

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

An investigation has commenced in the Central Prison, Toronto, certain complaints having been made of wrong-doing by officials.

Twelve persons were prostrated by heat in St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, and the heat in parts of Canada, including Montreal, was very great several days last week.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins predicts violent storms between Sept. 17 and Sept. 21. He chooses the Atlantic and Pacific oceans for the disturbance, and predicts earthquakes in Japan and South America.

The Adirondack Railway is making an effort to secure an independent entrance to Montreal, which will give one part of New York state more convenience than it has had for reaching a world's centre of commerce.

Armed burglars have been terrorizing the district about Rimouski, Que. There are ten or twelve in the gang and they are said to hold the authorities as impotent. The latter, however, hope to capture the whole gang.

A young man named Thomas Kavanagh has been caught robbing the Windsor, Ont., post-office. This most heartless sort of robbery has been far too common, and newspapers as well as other enterprises which are usually heavy losers will be glad to see it abated.

The Roman Catholic University at Washington, D.C., has determined to admit women to studies hitherto devoted only to priests. Nuns and other women are expected to attend the lectures and study side by side with men. Thus say the telegraphic despatches last week.

The city missionary of St. Alban's, Vt., showed some courage on Thursday by attacking a large hound that had been seized with hydrophobia. The hound had attacked a horse, after clearing the streets, when the missionary came on the scene with a club. One stroke broke the club and the dog's back at the same time. With the fragments of the club the missionary beat the dog's life out. No one was hurt.

Manitoba reports some enormous yields, and that threshing was general last week. In one instance, on the farm of W. Seebach, oats yielded 102 bushels to the acre, and feeders could not give the threshing machine all it could thresh, because the oats in that case were so many that they could not run from the separator. On the farm of F. W. Peters, Whitewater, one acre and a tenth, yielded 68 bushels, while the average was 48 bushels to the acre. There were 7,000 bushels in all.

A cyclone and electric storm did some damage in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinte on Sept. 11. Mr. Robert Arnett, of Kingston, was killed at Cape Vincent, while under shelter of a freight shed which the storm demolished, and several others were more or less seriously hurt at the same time. Fortunately excursion steamers escaped anything more serious than detention until the storm had ceased.

The Hon. Mr. Masson, who for some time past has been endeavoring to induce the Roman Catholic branch of the Council of Education to pass a law providing that teachers be compelled to pass an examination ere they are qualified to teach the public schools, has been compelled to abandon his purpose for the present. It is the Roman Catholic bishops who control the Council of Education, and until they consent nothing such as Mr. Masson suggests can be carried.

The difference of opinion in Conservative ranks in Stormont is coming further to the front. Dr. Bergin, the sitting member, failed to secure the nomination of the Conservative convention. Mr. R. A. Pringle, a young Conservative lawyer of Cornwall, was nominated. The Hon. Dr. Montague, and a number of heavy weight politicians from Ottawa, went into the county to heal the breach, but made it no better. As matters now stand there are two Conservative candidates before the Stormont voters.

THE 'SOO' CANAL.

London, Sept. 13.—An editorial in the 'Post' this morning upon the opening of the new St. Mary's canal, says: 'Both the resolution and its accomplishment reflect infinite credit upon the spirit and resource of Canada. Although the commercial importance of Lake Superior is now overshadowed by Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, its potentialities are so enormous as to place the future volume of its trade beyond all question. In that future Canada must claim a great if not a preponderating share. Although Duluth is now the busiest place upon the lakes, Port Arthur is rapidly rising in importance, and it would seem suicidal for Canada to permit the possibility of a great trade route from Lake Superior outward being at any moment closed against her.'

IRISH LEADERS DISSATISFIED.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY PROVES DISTASTEFUL.

New York, Sept. 15.—The 'Sun's' London cable says: Mr. Timothy Healy and his friends and Mr. John Redmond and the patrons who acknowledge his leadership, are in sore distress of mind, and it looks as though they will have to unburden their sorrows in more manifest ways. The trouble is caused by the conviction, steadily increasing since Earl Cadogan accepted the viceroyalty of Ireland, that the Tory policy in that country is to be one of bribery and bribery, and there is beginning to arise the fear that Irishmen will take the gifts the gods send them and allow their patriotism to slumber, or, may be, die. Earl Cadogan is a rich, powerful nobleman, fond of the glitter and trappings of state, with a wife whom nothing pleases better than to play the queen. Mr. Gerald Balfour, the chief secretary, believes that lavish expenditure on public works and the extension of parochial self-government would prove a palatable alternative for home rule. The work of corrupting the national virtue is already proceeding. Lord Cadogan is actually spending thousands of pounds in Dublin on all sorts of gewgaws instead of sending to London for all he wants. He has invested money in Irish horses, and, in his self-denying ardor, has actually had several suits of clothes made in Sackville street. The Castle is being swept and garnished by Irish workmen and Irish artists, and to crown his Lordship's villany, he has bought new furniture in Dublin for the vice-regal lodge in Phoenix Park. Countess Cadogan and her daughters are deeply involved in the conspiracy, utilizing the services of Dublin dress-makers, but they have purchased much lingerie there and must now have a prodigious stock of Irish lace and linen. Mr. Gerald Balfour on his part is sedulously touring the country with his titled wife, and, of course, scattering money as he goes. There is no fishing village that has asked for a pier to be built at government expense to whom a harsh refusal has been returned. They have been sent away with soft words, and with the conviction that, if the Chief Secretary can persuade his hard-hearted colleagues, the job shall be done. The question now agitating the patriotic mind is, shall this policy of conciliation be allowed to pursue its insidious course unchecked, or shall the country, by occult but well known means, be thrown into disorder and be convulsed by agrarian crime. Autumn is still with us, yet even now there is ominous talk in ultra-patriotic quarters of unpreventable trouble during the coming winter. Sound-brained Nationalists are not to be found among the prophets of evil and will lend no hand at fulfilling their sinister predictions. They believe in getting as much out of the enemy as possible, and have large-hearted faith in the incorruptibility of the nation which has never been turned from its patriotic course by bullets or bayonets, much less by sugar-plums.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. PROBABLE CHANGES IMMINENT.

New York, Sept. 15.—A London special says: 'It seems probable that this year will witness the retirement of Lord Dufferin from the embassy at Paris and diplomatic service altogether. He is said to be longing for a quiet life, with leisure to look after his Irish estates and set a good example to other noblemen in Ireland. Beyond a doubt he is tired of Paris and its petty annoyances and hard work. The Paris embassy is considered the most important British diplomatic service, and usually only an experienced diplomat is appointed to it. According to current rumors Lord Salisbury is going to break through this practice in order to provide for one of the peers who were left out in the cold through Mr. Chamberlain's greed at the time the Cabinet was formed. Among those who are foremost in running for this coveted stake is Earl Camperdown, a Liberal-Unionist of the Duke of Devonshire color, and no lover of Mr. Chamberlain, as the latter knows. The Earl is not a man of any conspicuous ability, but everybody supposed he would have been in the government, and he made a tremendous row over his exclusion.

New York, Sept. 15.—A London special cable says: Lord Salisbury has decided to transfer his cousin, Sir Frank Lascelles, from St. Petersburg to Berlin, as successor to Sir Edward Malet. This is regarded as a wise choice, which will bring a diplomat of sound judgment into a position of great importance. The British Minister at Pekin, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, will fill the vacancy at the Russian capital, where his knowledge of Chinese affairs will make him specially use-

ful. Rumors that the Marquis of Londonderry has been selected for the vacancy in Paris, which will be filled next year, are premature, nor is it true that Sir Edward Malet has accepted a peerage, which would have the curious effect of lowering the rank of his wife, who, as the daughter of a duke, now takes precedence of countesses, whereas as the wife of a peer she would not outrank them.

REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM. CARDINAL VAUGHAN PROCLAIMS IT TO BE IMPOSSIBLE UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS.

London, Sept. 14.—The Catholic Conference that is annually held in England under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society has not hitherto been treated by the Press Association as worthy of mention. It has this year suddenly assumed the importance of a leading congress. The conference began at Bristol on Monday and terminated on Thursday. The questions before the conference were not new, but the meeting derived unwonted interest from Cardinal Vaughan's address on Christian reunion. The Archbishop of Canterbury's recent missive on the subject, which was a reply to the Pope's letter to the English people, required a reply, and Cardinal Vaughan gave it in such clear terms as will end discussion within the Anglican Church, on the basis of an agreement with the Roman Catholic church. The kernel of the question of reunion of Christendom, said Cardinal Vaughan, consisted in the admission of the Roman claim that the Pope had received by divine right authority to teach and govern the whole church. The essence of the Anglican position was a negation of the Roman claim. Until this claim was admitted no basis of reunion was possible. The Cardinal further declared that he did not expect to witness the submission of the English people in a body to claims that were repudiated at the time of the Reformation. He looked to the slower process of individual conversion. These declarations have been ill-received by the Ritualists of England and are reported to be also causing the Pope disappointment as a check to his plans for a reunion of the churches. The report was accepted as true among the members of the congress, that at the next consistory at Rome another cardinal will be created for England. The congress concluded on Thursday with a pilgrimage to Glastonbury Abbey, the oldest shrine in England. Thousands of pilgrims, including one hundred robed clergy, travelled by train from Bristol to Glastonbury. It was not very long ago that popular sentiment would not have allowed such a pilgrimage. On Thursday a large crowd watched with the greatest sympathy and interest the long banner-carrying procession, composed of Catholic guilds, Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, Benedictines and Carmelites, alternately singing and reciting prayers. The scene was an impressive and picturesque one, and marked an immense change in the position of the Roman Catholic Church in England.

BETTER BOOTS FOR SOLDIERS.

LORD WOLSELEY TO INAUGURATE A REFORMATION IN FOOT-WEAR IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

New York, Sept. 15.—Mr. Harold Frederick cables from London to the 'Times': It was predicted by a military friend of mine that the first thing Lord Wolesey would do when he became commander-in-chief would be to reorganize entirely the system by which the infantry soldiers are now shod. He adds that it would be a most important reform, and this is easy to imagine. The recent manoeuvres in Ireland and the South of England showed afresh that the British foot soldiers are cruelly handicapped in marching by bad boots. The percentage of the disabled in every march, from this alone, was ridiculously in excess of the Continental losses from all causes together. The Germans have long ago decided this most vital of all questions, and take such elaborate pains at the outset to fit each recruit that it becomes possible thereafter to treat sore feet as a punishable misdemeanor, and, indeed, it is now practically unknown in the German army. The adoption of the same system has often been urged here, but the old Duke of Cambridge always treated such suggestions as a personal insult. Now, happily, there is to be a new order of things and galled heels will no longer be a necessary portion of Tommy Atkins.

FRENCH LOSSES IN MADAGASCAR.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The 'Eclair' publishes despatches from Madagascar, which assert that 2,000 French soldiers have died there since the French expedition began operations against the Hovas. The despatch also says that it is not likely that Antananarivo, the Hova capital, will be occupied by the French before spring.

CAUGHT FROM A BURNING LAMP.

FIRE IN A SCOTTISH STEAMER RESULTS FATALLY.

SEVEN LIVES LOST AND MANY OF THE PASSENGERS BADLY INJURED.

London, Sept. 16.—The London-Edinburgh Steamship Company's SS 'Iona', plying between Leith and London caught fire on her trip to Gravesend this morning. The fire started in her cabin and five women and one child, passengers, and the stewardess, were burned to death and a number of others were badly burned and otherwise injured.

The steamer 'Iona' left Leith on Saturday evening at seven o'clock with a hundred saloon passengers and fifty second-class passengers. The part of the boat in which the second-class passengers slept was used as a saloon during the day and at night it was divided by a partition into sleeping apartments for women and men. At two o'clock this (Monday) morning fire was discovered in the ladies' compartment on the port side. The flames spread so rapidly and the clouds of smoke were so stifling that the crew were prevented from rescuing all of the passengers, being several times driven away from the burning part of the ship. The fire was gotten under control about four o'clock, when the charred bodies of seven persons were found in their berths, so badly burned as to be unrecognizable. The cabin on the starboard side of the ship was only slightly injured, the spread of the flames to that side being checked by the protecting steel deck. During the progress of the flames the wildest excitement prevailed among the passengers. The saloon passengers, men, women and children, rushed on deck, some of them almost naked, the women screaming and the children crying, and it was not until the flames were subdued that they could be pacified. The 'Iona' is lying in a dock at Wapping and was inspected by a representative of the United Press to-day. The ladies' cabin was completely demolished. Some of the killed appeared to have fallen from their berths in their efforts to escape, and their bodies were found lying almost in ashes on the floor. The fire originated in the lamp room, which adjoined the cabin.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PORTE'S PROPOSAL.

Constantinople, Sept. 13.—It is stated that Russia has declared that she is satisfied with the Porte's concession to Great Britain anent Armenia. France has made no reply as yet.

London, Sept. 13.—The 'Chronicle' will to-morrow publish a Vienna despatch saying that Russia and France both accept the Porte's proposals in respect of reforms in Armenia. The despatch adds that Great Britain insists that the Vails and District Prefects be selected from Christians and Mohammedans equally. She also insists that agents of the powers shall sit on the control commission.

ONLY THE TAXES HAVE GROWN.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—The municipal statistics of the province for 1894 have been issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries. The population of the province in 1893 was 1,910,659, with a total assessment of \$825,530,952. The rate of assessment was 15.17 mills, equal to a rate per head of 6.56. The bonded debt amounted to \$48,083,243, or \$23.17 per head of the population, and the interest paid on loans was \$2,508,691. The report says: 'The population and assessed values remain almost the same as compared with 1892, but the tax bills have increased at the rate of thirty-eight cents per head of population over 1892, or an advance of 1.63, or 33 percent since 1886. The debenture debt shows an increase of \$7,262,268 in the past three years. Over 60 percent has been added to this item since 1886. The interest charges are equivalent to one-fifth of the taxes imposed. The railway debentures have been reduced from \$6,729,155 in 1886, to \$5,079,604, in 1893.'

THAT ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

SAID TO BE A BARE FORGERY.

Quebec, Sept. 14.—The 'Electeur' had hardly appeared with the text of the alleged order-in-council of July 24 last, revoking the Manitoba school remedial order, when a number called upon Sir Adolphe Caron to inquire whether it was true that such an order had been really passed. Sir Adolphe, after examining the order, denied positively that it had been adopted, and declared it to be a forgery.

ARCHDUKE LADISLAS BURIED.

Buda-Pest, Sept. 12.—Archduke Ladislas was buried yesterday with great pomp and ceremony in which the American consul, Mr. Hammond, took a prominent part.

The death of the Archduke Ladislas, Philip Marie Vincent, took place last Friday. It was the result of an accident which he met with on Sept. 2 while hunting wildcats in the forest of Agya, Hungary. His gun was prematurely discharged, and a load of shot entered his thigh. The Archduke was the fourth son of Archduke Joseph of Austria and cousin (once removed) to the Emperor Francis Joseph. He was born July 16, 1875, and was, at the time of his death, a lieutenant of the line in the Austrian infantry. His mother was Clotilde, Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Through her he obtained the right to use the title of Imperial and Royal Highness.

A STORM OF BUTTERFLIES.

New York, Sept. 14.—A special to the 'Sun' from Ocean City, Md., says: This island was visited by thousands of large red butterflies yesterday afternoon. The wind was blowing strongly from the north-east. The heavens became almost dark with them. They moved in a southerly direction. It took more than an hour for them to pass over.

A VETERAN KILLED BY JOY.

St. Joseph, Mich., Sept. 14.—Frank Meyers, an aged and invalid veteran of the civil war, received word yesterday that a pension of ten dollars a month had been granted him. The news was more than he could bear and he fell over dead.

A LABEL ON CANADIAN CHEESE.

IT APPEARED IN A BRITISH NEWSPAPER AND IS TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day for the purpose of considering and taking action upon a dispatch which was received to-day from Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner. In a cable from the Canadian representative in England the attention of the Government was called to the charge made by the 'North British Agriculturist' that a considerable portion of the cheese exported from Canada is made from separated milk fattened with oleomargarine. After consulting those of his colleagues who are in the city, Sir Adolphe Caron directed the Department of Agriculture to cable Sir Charles Tupper as follows: 'Statement in 'North British Agriculturist' relating to Canadian cheese is absolutely untrue and criminally libelous. The High Commissioner is, therefore, asked to request to be furnished with the authority for the statement.'

In addition to this the Government has authorized the publication of an official statement in the following terms: 'Canadian cheese is made from pure milk only. Not one box of filled or oleomargarine cheese is made in Canada. In 1888 when it was rumored that a foreign firm proposed to start a factory in Canada to make filled cheese Parliament immediately passed a prohibitory law, forbidding the manufacture or sale of the article under heavy penalties, going up to \$400, the half of which was to be payable to the informant. Not one case of infraction of law has occurred. The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine are also prohibited under a penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment. The law forbids the manufacture, importation or sale of imitation or unwholesome dairy products. The use of the brand 'Canadian' is restricted by law to butter and cheese made in Canada. The Dominion is the only country where the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine and filled cheese are wholly prohibited.'

THE LIBEL DENIED.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—The following is the 'Evening Telegram's' special cable, dated London, Sept. 11: 'Several morning newspapers to-day contain an authorized statement from the Canadian Government that the statement published in the 'North British Agriculturist' that a portion of the Canadian cheese shipped to the Old Country market is made of oleomargarine, is absolutely without foundation. At Warrington, which imports about one-fifth of the Canadian cheese exported to Great Britain, it is affirmed that they have never found a box of filled cheese in all their consignments. Importers here urge closer supervision of all through shipments of cheese from the United States as a remedy, as the filled cheese to which the 'North British Agriculturist' refers, is supposed to have come from the United States via Canada.'

WORSE THAN REPORTED.

LATE REPORTS FROM THE SCENE OF THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN HONDURAS.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES HAVE CEASED BUT GREAT SUFFERING PREVAILS.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13.—A special to the 'Call' from Tegucigalpa, Honduras says: Earthquakes at Yatapán and vicinity have entirely ceased. Dire distress prevails. Many people are homeless. Smoke from the mountains during the day, and lava flames during the night, continue though they are greatly diminished. The stench is unbearable, and it is feared that the dead bodies putrifying will breed disease. The troops are helping to bury the dead. Over a hundred are placed in one trench. A temporary field hospital near San Miguel, contains over two hundred and fifty wounded. Physicians who were sent for are arriving, but there is a scarcity of provisions. A freshet is feared. The rivers have been running full since the disaster.

Tegucigalpa, Sept. 12.—The earthquake disaster at Yatapán is much worse than was at first reported. The number killed in the towns and mountains, as far as ascertained, is two hundred and eighty-seven. The property loss is calculated at over \$600,000. The government is doing everything possible for the victims. Slight shocks continue, causing damage to property but no loss of life. The former extinct volcanoes are now throwing out lava in small quantities. Flames shoot up to immense heights. It is calculated that over eighteen hundred cattle have been killed. Troops are scouring the country for further victims. Of a company of one hundred and eight soldiers, who were after bandits, only twenty-nine are known to have been saved. Food and clothing have been sent to the sufferers.

It is reported that seventy-one houses were destroyed. One hundred and fifty-three dead bodies have been recovered there and many more persons are missing. At Comayagua, thirty-seven houses were destroyed and ninety-five bodies were recovered. At Cayuscat, twenty-nine houses were destroyed and ninety-nine bodies were recovered. Many small settlements are supposed to have been destroyed. Shocks extend over the whole Yatapán chain and flames are seen also in the Pacaya Mountains. The shocks have now ceased but the smoke is still discernible at different points in the mountains. A company of soldiers which left in pursuit of bandits from Yatapán to the coast have not been heard of and it is feared they were all killed. The shocks were first from the north-east to south-west and later in the opposite direction.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 12.—The election to fill the Parliamentary seat for Limerick city, made vacant by the cancellation of the election of John Daly, Parnellite, now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude in connection with the dynamite conspiracy in 1884, took place yesterday and resulted in the choice of Mr. F.A. O'Keefe, anti-Parnellite. Mr. O'Keefe received 1,836 votes, and Mr. J. Nolan, Parnellite, 1,752. In the last election Daly was elected without opposition. The West Waterford seat, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Alfred Webb, was filled by the election yesterday of Mr. Shea, anti-Parnellite, without opposition.

BRITISH CONSUL MOBBED IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.—The British consul at Wan Chow, in the Province of Che Kiang, has been stoned by a mob. Literature inciting against the English has been circulated by the officials. The enquiry at Ku Cheng is being obstructed by the tactics of the officials, headed by the Viceroy, who is trying to exonerate the prisoners in the face of the most damning testimony.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Sept. 12.—Three hundred people have been killed by an earthquake here. The property loss is \$750,000.

Tegucigalpa is a town of Honduras, and is situated on a table land forty miles south-west of Comayagua. The population is about 12,000. It is the largest and finest city in the Republic, and in its vicinity are gold, silver and copper mines.

A FREIGHT TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 16.—A terrific wind storm passed near this city yesterday afternoon. A freight train was blown from the track at Madison Junction, and four men were seriously injured. The wind did considerable damage to farm houses and barns.

A QUESTION OF FAITH.

BY L. DOUGALL, AUTHOR OF "WHAT NECESSITY KNOWS."

CHAPTER I.

On a mild day in February an English gentleman, by name Matthew Knighton, was walking across a bit of moorland on the borders of his own estate. He was bound for a neighboring hamlet to meet a friend who was expected to arrive there by the weekly coach, which at this season was the only public means of passenger transport in the locality.

Knighton had just ascended a short steep hill to reach the upland which he was now crossing. Before him, stretching in ridge beyond ridge, green foreground merging into grey and misty distance, was one of the great moors that lie south of the Bristol Channel.

His path was a narrow cart-road. On either side the turf, wherever it was seen, was of very vivid and tender green, by reason of moss that grew thickly in the grass; but on the greater part of the ground, heather with its brown seeds, and gorse with a few winter blossoms, were the covering. A few minutes brought him to where, in a hollow of the undulating ground near the descent of a steep combe, half a dozen old cottages were falling into ruins. There was no sign of life about any of these hovels except one, in the door of which stood an old woman who appeared to be the only inhabitant of the place, unless a jackdaw with clipped wings, who hopped at her feet, could be looked upon as her companion.

The old woman's eye was still bright and her features shapely, although her skin was withered, wrinkled and brown. She was dressed in such garments as an old witch might wear. She no sooner saw who was coming than she waved the stick she held with a sort of majestic welcome.

"Well, what now?" asked Knighton with testy tolerance, arrested, when he came near, by this peculiar demonstration.

He was a man perhaps about fifty, with iron-grey hair and shaven face; he was not above medium height, but strong both of feature and limb; he looked like a country gentleman who did not often bestir himself to go up to town, but he looked also as if he brought what was best in town down to him, for there was no lack of that keener intelligence which mental activity gives in his face.

This middle-aged man and aged woman stood facing one another on the windy moor, the one possessing all the advantage of what is called education and good breeding; the other, nothing but what Nature had bestowed of long experience and wit. And yet they were not altogether unlike, these two; many encounters had given to each a sort of rough conception that the other looked out upon the world of men around them from very similar standpoints.

"I'll tell 'ee a thing I've been a-thinkin' of, zir. There's beatles as crawl about; they've got feelers, zoe they can know where they be going an' what they be doing. If half the beatles wer' a-given no feelers, an' had to run among them as has, would that be right and vair?"

"Very hard on them, Gor, I should say."

"But moast o' men are a-made thet way shure enough, an' it's no vault to them thet they know no moor of God or man than they can zee and 'ear and zmeel—beatles wi'out feelers they be. Is it right and vair?"

The Squire meditated a moment. He was accustomed to have many questions brought to him to decide, but perhaps few as congenial.

"Their forefathers neglected to use the feelers that were given them; they grew weak and dropped off, so their children had none."

He looked, not without a good deal of inward curiosity, to see how far the shrewd old woman would understand.

"Oh, thee be allus a-squaring things for th' Almighty for us poor folks; but don't tell I—I say it's not vair."

Knighton went on his way over a ridge of hill.

When the coach stopped it put down only one passenger and his luggage. He was a young man, and, seen at a little distance, he was quite like the ordinary young man that one sees in the illustration of magazine stories. That is to say, his clothes were made by a good tailor, his features were regular, and his hair and moustache were just what they ought to be. Observed more closely, he had, of course, an individuality; it would have been natural to suppose that he was a person of good taste and good feeling, probably strongly actuated by both. Knighton greeted him.

"Good of you to come," said the traveller. "A tremendous comfort to see some one I know. Old Crusoe, if he had been marched out of the waves to wed one of the Miss Cannibals, couldn't have been much more 'in terra incognita' than I am." He spoke in a rather excited way, as if his speech was more wordy than usual.

"Will you walk?" asked the other. "You will want to stretch your legs; the trap has a circuit to make."

The two men started back upon the path across the moor.

The younger man's name was

Henry Harvey. He was an artist. Although descended from a family of this neighborhood, he had never visited the place before. It was he who spoke.

"When my father and I met you in town you were so tremendously kind that I feel as if I must talk to you a bit about this affair. I hope it won't bore you; you see you know her so well; and about the place and everything. You see, theoretically I don't believe in being married by family arrangement; but practically, if Alice Bolitho will have me—"

"Well, I mean, apart from the question of liking, it is a decidedly good arrangement for us both. The rents here are barely enough for her to scratch along on, and I would like to have the old place and can afford to keep it up."

Here no remark came in answer. Harvey, who was sensitive to approval or disapproval, began again.

"Well, you see, of course I don't mean to dispense with love, but I was merely showing why it was worth while to come and have a try for it."

"Quite a situation for a novel."

"Yes, isn't it; only, some way, in real life things never smack of romance as they do in books—at least not until they are long past; there is too much detail, too much or too little personal responsibility, I don't know which. But, you know, of course it all depends on Miss Bolitho. I want you to tell me about her. I know she has been up to Cambridge like a man, and taken a degree, or whatever they give the females. Is she appallingly strong-minded?"

"By strong-minded do you mean—"

"Oh—wearing big boots, you know, and a top coat and pot hat, and—"

"The strength of Miss Bolitho's clothing is, as far as I have observed, proportioned to the severity of the weather and her need to expose herself to it. If by 'the strength of her mind' you mean the strength of her will, I should think that also would be brought into force only when it was required."

"Is she such a paragon? A fellow wrote to me the other day and said that his wife had no faults, but she was also very nice; and that the 'but' was not inadvertent. And there is something in that view of it, you know; it's the best proof, I always say, of the 'Adam's fall' story that we can't even conceive of a person being charming and faultless."

"Faultlessness, then, in your idea involves one of those two greatest faults against God and man—insidiousity or arrogance."

"But about Miss Bolitho—she wrote to me that she was not religious. That is the worst of modern women—not being religious."

"All women in other ages you conceive to have been devout and holy."

"Well, she meant she was an agnostic or something. Now, I am not grand at religion, but I had about as soon hang myself as believe that things were bounded by the evidence of my senses."

"I do not know that 'agnostic' applies to her in its exact meaning."

"Hang it if I have used the word wrongly! I am just like the lady who met the vicar after he had given a lecture on the Gnostics, and said that she was so much obliged to him, for she had never known precisely what agnostics were before."

They passed the cottages where the witch lived, and just beyond they left the road by which Knighton had come an hour before, keeping to a path running beside a combe, that here cut into the hill over which they were walking. The sides of the combe were not bare, but thickly wooded with a low growth of oak which still retained its sere leaves; and although among them in some places hollies grew luxuriant, the myriad of dead leaves and the grotesque shapes of the roots of a former generation of oaks, out of which, in many cases, the younger trees grew, gave the hollow a peculiarly desolate appearance. A stream which gathered in the higher hill above was seen pitching down the rocky centre of the place, and heard after it ceased to be seen.

At the edge of the wood the path again divided into two. The one led down along the side of the combe, about half-way between the stream and the summit, but the trees were so thick that a little way below neither path nor stream could be described from the top; the other path led on, through some cultivated fields, over the open brow of the bluff on which they were. It was this that Knighton took. Harvey, who had been observing the prospect with eager eyes, felt disappointment.

"What a shame our way does not lie down there! What a romantic place!" Then after a pause, in which the rugged grandeur of the moor above, the soft color of the leaves of the wood and strange shapes of its roots, grew upon him, he added, with some quiet strength of purpose in his tone, "I will make a picture of that."

"In summer?" said Knighton.

"No; now. Look at the greys of that sky. Look at the mass of tawny leaves and the stream—"

"And kill yourself—you, unaccustomed to a damp climate."

"What a shame our way does not lie down there! What a romantic place!" Then after a pause, in which the rugged grandeur of the moor above, the soft color of the leaves of the wood and strange shapes of its roots, grew upon him, he added, with some quiet strength of purpose in his tone, "I will make a picture of that."

"In summer?" said Knighton.

"No; now. Look at the greys of that sky. Look at the mass of tawny leaves and the stream—"

"And kill yourself—you, unaccustomed to a damp climate."

"What a shame our way does not lie down there! What a romantic place!" Then after a pause, in which the rugged grandeur of the moor above, the soft color of the leaves of the wood and strange shapes of its roots, grew upon him, he added, with some quiet strength of purpose in his tone, "I will make a picture of that."

"In summer?" said Knighton.

"No; now. Look at the greys of that sky. Look at the mass of tawny leaves and the stream—"

"And kill yourself—you, unaccustomed to a damp climate."

"It is bleak up here in the wind." "Nothing to-day to what it usually is."

"Nevertheless, I will make the picture."

There was something about him when he spoke of the picture that commanded Knighton's respect. He spoke in a more cordial tone.

"As a matter of fact, we can get to Norcombe as well by the lower path, but farther down it runs rather narrow at the edge of a steep bit of rock. It is hardly safe in my opinion. In any case it is a shut-in place; I prefer the open."

This prosaic preference jarred on Harvey's tastes; he did not listen intently to what Knighton went on to say; the idea of the new picture had taken possession of him. The artistic faculty is stimulated just in proportion as the whole mind is stimulated. Harvey had, as it were, lately fallen heir to an engagement of marriage with his second cousin, Miss Bolitho—in so far, at least, as a will can entail such an engagement. He had come quickly to ratify or cancel the arrangement. He was deeply excited; at the very source of all his ordinary thoughts and feelings life was pulsing more strongly; and that his art was an integral part of him was proved in this—that he was now more perfectly an artist than at ordinary seasons. He looked back lingeringly at the place he had chosen as they walked on.

Behind them, as they now walked, the higher ridge of the moorland rose with its vivid greens of moss and grey greens of wintry heaths; before them, below the descent, could be seen the low meadows of the valley of Norcombe, to which they were bound. Beyond that, again, another hill rose, grey because it was well-wooded and leafless. Before they came to the descent they stopped at a good-sized cottage or small farmhouse, the only house on the hill. It was a lonely place, but its inmates had no appearance of leading a solitary life. They were a stalwart, peaceful, country couple, who in summer let their best rooms to such chance tourists as might wish to explore the beauty of the secluded neighborhood. Knighton had stopped at the cottage on business of his own. While they tarried Harvey learned these particulars.

"I will take these rooms," he said to Knighton. "I can live here as well as at Norcombe Inn, and I can make my picture."

Knighton raised his eyebrows. "You will be farther from Norcombe," he said.

"Just at present I am a good deal more frightened of Norcombe than of any other place in the world. And look here, you won't desert me this evening; you promised to let me make my first visit under your protection. I am really very much alarmed, you know. Just put yourself in my place! But I suppose you are one of those very magnificent fellows who would never be frightened of a woman."

There was nothing in Knighton's face that expressed either assent or denial with regard to the flattery thus thrust at him.

Harvey engaged his lodging. After that he walked on with Knighton down to the village of Norcombe, to the inn whither his luggage had been sent.

CHAPTER II.

That same afternoon, an hour later, Alice Bolitho came downstairs in the old house which had lately come into her possession, and showed herself at the door of a lower sitting-room, equipped for walking. Inside the sitting-room sat a lady who might still properly be described as a young lady, except that the wearing of a wedding-ring and tokens of widowhood in the black dress prevented the conventional use of that term.

"Alice!"—in great surprise—"are you going out? Oh, I don't think I would if I were you; you know, you might meet—Do you think it would seem quite ladylike, dear, to go out to meet him? He would be sure to think that, you know."

"If he did, I should think him a duffer, and which would be the worse? You are always alarmed, my pretty Amy, about what other people will think; but you never get up any very great alarms about what you and I may think of them, which is quite as important."

"Oh, if I were you, Alice, I wouldn't begin by thinking that he is this or that. I would just try to make him think me as nice as I could."

"Yes" (good-naturedly), "I am sure that is just what you would do if you were I; and I suppose it is what you will do, not being I."

The other, not being very quick of mind, did not take in the point of the retort; a smiling manner was more to her than the precise meaning of words.

"I don't think you had better go out until he has called; it would seem, you know, as if you were in a hurry to see him."

"On the contrary, it is because he will probably call that I am going out to avoid him. That is ladylike enough, surely, even to please you. And if, when he arrives, my motives do not strike him in the true light, you can readjust his thoughts to suit yourself."

Miss Bolitho went out, and walked down the drive that led to the village street. The house that she left was of white rough-cast, large and low. To one side of it rose the mossy thatch roof of an enormous stone barn, and into the court of which this barn formed one side an old oak gate-

way gave entrance. The gateway had about it some rude carving, which was almost falling to pieces with age. On the other side of the house was a high brick wall and the roofs of smaller cottages; a little babbling stream ran all the way across the small park through which the drive made way. The grass was rich under leafless elm-trees, and lusty daffodil clumps, among all the grass, were gorgeous with yellow flowers.

It did not take more than ten minutes to walk through the village—a village of rough-cast cottages and thatched roofs. A quarter of a mile beyond, the road bridged the stream from the combe, which here passed onward into level meadows. On one side the hill rose high, and the way to the moor was either over it or through the combe. Alice Bolitho, restless and eager for a laborious walk, turned into the latter, because she argued that if Mr. Knighton had taken Harvey to his own house for luncheon, which appeared to her the probable course, they would after that walk back to Norcombe House on a road where the hill-path would be very visible.

The combe stream in the course of ages had made a deep cutting, and on one side of this precipice the path ascended and ran on half-way below the hill-top; the scrubby trees, even the old gnarled roots, overhung the path, and made it a concealed and secret sort of place. The length of this secluded way was not so great as to make it an unusual country walk to anyone accustomed to such rambles; but when Alice had advanced a certain distance and left the opening of almost half-way behind, she was surprised to find that to-day the loneliness of the place struck her with a dismal impression which she had never derived from it before. She remembered, too, that Knighton had told her that he doubted the safety of the path. In her worry of spirits she had entirely forgotten this, but even now, when she remembered it, she did not think it sufficient reason for going back, because, being warned, she could watch for a broken place, and the bank above was not so steep but that she could climb and pass among the outgrowing trees. Why, then, she asked herself, annoyed, did the recollection of this warning and seclusion depress her? She had often walked in this place before, and had enjoyed its gloom.

It is probable that if in what are called presentiments there is anything more than curious coincidence, the law that governs them is that of mind acting upon mind without the ordinary medium of the senses. But Alice Bolitho did not even allow herself to think of presentiments and determined not to yield to these allurements of foolish fear, she walked on steadily, with fresh roses in her cheek, and clear, calm eyes.

She had her dog with her—a golden collie, in whose companionship she took the greatest delight. He was smiling now, as collies can smile, and bounding in front and bounding behind, barking with preposterous delight at the echo of his own voice. He was not depressed by any loneliness in the scene or fear of the narrow path; why should she be? She watched the path carefully to see that it was firm; she set the heel of her heel, as it were, upon her unaccountable and unreasonable fear.

Quite unaccountable and unreasonable this fear—and yet where the precipice was high it suddenly sprang up before her, visible. A man crouching behind a wild holly-shrub rose with a cat-like spring. She swerved at the sight of him, but he had laid hold of her arm with an iron grasp.

She screamed. Her scream almost died on her lips, piercing only a little way into the air of the solitude around, falling again into a nervous moan, horrible to her own ears, so weak and hopeless was the sound. She screamed again, and again she knew that her voice had not carried beyond the trees of the lonely place. With all the strength that she possessed she tried without avail to wrench her arm from the grasp that held it. The stick in her hand was taken from her and tossed like a child's plaything over the rocks into the stream below.

She called to her dog in breathless haste; she had enough voice, hoarse and unnatural as it sounded, to bid him spring upon her assailant. The dog, alas! had received no special training for the one accident of a lifetime. The man who had sprung from the trees wore no rags, nor did he smell like a beggar; the dog, eager to help his mistress in her obvious distress, decided that it was his most pleasing duty to seek the missing stick, and dashed away by a long detour to reach the foot of the precipice. Alice, unable at the moment to realize whether he had gone, only had this weird feeling added to her horrid plight, that the villain in whose violent hold she was had exercised some mysterious repellent force by which the dog had been terror-stricken.

The aspect of her enemy lent force to the thought. He was not strong or brutal, as one commonly thinks of brutal strength; he was an old man, thin, white-haired, a face and form in which it seemed as if mildness, by some awful chemistry, had been changed into a wolf-like ferocity.

"You are mad!" she exclaimed fiercely.

"Yes, young lady; mad—mad enough for any extremity!"

"What do you want?"

For answer he began with sinewy

strength to press her forward to the edge of the precipice.

It was only, perhaps, a hundred seconds since he had first touched her, and now she felt little hope, and believed that he would cast her down upon the rocks beneath. The shock, acting on a woman's weakness of nerve, which until then she had never suspected in herself, deprived her of physical strength, almost breath; and that her mind did not fall, but grasped with steady clearness her whole situation, did not aid her—a delirium of fear or anger might have given back her strength.

"Listen, girl!" The man's eyes glared at her; she felt his hot breath with his words. "My son and I are hunted to death. We have taken refuge in a cellar of a mud hut on the heath yonder. My son is dying; he will never walk again in the light. Dying! Do you know what that means? No matter what he has done; they would catch him and drag him, dying as he is, into courts and prisons if they could. We are starving, starving! Do you know what that means?"

Quickly as the strenuous words were poured into her ear she began to understand. "I will give you money."

"Money, girl! I could give you more."

"I will give you food."

He began to speak again; his voice was slightly changed; his words did not come so terribly fast. At first she did not understand at all; his subject seemed to have changed; his words to be the utterance of the wildest lunacy. Then, again, a light came to her as to his meaning; he was repeating an oath which he demanded that she should repeat after him.

She was silent a minute longer, listening to the words he poured upon her, her mind terribly alive, her breath and pulses still almost failing her. A promise extorted by force need not, ought not, to be binding! He would have her swear that she would not convey to any human being the knowledge of himself or his hiding, that she would bring to him food such as a sick man might live upon, that she would conceal what she did as if her own life depended upon the concealment. The interests of law and justice, the merest humanity to her neighbors, demanded that such a promise should be broken. The man was mad, and therefore the threat of a horrible death which his looks and actions pressed hard upon her would, without this promise, be fulfilled. The man was mad, and therefore words said to pacify him were as nothing.

In the name of all that is sacred he called upon her to swear; and she went on repeating the words of the oath as he whispered them, like a child that lisped its first prayer.

Near the path the roots of bygone oaks held out queer arms and heads like gargoyles, and from these grew the young trees that held the canopy of dead leaves. Above was the quiet sky, around the silent hills, beneath the rocks and foaming stream. On the narrow ledge under the trees the old man and young woman stood almost quiet, the desperate antagonism of mind and will that was between them only showing in the fierce, nervous grasp by which he held her so perilously near the verge, and her pallid face and shrinking gesture.

"You think to break your oath," said the old man. He seemed to read, but without certainty, the thoughts in her mind. "You will say I compelled you; that you will not regard it!"

"I will keep the oath," she said, with white lips.

"Listen! Do you know what a soul is? The life that is you, that will live somewhere—think, act, live somehow, somewhere, forever and ever? The fevered words sighed out over the rocky steep, and their whisper seemed to be echoed not by the rocks, but by the hissing movement of the sere leaves, 'forever and ever.' Can you think what it is to be a father, and have given such life to a son? to stand by and see that life hurled out of this mortal state, hurled on the downward track to a hell of evil deeds? His mind dominated hers, she saw the vision he saw; it might be only a mad vision, not a reality, but she saw it. 'Listen! You keep this word you have said, and I shall keep my son long enough to teach him a thing he needs to know—a thing that will redeem his soul. I will teach him what love and mercy mean, and he will understand God's justice, and it will redeem his soul. You break these words you have spoken—and—' His tones, now threatening, stopped; he looked wildly towards heaven.

Was he so mad, even now, when she had given the promise, as to think that her own soul would be more safe if hurried to instant death, than if she had the chance to profane the vow?

His grasp upon her relaxed; he motioned her to the path with a gesture that told of gentle breeding, but it told also of trust reposed in her. It was just one moment more of his presence, but that moment of trust, too quickly gone to be arrested, appalled her more than the words she had said. Her mind, made up as to action, did not pause to know that this trust was appalling. She darted from her tormentor because she was free.

The dog, who, some forty feet below, had spent the time in excited movements upon the last accessible rock, trying to decide whether or not

he would risk his life for the stick, now conveniently solved the problem by forgetting its existence, and incidentally raced back by the way he had come, making much scuffling with the earth and the dead bracken. When he came past the spot of the encounter, the old man was going up the bank under the holly-trees, and his mistress had gone on by the accustomed path; but so little notice did she take of him that he felt reproached in his mind, and remembered the stick, and went back once more to look at the whirling pool in which it lay.

Alice Bolitho ran upon the upward path. Her one thought was to find someone who would avenge her sufferings and secure the enemy who was so mad and dangerous.

(To be continued.)

MGR. LANGEVIN AND MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Archbishop of St. Boniface and more recently Bishop O'Brien, of Rome, talk so much about 'justice being done them.' I began to think I possibly did not understand what justice was and I have been looking it up. I find the dictionary says 'justice is the art of being just; rendering to every one his due impartially, fair treatment, agreeableness to right, equality.' But I do not think that any of these can be what either the bishop or archbishop wants, for I have been looking over the Manitoba School law, its provisions and regulations and it appears to make full provision to all parties for justice as defined above; and those who really want simple justice, and not favoritism or privilege, will find it there. The act itself seems to be fair and impartial enough. In all its provisions there is no distinction of creed, sect or race. It applies to all alike, without, as far as I have been able to see, any discrimination whatever to any race or party. It looks like a very model enactment upon this subject of education, and if its provisions could be extended to the Province of Quebec there would be some chance of justice flourishing down this way.

If any injustice is done the archbishop it must be in administration, it is not in the school law. What then is the administration of it? This appears to be threefold. 1. The Department of Public Education appointed by the Governor-in-Council. 2. An advisory board of seven members, four of whom are appointed by the Department of Public Education, two by the public, high and normal school teachers of the whole province, and one by the university council. The Trustees, three in number, for each school, are elected by the ratepayers of the school districts in which they are to serve. In districts where the majority are Roman Catholics the trustees will of course be so, too. The duties of these trustees conform very closely to the duties of school commissioners in this province, only their powers are considerably larger. The duties of the Department of Public Education are to appoint inspectors, who shall have powers to inspect all public, normal and model schools, to appoint directors of teachers' institutes and fix their salaries and provide registers, to provide fees for model, normal and intermediate schools, to arrange for the examination of teachers, and for granting their certificates, to prescribe the length of vacation and fix the number of teaching days in the year.

The powers of the advisory board are to make regulations as to size, style, plan, equipment and ventilation of school houses, to provide all requisites for school premises, to examine and authorize text books for schools and libraries, to determine the qualification of teachers and inspectors and a few other minor duties, and to prescribe the forms of religious exercises for the schools.

This is a very short but fair epitome of the Manitoba school law, and it certainly will require a person with an intellect as sharp as any Jesuit to discover any injustice in it. The last topic mentioned, the religious exercises, may look suspicious to some, but it would make this letter too long to enter upon it now. Suffice it to say, that no child can attend them if his parents or guardians object, that the exercise is after regular school hours, and that either the Protestant or Douay bible, or no bible may be used.

The injustice then appears to be this, that our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens are not allowed separate schools to be conducted by themselves after their own fashion, and paid for in great measure out of the public chests. Such schools as one of their own bishops described as the children's church. A very fair and good description. Take the following instances of questions put to Roman Catholic candidates for teachers' certificates:—"What is the true Church? Where is the true Church? Ought we to believe what the Catholic Church teaches us? And why? What is the mass? What must be done to properly understand it? What sentiments ought we to entertain towards our guardian angel? What are the principal mysteries of the eucharist? Describe the will (a) of the angels, (b) of man? What is meant by indulgence, what must be done to obtain them? When the candidate had answered these questions, what proof would be furnished of fitness for the duties of school teachers, and what right has anyone to expect that public money shall be given for such? Talk about justice being done! There is no justice and can be none, in taxing Protestants of all creeds and people of no creed at all, for teaching such as this. We read about the Church and State being quite separate in Canada. It is an empty boast as long as we have a children's church. Let us all pray for the time to come when teaching religion shall be made the exclusive duty of the parents and the church; not till then will our public schools cease to be disturbed with this unseemly and unprofitable wrangle."

Montreal, Sept. 2, 1895.

HOW A TOWN RUINED ITSELF.

Five years ago the town of Greensburg, Kan., had a population of 2,500, which has now dwindled to 125. The town bonded itself for the establishment of water works, electric lighting, and other improvements. Taxes finally became so high that the population moved elsewhere. Farmers have bought most of the houses and moved them away, and the few people who remain refuse to pay the taxes.

THE RAILWAY RACE.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES
IN FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-
EIGHT MINUTES.

THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR THE FASTEST LONG
DISTANCE TRAIN.

In the great railway race the 'record' was broken on Wednesday morning, by the West Coast express, which drew up alongside Aberdeen platform at 4.58, thirteen minutes in advance of the East Coast express, and accomplishing the journey from Euston in the remarkable time of eight hours fifty-eight minutes. There was again keen interest in the result, from the fact that the East Coast companies had announced a fresh acceleration in their service, and the contest on Wednesday was regarded pretty much as a trial of the extreme strength of one or other of the companies' running powers. The key to the situation in the race lay, as in former competitions, be-

miles in 538 minutes. The East Coast train (Great Northern and North-Eastern Companies), reached Edinburgh at 2.42, the 397 miles having been run in 402 minutes, and this being the fastest time on record between London and the Scottish capital. The time occupied in covering the 538½ miles to Aberdeen was 551 minutes.

THE CALEDONIAN EXPRESS.

In conversation with John Soutar, the



John Soutar,
Driver.

David Penton,
Stoker.

driver of the Caledonian engine which made the record run on Wednesday from

ing the congratulations of his many friends on his 'record' performance.

NORTH BRITISH DRIVERS.

Mr. Charles Spalding, the driver of the North British racer from Dundee to Aberdeen, lives at 413 Holburn street, Aberdeen. He is quite a young man, being only thirty-six years of age, and no one during the race has been more cool and less excited than he has been. Quietly he draws up his snorting engine at Aberdeen, with a little concern as though he had been merely shunting. Indeed he cannot himself understand why the public interest in their running has been so suddenly excited. He has had a fairly long experience of railway work, having been on the line ever since he was eighteen. He began with the Great North of Scotland Railway, continuing with that company for four years, when he went as a stoker with the North British Company, and for the last ten years he has been an engine driver with that company. He has been a most careful and faithful servant to the company during all these years, and during the great railway strike recently he was one of the few who stuck by the company. The engine Mr. Spalding has been driving during the great race is the powerful first class passenger engine, No. 252. Its eight wheels are of coupled-bogie class, and are six feet six



CHARLES SPALDING.

inches in height. The first engine attached to the train at King's Cross only runs as far as Grantham, when another engine is coupled on, and brings on the train to York. From York to Newcastle another engine does duty, and a fourth takes up the running to Edinburgh. A fresh engine continues the journey to Dundee. There Driver Spalding and his mate, Peter Gale, are in readiness with powerful No. 262 to finish the final stage of the great race. It would indeed require nerves of steel to remain unmoved in the midst of so great a tension, and no better man could have been got to guide the racer in the last great tussle than Driver Spalding.

EDINBURGH TO DUNDEE RUN.

The photograph is that of Mr. Joseph McGregor, Dundee, the driver between Edinburgh and Dundee, of the East Coast



JOSEPH MCGREGOR.

racing train. Mr. McGregor is a Forfarshire man, having been born in the parish of Kingoldrum. He has been in the railway service since 1876, and has held the position of engine driver since 1883.

Some interest will also attach to the personality of the stoker of the flier, Mr. John Berry, whose photo is also



JOHN BERRY.

given. Mr. Berry also stays in Dundee. He belongs to Leuchars, and, under the tuition of Mr. McGregor, he is making the most of his experiences on the engine.—The Dundee 'Weekly News,' Aug. 24, 1895.

'DID WESLEY FOUND A CHURCH?'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In Saturday's 'Witness' a writer appears to console himself with a crumb of comfort because he has found two places among all the early writers where the word church is applied to Methodism. First in the minutes of the conference of 1749 the term 'Mother Church' is found, but this is only a familiar term. It does not say the 'Methodist Church.' Any way, these minutes were compiled fifteen years afterwards; much in them was 'incorrectly placed,' as we learn from Smith, the historian. It is a difficult thing to regulate the observatory time by our own imperfect watches. The second place the term church is said to be found in is a letter from the Rev. John Fletcher to Charles Wesley in 1759 where the term 'Methodist Church' is found, evidently a typographical error, for Methodist Society. It is well known that Charles Wesley, of the two brothers, was the more severe, if that were possible, against allowing the name church to be applied to the society. The term 'church' as found in Fletcher's letter is not written with a capital 'C' either, as your correspondent disingenuously quotes it. There is nothing in the two quotations deserving a moment's attention. The light of a farthing candle cannot dim the sunshine.

The following statement, however, must have a passing notice. Your correspondent says 'Methodism never was in any sense a Church of England society; it never was under the control or patronage of that church, but was treated by the bishops and clergy with marked hostility.' Indeed! Wesley's own rules contradict this. They obliged all the members to attend the Church and sacrament. The first Methodist Conference was attended by six clergymen of the Church of England and there was never a Methodist Conference held during the lifetime of Wesley or for years after his death, but what several clergymen of good standing in the Church attended and took part. Wesley often had five, eight, twelve, fifteen and eighteen clergymen assisting him in giving the Holy Communion to the members of the society in the churches.

John Fletcher was a Methodist preacher with Wesley in 1755. Then he was ordained in the Church of England in 1757 by Bishop of Bangor and immediately banded to the foundry to assist Mr. Wesley to administer the sacrament to the society, and he assisted him as long as he lived. The Rev. Mr. Grimshaw, a clergyman of the Church in good standing, had his church full of Methodists and prepared the young people for confirmation. The bishop on one occasion heard some complaints against Grimshaw and resolved to investigate them; so when he went to Mr. Grimshaw's church to hold the confirmation service he insisted on Mr. Grimshaw preaching the sermon from a text which the bishop then and there selected. After another clergyman had read the prayers, Mr. Grimshaw walked to the pulpit and offered an extempore prayer, not forgetting the bishops, the young people to be confirmed and the great congregation. After the service was over the bishop took Mr. Grimshaw's hand and looking around upon the clergy and the people with parental benignity and in a tremulous voice, exclaimed: 'I would to God that all the clergy in my diocese were like this good man.' Wesley always intended the society to remain in the Church, and a few months before he died he compiled some special rules to guide them after his death and insisted upon each preacher subscribing to them. Here are a few samples of these rules: 'Exhort all our people to keep close to the Church and sacrament.' 'Warn them against despising the prayers of the Church, also against calling our society a church or the Church, or our preachers ministers.' The above quotations and facts are of familiar record in the best Methodist histories and pages may be filled to the same effect from the same source.

F. C. IRELAND.

Montreal, Sept. 2, 1895.

'WHAT A SERMON SHOULD BE.'

A LAYMAN'S OPINIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I believe if we would go to the New Testament and see how Christ preached we would get the information needed. Look at Matt. xiii, 34: 'All these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables, and without a parable spake he not unto them.' Note from whence his text. Those two volumes given to man, the works of Creation and Revelation—the material world around us, and all our legitimate and lawful avocations are laid under tribute to make known the things of the Kingdom of Heaven—that is to explain and elucidate the scriptures. By object teaching we are taught revelation is based on the material world. All our knowledge is obtained through worldly objects, not setting aside that other part that was divinely given through the prophets. Therefore we believe it is profitable to combine the lessons or instruction derived from both sons or instruction derived from one part without loss. The created universe is a manifestation of a divine being supremely exalted above all human conception. And the face of the earth is on a level with our capacities to a large extent and the lessons therefrom should teach us our dependence on the divine bounty.

So Christ's teaching took in more than abstract ideas or doctrines. He made use of the material world to explain them, and we all need that. The above are only general ideas or pointers as to the make up of a sermon.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Hopewell, N.S.

HANGING OF STOKES.

The Congo State is ruled by a knot of Belgians who are civilizing the natives off the face of the earth, collecting all the ivory possible by strong methods of trading not distinguishable from force, and are fast running the country into bankruptcy. We are now likely to have trouble with the Congo on account of the execution of Mr. Charles Stokes, an English trader, without trial, and without apparent warrants of any kind. The execution looks very like a murder at the instance of a strutting hot-brain, Major Lothaire. Facts are creeping out very disquieting to Belgium itself. There must be no shrinking at demanding satisfaction when the truth is made clear. The Congo State, instead of proving a blessing to Africa, is seemingly earning fame in disgrace.—Leeds 'Times.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



THE BEARINGS OF A HINT.

He—Nice dog, very! Have you taught it any new tricks since I was here last?
She (sweetly)—Yes; it will fetch your hat if you whistle.—'Puck.'

BEING CHEERFUL AT MEALS.

A man read in the paper that the family table should always be the scene of laughter and merriment, and that no meal should be passed in the moody silence that so often characterizes such occasions. The idea struck him so favorably that when his family had gathered round the table that evening, he said, 'Now, this sort of thing of keeping so silent at meals has got to stop. You hear me, you girls? You begin to tell stories, and keep up an agreeable sort of talk; and you, boys, laugh and be jolly, or I'll take and dust your jackets till you can't stand. Now, begin!' The glare that he sent round the table made the family resemble a funeral party.

ASKING PAPA.

'I have come to ask for your daughter's hand, Mr. Herrick,' said young Waller, nervously.
'Oh, well, you can't have it,' said Herrick.
'I'm not doing out my daughter on the instalment plan. When you feel that you can support the whole girl you may call again.'

LIKELY TO REMEMBER.

Proud Mother—'You haven't kissed the baby.' Bachelor Uncle—'Um—er—I'll try to remember next time. I'll kiss her when I—er—come back from America.' 'When will that be?' 'Let-me—see. About 16 years.'

'Is he a good doctor?' asked one gentleman of another, speaking of an acquaintance. 'Well, people call him so,' replied the other; 'but as far as my experience goes, if I was a patriotic man, and there was going to be a long war, I should like him to have charge of the enemy's wounded.'

A district school teacher in New Hampshire has had great difficulty in explaining adverbs to a class of children. After telling faithfully with them, he said: 'Bring in a list of adverbs to-morrow. Remember that a great many adverbs end in ly.' The next day one boy's list began: 'Slowly, fastly, illy, emily.'—'Harper's Round Table.'

AN EXPENSIVE AGE.

Father (looking over the paper)—'More bad news. A hitherto unknown frog pond has been discovered in Central Africa.' Mother—'What is that to us?' Father—'What is that to us? It means that every one of our eight children will have to have a new and revised edition of High-price's Geography.'—New York 'Weekly.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST FOR WASH DAY.
SURPRISE SOAP.
BEST FOR EVERY DAY.

Sunday-School Teachers.

If you want to remember in a nice way the birthday of any of your scholars you should consider the 'Northern Messenger,' providing, of course, the scholar does not get it through the school. The 'Northern Messenger' only costs thirty cents to separate addresses (still less in clubs for classes or schools) and is a present that will be more and more appreciated as the year goes by. It is a most profitable 20 cent investment. Send for sample copies and other information to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

Publishers, Witness Office, Montreal.

EUROPE. EUROPE. EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES.
GUION, ANCHOR, HAM-AMERICAN, INMAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, NETHERLANDS, STATE, N. G. LLOYD, FRENCH LINES, Etc., Etc.
Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA and all parts of the world.
Write us before looking elsewhere. Illustrated Pamphlet sent free on application. Established 1865.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Telephone 1907.
124 St. James St., Montreal.

I CURE FITS!

Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address, N. G. 1007, M. C., 136 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

PATRICK'S BARGAIN.
Lady (suddenly returned from Europe)—'Patrick, what does this mean? I left you in charge of our residence while abroad, and I find the front yard filled with clothes lines, and every line full of clothes. Our beautiful place looks like a Chinese laundry. You promised me that your wife would not take in washing.'

Patrick—'We haven't taken in any washing, mum. We've only been takin' in hangin' out clothes.'—New York 'Weekly.'

THE PRINCESS AND THE FISHERMAN.

It is said that the Princess Louise when she is touring in the north has a fashion of talking the purest 'Hieland Doric,' and, as she is a capital mimic, the effect is sometimes rather comical. Her Royal Highness very much disconcerted a decent salmon-fisher the other day by approaching him with the query: 'Is yer net out chust now, Sandy?' Sandy lost his head; he had never found Royalty so confusingly affable before. 'Yias, yias, my Grace, your Sovereign,' he stammered out, 'but she will no be out if your gracious Sovereign wld like her to be in.'

A GREAT CITY.

Bridge (eagerly)—'Now, you're back, tell me what ye saw in New York.' Pat (gravely)—'The ferry boats, shure, they've got a bow at th' both ends av thim, so they kin go both ways at want.'

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

Rural Magistrate—'Konrad, you are charged with committing an assault on the night watchman.' Konrad—I only threw his jacket behind the stove.' Night Watchman—'Yes, your worship, but I was inside th' jacket.'

While visiting a hospital in Paris, recently, M. Felix Faure approached the bed of one of the patients. 'Well, my friend, what is your complaint?' he enquired in a kindly tone. The patient, raising himself up with difficulty, deeply touched and perplexed, stammered out, 'I have the honor to suffer from typhoid fever, M. le President.'

Not long ago a workman from the forge and a girl from the factory appeared before the curate of a Leeds church to be united in matrimony. After the ceremony, on learning that the fees went to the rector, the newly-made bride (much to the amusement of the curate) whispered, in a perfectly audible voice, to her husband—'Give him (the curate) tuppence for himself.'

Tommy, being out walking with his mother, was very much scared at a dog that barked at him. 'Why, you are a regular little coward. Don't you know that the barking dog never bites?' said the maternal ancestor. 'I know that the barking dog never bites, but how do I know that the dog knows it?' was the tearful reply.

If man is really the architect of his own fortune, there are a great many jerry builders about.

Extract from an essay written by Willie Jimkins—'Man has two hands. One is the rite han an one is the left han. The rite han is for rittin an the left han is for leftin. Both hans at once is fur stummik ak.'

A little girl whose parents recently moved to another city, and who is now enjoying her first experience in living in a block, thus described it in a letter to another child: 'This is a very queer place. Next door is fastened on our house.—The 'Evangelist.'

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

There is no doubt that the bee was selected as a model of industry because business with him is always humming.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

MAP OF ENGLAND SHOWING COURSE OF THE RIVAL RAILROADS.

tween the two companies, at Kinnaber Junction, and passengers express the feeling of excitement at witnessing the two trains approaching the Junction, where the East Coast express gets on to the main track. It was a neck-and-neck race, and the Caledonian train had the advantage by a minute or two. This, of course, ended the contest, and the North British express had to follow in the rear of her successful rival. Passengers were still in their saloons and looking after their baggage when the East Coast trains steamed alongside the same platform.

The extraordinary run of the West Coast express was, of course, the feature that arrested attention, and the details of the journey have been eagerly discussed. An official who travelled by the train declared that the running was perfectly smooth and easy, and that the line was absolutely clear all the way from Euston. One passenger, however, seemed to be rather glad to regain terra firma, and nervously remarked that they would go on 'breaking records until they broke people's necks.' The express left Euston at time, eight o'clock and got to Willesden Junction at 8.05. Watford, 17½ miles from London, was passed at 8.17, and a distance of one hundred miles from Euston was reached at 9.33, showing phenomenal speed, which has never been exceeded in the history of railway enterprise in this country, of just over sixty-four miles an hour. Kinnaber Junction, at which the express was previously timed to arrive at 4.51, was passed at 4.23. The lights of the East Coast express were seen about a mile off, steaming towards the Junction. The Caledonian train thus gained the point of vantage, and the race, for another day at all events, was settled. The run from Perth to Aberdeen, a distance of ninety miles, was covered in the splendid time of eighty-three minutes. One of the best runs in Scotland, however, was made from the top of the Summit to Symington, a stretch of seventeen miles eleven chains, which was accomplished in fifteen minutes. The whole distance of 540 miles from Euston was covered in just over sixty miles an hour. The train was composed of two eight-wheeled bogie carriages and a protection van, and carried twelve passengers. While again less fortunate than her rival, the East Coast made splendid running from King's Cross. As indicated, the train just missed Kinnaber Junction by at most two minutes. Otherwise, of course, the North British would have carried off the palm. The North-Western and Caledonian express made the world's record for the fastest long distance train. For three years this record has been held by the American Empire State Express, which runs from New York to Buffalo (140 miles) in 520 minutes. This has been broken by the North-Western and Caledonian Companies' express, which shows the remarkable accomplishment of 540

The Boys' Page.

'HUGO'.

A Story of the Childrens Crusade.

(By Crona Temple in 'Sunday at Home'.)

CHAPTER I.

The strong north west wind had been blowing all day—the mistral, the scourge of Provence, but it died away as the sun lowered; and by evening there was scarcely a breath to stir the grey foliage of the olives, or to lift the trailing vine wreaths heavy with their summer-ripe wealth of leaf. At the postern-gate of a castle dominating a wide reach of the river Durance, a lady stood, shading her eyes with her hand, that she might the better see down the steep road leading to the bridge and to the town. She was tall; and most of those who looked on her deemed her beautiful, for her regular features had that indescribable stamp of nobility belonging rather to the soul than to the body; and the eyes that peered downwards from the doorway were dark and clear as a pool of her own deep river, where in quiet places it was still enough to reflect the stars.

But there were traces of sorrow and of pain upon her face, and the hair that showed below her eiff and wimple was threaded with white.

The Provence land over which she was looking was very fair. Sunshine streamed in a flood of gold over the world; only the cypresses stood, ink-black in contrast to all other things, against the clearness of the foreground and the azure distances of the mountains.

A flock of flamingoes flashed overhead, looking like flames strung across the sky as they turned and wheeled; they were bound for the waste lands, where tall reeds edged the pools left by the headlong overflow of the river. Masses of round boulders and miles of pebbly-strewn land lay to the southward; the river had brought down the stones in the course of centuries, for the Durance is, and ever has been, the stormiest child of the western Alps. Now, heated as the stones had been by the blazing summer sun, they were giving off their warmth until the air on the edges of the distance shimmered and vibrated visibly.

'Late—it is late for the children,' the lady murmured. 'The Baron frets always when the dusk falls before they are safely home.'

A cart drawn by a dove-colored oxen came lumbering up the way. One could hear the wagoner's hoarse voice, and the crack of the whip, together with the rumble of the ponderous wheels.

A girl with a bundle of flax upon her head went stepping towards the town. She was singing to herself, and the carol of her song came gaily and sweetly across the low-growing vines.

'Lina! Lina!' called the watcher at the gate, 'an thou seest the young master and my little lady, bid them from me to hasten homewards. And for thyself, child, why goest thou so late on errands to the town?' 'All is quiet in these times, Madame. What harm should come?' But the young lord and lady will start as soon as they hear thy message. It will not be dusk yet awhile.'

'What harm should come?' The words echoed in the lady's ears long after the girl had disappeared. It was not turbulent men, nor evening chills that Madame Laure feared for her darlings. Other danger was in the air, a danger so vague and undefined that she could neither guard against nor measure it. Indeed, in the last few hours, she had debated with herself if she were right in deeming it a danger at all. Some there were who thought it the call of God, a mark of his favor, which it would be sinful blindness to resist.

Yes, it was again in the air, this mysterious impulse, this feeling that, time after time, had rent all Christendom. It had cost the best blood of the West already; many of the noblest and mightiest had perished for the Cause. Now the children were required! It seemed so cruel and terrible a thing; and yet—

Madame Laure's eyes were resting on the mountains, lying afar, bathed in the wonderful radiance of the sinking sun. A while ago winter had held those hills as in a vice; frost and snow had whirled about their crags. Then summer by its sweet persistence had conquered the cold and gloom. True, it had brought torrents pouring down the ravines, filling the river with the rush of melted snow; it had loosened avalanches, and dealt death and destruction on the right hand and the left; hurling waterfalls over the plain, and turning the meadows into stony wilderness.

And yet, was not the summer time the good God's rich gift, in spite of all? This call to the children, might it not be exceeding good instead of wholly evil?

It was the year 1212. For generations all Europe had been stirred by those blasts of religious fervor called the Crusades.

The Holy Land was in the possession of the Turks, and Christendom held it a disgraceful thing that the soil once trodden by the feet of Our Lord should be under the dominion of infidels. People forgot—or rather, the soldiers of the 'dark ages' did not know—that Christ's kingdom is not of this world; that the worship of the faithful heart is dearer to him than the treaties of kings, and the

trampling of armies. They did not know, neither they nor their teachers—the blind led by the blind. So they bound the Red Cross on their arms, and marched away in hordes to the East. They were taught that the way to Palestine was as the way to heaven, and that death itself during the pilgrimage would be but a certain passport to the inheritance of the saints. No wonder the recruits came in their thousands!

The idea of the Cross became a madness, an enthusiasm, a kind of possession. It was in 1096 that the first Crusaders set forth, led by Peter the Hermit, Robert of Normandy, and Godfrey de Bouillon.

Fifty years later Louis VII. of France and Bernard of Clairvaux embarked for Syria with a hundred thousand barons, knights and fighting men, besides a multitude of pilgrims, who were in no sense soldiers.

In 1190, Philip of France, and our English Richard of the Lion-heart led many hundred thousand men to the Holy Land.

Each one of these expeditions had failed. And now, in the year 1212, Palestine, and the Sacred City, and the Sepulchre of Christ, were yet in the hands of the Turks.

Quite lately there had been another sort of crusade, not against the infidels, but against the Albigenses. Brethren indeed! friends, neighbors, relations perhaps, but 'heretics,' of whom it was considered needful to purge the land. The valleys and plains of Languedoc, over which Madame Laure gazed from the postern-gate, were stained with blood. For months, even years, the miserable war went on. Incredible cruelties were practised. The town of Beziers was stormed in the summer of 1209, and the whole population put to the sword. Raymond, Count of Toulouse, was beaten again and again by the fanatic Simon de Montfort, in spite of all that his brother, the King of Aragon, could do for his help.

There was violence and woe from the northland to the sea, from the slopes of the Jura to the snows of the Pyrenees.

Then a new thought began to stir in men's minds, and it caught on the imaginations of the people as fire catches on the leaves of a sun-dried forest. All this wrangle and struggle, these wars and slaughters, might be the evidence of the wrath of God against Christendom, a punishment for its idle indifference to the great cause, for its supineness in allowing the Crescent still to shine upon the ramparts of Jerusalem.

Great leaders and mighty warriors had 'taken the cross' in past times, and they had failed. Perchance their hearts had not been pure, their hands had not been clean; they had been proved unworthy to bear the banner of the crucified one to victory.

Might it not be possible that the innocent hands of children could—trusting in him who had loved the children—wrest the sacred treasure from the Turk? Perhaps the weak and trustful ones, strong in the strength of Christ, could prevail against that vast power of darkness reigning yonder in the East.

This was the new idea.

In the centre of France the smouldering sparks blew into flame. A lad of the Vendome, named Stephen, declared himself bidden by Christ, in a vision, to gather all who were worthy, and to start without delay for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre.

From town to town, from house to house, the message ran. By twos and threes, by dozens and by scores, the children flocked to the standard—to that slender wooden cross which was carried by Stephen himself over the hills, and across the sun-burnt plains of the 'Roof of France.'

The rumor of the coming of this strange company went before it; travelling, as rumors travel at all times, mysteriously and swiftly, none exactly knowing in what manner they are carried. Every evening, when the Cross was planted in a village market-place, or reared on some grassy knoll chosen for the night's encampment, fresh recruits swelled the ranks. And more, and yet more numerous were the voices that, chanting the hymn, Veni, Creator Spiritus.

They had passed Lyons, and were following the great Rhone Valley now, walking but a few miles a day, for the feeble feet were soon a-weary. In the Castle of Porcetois, Madame Laure, and her brother, the Baron, had heard of what was going on, but as yet, the two children had caught no sound of the matter.

The Lord of Porcetois had lost his wife when their daughter Richilde was but an infant. His sister, Madame Laure, herself a widow, had been as a mother to the children. And she had been a kind and loving companion to him; but, good as she was, she saddened and somewhat over-anxious heart made him often conscious of the difference between the present days and those of the bright and gracious childhood when he had been the light of the old home.

Richilde resembled her mother. She was a lovely, dancing, fairy-like thing, with both courage, and power of endurance, behind all her sparkle and laughter. She could be wilful—lamentably wilful, Madame Laure considered—but that 'will' of hers was generally so sweet and innocent that neither her father nor her brother Hugo found it in their hearts to cross it.

But then her father and Hugo found it hard at all times to see any fault in Richilde.

Hugo was just fifteen; tall; straight as a young pine. He possessed the dark eyes, and eagle glance of his race. They had Saracen and old Roman blood in their veins, these Sieurs de Porcetois; not one amongst them all had ever been known to be a cripple or a coward.

CHAPTER II.

The brother and sister made a pretty picture that summer afternoon as they stood together in the shadow of the old church of the town. The belfry above them was steeped in the golden sunlight, and a gigantic plane tree growing in the centre of the open 'place.' A fountain flung its ribbon-like jet of water into a wide stone trough, with a musical ripple that pleasantly filled such meagre intervals of silence as by chance occurred in that much-frequented spot.

There was not silence there just now. But yet there was no noise, no bustle. The people stood about in groups, discussing this strange news that Clemente

the friar, and Raymond the melon-seller, had brought from Avignon. 'I saw them with my eyes,' Clemente said.

He had told the thing twenty times already, but the people listened as eagerly as at the first.

'I saw them gathered about the great church on the hill,' he said, 'thousands and thousands of them, looking like the angels. No swords had they, nor spears; nothing, nothing but Christ's cross. They sang . . . they pray . . . they are filled with the strength of God.'

A long-drawn breath broke from the lips of many of his hearers. Their fervid imaginations were quickened into a kind of ecstasy.

'It is a miracle, my friends,' the friar cried. 'A miracle! They go in the strength of the God of hosts, with legions of angels to fight for them. They will prevail. Think you not so? They must prevail.'

But the Holy shores are far away,' said a voice from the listening group. 'Where are the horses, and the ships to carry hence so vast a company?'

The questioner was Jean de Beaux, an old man-at-arms; one who had himself ridden to the east in his master's train; following King Philip and the fleur-de-lis. Well he knew what weary miles lay betwixt France and Palestine.

'Horses! Ships! Nay, such are for the wars, the plots and plans of men. This is the Lord's cause. The Lord will provide himself a way. So they are saying in Avignon, and I for one believe it!'

'And I!' echoed Raymond the melon-seller; and he forthwith took up the parable, but in a lighter strain, and spoke of Stephen's long, fair hair; and told how the townsmen of Avignon were pouring in their gifts of provision, and pressing offers of hospitality upon Stephen and his followers. 'They will be here, here in Porcetois, ere the Sunday bells ring. 'Tis but three days' easy march from hence to Avignon. Yes, they will be here anon, and then you will see for yourselves. Then you will believe when you behold with your eyes the power of the Lord.'

An old Abbe came slowly down the steps of the church. He had been standing above there, listening, and his heart, like that of Madame Laure, was sorely perplexed and troubled. It seemed but natural and right for knights and men-at-arms to ride off on a crusade—but for children!

His eye fell upon Hugo de Porcetois and his sister Richilde. The boy's face was pale, his forehead contracted, his lips set close. The girl held to him with one hand, while the other was all unconsciously stretched out, as if already awaiting the gift of the Cross.

The priest looked at them, and a shadow passed over his kind and good face. He had baptised those two, he had taught them what small learning they had, he loved them as though they had been his own, he knew, also, what they were to their home, to their kindred—they, the last heirs of the lands and honors of Porcetois.

'My children!' They started as his hand touched them. 'The evening draws on; I, too, am going to the chateau; I have a word to speak to your father. Shall we walk up there together?'

They turned immediately, pressing close to his side as they went, pitying him with eager questionings which it puzzled him to answer. Was it not a splendid thing—this plan thought of by Stephen of the Vendome? Did not the Abbe think that the good Lord Christ would surely bless the crusade that went forth trusting solely in Him?

'Ah, Hugo!' cried Madame Laure as she ran out upon the drawbridge to meet them. 'why so late? Richilde, thy father has waited long for his porcelain cup which thou wast to bring from the riveters; it is heedless of thee to forget his needs, Richilde.'

(To be continued.)

GOOD ASSOCIATIONS.

Let no young man or woman go in a social circle where the influences are vicious or hostile to the Christian religion. You will begin by reproving their faults and end by copying them. Sin is contagious. You go among those who are profane, and you will be profane. You go among those who use impure language, and you will use impure language. Go among those who are given to strong drink, and you will inevitably become an inebriate. There is no exception to the rule. A man is no better than the company he continually keeps.

It is always best to keep ourselves under Christian influences. It is not possible, if you mingle in associations that are positively Christian, not to be made better men or women. The Christian people with whom you associate may not be always talking their religion, but there is something in the moral atmosphere that will be life to your soul. You choose out for your most intimate associates eight or ten Christian people. You mingle in that association; you take their counsel; you are guided by their example, and you live a useful life and die a happy death and go to a blessed eternity. There is no possibility of mistaking; there is not an exception in all the universe or ages—not one.—Dr. Talmage, in 'Christian Herald.'

THE ANT'S SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

You have heard of the suspension bridges made by men. Now let me tell you of a curious one made by some of the smallest creatures that live.

Men use wire ropes, very strong; but here are the driver ants of Africa, so small that you can hardly see them. Yet they do wonderful work at making bridges without any ropes.

This is the way they go about it. One of the largest ants takes hold of the branch of a tree with its fore legs, letting his own body hang down. Thus they keep on until these bright little fellows form a chain.

Then away they go, swinging until the end ant can get hold of something, usually some tree or shrub—and the bridge is done!

A regiment of ants goes over this live suspension bridge. When all are well over, the ant on the first tree lets go the branch and climbs over the string. The next one follows this example, and pretty soon they all take their places at the rear end of the marching company. These ants have big heads and they must have a good deal of brain to help them.—Mrs. G. Hall, in 'Christian Advocate.'

Teaching a Dog.

IT DESTROYS ALL DISCIPLINE TO USE FORCE.

(By Will P. Pond.)

Every rightly constituted man and boy loves a dog, and wherever it is possible owns one, and every dog owner is proud if his dog is a well-behaved dog and can do a few funny tricks.

As a rule, trick dogs are bought from people who make it their business to train them, but the high prices these gentlemen ask need never be given if the dog owner has two things—patience and affection for his dog. If the dog is well treated and judiciously petted, it is a very easy thing to teach him a few simple tricks, for the dog has but one ambition with a master or mistress whom he loves, and that one ambition is to please. Let the dog owner always remember this, and remember that as a general rule the dog does not do as he is wanted simply because he does not understand. Make him understand what you want, and he will do it!

Now for some simple tricks. Keep him tied up or shut up for an hour or two, and when you wish to let him out for a walk, make him ask to have the door opened. He will rush at the door, hold it open about an inch and say, 'Say please, then when he whines, you bark like a dog, and again 'Say please,' he will soon bark, then let him out, and in five minutes get him in the house again on some pretext and make him ask again. To make him 'trust' is another easy trick. Make him sit down on his haunches, place a piece of sugar on his nose right up to the eye, and say impressively 'Trust,' still keeping hold of his nose, by-and-by letting it go, but seeing that he keeps it tilted up so that the sugar does not fall or roll off. In about two minutes say briskly, 'Faid for,' and let him eat it. It is in the intonation of the voice that the secret lies, and the trick may be so well taught that the owner may go into another room, and still the dog will trust until he hears 'paid for.' To teach him to sit up, try him in the corner of a room, and very patiently work with him for a few minutes at a time, until he learns to control his posterior muscles so as to sit up. Then go a step further after he can sit alone anywhere, and put a pair of spectacles on him, tie a handkerchief round his head and make a bang of the fringe of his ears, put a pipe in his mouth and a folded newspaper on his outstretched paws.

will get up on his forelegs as soon as his hind legs are touched with a cane. When these tricks are mastered, keep him in practice in them, and then you may teach him almost anything but to talk. It is the first tricks which are the hardest, and every succeeding trick will be learned quicker and easier. Remember above all things that they must all be taught with kindness. No matter how tiresome, or obstinate, or annoying a dog may be, never strike him. There is no excuse for striking a dog, for they are infinitely more anxious to learn.—St. Louis 'Star-Sayings.'

WHAT WILL HE DO NEXT?

Two sailors went with a tame parrot to a show in Tokio, where a Japanese was giving an exhibition of sleight-of-hand performances, interspersed with acrobatic feats. At the end of each trick the sailors would say:

'Now, isn't he clever? Wonder what he'll do next?'

With each act of the performance their astonishment increased, and they kept muttering:

'Wonder what he'll do next?'

The parrot heard this exclamation so often that he picked it up off-hand, as it were.

Presently, the Japanese undertook to keep in the air a number of bamboo sticks ignited at both ends, but, having his attention distracted by a movement in the audience, he allowed one of the sticks to drop. Unfortunately it fell upon a heap of fire-crackers, bombs, etc., which exploded, blew out the walls, tore off the roof, scattered the audience in all directions, and sent the parrot, minus its tail, feathers and one eye, about four hundred yards. As the bird came down with a flop, it shrieked:

'Wasn't that clever? Wonder what he'll do next?'—Golden Days.

Uncle—And how are you getting on at school, Jack?

Jack—All right; but the master is very ignorant.

Uncle—Indeed!

Jack—Yes. To-day he started talking during the arithmetic about square roots, and I know well enough that all roots are more or less round.

—Judy.

Dear Sir,—I am a rather old boy, going on 51, but big enough to like the Boys' Page. I have read the 'Witness' for over 25 years, and can't want it yet. I think the boys' page is just what it should be to make both boys and men like it. I am fond of natural history, stories and travels, but am well pleased as it is. Don't let it drop, and oblige yours,

W. P. PATERSON.

Norwich, Ont.

I wish to say that I am very much interested in the reading of the Boys' page, and hope it will be continued. I think information would be more interesting. I remain your interested reader, BLANCHE.

Hampshire Mills.

Dear Sir,—The Boys' Page was hailed with delight in our house. I like pieces about animals, yet I relish a story too, and the girls read the page and would be disappointed if there was no story to interest them. So I vote for the page as it is. Mary J., Herbert P., Edwin.

Jermyn.

Dear Sir,—The Boys' Page is a great improvement to your valuable paper. I think it well to encourage our young people to read; also it will encourage the circulation of the 'Witness,' and be the means of doing good. I remain your agent at Jermyn, J. H. FALLIN, P.M.

Oakwood.

Dear Editor,—We like the Boys' Page very much, and sincerely hope that the verdict of 'postal card jury' will be such as to insure its continuance. If so, may we suggest two things that we would like. 1. A good serial, by a good writer. 2. A column devoted to natural science. On the faraway wide-awake boys see many wonderful insects and fossils and plants, but we would see and learn so much more if we only had some reliable information to aid our observation. Yours on behalf of our reading clubs, F. W. HARDY.

Guelph.

Dear Sir,—I like the Boys' Page very much but I would like to see a column of the page set aside for original stories. The rest of the page for stories about the Canadian settlers and their struggles against the Indians. The heroes of the stories to be boys. Yours truly, S.

Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I enjoy the Boys' Page very much. I would like to have you give illustrations and values of coins and stamps; also lessons on astronomy. Yours truly, GORDON B. M.

Bath.

Dear Sir,—I enjoy the Boys' Page in the 'Witness' very much, and wish it to continue just as it is. We could not do without the 'Witness' it is like an old friend coming in every week. Ever yours, MYRTLE H.

Coastaloke, P.Q.

Dear Sir,—My father has taken the 'Witness' for about twenty-five years. I enjoy the Boys' Page very much, and would prefer to have stories continued. Yours truly, A. M. and H.

Hillview Farm.

Sir,—My three brothers are perfectly delighted with the Boys' Page, and are quite anxious that it should be continued. Yours respectfully, J. E.

Pevensey.

Dear Sir,—We like the Boys' Page in the 'Witness' very much, and hope you will put it in all the time. Your friends, GEORGE S. and WILLIAM J. W.

Exeter.

Dear Sir,—I for one of the many take much pleasure in the Boys' Page, and I would prefer continued stories, and a part of the page set apart for the instruction of boys in choosing a profession. Wishing you success, I remain, yours truly, W. B.

Wheatley River, P.E.I.

Dear Sir,—I like the Boys' Page very well, and would like to have it continued as it is. I always turn to that page first, and I find it very interesting. I wish you success. Yours truly, MARTHA L. B.

On City.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I have often wished that you had a column for boys. I enjoy the page very much as it is, but boys might not all think alike. A mixture of stories, sports, games, care of pets, etc., would suit all. I remain, your friend, JOHN R.

Donald, B.C.

To the Editor of Boys' Page.—

Dear Sir,—I am delighted with the Boys' Page in the dear old 'Witness,' and I wish to say that I would like to read of brave deeds and good ones done by boys and girls in real life, with pictures of the same. My parents have taken your paper for over eleven years, and would not like to give it up. Yours sincerely, GEORGE J.

A Long Felt Want.

THE ALMOST UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE POSTAL JURY—
ONLY ONE DISSENTING VOICE.

From Vancouver Island: to Newfoundland the votes have poured in. Some are cast by gray-haired men and women and some by children, but the young men and maidens, or, as I prefer to put it, the boys and girls, have carried the polls.

'It fills a long-felt want,' I heartily approve of the Boys' Page, 'By all means continue it,' I will take it to school to interest my scholars in natural history, etc. These are some of the ballots rolled down, and they fairly represent the poll.

When it was proposed to count the votes, and so arrive at the correct verdict, it was not guessed what a difficult, if not impossible, task that would be. Many of the votes received remind me of Oliver Twist. 'More, more, more,' is the verdict of many. More story, more natural history, more sports, more information, more everything. But it is evident that the majority wish the division of the page as in the past, with occasional articles on special subjects.

Some capital suggestions, however, have been made, and will be carried out in so far as the limits of the page will permit. Many have asked for a short serial, and a very interesting one is begun in this week's page. As it is based on history it will be instructive as well as interesting.

A very cordial thank-you is tendered to every one of the many jurors, and the kindly words of encouragement and suggestion will not soon be forgotten by your faithful friend,

The Editor of the Boys' Page.

SOME MORE OF THE BALLOTS.

London.

Dear Sir,—I am a rather old boy, going on 51, but big enough to like the Boys' Page. I have read the 'Witness' for over 25 years, and can't want it yet. I think the boys' page is just what it should be to make both boys and men like it. I am fond of natural history, stories and travels, but am well pleased as it is. Don't let it drop, and oblige yours,

W. P. PATERSON.

Norwich, Ont.

I wish to say that I am very much interested in the reading of the Boys' page, and hope it will be continued. I think information would be more interesting. I remain your interested reader, BLANCHE.

Hampshire Mills.

Dear Sir,—The Boys' Page was hailed with delight in our house. I like pieces about animals, yet I relish a story too, and the girls read the page and would be disappointed if there was no story to interest them. So I vote for the page as it is. Mary J., Herbert P., Edwin.

Jermyn.

Dear Sir,—The Boys' Page is a great improvement to your valuable paper. I think it well to encourage our young people to read; also it will encourage the circulation of the 'Witness,' and be the means of doing good. I remain your agent at Jermyn, J. H. FALLIN, P.M.

Oakwood.

Dear Editor,—We like the Boys' Page very much, and sincerely hope that the verdict of 'postal card jury' will be such as to insure its continuance. If so, may we suggest two things that we would like. 1. A good serial, by a good writer. 2. A column devoted to natural science. On the faraway wide-awake boys see many wonderful insects and fossils and plants, but we would see and learn so much more if we only had some reliable information to aid our observation. Yours on behalf of our reading clubs, F. W. HARDY.

Guelph.

Dear Sir,—I like the Boys' Page very much but I would like to see a column of the page set aside for original stories. The rest of the page for stories about the Canadian settlers and their struggles against the Indians. The heroes of the stories to be boys. Yours truly, S.

Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I enjoy the Boys' Page very much. I would like to have you give illustrations and values of coins and stamps; also lessons on astronomy. Yours truly, GORDON B. M.

Bath.

Dear Sir,—I enjoy the Boys' Page in the 'Witness' very much, and wish it to continue just as it is. We could not do without the 'Witness' it is like an old friend coming in every week. Ever yours, MYRTLE H.

Coastaloke, P.Q.

Dear Sir,—My father has taken the 'Witness' for about twenty-five years. I enjoy the Boys' Page very much, and would prefer to have stories continued. Yours truly, A. M. and H.

Hillview Farm.

Sir,—My three brothers are perfectly delighted with the Boys' Page, and are quite anxious that it should be continued. Yours respectfully, J. E.

Pevensey.

Dear Sir,—We like the Boys' Page in the 'Witness' very much, and hope you will put it in all the time. Your friends, GEORGE S. and WILLIAM J. W.

Exeter.

Dear Sir,—I for one of the many take much pleasure in the Boys' Page, and I would prefer continued stories, and a

LORD WOLSELEY.

The Capabilities of the Duke of Cambridge's Successor.

BRITISH ARMY REFORMS PROBABLE.

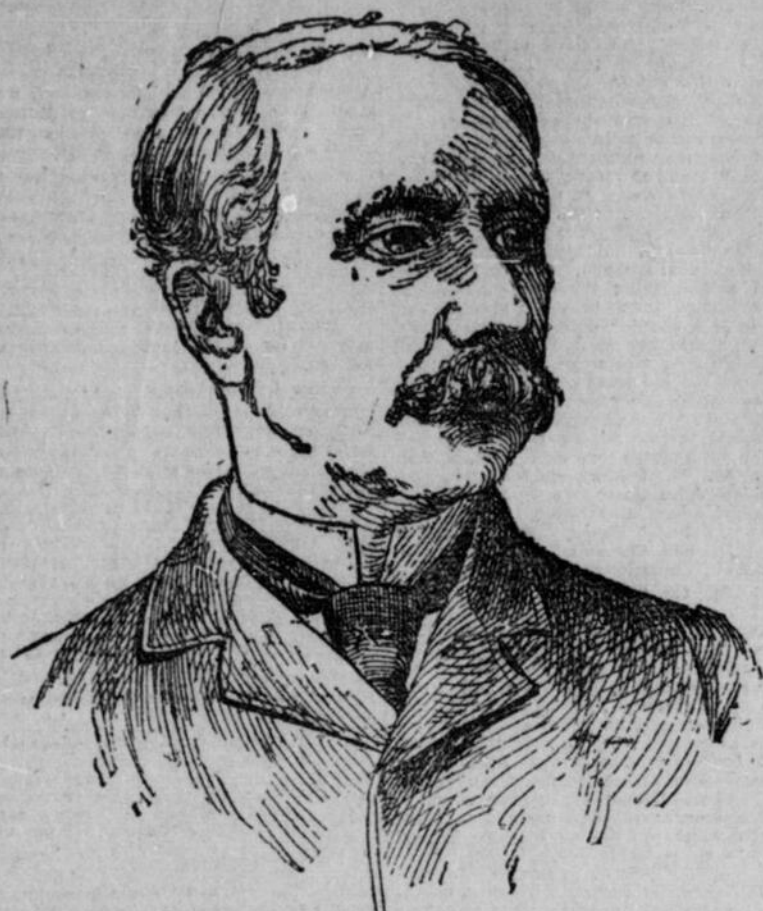
THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHARMING IN BOTH MANNER AND CHARACTER, ENJOYS WIDE POPULARITY.

(New York 'Herald'.)

The Duke of Cambridge has for a long time been one of the best abused men in England. The charges against him are many. He is cousin to the Queen. He is rich. He holds various military sinecures. He is Ranger of Hyde Park, and also of the parks called St. James', Green

A VERY HARD WORKER.

But if I dealt with all the other counts of the indictment against the Duke of Cambridge I should exhaust my space. I will touch only on the really important ones. Age must be admitted. The Duke is but nine years younger than Mr. Gladstone, and is two months less two days older than the Queen herself. To this day, however, he is one of the hardest working men in England. His industry was never denied, nor his conscientious devotion to what he thought the true interests of the army. If the Horse Guards—his military headquarters—have been for many purposes so long omnipotent, it is because the Duke toiled early and late at the immense mass of business which passed through his hands. No eight-hour law for him. He is at work by nine in the morning and his day is not over till long past the next midnight. It is his rule to betake himself to his beloved official papers after dinner, say by eleven in the evening, and to finish them off before he goes to bed, which is commonly not till two in the morning or later.



LORD WOLSELEY.

and Richmond. He was in the Crimean war and was not thought to have shown brilliant capacity in that contest, whereas all other British generals, as we know, were distinguished by the highest military talents. He enjoys an annuity of \$60,000 a year. He has been commander-in-chief for forty years save one. He has opposed reforms. He has enforced discipline and his own views of army administration, regardless—when he could be regardless—of the views of amateur soldiers and parliamentary chiefs of the War Office. He speaks English with a slight German accent. Finally, he is old, and old fashioned.

This is a formidable list of accusations to bring against any man. Some of them are true. In the way in which I have put them they are all true. To say that he is cousin to the Queen is only a roundabout way of alleging that he holds his great office by favoritism, or because he is of the royal family and not by merit. That is a reproach to the Queen and not to the Duke of Cambridge, but as the Queen stands too high to be attacked, it is easier to hold the Duke responsible for the exercise of the royal prerogative in his favor. The Queen, it is well known, is jealous of her military supremacy. She and not the Duke of Cambridge is the real commander-in-chief.

HER MAJESTY IN COMMAND.

The Duke is Field Marshal commanding in chief, which is different. If you look at the army list you will see that the Queen's name stands first. The army is hers, like the navy. It has been remarked before now that royalty monopolizes almost everything and that the only English institution purely national, in style and title, as well as in fact, is the national debt. It was the Queen, at any rate, who in 1856 appointed her cousin general commanding in chief. He did not become full field marshal till 1862, his appointment dating from the Prince of Wales's twenty-first birthday in that year, Nov. 9. Thus was the coming of age of the heir apparent celebrated; thus and otherwise.

If the Queen has not been much belied, she wished her third son, the Duke of Connaught, to succeed the Duke of Cambridge. That would have kept it in the family. At one time it was settled, or supposed to be. There was an outcry. In these days things are thought scandalous which a generation ago would have seemed matters of course. The unchecked use of the royal prerogative in favor of members of the Royal family is no longer feasible. Lord Salisbury has a freer hand than the Queen. The Duke of Connaught may or may not be a heaven-born warrior. His mother naturally thinks him so. She does not cease to be a mother because she is Queen, and her partiality for the Duke of Connaught is known. Others, less partial, describe him as a well taught and competent soldier—competent, that is, to set a squadron in the field or a division. He makes a creditable appearance at Aldershot on review days, and has, I believe, done well since he was appointed to the command of that great permanent camp. Even that appointment raised a small storm. It is the radical cue to oppose whatever seems a privilege to royalty. It was meant as a stepping stone to the command-in-chief, it was ill laid. It was in large measure the opposition to that act which convinced Her Majesty's advisers, and, perhaps, Her Majesty also, that she could not safely venture on this darling object of her motherly and queenly ambition.

being modern. These reforms are so largely reforms of detail, and so entirely matters of military administration and organization, that I do not attempt to refer to them here, except in the most general terms. It is about Lord Wolseley's personal character that I wish to say something.

I wish it the more because I think he is much misunderstood in this country. Much of what has been said about him here has been hostile, much of it bitter. He is not popular in the United States, and I imagine that our dislike of him springs from the supposition that he dislikes us. There is a minor reason, which I will refer to in a moment. We date our enmity to Lord Wolseley—we in the north, at any rate—from the civil war. He was supposed to take sides with the South, and he probably did. In the first year of the civil war he was Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley, and stationed in Canada. He got leave of absence, got a permit at Washington to join the Union army in Maryland as visitor, did so, and in company with at least one Englishman, not less distinguished than himself, crossed the lines and joined Lee in Virginia. He conceived an extravagant admiration for Lee as a general, and an affection for Lee personally. He expressed both, in season and out of season. He has continued to express them, and out of this somewhat unchecked enthusiasm for an over-rated Southern General, has grown up a notion that Lord Wolseley is unfriendly to America. I know of no other foundation for it, and I do not think that a sufficient foundation.

LORD WOLSELEY AND GENERAL GRANT.

There are, on the other hand, many sufficient grounds for saying that he has a real admiration and good will for this country. I will select one, because it offers the most striking set off to his fancy for Lee. When President Grant died, a memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey. There was no official reason why Lord Wolseley should be present. He had ceased to be adjutant-general, and was Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland. Whether he was actually in Dublin I forget, but there was some reason why it was impossible for him to attend the service. But he wrote a letter to an American friend, expressing in very cordial terms his regret at his enforced absence, and his deep respect for General Grant's character and military fame. The letter was published. What made this the more interesting was that Lord Wolseley had been supposed to take a critical view of General Grant's achievements as a soldier. Most of us can remember how deeply we felt at that time, and I will venture to say that Americans abroad felt not less but more than those at home. You never know how strong the love of your own country is till absence reveals it to you. Be that as it may, this was a testimony of regard from Lord Wolseley at a moment which made it valuable and put the sincerity of it beyond dispute. He need have written no letter. It was a voluntary expression.

Then I imagine that we have resented, consciously or unconsciously, Lord Wolseley's dislike of Mr. Gladstone. Here there is no defence for him. I don't speak of personal dislike. That is not in question, and whether it exists or not has nothing to do with the matter. There may be an antagonism on public grounds with which private feeling is totally unconnected; though this, I know, is disputed by idolaters, who treat a dissent from Mr. Gladstone's policy as evidence of personal animosity. But Lord Wolseley had a special ground for a severe view of Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister when the expedition up the Nile for the relief of Gordon took place. Even the idolaters, I believe, now admit that this expedition ought to have started earlier. It failed to rescue Gordon by three days, even as it was. If it had been despatched in May or June instead of in August

impassioned way, 'to get leave to start.' When he had once got it preparations were made and the expedition rushed forward with an energy which was the admiration of the Germans themselves, the severest and the most competent of military critics.

Lord Wolseley is sixty-two years old and by common consent the most accomplished of living English soldiers. There are those who think Lord Roberts his superior in the field or in the conduct of a campaign, but the two have been tried in such different ways that there are no very good means of judging. Lord Wolseley's superiority as an administrator is hardly questioned, and it is in administration that the work of a commander-in-chief, certainly in peace, has to be done. If he had been passed over in favor of the Duke of Connaught or anybody else the injustice would have been glaring. He has a great opportunity before him. He can do all he tried to do as adjutant-general without the friction he then met. He cannot make England the military rival of any great power on the Continent, but he can give her an army fit to defend her against invasion. That will be the measure of his success.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

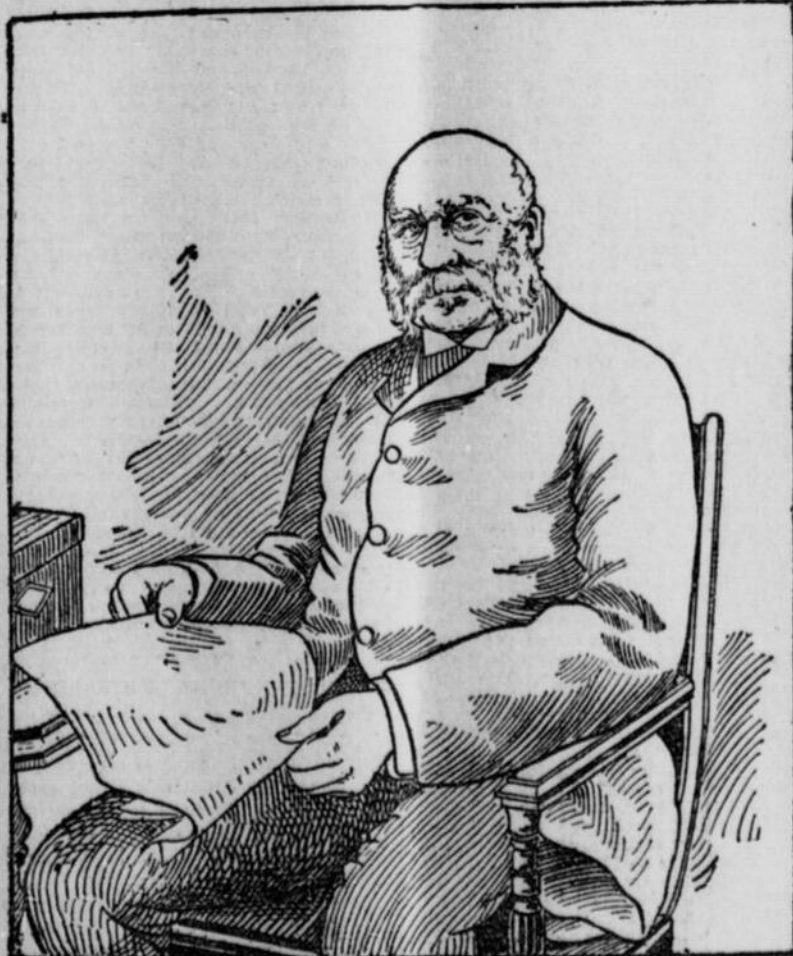
Of both the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley one thing may be said: Both are delightful personally. The Duke is the one member of the Royal family who hates royal etiquette and court ceremony. He likes human intercourse on a human basis. His talk is bluff, hearty, frank, soldierly and to the point, and he has a geniality of manner and of character which has made him immensely popular. Lord Wolseley's conversation is among the best in London. He is one of the few men who speaks his mind in all companies, and all his mind. He has an alertness, a fluency, a clearness of speech and direct way of reaching his point which are more American than English. No trace in him of what we sometimes think overdeliberateness of thought. He is as rapid in speech as in thought, whereas the swiftness of movement of the American mind is apt to disguise itself in slowness of utterance. If such a word may be used of a man, Lord Wolseley is charming in manner and charming in character. He is a soldier to the tips of his fingers, but not too obviously a soldier. He conforms to the rule that a well bred man should not have any stamp, professional or other, too visibly impressed on him. He is not to be summed up in a phrase, but it may be said of him that there is no better soldier, no more interesting companion, no more honorable man, no finer intelligence, and certainly no man whom the great majority of Englishmen more heartily wished to see commander-in-chief.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

BERLIN UNDER THE BISMARCK REGIME.

In the closing year of the last decade, Bismarck, or one might say, the Bismarcks, were Berlin—that is, in the high, official, exclusive sense. On the streets of Berlin every hour of the day there was and is some imperial manifestation, some royalty escorted up from the station, troops coming in from their seven o'clock manoeuvres at the Templehof, the Emperor chatting at their head and mounted artillery bands keeping perfect time; the little princes or their parents taking an airing, the black eagle of the Imperial livery dashing about here, there and everywhere. All this was as free as sunshine. As a bright young country woman said: 'Every child knows the Emperor, but few only see Bismarck.'

Simple, grand and solitary, absolutely inaccessible save by his own expressed volition, dwelt Bismarck, and beneath his hand were all the springs of the Empire. Kings and shahs and princes came and went without disturbing him.



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

there can be no question that Khartoum would have been relieved and Gordon brought safely back.

OPPOSITION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The idolaters of Mr. Gladstone had always tried to put the blame for the failure, or some of it, on Lord Wolseley. He deserves not an atom. Given the date and circumstances of starting, his conduct of that difficult enterprise was a marvel of energy and military skill. But the delay which imperilled and finally ruined it was due to Mr. Gladstone and to him alone. It is a black chapter in his history and will be blacker when the whole truth comes out. 'I was on my knees to Gladstone for months,' said Lord Wolseley, in his picturesque and

treasury. But Bismarck, too, was most honorably poor. He was stern and self-repressive. He gave his as he asked their best, and so though they might not express they gave him the great unchanging love of the German people.

At that time Bismarck's visits to the Schloss were not as they had been in the days of his 'Old Master,' Kaiser Wilhelm I. Sometimes then he made five a day. Simple as is German living privately, etiquette is understood as duty. No man could appear before Imperial majesty without change of dress. 'That,' said Prince Bismarck, 'took half an hour. Five half-hours every day out of a man's life, seventeen and a half a week, took out a whole working day each week.' Then the constant saluting as he rode up Unter den Linden. He would be bareheaded all the time. So the 'Old Master,' to whom economy of time as of anything else worth economizing, appealed strongly, gave him leave to wear his uniform—every one in Germany of the slightest consequence is an army officer—upon all occasions. And the military salute necessitates no uncovering.

'I do not go out much now,' said the old man. 'It attracts attention. The boys run after me. People run after them to see what it is all about, and so a crowd gathers.' This in part explained the seclusion. He did come out, however, on the reception of the King of Italy, but not on his account. It was fully understood that it was to meet Count Cavour, and certainly, by costly and unwavering devotion to the Triple Alliance, the Italian Premier had earned even this.

Though 'der Junge' Kaiser is a stalwart, bombastic character, there was probably a very ordinary human mix-up of motives in the dismissal of Bismarck. Not every sovereign can like Victor Emmanuel accept the second position for a lifetime. Perhaps no sovereign can unless he himself witness the crisis which brings the juxtaposition. If the inconveniently great man is bequeathed with the solution of the trouble and the attainment of the end, it is galling all through. So on this brilliant spring morning. It was made one of the fetes of this all-important Triple Alliance. The city blossomed into gorgeous beauty. Intertwined national flags made startling color effects, wreaths, canopies, streamers, delegations abounded. Standards for electric lights showed a perfect revel of decoration. Music vivified the air with heroic clamor. Chicago had not then exploited the beautiful adaptability of staff, but Berlin knew all about it. On all sides rose statues made from it, a little crude beside matchless bronzes, but excellent in pose and expression. Hard by the Schloss stood a nobly robust Germania, supporting a particularly small and pliant Italia. The Italians looked on with moderate enthusiasm, but did not see their way clear to much comment, and undoubtedly the Germans thought it did them good.

Relatively like Germania and Italia seemed Bismarck and Wilhelm that day. The Emperor came forth in gorgeous equipage, and was loyally greeted, and certainly all would have been out of joint without him, but it stirred the Berliners about as much as eating breakfast or strolling in the Tiergarten. Bismarck, Prince Bismarck, that was another thing—the life, the soul, the brain of Germany, the maker of its unity, the vital framework of its supremacy. All the little Ottos and Ludwigs and Leopolds were gathered up that they might at least once see the greatest of Germans.

No polity was ever more swayed by personalities. It is a different thing than in a republic. They change there, and are allied with selfish and party interests. In Germany these influences are vital and abiding. They bless, enrich, sanctify every grade. They make an outlet for that deep-down enthusiasm, which somewhere and solidly dwells in every German nature. It rushes out grandly to the beloved, the victorious memory of the great Kaiser Wilhelm. He was the father of his people, with them all his life long. He led them in godly simplicity of living, and in personal sacrifice, as well as in battle. He stood at his palace windows to bless them. He chatted familiarly with them at Ems. He brought back the trailing banner of Austria and gloriously repaired the forgotten humiliations suffered from France. Under him they became an empire, and Prussia was its soul. His trophies, his mortuary wreaths, even his old clothes, kept on the Hohenzollern Museum, are bedewed with the nation's tears. All that time within a year of his death the tender half of this glory encircled peculiarly too that grand old servant, his inspiration and survivor.

One motive only inspired Bismarck. He, in a way not dreamed of by Louis XIV., was the state—Prussia, then Germany. He was quite unselfish and absolutely self-sufficing. He had the first element of success. He believed thoroughly in his instrument, his own personality. He did not see much hope for Germany, unless that could somehow be handed down. In a more tender way, probably the tenderest spot in his nature, he was open to the desire for a successor. The love of his soul went to him whom he designed for that high office. Obviously, this could not be Count Wilhelm. The Bismarcks were all mountains of flesh. The one great industry of Dr. Schwelinger's life was 'reducing' them, and it went around how many pounds they were off. Count Wilhelm did not seem to be much besides, though the public kindly attributed good nature to him, evidently not the first of recommendations with his redoubtable father.

Count Herbert, however, was a winning, an able, courtly man, just entering the prime of manhood. Of towering height, and dark, strong face, there was irresistible fascination in the gentleness of his manner, his pains to win as well as ability to command. Like most Germans, he was startlingly well informed. No words, indeed, can exaggerate the German capacity for work. It may be doubted if God has bestowed equal gifts in that line upon any other nation, or rather so totally denied them any conception of the opposite. Work, systematic, exhaustive, strenuous, from birth till death, is the one ideal of life. That up in the state department they should work all night over Samoan papers and know Asia like their nannies, heath was all in order to the Bismarcks. Of a wiser order of an hour no one from the Emperor down would be guilty. Witty, sudden, amusing, the Germans are not, and nothing can make them so, but they are thoroughly well informed, and by no means leave out what is said or thought on the other side of the Atlantic.

Herbert Bismarck was the very reflex

of his father's soul. The prince had trained him carefully in the policy outside of which he saw no future for Germany, and Count Herbert was the only man living who understood it thoroughly. According to popular belief—and as Macaulay says, the stories which pass current paint the times as accurately as those which are true—he had been terribly repressive in Count Herbert's interests and, of course, for the good of the Empire. He had broken up brutally an entangling alliance and proceeded to savage lengths of realism with his son when he came back to him. Yet the old man's soul was wrapped up in him.

No revolution in human life could be more impressive than that which changed this unapproachable old man from the arbiter of Europe into an unoccupied country gentleman on a restricted estate, eager for contact with the world, glad to welcome visitors, and not above interviews, but certainly the sting of it all was that it threw out Count Herbert. In the whole world, no young man had such prospects.

Now, whatever be the future, it can be reached only by toilsome, ordinary ascent. After years, Count Herbert could only stand where he thought he stood by birthright. Should he ever again in the whirligig of political life come to high office, should he attain the very highest, he must school himself to new methods and carry out policies which he cannot master and will not esteem as he did those of which he only received the key and had it direct from the author. Again, no future minister can stand on the platform or take the tone of Bismarck. 'Different man and different manners.' The Emperor rules now, for well or for woe.

As a typical German, Bismarck stands forth. He worked so hard, that six years ago he could not work as he had done, Count Bismarck explained with affectionate devotion. It not only gave him neuralgia, but kept him from sleep. 'And then you know he has worked so much in his lifetime.' Again, better than regal revenues, is his poverty, and it allies him with his nation. Every one knows how each mark came to him and it is no great fortune after all. Again, in a deep regard for the things beyond and above this life, Bismarck is thoroughly German. Some of his countrymen believe, very many do not. None of them slight the matter. They all grapple earnestly. After prolonged fighting they win conclusions. Bismarck, again, like the 'Old Master,' and like the young sovereigns of to-day, is fortunate enough to believe. It may be a faith peculiar to him, but its framework is iron.—Elizabeth Ballister Bates, in the New York 'Observer.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Are You Nervous?
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

I was cured of lame back, after suffering 15 years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
ROBERT ROSS.
Two Rivers, N.S.
I was cured of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOHN A. FOREY.
Antigonish.
I was cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. RACHAEL SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR
For MAPLE, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES, RUM, etc.
A complete set over steam, doubling boiling capacity, small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and perfect automatic regulator. The Champion is an great improvement over the Cook pan as the latter was over the old iron kettle using on a fence rail.
Catalogue Free.
THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO.,
HUDSON, Ohio, & MONTREAL, Quebec.

School Trustees

If you want a teacher you are sure to get applications from the right kind through the 'Witness.'
Conscientious teachers are naturally reached through the medium of a conscientious paper.

Teachers Wanted.

The cost of advertising under this head is, 20 words or less:

In the Daily Witness, six insertions, 50c
" " Weekly Witness, two " 50c.

Remittances to accompany order.

Additional words or insertions may be had at pro rata. Initials and figures are each counted as one word.

This is the net cash with order rate. When cash is not sent with the order the charge is very much higher as there is additional bookkeeping and postage involved.
Address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

Witness Office,

MONTREAL.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

Advertise in the 'Weekly Witness. Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion additional words one cent each.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826.
HAVE PUBLISHED FOR 60 YEARS.
W. & A. G. WENTZEL & CO., IMPORTERS
OF ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WEST-TRAY N.Y. GENUINE
CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE FREE

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

REVIEW.

September 23.

Golden Text.—There hath not failed one word of all his good promise, which he promised by the hand of Moses his servant.—1 Kings 19:36.

The events marking the training and progress of the nation in their pilgrimage, from an untrained multitude to an organized, developed, and successful nation.

Slavery in Egypt, representing and symbolizing the general moral state of the people.

1. Sin is a slavery, oppressive and bitter.

2. The Exodus was the new birth of the nation, the beginning of a new life. It is the symbol of conversion, a new spiritual life.

3. The Giving of the Law. A clear knowledge of what we ought to be and do; guidance on the way of life; great principles of living; a divine revelation.

4. The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire. The divine guidance, through Providence, and the Holy Spirit, and the Word of God. God's signs were seen, God's word was heard.

'Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom, Lead thou me on! The night is dark, and I am far from home, Lead thou me on! Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see The distant scene,—one step enough for me.'

5. The Manna. The daily bodily food expressed the divine supplies of daily spiritual food, and stands for the answer to the prayer, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'

6. The Golden Calf showed the low state of the people, how easily they broke the law, how soon they forgot God's blessings, and the great need of training. It was discouraging, almost hopeless. And yet that darkness largely passed away, and from this people arose the kingdom of God. But Moses found in the living present, and gave himself to making his nation better, and he succeeded, as Christianity succeeded in touching Rome in its decline and fall with a new life that made it rise again.

7. The Tabernacle was the place of religious worship, of God's presence, of hearing God's voice, of teaching about divine things. It lifts the eyes from the muck rack to the heavens full of the eternal stars.

8. Nadab and Abihu. Their drunken rebellion was a disaster, but it taught a useful lesson of obedience and reverence, of kindling the soul only with the fires of divine love.

Saint Augustine! well hast thou said That of our vices we can frame A ladder, if we will but tread Beneath our feet each deed of shame.

—Loudell.

9. The onward march from Sinai. A new start was made, though it was a long one. It is the road to heaven, not to hell, that is paved with good resolutions. The only failure is the failure to keep on resolving, the failure to start again.

10. The Spies and their report of the promised land and full of instruction. It is blessed to know that there are good men in bad times, and that in the end they are the successful ones.

11. The Forty Years' Wanderings were a necessary experience and training. (See Deut. 8, 2.) We are always anxious to get to our land of promise, but we must wait till we are prepared for it. The golden opportunity is of little avail till we are prepared to use it.

12. The New Departure from Kadesh Barnea. Once more the nation starts, and this time the effort shall be crowned with success.

13. The Waters of Meribah, near Kadesh Barnea (Num. 26, Deut. 32:51), where Moses 'once failed in patience,' and where the waters came from the rock 'which followed them' (1 Cor. 10:4), a type of Christ, the living water.

14. Murmurings and Complaints (Num. 21) at the hardships of the way. All the things that tried the Israelites were a part of their necessary discipline. They should have made a heavenly land of their trials. Jacob, wrestling all night with the strange power that made him climb and wrestle on and on, and will not let go wrestling until he has wrestled a blessing from his brother.

'The hard lot, called poverty, ignorance, narrow conditions, accidents, is waiting to give us, after the struggle, temperance, diligence, fortitude, concentration of mind.'

15. The Fiery Serpents, and the lessons of faith and obedience taught by the story.

16. The Death of Moses. 'There is a beautiful legend that at the funeral of St. Basil, in 379, at the moment when, as is usual in the course of the service for the dead, the "Gloria in excelsis" was suppressed, as unbefitting in its cheerful character the sadness of the occasion, a choir of angels appeared in the midst of the silent crowd, and chanted this words so mistakenly omitted, a spontaneous accompaniment bursting forth from the organ.'

17. The New Leader. Note the motto under the medalion of the Wesley's, 'God buries his workmen, but he buries the work.'

18. Reports from the promised land, and visions of its blessedness, the higher experiences of the Christian, and the promises and descriptions of heaven.

19. Crossing the Jordan. God's marvellous works for his people. 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity.'

20. The Fall of Jericho. 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.'

21. The Defeat at Ai. 'What is defeat? Nothing but an education.'—Wendell Phillips.

22. The Conquest. The land was not given them, except through struggle. In no other way could they really possess the same way, and daily take whatever it be, that is what mainly educates men. 'Drudgery is our chief schoolmaster; besides that, drudgery is the gray angel of success.' Let us sing a hal-leluiah, and make a fresh head-ache, blessed by drudgery. —Gannett.

23. The Covenant Renewed.—Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.

OUTRAGES ON FOREIGNERS IN CHINA AND IN AMERICA.

(Literary Digest.)

The outcry in the American press against Chinese outrages, and its demands for 'stern measures' and a 'vigorous policy' on the part of our government, suggest the propriety of reviewing our own record with respect to treatment of foreigners.

The New York 'Evening Post' publishes the following list of outrages in China and in the United States, which it takes from our official reports on foreign relations:

In China, in 1870, occurred the Tientsin massacre; nineteen French and Russians (including several nuns) were barbarously murdered by a mob and the mission premises destroyed.

In the United States, in 1881, came the Denver riot; Chinese dragged through the streets with neck-ropes; one killed, several wounded.

In China, in 1883, some Europeans on a carouse killed some Chinese.

In the United States, in 1886, came first (September 2) the Rock Springs massacre; a village of Chinese stormed and burned by 20 armed miners, inspired by Knights (1) of Labor; men and women, from noon till midnight, shot and looted the fleeing victims; twenty-eight were killed and twenty wounded; fourteen were burned to death, mostly sick men, and the dogs and hogs ate the charred corpses. The whole population stood by and approved; a fruitless inquest, etc., followed. For this we paid \$425,000. On September 7, at Seattle, the Chinese were expelled, their village burned, three killed, and several wounded. Early in 1888, at places in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon, twenty-eight were killed. In Juneau, Alaska, eighty-seven Chinese

were driven out and set adrift on the ocean in two small boats with no food. During this period the Chinese were expelled from a score of places on the Pacific Coast, and more than 100,000, it was said, fled to San Francisco in terror and destitution. For one year's work, including damage to property, we paid \$25,000.

In China, in 1887, there were return riots. On hearing the above news; but no lives were taken. In 1891, in numerous riots in Wuhu and elsewhere, property was destroyed and two British killed.

In the United States, in 1891, there was arson and robbery, with one woman burned to death, in Vallejo, Cal. In 1894, in Oregon, ten Chinese men were ambushed and murdered; 'Every one was shot, cut up, stripped, and thrown in the water,' most of them being shot in the back.

This summary, which omits scores of instances of mere property damage and ineffectual assaults, the 'Evening Post' says, shows that our indignation clamor for war or a protectorate over China 'is as good an example as Christian history has ever afforded of the mote and the beam.'

Examining the cases in the list, the paper continues:—

'On this side we find the Chinese invariably and unanimously accused of any provocation; they are acquitted to be ineffective in their conduct, industrious and useful in their work. On that side we find, in the missionary settlers at least, a similar absence of provocation, together with a highly useful activity. On this side, however, the Chinese compete for employment, at exorbitantly low wages, and thus undoubtedly disturb the economic order to a serious extent. On that side, in a similar way, the missionaries come with doctrines and customs which, by the Chinese standard, pervert morality and overturn its basis, the family; while an unfounded confidence of circumstantial evidence spread an ungrounded but often highly plausible belief that they kidnap Chinese children for their orphan asylums, and use babies' eyes and hearts as medicines in their hospitals. On this side, consequently, we find a constant outbreak of violence, a turbulent and lawless class of the community. On that side, no different results follow; these recent killings of 1893, for instance, being the work of a band of marauding rebels.

'In China, again, while decent people think about these things, just as decent people do here, we find often a part of the intelligent class—officials and scholars—openly or quietly abetting; we notice, also, that strife is often excited for political ends. On this side, too, we find the Pacific Coast officials, in connection with the Chinese, and the persecution of the Chinese, and constantly effecting a practical denial of justice; we also find the same nefarious use of popular feeling for political purposes. On that side we find these outbreaks consisting of robberies, looting, and burnings, of assaults and 'massacres'; on our side, too, we find theft and destruction, with cowardly and barbarous butchery.

'Thus far the cases run on all fours. But there are two differences. First, the Chinese Government has never denied its duty to pay all these things, and in the vast majority of instances the records show a full and fairly prompt payment. But it has been reserved for the officials of our enlightened Republic to record their indignation at the Chinese, and to relegate the Chinese to the tender mercies of a hostile local tribunal and a farcical justice; and the Rock Springs and other incidents came as pure gratitudes, through the treaty ports, pushing the Chinese not too far, and the Chinese who had no right to settle; for missionary work in China (strange as it may seem) has been and is largely conducted by the aggressive occupation and permanent maintenance of stations outside of the stipulated treaty limits of residence.

'But what is the moral of all this? The 'Evening Post' states it as follows:—

'If the Chinese are black in iniquity, then we are equally so; that if we prefer to think of our people as a whole, and to conclude that we follow the Chinese; and that a little more deliberation in the choice of vituperative adjectives is desirable. . . . A decent regard for the iniquity argument, and an intelligent study of the points of view of our neighbors, are things which our press can not too assiduously cultivate among our people.'

THE POOLS OF SOLOMON.

The Pools of Solomon lie on the left of the road to Hebron, and at a distance from Jerusalem of about two hours. Distances in the East are measured by time, not by miles, as with us. The distance in question, however, depends considerably on the condition of the road. When I last journeyed along it, the mud was so deep we had much difficulty in getting onward. At one place the horses came to a standstill they were unable to drag the carriage, and we had to alight in order to ease the ship to make headway. We were sorry for the poor brutes they were so cruelly used by the driver. One of them died from the fierce blows he inflicted. After a distance of one hour from the city, we arrive at the tomb of Rachel. The existing building, in its present form is Saracenic, without claim to antiquity. It consists of four low walls, surmounted with a dome. It is much revered by Christians, Jews and Mohammedans. It is interesting in its sacred associations, and is much visited by pilgrims. The spot will ever be regarded with tender emotion and sympathy. Here it was that Rachel, the loved wife of Jacob, died after having given birth to the babe she named 'Benoni,' Son of Sorrow. The Patriarch later on referred to the sad event, and related how he buried her 'in the way of Ephrath, the same is Bethlehem.' The tomb is at no great distance from this latter place. For many centuries the spot was marked by a pyramid of stones, and it was in the fifteenth century that the existing structure was erected. We leave it, and pass onward along the slope of the valley. We notice on our right the town of Bet-Jals, situated on the mountain side. It appears to correspond with the ancient Gilo, noted as the birthplace of Abithophel, the counsellor of Absalom. Its inhabitants are Christians.—'Quiver.'

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—It is astonishing to find how many people there are, even among those who ought to know better, who speak as if the nineteenth century closed with Dec. 31, 1899. Even Dr. Talmage speaks of the new century which 'comes in five or less years from now'; and unless they learn better in the meantime, half the newspaper editors in the country will be welcoming the year 1900 as the beginning of the twentieth century. I would propose that all who are in doubt about the matter should begin to work on the problem:—If one century is equal to one hundred years, how many years will it take to make nineteen centuries? This may seem a trifling matter, but even in trifles we had better be right than wrong. J.T.B.

Franklin Centre, Que.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE IN THE WEST.

WHAT MR. SIMPSON SAYS OF CANADA AND THE CANADIANS.

Early in the summer the Rev. A. B. Simpson, accompanied by the Rev. Stephen Merritt, crossed the continent from Vancouver holding meetings in connection with the Christian Alliance. Mr. Simpson's account of the trip appeared in his own paper, and we have taken the liberty of condensing it somewhat in order to bring it within our limits.

Across an impenetrable line at Sumas we glided into British territory, on board a Canadian Pacific car for Seattle. Already, at Tacoma, we had begun to feel the proximity of Canadian soil, and had met a great many people from the British provinces. You can tell a Canadian everywhere by his sturdy, solid strength and independence. The first syllable of his name expresses, not inappropriately, his national character, and he seems, in every fibre, to say, 'I can,' just as an American suggests the idea 'I am.'

But Canada's best advertisement is her great transcontinental railway. Its far-reaching arms extend away down into Washington, Montana, Dakota, and Minnesota, and the whole system stretches over six thousand miles. Its transcontinental line passes through the grandest scenery on the continent. Its engineering triumphs are second to no enterprise in the country. Its steamship lines of communication with Australia, China, and Japan, are the finest on the Pacific ocean. Its financial success, reporting twenty millions of earnings since its opening, of which eight millions have been actual profit, has been unprecedented, and its effect in consolidating the great Canadian Dominion, and opening up a new territory of almost boundless extent and value to immigration and civilization, is simply impossible to realize.

At New Westminster and Vancouver we found ourselves in young cities of ten years' growth, and all the evidences of enterprise and prosperity. Vancouver has nearly twenty thousand inhabitants already, and as the Metropolis of the North Pacific coast, and the terminus of the C.P.R., and point of departure for all ocean steamers, it is bound to become a great commercial city.

We held an interesting meeting in each of these cities, and met many dear friends, both old and new. We were met at the train by Dr. Boggs, a prominent physician of New Westminster and brother of dear Dr. Boggs of the Telugu mission, India, who showed us the most courteous kindness. We were welcomed to the Methodist Church, and found a large congregation present, who listened to our message with profound interest.

The following morning we rode over to Vancouver in the electric railway, a distance of twelve miles, through the woods and stumps of recent clearings, and got a good impression of the woods of Canada. The gigantic firs and cedars in these ancient forests are often three hundred feet high and five or six feet in diameter. We found the summer climate of British Columbia very pleasant. It was very cool, almost cold; and they told us that the winters were mild, the snow-fall light, and the cold never severe.

We had only time for a single meeting in Vancouver, in the Y.M.C.A. hall; but it was an hour of sweet and sacred influence and memory. And then we started on one of the most romantic railway rides we ever enjoyed. For the first two days we were whirled across four mighty mountain ranges, the Cascades, the Columbian, the Selkirk, and the Rockies, until our eyes were dazzled and our senses almost paralyzed by the succession of scenic wonders that swept before us. There is nothing on this continent so fine as the passes of the Selkirk and the Rockies over the C.P.R. The Denver and Rio Grande has some views as fine, but for such a continuous extent of superb mountain views, stupendous precipices, 8,000 feet above you, snow-crowned peaks, frightful gorges 1,000 feet beneath you, green gorges hundreds of feet above you, and exquisite valleys and rivers, with luxuriant meadows and fringing trees, and the serpentine river colored with an emerald green, richer and deeper than even its grassy and verdured shores, flowing through in endless curves, and stretching out down the distant valley, we know of nothing finer than the awful gorge of the 'Kicking Horse,' the beautiful valleys of the 'Bow,' and the 'Columbia,' and the majestic peaks of Sir Donald, Stephen and the twin Cathedral mountains.

At the station of Donald on the Columbia river, there is an extraordinary array of magnificent snow-peaks. You stand midway between the two great mountain ranges of the continent, the Rockies and the Selkirk. On both sides of you, like great battalions, about fifty feet distant, they rise like two great armies, peak after peak, the lowest of them higher than Mount Washington, until you can count nearly one hundred snow-crowned summits, till they sink away in the distance, and the clouds blend with the yet more distant heights that run northward and southward for thousands of miles.

Then at Banff and Calgary you come to the plains, stretching out for more than fifteen hundred miles in billows of green, and sinking gradually in successive terraces and steppes to the lower plains. No such prairies are to be seen on the other transcontinental roads. The Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Union Pacific carry you through vast deserts of sage brush and sand. But these are veritable prairies, oceans of waving green, undulating like the swell of the ocean, and here and there dotted with flocks of cattle, sheep and horses. On these vast prairies the air is wonderfully invigorating. Horses are driven forty and fifty miles at a stretch without harm, and the men said they themselves did not know what it was to feel weary. This great Canadian Dominion with its five millions of people and its three and one-half millions of square miles has a marvellous future before it, and a journey over its

mighty railway gives one an overwhelming realization of its vast resources.

The eastern section of this mighty prairie, the province of Manitoba, is occupied by farms, and is the greatest wheat-raising country in the world. There are some immense farms, we passed one several miles square. Our first stop was at Brandon, the great wheat market of Manitoba. This little city of 6,000 inhabitants has grown up in a few years to be quite a commercial centre. We spent two very pleasant and profitable days with our friends at Brandon. Our meetings were in the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and were very well attended. A number of dear Alliance friends drove in from the country, over fifty miles, to be present at the services, and went away with great joy and gladness.

The closing days of our long and eventful tour were spent at Winnipeg, the young and prosperous capital of New Canada. A few years ago it was a mere trading-post of the Hudson Bay Company, known as Fort Garry. Now it is a large commercial city with a population of nearly 40,000, adorned with first-class hotels, fine warehouses, and the largest, most elegant and modern church edifices we have seen in any city since we started from home. A marked and special Providence had prepared our way. Ven. Archbishop Phair, the superintendent of the missions of the Church Missionary Society in the northwest, had become interested in our work, and had visited us in New York, and he had taken the trouble to arrange all the details of the meetings. Dear Mrs. Phair and her son met us at the train and kindly took us to their delightful home for lunch. It was an inspiration to spend a few hours with that beautiful Christian family and hear the good Archbishop tell of the wonders of grace among his dear Indian converts, during a missionary experience of more than thirty years, and to receive from him the assurance of his large-hearted interest in all true missionary and Christian work. Although it was the annual meeting of the clergy of the diocese, yet he most courteously attended all the sessions of our conference, and at the close, offered the concluding prayer, and attended us, with all his family and many other friends to the train, to bid us God speed. Such courteous and beautiful hospitality quite broke us down, and we were constrained to agree with our dear Brother Merritt that the last was always the best. Indeed, our gracious Master did make the entire meeting in Winnipeg a real climax to a very remarkable series of conventions that will always be remembered as 'days of heaven.'

The first service was a union meeting in the Baptist Church at four o'clock on Sabbath afternoon. At night we both preached to immense congregations in Knox and St. Andrew's Presbyterian churches, and the services on Monday and Tuesday were held in St. Andrew's, the leading Presbyterian Church of the city. The beloved pastors, Mr. Hogg and Dr. Duval, could not have shown more kindness, attending personally nearly all the services, and opening the widest possible door for us. Space and time will not permit us to speak of the old and new friends we met in Winnipeg, and the warm and earnest hearts already consecrated to every kind of Christian work, that received fresh impulses and new baptisms from above, as well as many more who came into the fulness of the Holy Spirit. We trust our visit was made a blessing to these dear churches and friends, in correcting some misapprehensions about our work, in guarding many from fanaticism and extremes, in promoting a spirit of unity and harmony with the churches on the part of all who profess to have received the Holy Ghost, in awakening and satisfying the hunger of many hearts, and inspiring, through the Spirit and the truth, an intelligent consecration on the part of very many, to the work of evangelization, and the hastening of the Master's coming.

Our journey home from Winnipeg, through the beautiful lakes of the woods and the north shore of Lake Superior, and via Toronto and Niagara Falls, was very restful and interesting. We were desirous to reach New York in time for the Friday meeting and to be able to thank God with our dear people for his gracious care during these past three months of travel and unceasing trial, during which we have travelled with our dear Brother Merritt, more than 10,000 miles, have held 225 meetings, have addressed nearly 40,000 different people, in nearly forty cities and sixty different churches representing fifteen different denominations, and shaken hands with many thousands of loyal, true-hearted friends and through all we have been guarded from accident, sickness and harm, and have received strength from day to day to work without weariness, and to compress years into months, and receive of his fulness 'exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think.' To him be all praise. Of our fellow traveller, dear Mr. Merritt, we can only say that he has proved, amid all latitudes, longitudes, races and places, a true Barnabas, Timothy, Epaphroditus, and Stephen, all in one and a marvellous help and blessing. May the master prepare us yet more abundantly for the still greater responsibilities and possibilities of the days to come.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Twelve years ago a dozen young men of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Chicago, agreed to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man to some service where he could hear the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

From this small beginning, rejecting, yes, condemning the usual methods by which societies attract attention, gain influence, and enlarge their membership, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has grown, not so much in numbers as in its power for good, until it is recognized by the bishops and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church as one of the most efficient instrumentalities now at work for the Christianizing of men. There are, at the present time, in the United States 1,200 chapters with 12,000 members; in Canada, 175 chapters and 2,000 members; in Australia, 30 chapters and 300 members; in Scotland, 12 chapters and 150 members. While there is no regular organization in England, there are 15 chapters holding charters from Scotland, with about 200 members. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a conversation with Mr. Silas McBee, second vice-president, said: 'I have been watching the movement with great

interest, and look for the establishment of the Brotherhood in England.' So much interest has it attracted in the mother country that prominent clergymen and laymen of the Established Church will discuss its methods of work in the Church Congress to be held in Norwich, in September.

The handbook of the Brotherhood declares that 'the sole object of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men,' and, at first, it was composed entirely of young men; now, however, many men of middle age are found among its membership, and it has broadened its object so that it does not discriminate in favor of young men, and withhold its aid from men who are no longer young, doing its work specially among them.

The two rules of the Brotherhood—Prayer and Service—bind each member to pray and labor, not merely for the general extension of Christ's kingdom but for the salvation and help of some individual soul. The Rule of Service pledges the members to live and work among their fellow-men. This is not an indefinite or passive service for it requires that each member shall make at least one conscious and conscientious effort each week to bring one young man under the influence of the Gospel, and this is to be done not for 'the sake of the Rule, but for the sake of God and for the sake of the man.'

The Brotherhood defines the Rule as follows:—'It means the consecration of a man's common sense, common sympathy and common influence to the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men.'

The Brotherhood is composed of men who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and yet it is not controlled by the Church, but is an entirely independent organization, making its own laws and ordering its own actions. In every large town in the United States there is a chapter doing its quiet work. There are in the great city of New York only 500 men who wear the little button bearing the red cross of St. Andrew; but these 500 men represent consecrated business ability, social position, wealth, culture and work. Among these are such well-known men as R. Fulton Cutting, W. H. Schieffelin, Alexander M. Hadden, John Seely Ward, Jr., Captain Daniel Nesbet, 7th Regiment, George Zabriskie, John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, and Avery D. Andrews, Commissioner of Police.

Besides the work of bringing men to church or under the influence of the Gospel, the Brotherhood has other lines of activity of a purely humanitarian character. Those worthy of special notice are hospital and prison visiting, rescue work, going out on the streets to find the outcasts and homeless ones, and provide lodging for them; visiting hotels and boarding houses, and Brotherhood houses. These latter are boarding houses, or, rather, homes for young men, in which several resident members of the Brotherhood 'set the tone of the house.'

This 'tone' is distinctively healthy, cheerful, helpful Christian living. A Brotherhood House has been in successful operation in Chicago for some time, and New York, Philadelphia and Boston will, it is expected, soon have such homes for young men. The Brotherhood House is the practical result of the desire to reach some of the thousands of young men in the large cities who live in cheap boarding houses without any religious influence and subjected to the many temptations that continually beset them.

Volunteers from the several chapters visit the hotels on Sunday mornings, and invite strangers in the city to attend church service. It is not possible to get at the results of this work. One of the volunteers, Mr. H. H. H., making his report to the chapter, said:—'I have never received other than the most courteous treatment. Men who are evidently not churchgoers show their appreciation of the invitation extended to them, and in many cases such men have said that they would attend service.'

Commissioner Faure, several weeks ago, was in the vestibule of Calvary Church, on the lookout for strangers, inviting them to the after-meeting for men. One of these strangers said to me:—'Yes, I am going to stay, and I am glad I came; but I must find the man who came to me in the hotel this morning. I have been coming to New York for years on business, and this is the first time that any one ever invited me to church. I want to get hold of that man's hand.' In some cities this work of getting hold of travelling salesmen and tourists has become so successful that some of the 'drummers' have called the Brotherhood the 'Church of the Strangers.'

House-to-house visiting is done regularly by committees appointed for this purpose. Two or three Brotherhood men take a certain district, go to every house, get into the boarding houses and thus find the young men, and try to induce them to come to the Brotherhood Bible schools and the church service. Every Saturday, twenty or thirty Brotherhood men visit the prisons and hospitals of New York city, and this work is done in the other great cities. The prison authorities have said to the General Secretary that the inmates look forward to these Saturday afternoon visits.

A clergyman in Baltimore writes:—'You may not know that the Brotherhood button is now more commonly seen on the streets of Baltimore than any other badge. It gives me a comfortable feeling to go into the business part of the city and find ten percent of the men wearing this little "outward and visible sign" of Christian fellowship.'

It should be noticed here that the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, recognizing the social wrongs and evils of the times, has put itself on record as believing that the only means to right these wrongs, to cure these evils, is the application of the Gospel of Christ. The General Secretary of the Brotherhood said to the writer of the paper:—'If men believed and practised the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount, the labor problem and all kindred questions now disturbing society would be solved.'

At the next annual convention of the Brotherhood, to be held in Louisville, Ky., September 26th-29th, addresses will be delivered by Robert E. Speer, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and by the Rev. Dr. Charles Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary.—Joseph T. Wright, in 'The Independent.'

REV. W. HAY AITKEN.

Those of our readers who have followed with prayerful sympathy the work of this evangelist will be interested to hear that he has now completed his twentieth year of work as a mission teacher. He pur-

poses to commence six or seven months' work in Canada and the United States in the fall of this year, after completing a fortnight's mission at Christ Church, Hampstead (Rev. A. Head). He purposes sailing in the 'Teutonic' for New York, and commencing his tour with a mission of nineteen days in Montreal on the last Sunday in October, where the clergy offer him their hearty co-operation, and have pledged themselves to do their best to make his visit a success. Similar efforts at St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Woodstock, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington will follow in due course.

He hopes to be accompanied by Mr. Stephens, Mrs. Crouch, and Miss Evelyn Ryder, and solicits earnest prayer that he and his fellow-laborers may be fitted for their work and that the people may be prepared to receive the message.—'The Christian.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Offenders in Ceylon are often sentenced by the magistrates to a month in the Salvation Army Prison Gate Home, which course frequently ends in the restoration to virtue.

Mrs. Ballington Booth has been speaking to the medical students in Philadelphia. Meetings were arranged in the different schools, and three afternoons were devoted to them. Eight different audiences were addressed, and over five thousand students heard Mrs. Booth.

General Booth has left London for his tour round the world, and he will not be back until the beginning of March, 1896. He has not been in the strongest of health lately, but his spirits as he said good-by seemed to be as buoyant as ever. He was accompanied to Southampton, where he joined the Castle liner 'Dunottar Castle,' by Mr. Bramwell Booth, Miss Eva Booth and several of the principal Salvationist officers.

The Bishop of London issued an address to the members of the Church of England Temperance Society, urging them to press on candidates for seats in Parliament the importance of legislation to promote the cause of temperance. The bishop pointed out that the society is not attached to any particular political party, and he urged that all workers in the temperance cause should now press for legislation in regard to Sunday closing, the registration and regulation of clubs, the prohibition of serving children with liquor, the abolition of grocers' licenses, the speedy diminution on some equitable plan of the number of public-houses, and the control by ratepayers over the granting of licenses.

Bishop William Taylor, the veteran foreign missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now seventy-four years of age, and during a large part of his life, for over fifty years, he has been striving to ameliorate the condition of the heathen. In later years his field of labor has been Africa, where he has been engaged in establishing self-supporting missions. Recently he returned to this country, and in a sixth-story front office at the Methodist Book Concern in Fifth avenue, the city, Bishop Taylor may be found every day preparing the story of his remarkable and useful life for publication. Although so much advanced in age, and although he is perhaps one of the greatest travelers of the day, and one of the busiest of hard-working men, the bishop is full of vigor and but little impaired in physical strength.

'I am not surprised at the admirable stand taken by the Irish Catholic Total Abstinence Societies at their late convention in New York. For many years I have known Father J. M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, the president of the 'Catholic T. A. Union of America.' He is a capital man, of genuine courage and philanthropy and in his personal appearance reminds me very much of the celebrated Father good cause is the right-witted Father Elliott, one of the 'Paulist' fraternity. He once said to me: "Archbishop Ireland is by all odds the strongest man, mentally and morally, in our hierarchy." We Protestant temperance men cannot welcome too cordially the co-operation of our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen in the battle with the drink demons and the dram shops. It is a source of deep pain to such men as Ireland and Father Malone that such a vast proportion of the grog-sellers belong to the Romish church.'

—Dr. T. L. Cuyler, in the 'Evangelist.'

Preaching on a recent Thursday at Lichfield Cathedral on the occasion of the triennial festival of the Lichfield Diocesan Choral Association, Dr. Forrest, the Dean of Worcester, told the following anecdote. He said: But do try above all things to sing with the spirit and with the understanding also; sing and make melody in your hearts to the Lord. Long years have passed since, in conversation with one of the greatest, but not the very greatest singer of this century, I heard him say, 'I have heard that a young man in his very last hours told me that his first religious impressions, his first thoughts of his Saviour, were derived from hearing that person to whom I was speaking sing, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, from Handel's "Messiah." She looked at me with that searching expression that belonged characteristically to herself, and then slowly there gathered two large tears in her eyes, and with trembling lips she said, "I don't remember ever to have sung that song without prayer beforehand, and this is by no means the first time that I have had a similar answer to my prayers."

A highly effective and practical agency for the promotion of temperance is maintained in New York by the Women's Auxiliary of the Church Temperance Society. This agency consists of two coffee-wagons where wholesome and substantial luncheons are served at all hours of the day and night. One of these wagons is situated permanently on Herald square, at Thirty-third street, and the other at Bryant Park, Forty-second street. The wagons are fitted up with counters and stools for the accommodation of patrons, and are made as comfortable and attractive as possible. The bill of fare consists chiefly of sandwiches, meat pies, cakes, crullers, coffee, milk and tea. Great care is exercised in the purchase of supplies, so that only the best things are served. The wagons are situated where they catch a large patronage at midnight and after. These coffee-wagons have been a success financially and every other way, the net profit from each amounting to several hundred dollars a year. Two men are required for each wagon, one for day and one for night service. The entire business management of these wagons is in the hands of the Women's Auxiliary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PLANNING A CHILD'S EDUCATION—DON'T PLAN FOR SOME PARTICULAR BUSINESS—GIVE HIM A BROAD FOUNDATION—PREHISTORIC CYCLING—THE MODERN ACCOMPLISHED WOMAN—THE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS—WE MAY LIVE A HUNDRED YEARS—A DRINK OF WATER—EAT MORE BUTTER—A USEFUL DAUGHTER.

PLANNING A CHILD'S EDUCATION.
(From William Hayes Ward, D.D., LL.D., in New York 'Independent'.)

A child's education should begin when it is not more than six months old. Before it is a year old a wise mother will have taught it some self-control, and obedience, which is self-control. All education comes out of self-control, the power to deny pleasure for duty. Application is only one form of self-control, and so are all study and work.

By the time a boy or girl has learned to talk a little, and has already learned to obey, and to restrain itself sometimes when it wants to cry, and to go to sleep quietly alone, and to submit when denied a wish, the parents should have decided something about the child's future education. Their station in life, their financial means, their own culture, will have something to do with their ambition for the child.

If the parents desire the child to have a good education, and can afford a nurse, then let that nurse be German or French, the former preferred; and let the nurse from the beginning talk only the foreign language to the child. This is very important. A child can learn German or French with English from infancy, and without any burden—some strain such as comes with study at a later age. An educated man or woman nowadays must be able to read both languages, and ought to be able to talk one of them freely.

How early shall the child learn his letters?

WHAT ABOUT THE KINDERGARTEN?

I know some parents who will not let their children learn their letters till they are seven years old, and some physicians who will encourage them in it. It is a cruel error. They think that a poor little child's brain, so active, must be tortured with learning anything by study for fear of brain collapse. I do not know why it is a severer tax on the brain to learn that two lines meeting at the top in an angle with a line across the middle is the letter 'A,' than it is to learn that a round, green, eatable thing with a stem is an apple; or why it is so very much more exhausting to learn that a certain combination of three letters mean 'cat,' than that a certain furry creature, with a long tail, that catches mice is a cat. The process by which one learns to put a name on a combination of letters in a book is precisely the same as that with which one learns the name of a combination of attributes seen in an object in the field or the kitchen. A child should never be able to remember when it learned to read, any more than when it learned to talk. There is no reason why the two should not go together. Learning to read is one branch of learning to talk. A child should learn to read, playing, just as it learns the names of objects.

But should not the kindergarten come first? I am very suspicious of anything that comes in the way of learning to read. I fear that the kindergarten is in danger of being overpraised, and too much depended on as a substitute for early education. It is an excellent institution, a great blessing to parents in keeping their young children interested and out of mischief, and it teaches them some accuracy and nicety in doing very interesting and useless things; and it cannot be too much praised if it does, what any primary school can do equally well, cultivate powers of observation. But I want kindergarten not to stand in the way of learning how to read, and learning not all in play, but, after the rudiments are learned, with faithful application. Our English language is spelled cruelly and wickedly. It takes from one to three wasted years out of most children's lives to learn to read. I would have the children first learn to read from some phonetic text book, and then enter upon the labor, still criminally imposed, of learning how the language ought not to be, but is, spelled. We will change all that, out of regard for our children, when we get common sense. For the same reason that I would have a child learn first to read phonetically I would have him to learn to write stenographically; by all means if you wish to make a scholar of him. It will save months of his life.

KNOW HOW THE CHILD IS DOING.

It is a parent's most bounden duty to know how the child is doing in school. A child may be in a class too high or too low for him, and the parent should find it out. The child may be intellectually above his companions, and not be sufficiently employed, and the parent should find that out. The parent should keep a careful watch of what the child is doing, of his studies every day, and see that his lessons are learned and recited correctly—and, if necessary, studied at home. There are cases in which the child can do much more than the school requires, when special reading or study should be provided, such as shall not be irksome or dangerous to health. Reading of novels should be only an occasional recreation, and reading of poetry, history and science encouraged.

I wonder that there is not in every town one man or woman who knows plants and animals and birds and insects, who will take classes of children in their vacations, or on their holidays, into the fields, and there instruct them. While a child one should learn how to analyze a plant, and should have been taught the nature and habits of things that walk or fly, and should make collections of them. The enterprise thus learned is often the best part of a boy's education. It is more valuable to him than half the scientific biology he will now be taught in college. I would give more for a cabinet of minerals which a boy has collected by hard breaking of rocks, going on expeditions to localities, and trading with his fellows, than for all the

trigonometry he is ever likely to learn. This has in it the element of research. It makes a boy really scholarly and enterprising. It gives promise of success in later life, and of real interest in its work and study.

LOVE OF LITERATURE ACQUIRED AT HOME.

This must be done for the most part out of school, as recreation. The same is true of a love for literature, which a child must acquire at home and not at school. That comes best by reading poetry. Let the parent plan to have all the best poetry, in the cheapest form, if necessary, in the house, especially narrative poems, like those of Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Whittier and Longfellow. Nor let the humorous be missing—Hood and Holmes, which children will easily learn to love. The advantage of these is that children can be encouraged to commit such verse to memory, descriptive and sentimental, and not think it work. One thus will acquire a literary instinct; and for this purpose poetry, and a great deal of it, committed to memory, affords the very best discipline. We make a great mistake in not cultivating the memory enough, as if it interfered with the logical faculty. The memory is far the more important for the first fifteen years of life.

LET NOTHING STAND IN THE WAY.

No matter how poor the parents may be, if the child shows unusual ability, if the boy (or girl) leads his classes, then nothing should stand in the way of giving him every opportunity for education. The parent may not be able to afford to send him to the higher and the highest school; but no matter. Let him go just the same. Any sacrifice should be made, and the child should be told to plan for it, and earn his own way through. There will be scholarships and ways of earning money by teaching. We want no more, inglorious Miltons in this age of opportunities. In our fathers' day the minister in the country town, who was the school committee man, used to pick out the bright boys in the district school and see that they went to college. I wonder if teachers and public school superintendents do this duty now, and give the parents of such children no rest, and guide the ambition of such children into worthy channels.

But how about health during these young years? A very serious question, but one not very hard to answer. Study does not hurt a child, but unhealthy conditions of study, bad attitudes, bad air, bad light and above all, lack of exercise. Abundance of time should be provided for play, and for manual work in the shop and in the garden; certainly that exercise, and enough of it, which the child will enjoy. If the child is so given to reading and study that he neglects his exercise, then turn the study into play. Let there be a period of botany or zoology, or, perhaps, best of all, mineralogy, which shall keep him out-of-doors; and let the vacation be given to a tramp, with a companion or two, to some interesting locality—to the White Mountains, to the New Jersey mines for franklinite and willemite, to Jefferson County, N.Y., for spathic iron and tourmalines, to Chester County, Penn., for pyromorphite and moonstone, to Nova Scotia for all the scollies; and don't tell him to be careful and not get killed. It is not study that kills studious boys, but lack of exercise and play.

YOUR BUSINESS IS THE FOUNDATION.

You conclude to give your bright boy (or girl) as good an education as he deserves. Then do not begin with the plan of some particular profession or business. He will have to work that out for himself. Your obligation is rather to give him the broad foundation on which he can himself decide to build his life, whether that of a preacher, physician, lawyer, teacher, engineer, merchant or farmer. In John Milton's time we might say that this foundation must be classical; now we have to say that it must be both classical and scientific. The full classical collegiate course is a necessity. Anything less is a blunder; for the whole genealogy of culture goes back to Greece. The bright boy or girl should be encouraged from childhood to expect to go to college, to learn Greek and Latin, to love to drink from the fountains of literature.

I wish Latin and Greek also—were taught more as a living language, as we teach German or French, to talk it as well as read it. The time will return, I hope. Then the scholar would find it easier to learn to love the literature of classical antiquity. I might as well stop here. By the time the superior scholar has finished his college course he will have chosen his profession, and be ready to go into a professional school. In any case, if his brains warrant it, he will not be satisfied with such a professional curriculum, but will require other special post-graduate study in his own selected line, probably in one of our best American universities, and certainly a year or two in Germany. He may devote these years in which he is preparing for his doctorate in philosophy, to philology, physics, sociology, biology, but such a course of study under the methods of original research, is necessary nowadays for anyone who plans to take a leading place as a scholar. With anything less he may succeed, but he will be handicapped.

LACK OF MONEY NO HINDRANCE.

I have not stopped to consider those who drop out by the way, as most will, because of lack of ambition or brains, or money. The lack of money need be no hindrance, except to those who lack the will. Most will, and should, turn aside from the long, steep ascent, into the wider plains, where is room for honorable and profitable usefulness, for which a shorter course of education will give a fair preparation, and where it is yet possible to enlarge a worthy culture already well begun. The taste of learning should be cultivated all one's life.

Nor have I spoken of the moral and religious culture under which a child should be reared from infancy. The self-control which is required in education is best learned in connection with that self-sacrifice taught by religion. It is most important that the child should be impressed with the duty of studying not so much to develop his own powers, to cultivate his talents, to make the most of himself, as that he may thus be useful to others and serve his God. He should have set before him ideals of usefulness, helpfulness, service, blessing to the world. Here are the hidden springs out of

which the visible stream of study and activity will flow, and they will make the waters sweet.

PREHISTORIC CYCLING.

The woman pioneer of cycling, Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, gives in the London 'Daily Chronicle' the following story of her trials and triumphs.

It is the boast of Hans Breitmann that he—was the first man of modern time, Who on the Bicycle e'er wrote a rhyme, How I a Lady in a Vision saw Upon a Wheel like that of Buddha's Law, Which kept the Path and went exceeding fast.

Only eight years have passed since these lines were written. But in 1887 the boldest prophet would not have ventured to foresee to-day's vast multitude of women upon wheels. Had he been given a glimpse into this spring's Battersea Park, and recorded it, his reputation for prophecy among his contemporaries would not have held the shadow of a change. 1887 was the third year of my cycling. So that I speak from experience—an experience which, like that of most pioneers, was not gained without a deal of roughing it. In the first place, in the beginning, one had to cycle in the face of public opinion; in the second, if one were a woman, one had to accomplish this brave feat on a heavy, cumbersome three-wheeled machine.

The cyclist of a year's standing will scarce believe how uncompromising public opinion was, and long-continued, in the matter of cycling. Now, it is bad form for a woman not to bicycle; eleven years ago, to take her seat upon the eminently discreet and decorous tricycle was to risk being branded as a social outcast. It is no wonder, then, that I count my apprenticeship to the pastime at so unpropitious a moment as quite the most courageous step in my career. It required some fortitude to meet with indifference the horror and disapproval upon the faces of all those I met when first I cycled forth upon the public highway—a road leading out of Philadelphia—in the spring of 1884. I presented the most irreproachable appearance; I wore skirts—nice long ones—for in those Dark Ages was no hint of the reform to come. I sat between two wheels as comfortably as if I had been sitting on a chair; nor was I alone—a protector was mounted behind, steering and attending to the brake, for the machine was a tandem. But seamstress of appearance availed little. The enormity was in my riding at all. There, indeed, was the offence. The sport was highly unladylike; people, except perhaps in Philadelphia and Boston, still doubted if it were gentlemanly. There was nothing more to be said.

PLEASURE BUT HARD WORK.

The worst of it was that for the pleasure cycling yielded hard work had to be done. There were no pneumatic tyres at this prehistoric period, no bicycles of any kind for women, and, for that matter, no safeties as yet for men. Even the tricycle was in its comparative infancy, awkward and lumbering; a ponderous, dead weight to kick and shove along the road. At its best the three-wheeled bicycle is irresponsible and heavy, without the 'go,' the gaiety, the spontaneity of the light little safety; and in 1884 its best was still in the future. Its only advantage was that it spared the novice constant fear of tumbling. You had to try very hard to upset so steady-going, well-balanced and capacious a carriage. However, if it did upset, the complications and consequences were awful. There was some advance in the tricycle just then coming into favor, the Coventry rotary. If you were to meet one on the road to-day, it would seem as inappropriate and antediluvian as a mastodon yoked to a plough. But in 1884 it was the novelty of the season, threatening to oust all other rivals from the field, or rather highway.

I came to England, with a rotary in its tandem form, that same summer; but the outlook for my riding was as threatening as it had been at home. Here also cycling was an indiscretion in woman; it savored of low and vulgar taste in man. A bicycle carried on top of a cab this summer has been a mark of distinction to a woman driving through London streets. To ride a tricycle through these streets then was to offer one's self as an object of derision. I had an idea—it will seem venerable and quaintly antique to the cyclists of Battersea Park—that cycling's true joy was in the chance it gave of escape from town, of flying off over the hills and far away; in the sense of freedom and wandering through strange lands and unfamiliar scenes brought with it, in the hope of adventure lurking at every stage of the journey, at every turn. But my rides almost always began in town. To be free I had first to run the gauntlet of the cabby's jibes and jeers; I had to challenge the 'bus-driver's all too eager attentions. If no more affectionate greeting than 'Go it, Louisa,' or similar light pleasantry, were hurled after me, I had cause to congratulate myself. To reach the country was not to be through with the ordeal; wits still lay in wait, though now at more occasional intervals, and their witticisms, as like as not, took the form of bricks. Had I been less an enthusiast, I must speedily have tired of playing the pioneer. It may be unreasonable and wanting in humor, and I do not attempt to explain or justify it; but a woman objects to being addressed as 'Louisa' by any chance town driver, or to have half-bricks shied at her by any chance country laborer.

HOPELESSLY UNLADYLIKE.

In the autumn Italy added to my fast-multiplying stock of disagreeable experiences. These were gained chiefly on a journey from Florence to Rome. Coventry rotary had been exchanged for a Humber tricycle tandem, a then much improved but now sadly antiquated pattern. Italians had hardly learned to discriminate between one make of machine and another, but they knew enough to realize that never before had they seen a tandem. However, it was not so much to have a look at the machine that they flocked after it, struggling, pushing, fighting. I was the attraction. I can say it without vanity, for there was no denying to myself that any other woman would

have pleased as well. When the entire population of town or village turned out to meet or see me off, when I could not eat a quiet meal in a 'trattoria' that I was not made a spectacle for the gaping crowd, I wished with all my heart any other woman was creating the sensation so fast transforming a modestly signed ride into a triumphal procession. The climax of discomfort was reached in Rome, at the journey's end. The tandem and its riders were arrested, marched off by two gendarmes with drawn swords, and escorted by all the Piazza di Spagna's accustomed loafers.

To tell the story of the next summer's cycling in France, from Calais to Geneva, would be to fall into the evil of repetition. As a woman on a tricycle—the Humber still held its own—I was once again a novelty. Public demonstrations were the order of the ride; hotels, at times, closed their doors upon me. And this in a country where the woman bicyclist in knickerbockers is now as familiar a feature in the landscape as the poplars by the wayside.

Years went by. The world persevered in deploring the lack of gentility in my favorite pastime. Most people were shocked, not because of latent wickedness suspected in the sport, but because it was so hopelessly unladylike. Women shrank from being thought guilty of bad form. Conviction of crime would have been easier to bear. Suddenly the invention of the safety revolutionized cycling, though at the outset it could not smooth the path for women. I can vouch for public opinion's obstinacy. Fresh in my memory is my great gratitude when the new wheel was adapted to the requirements of woman, not yet emancipated from skirts. I bought a bicycle in the summer of 1891. My object, eventually accomplished, was to ride from Calais to Budapest. But when I announced it to friends I was laughed to scorn. No self-respecting woman would make a circus of herself by catering from one end of Europe to the other on that thing! Consider, this was four short years ago, and in the present summer of 1895, the woman determined to be thought correct would as lief draw in her sleeves or take a reef in her hat, as live without her bicycle.

Because I struggled through the period of storm and stress, I cannot but be amused now that I see cycling officially adopted by fashion. However, it is such a sane, healthy, altogether desirable fad, that it deserves long life and ever-increasing popularity. Only I should like to convince women that they waste time in Battersea Park, that on the open road, touring, the way to pleasure lies.

THE MODERN ACCOMPLISHED WOMAN.

The summer hotel, one of the most complete registers of the new woman's progression, writes an observing individual, shows quite a different record in the matter of accomplishments from a few years ago. It isn't so very long since every 'finished' girl thought she must strum a little upon the piano, no matter how unsympathetically, and she was quite sure, too, to sing. Then came a dark age, when woman in a 'body painted' decorative bits, and the elocution germ entered every woman's tongue. Now the vocalists in the hotel parlors are rarely those who have not cultivated voices, and the instrumentalists, after an exception has been made of mere youthful exuberance, are, too, the musical geniuses, while the pensive plaque has altogether faded out of art. Perhaps the ranks of those who 'read' are still a little fuller than one might wish, but even this accomplishment is beginning to balance itself a little more on the side of talent.

Our girls are not only equipping themselves at present with college educations that are pushed enthusiastically along the lines of science and the classics, but those who are putting the finishing touches on lesser boarding school learning are making use of most astonishingly practical methods—courses of cooking school and general domestic training, which, even in some instances, include laundry work and first aid to the injured.

A pretty society girl, the daughter of a rich man, was heard boasting recently on a hotel piazza that she could not only launder a shirt to perfection, but she could as well apply any sort of bandage, tie up an artery, or set a broken limb, 'if,' she added, with a laugh, 'remoteness from medical assistance ever renders it necessary before I forget my First Aid lectures.'

THE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS.

The vice-president of the English Society for the Protection of Birds, writes to the London 'Queen,' calling attention to the 'mixed plumes' now worn by women, and arranged in the form of a lamp chimney or sweep's brush, the demand for which has renewed the persecution of birds of Paradise, and of herons, the dorsal feathers of certain species of herons, known in the trade as ospreys, egrets, or (in French), aligres, being obtained only in the breeding season. Extensive heronries in Florida and elsewhere have been utterly destroyed in this manner, and exact statistics have been recorded by American and other naturalists, endorsed by the high authority of Professor Newton, who has suggested that the weathers of an ornament obtained at such a murderous cost should be 'tarred as well as feathered.'

More recently some arch enemy of bird life has discovered that the matchless plumage of the Birds of Paradise included lofty tufts of long and delicate plumes, occasionally two feet in length, of intense golden yellow and pale brown, which, divided, bleached, or dyed, would sell for about 12 cents apiece, mix well with ospreys, and furnish a large profit to the dealers therein, during the recent season; in fact, the use of cruel abuse has been so great that Mrs. Lemon states the prevailing impression in the trade to be that the supply is failing—and that these comparatively rare tropical birds are being rapidly used up. M. Jules

Forest affirms, in his 'Oiseaux dans la Mode,' that it is already difficult to procure perfect specimens, since none of them are allowed to live long enough to attain their full plumage, which, in the case of the male bird, takes several years to develop. The letter concludes with the appeal:—

'Is not the wholesale slaughter of herons and Birds of Paradise rather a heavy price to pay for any headgear? And might not some bird lover gain the ear and touch the heart of the leaders of fashion, of the Princess of Wales, and other royal princesses, and win from them, as from Madame Carnot in the brief days of her power as Mme. la Presidente of France, a strong and public protest against what Lord Lilford has termed the 'destruction of birds for the disfigurement of women's heads'?'

WE MAY LIVE A HUNDRED YEARS.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, M.D., of England, thinks that the normal period of human life is about one hundred and ten years, and that seven out of ten average people could live that long if they lived in the right way. They should cultivate a spirit of serene cheerfulness under all circumstances, and should learn to like physical exercise in a scientific way. No man, he says, need be particularly abstemious in regard to any article of food, for the secret of life does not lie there. A happy disposition, plenty of sleep, a temperate gratification of all the natural appetites, and the right kind of physical exercise, will insure longevity to most people.

ONLY A DRINK OF WATER.

We were coming back from a visit to the old home. It was almost nine o'clock, and the lights were winking sleepily over the aisle of the crowded train. Conversation was beginning to die away. The passengers were growing decidedly sleepy, for the air was warm and close.

But the baby down at the other end of the car was crying still. Sometimes he only sobbed chokingly, and then his shrieks fairly filled the coach. The good natured passengers were doing their best to endure the unwelcome serenade; but there was some quiet joking at the expense of the baby—and the baby's parents—in some of the farther seats.

'Try a little "Rough on Rats,"' suggested a burly fellow in the rear seat. 'Shaken before taken,' laughed a jolly 'drummer' near, as the poor baby was 'jounced' up and down so violently that it seemed doubtful whether the little victim's breath would be lost or not.

At last I could stand it no longer. At the risk of being thought 'meddlesome' by the child's parents, both of whom seemed utterly oblivious to the fact of the baby's discomfort, I went down the aisle and asked for the little one.

'I am fond of the little people,' I said, smiling. 'Perhaps baby would enjoy the change. Travelling is hard on children so young. I am used to babies. Are you afraid to trust him to me?'

'No, indeed,' the mother answered, very promptly. 'He's been yelling a good part of the day. I'd like a little rest. I don't see what on earth's the matter with him,' hopefully.

She evidently loved her baby, though she certainly understood little of a child's needs. The hot, woolen dress was pinned closely around the wet, warm neck; the heavy cloak, buttoned up to the tiny chin, seemed likely to strangle the small prisoner. In spite of the tear wet, dust-stained little face, the baby was as bright and sweet as babies can be. I untied the warm hood and then brushed back the damp rings of gold from the hot little forehead. The baby was in a dripping perspiration and still sobbing.

We went over to the ice tank, baby and I. The water was not very cold, fortunately, as the ice was all melted. Afraid to give him a really good drink, I cautiously tried him with a tiny teaspoonful. The hot little hands grasped eagerly at the spoon, and almost spilled the whole in the frantic effort to drink. The sobs ceased entirely. The baby smiled up in my face, and cooed softly. By-and-by he nestled down in my arms, and drifted off to slumberland, smiling happily.

That was all he had wanted, poor, tired, hot, thirsty little martyr. He had not had a drink since he had started from home, the thoughtless, though really loving young mother told me so.

My neighbor's baby was sick the other day. 'I don't know what is the matter with her,' Mrs. Jordan sighed anxiously. And she promptly sent for the family physician.

'She seems to be so hungry, doctor,' the little mother complained. 'I've had to feed her every little while, or she'd have these dreadful crying spells.'

The doctor took little Elsie in his strong, old arms. 'What else did you do, Mrs. Alice?' he asked, quizzically. He had known the baby's mother from her childhood. 'Why,' she confessed, hesitatingly, 'I gave her some soothing syrup. It was the only way to stop that terrible crying,' she hastened to add in defence. 'And I was afraid she'd kill herself crying.'

'Was that the only way to stop it?' the old doctor asked with a fatherly smile. And he sent her for a glass of cold water. Spoonful by spoonful he fed it to the little one.

'There, maid Elsie,' he said, smiling. 'that was the trouble, wasn't it?'

'Why, I never thought of that,' Mrs. Jordan exclaimed, surprised and ashamed.

'When did you give her a drink of water last?'

'Last? I don't know,' repentantly. 'I hardly ever give her water. I didn't know she needed it.'

'Just put yourself in Elsie's place, next time,' said the doctor. 'She needs it as much as you. If mother would use a little more sense and less soothing syrup, it would be better for the poor little babies,' almost testily.

'I wish they could talk and tell us what the trouble is,' as she took the wee maiden lovingly in her arms.

'Till they can,' smiled the old doctor, 'put yourself in baby's place. Use a little imagination, and a drink of cold water now and then.'—Jean Halifax, in New York 'Observer.'

EAT MORE BUTTER.

Many physicians, according to a lecture on dietetics, are ordering thin bread and butter for delicate patients, especially those suffering from dyspepsia, consumption and anaemia, or any who need to take on flesh. This thin bread and butter insensibly induces persons to eat much more butter than they have any idea of. It is extraordinary, says the lecturer, how short a way a pat of fresh butter will go if spread on a number of thin slices of bread. This is one advantage, and a great one, in the feeding of invalids, for they are thereby provided with an excellent form of the fat which is so essential to their nutrition, in a way that lures them on to take it without rebellion. But the thin bread and butter has another advantage equally great—it is very digestible and easily assimilated. Fresh butter made from cream is very much more digestible when spread upon thin slices of bread than the same amount of cream eaten as cream, per se, would be.

A USEFUL DAUGHTER.

Governor Richards, of Wyoming, has a 19-year-old daughter who acts as his private secretary, and upon her during his absence from the capital devolves the responsibility of the executive. Miss Richards is a graduate of an eastern college, where she gave attention to athletics as well as to the regular curriculum, and she is said to be so proficient in domestic affairs that she does the governor's housekeeping as well as acts as his assistant deputy in his official work.

'FATHER-LOVE.'

(Miriam C. Brooke.)

Be of good cheer, dear girlie,
It cannot last for long;
These years will soon be over,
Your trouble past and gone.
The dear God up in heaven,
Who sees a sparrow fall,
Will surely help his children,
He watches over all.

He sees it all and pities,
And sends His loving word;
To tell you to be patient,
Your prayer will soon be heard.
Oh, darling, keep your heart up,
And bravely face the ill,
He who watched over Israel,
Is watching, watching still.

He slumbereth not, nor sleepeth,
But sees his people's strife;
And he will send you recompense
In Everlasting Life.
He loves you, and is watching,
And though the clouds are near,
Behind them is all glory,
Whate'er the darkness here.

Think of his tender mercy,
His never-failing love;
And for the day's hard trial,
Strength will come from God above.
He loves you, oh, so dearly,
Will you not hear his voice,
And trust in the dear Father,
Who bids all hearts rejoice?

A BREAD MAKING CONTEST.

At a bread contest held in an eastern city not long ago, a milling company offered prizes ranging from five dollars to one hundred dollars for the best loaves of bread. The recipe used by the winner of the prize of one hundred dollars was: Three parts of water, one half pint of milk, one tablespoonful of lard, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, and one yeast cake. The ingredients, which were first thoroughly mixed, and then kneaded ten minutes, were raised over night in a covered bread pan. In the morning the dough was kneaded ten minutes and made into three loaves. Three other loaves entered for the contest were awarded seventy-five dollar prizes. One of these loaves seemed to have been prepared in a somewhat unusual way. The ingredients for the dough were two-thirds milk to one-third water, compressed yeast, and a little salt and sugar, and were mixed with enough flour to make a stiff dough. This dough was mixed, kneaded, and set to rise at night. When light, it was chopped thoroughly with a chopping knife, made into loaves and set to rise the second time; when this was light it was baked forty minutes.

'SALADS.'

Considerable variety may be given to fish, meat, and vegetable salads by the use of lemon juice, chopped parsley, and a bit of onion which, properly blended, give a piquancy of flavor not to be had by the use of French or mayonnaise dressings only. Even a cold potato or two, a ripe firm tomato, and a cucumber, combined will make an excellent dinner salad if served very cold. Use equal parts of each chopping them fine; season with a dressing made of oil, the juice of two lemons, salt, a dash of paprika, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Cut stale bread without the crust into pieces half an inch square. Mix with the vegetables, turn the dressing over the top, and stand in a cool place twenty minutes. Beets are excellent with the same dressing, leaving out the onion juice, but adding two or three small onions chopped fine to each half dozen beets used.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Thanks for 'Thistle.' Please thank 'Thistle' for her letter on 'Opportunities.'—M. Dutton.

Piccadilly.—Will some one kindly send a recipe for piccadilly and greatly oblige, Mrs. M. F. Neilson.

If the subscriber who wished for the quilt patterns will send her address to Mrs. Jas. Rose, Mt. Denison, Hants Co., N.S., she will send her a pattern called the four T's, which is very pretty; also one called B's Paw, or one called Wedding Ring.

Poetry Wanted.—Will you kindly publish a poem called 'The Starless Crown,' and oblige Elizabeth Grant.

Poem Wanted.—'Subscriber' asks, 'Will some one send poem beginning:—

'A little child in a pale blue hood,
In front of a large brick building stood.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

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

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

For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness," "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when sent 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 must accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 30 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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 Canadian and American Express Companies also issue money orders under \$5.00 for 5c, and \$10 for 8c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by Post Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or order of American Express Company, payable at Montreal. 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 DUGGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

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

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a postal card can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.

PROGRESSIVE.

The most extraordinary and pregnant ecclesiastical event of this decade, if it is really determined upon, is the opening of the great Roman Catholic university at Washington to women. There is a certain fitness in this, as that university was endowed by a woman. The announcement as telegraphed is coupled with another that a woman's department had been founded. If this latter action had been taken first the announcement would still have been startling; as it stands, it is almost incredible. It is practically a new thing that the Roman Catholic Church should favor the higher education of women. Notwithstanding its exaltation of the mother of our Lord, the subordination of woman is deeply ingrained in the fibre of this most conservative of the western churches, witness its steady and solid opposition, and that against its own apparent interests, to woman suffrage. In denying the higher education to women the Roman Catholic Church is not so far behind the rest of western Christendom but that it may easily catch up, as by the radical action now proposed it seems anxious to do. What is strange and almost incredible is that the Roman Catholic Church should permit the co-education of the sexes. The ethics of that church from the time of the early monks and anchorites is that morality is promoted by the separation of the sexes and endangered by their intercourse. The whole conventional system is based on this theory, which, in spite of its tenuous hold on Christendom and on the eastern religions whence Christendom derived it, is the reverse of the truth. That church separates even children far more than is done among Protestants, whom, judging from its theories rather than the facts, it taunts in consequence with laxity of morals. The acknowledged failure of the two Roman Catholic normal schools of this province is fairly attributable to the fact that women are excluded from them. Were women excluded from the Protestant normal school it would cer-

tainly be a failure, as more than nine-tenths of its pupils are women. This exclusion, whether it is to be attributed to a fear of exalting women to an equality with men or a fear of their mixing too intimately with them, can now be discontinued. 'Habet exemplum bonorum.' We see in this act of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States not so much the emancipation of women as the emancipation of the church from the thralldom of the early centuries—the bursting of the strongest of the 'seven green withes' with which this Samson has been bound—the starting on a path of progress from which, unless it retreats at once, it can never retreat, but must go on and on. Shall we hear soon of woman suffrage also? Could we also greet that as a step forward? It would certainly make the Roman Catholic Church, and especially its reactionary forces, politically stronger. Whatever the new woman may turn out, the old woman is decidedly conservative and a natural supporter of ecclesiastical authority.

YES OR NO?

The British imperial system would appear to be nearing a crisis. The colonists, as the British outside of Britain are still called, are for the most part heartily British in sentiment, in spite of that subordinate designation. They are inclined, however, in all the colonies not only to resent any limitation of their freedom of legislation even on matters which touch imperial interests, but to assume the right to order imperial armaments to their aid in the furtherance of foreign policies all their own. As a rule, Great Britain has shunned collisions with her colonies on legislative matters, even when imperial interests were seriously compromised. The rights of British subjects in China were, for instance, compromised by our Chinese immigration act, but though that act was un-British it was passed without question raised. Only two or three Canadian acts have ever been vetoed, and in every case there has been rebellious resentment expressed. On the other hand, colonies are always indignant when the imperial power does not hasten to the defence of their rights or to the furtherance of their views of local imperial extension. If they all had their way they would soon have her at war with all the great powers. Newfoundland rightly wants France driven off her western coast. Australia cannot tolerate Germany in New Guinea or France in New Caledonia, in fact regards every foreign flag set up in Polynesia as piracy on her domain. South Africa has a divine right to all the interior of Africa as far as the Nile valley, and will go to war for it on her own account, and pull Great Britain in after. Canada has her righteous disputes over fishes and seals, and will not let Newfoundland make her own treaties, although she vigorously demands that privilege for herself. In all such matters the Mother Country is looked to to carry out the wishes of the colony, not as a matter of favor, but of right. Her vast armaments are counted on to the utmost, while none of the colonies pay a cent of the cost of them. Colonial statesmen have indeed on occasion been gushing in offers to bear their share in this cost. Our own greatest man, speaking across English mahogany, joined in this offer. To have failed, indeed, would have cut poor Canada out of the festive song, 'Hands all round,' in which she occupies so honorable a place. But our greatest man never implemented that promise by so much as a hint on the floor of parliament or in a Queen's speech. During the war in the Sudan, New South Wales sent an armament to the assistance of the imperial force. This is the only instance so far of a colony doing anything to assist the empire in any quarrel but her own. As the 'Witness' has always pointed out, until Canada is willing to assume her fair share of the expense her loyalty is not of the loftiest order, and she has only herself to blame for the secondary citizenship of her people. Canadian statesmen have generally thought it wisest to postpone the question, some of them hoping that things would ripen into a closer bond when Canada could better afford it, others feeling regretful in their hearts that the bond must weaken until it failed. There are those who at present seem determined to stir up this question and put the question of sharing the

imperial defence for a yes or no. Will Canada accept a partnership in the world's greatest and wealthiest empire, or will she take upon her the cost of her own defence alone? When we forsake colonialism we must choose one or the other or else 'annexation.' Great Britain can never become a single nation except in the broad sense in which that phrase now applies to the empire, but she can become a federation of nations enjoying equal privileges according to their size. If Canada wants to become a nation she can do so best as a responsible partner in such a firm. Is she willing to bear and to accept her share?

AN IMPURE PRESS.

Mrs. Fessenden, of Ancaster, in another column proposes organization and invokes law against impure literature. There is abundant scope for the former and some for the latter. There has always been a place for law in the suppression of indecency, but law can only deal with the extreme forms of grossness, and reaches even these with difficulty, as it is generally possible to call in as many witnesses who are not shocked at an alleged impropriety as witnesses who are, and as many authorities who will testify to the innocence of a given performance, picture or publication as can be found to assert its nastiness. The line between the clean and unclean is elusive. Every art gallery and art publication and every picture dealer's window contains pictures far more nude than anyone would dare to display upon the fences, yet modesty, whatever it may think of the former, rightly re-resents the latter most. In galleries where French and Italian pictures have an indiscriminate place what is called the chaste nude is the least part of the offending. Indelicate suggestion and innuendo abounds even where all the figures are fully clad, for a clothed figure may be quite as indecent as a naked one. Yet even this is forgiven more readily than the fence picture, which is not only indelicate in itself, but is especially suggestive of a reality to which it invites. We mention these various grades of impropriety only to point out the impossibility of drawing a line which can be insisted on. There is a point beyond which law must step in, but it is a very low point indeed at which it can. The same reasoning is applicable to newspapers in dealing with the crimes and scandals of the day and to those furnishing fiction to the popular demand.

Judge Wurtele recognized the difficulty of applying rules to the matter of publishing crimes in his recent admirable charge to the grand jury on the question. Newspapers, he said, are within their right in publishing accounts of crimes and of trials. The law could not reach them. It was for themselves to watch against making themselves promoters of crime, as they too often do, instead of preventors of it, as they might be. That newspapers, by dwelling on wrong doing, are promoters of crime is the testimony of eminent Roman Catholic clergymen in this country, who have recently felt impelled to speak on this matter. That they promote both crime and insanity is the opinion of the prince of alienists, Dr. Forbes Winslow. On the other hand, publicity is an essential feature of judicial trials, in the absence of which the best guarantee of justice would be lacking, and public confidence in the administration of justice would also be lacking. In primitive communities publicity may have been possible without newspapers, but now the newspaper is as essential a part of the court of justice as the judge or the jury.

There is, moreover, a moral taught by crime and its punishment, and the sharp appeal which individual occurrences make to the feelings seems needed to impress the lesson on the thoughtless. The newspaper that attempts to ignore crime soon finds its rivals advertised from the pulpit and in the conversation of the good. There are both men and women who are among the strongest to condemn the appearance of such matter in family newspapers who count it duty to take another kind of newspaper to keep themselves informed concerning those things which are playing on the heart strings of the human race and concerning those with which those in whom they are interested have neces-

sarily to do. Even in paltry matters the best sort of people want to know what is going on. A mother of a family learned not to take her household to a certain hotel down the river by reading an account of a merry-making at it of which she did not approve. She read this in a newspaper which gave the occasion space which a more puritan publication would not probably have given it. This is a trivial matter, but it illustrates well the principal problem of newspaper ethics. But beyond the excuse of needing to know what things to avoid and the other excuse of being bound to know about those things that one condemns, there remains the great fact that men are sympathetic beings, and that the larger and better and more true-hearted men are the more intense is their interest in the ever-moving drama of human life as its scenes shift before their eyes. While nothing vile is congenial to such men, nothing human is foreign to them. They sorrow over all sinning ones and feel for all broken-hearted ones. They even become painfully excited when the world about them grows frantic over the rivalries of toy boats. Evil cannot be ignored by the newspaper, but its duty is to touch it with clean hands. As in the case of pictures, everything in the handling depends on the intent. Holy Scripture makes no effort to blink vice, crime or shame, but it never touches these in a way to defile or to awake sympathy with uncleanness. This is the example for the newspaper to follow. For it to dabble in the unclean for the sake of affording a prurient sensation is in some respects a greater crime than to commit the uncleanness. To record crime in the interests of justice for the necessary warnings which it affords the young and for the sake of invoking its public condemnation and repression is the newspaper's proper office, from which it may not shrink. The distinction between the pure and the impure is in the heart from which they spring, and thither the law cannot enter.

QUAY UP AGAIN.

The depravity of the Republican party in Pennsylvania seems to be proved by the reinstatement of the notorious Senator Quay in the absolute control of the party in that state, with the reversion, his admirers believe, of the control of the party nationally. Surely this, if anything, will stagger the many good people who cling to the Republican party on account of its virtuous traditions and on account of its complexion as containing from the beginning till now all the moral and religious elements of the community. The party which stood for the abolition of slavery was necessarily that which contained the great majority of all good people and those who favored every good cause, but the party of to-day, which stands for protection, is necessarily that which favors and lives upon all sorts of monopolies and combines. Mr. Quay was the author of the scheme for buying up floaters in blocks of five and the man who dispensed in a notoriously corrupt manner Mr. John Wannamaker's barrel of money and other barrels to secure Mr. Harrison's election seven years ago. Men interested in the success of popular government boasted that though such men might seem to triumph, they were dropped; Quay had been dropped and there was no future for him. By sedulous manipulation of the political machine, however, he has again got hold of enough of wires to put him in the lead. It is now urged in defence of the party system that to achieve this success he has at least had to fight in the name of virtue, having issued a manifesto against corruption government which is beautiful and touching to read. Perhaps the darkest feature of the whole thing is the fact that this piece of unblushing hypocrisy has counted for something, and that the reason why it has counted is the conviction in many minds that the machine which ousted Quay, and which has till now kept him out, is worse than he, and that the change is almost necessarily for the better. While laughing at Quay's change of heart, they have supported him to punish his enemies. He has actually risen to power as the champion of those who were seeking deliverance from corrupt and tyrannical machine politics. He is put forward by organized political purity,

The best this grand old party can do apparently in its fight with internal corruption is to set a thief to catch a thief. The light in this darkness is that a large number of Republican organs all over the country, and even of Pennsylvania, denounce Quay and his victory in plain terms. The question now is whether Quay will gain control at Washington and hold in his hand the nomination for the presidency, as some declare he will. If he does the probability is that he will sink his own party.

DR. GRANT'S LETTERS.

The Rev. James Green does not see eye to eye with Principal Grant on the Manitoba school question. The letter of Principal Grant to which Mr. Green responds is, as we understand, only the first of a number, so that it could not be expected to cover the whole of the subject. Are not these two writers facing each other on somewhat different planes on which they hardly touch each other, and therefore, like shadows on a screen, only seem to clash. Mr. Green looks at the matter logically. He proves conclusively that the Manitoba Government would have been acting entirely in vain had it varied its school law in any way from what it considered best in order to meet the views of the Roman Catholic minority. Nothing short of the restoration of the repealed system as ordered by the celebrated order-in-council would or could have been accepted by the minority. The views and conscience of the minority are in the keeping of the priests, and theirs in the keeping of the Pope, and the popes have distinctly forbidden any other but purely Roman Catholic schools. Is not the reasoning complete? Principal Grant, however, looks below these facts. After all, the people, and not the Pope, are the final arbiters in the matter, and after all people have a conscience of their own, to which, when it asserts itself, both premiers and popes have to bend. That conscience is the right thing for premiers to appeal to, and is that which they should do their best to carry with them. Principal Grant thinks that the Government of Manitoba did not do all it might have done to carry the conscience of the minority with it, and by refusing it due consideration went far to consolidate against its school system, and practically against education, the religious feelings and the unfortunately little enlightened conscience of a whole section of the people. He thinks that that government thus put itself into somewhat the same category as Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government in issuing an order-in-council which could not be acceded to.

THE 'VALKYRIE'S' WITHDRAWAL.

The full story of the 'Valkyrie's' withdrawal from the 'America's' cup races is as follows: On Tuesday, after the 'Valkyrie' had won the second race under protest by the 'Defender' for fouling, Lord Dunraven wrote a long letter to the cup committee declaring that he was compelled to decline sailing the 'Valkyrie' any more because it was impossible to get a fair start, or even a safe start, because of the crowding excursion boats, which also interfered with and impeded the sailing of the yachts over the whole course. He reminded the committee of his effort to induce them to have the races sailed off Marblehead, where a clear course might be expected. Lord Dunraven, supposing that it was the cup committee which decided the foul, desired that this letter should not be opened until the committee had arrived at its decision, as he did not wish it to influence their conduct. It was the regatta committee, however, that was considering the foul, and as they took all Tuesday evening and all Wednesday until two o'clock to decide, the cup committee were in ignorance of the contents of Lord Dunraven's letter until Wednesday evening. After it had been read members of the committee met Lord Dunraven at nine o'clock and he requested that Thursday's race should be postponed in order, if possible, to arrange for sailing the remaining races at a place and time where and when they would be free from the interference of excursion vessels. The committee refused this, declaring it impossible. Then Lord Dunraven suggested that in case the excursion boats interfered with either vessel the committee

should declare the race void and order it resailed. The committee answered that it could not assume that responsibility either. The committee, however, did state that they would not start the races until there was ample and clear space about the starting line.

Lord Dunraven was dissatisfied with the committee's responses to his proposals, and immediately after the conference closed, at half-past eleven that evening, he wrote a second letter to Mr. Canfield, the secretary of the committee, declaring that as the committee's proposal did not meet the case of interference from the excursion boats after the starting of the race he must adhere to his decision to withdraw the 'Valkyrie' from actual racing. In case he heard nothing more from the committee he would, however, take the 'Valkyrie' out and cross the starting line so as to nominally make a race if the 'Defender' chose to start. This letter reached the regatta committee on their boat on the morning of the third race. The 'Valkyrie' was taken out and gave the 'Defender' the start, and the third race was taken by her by default. In justice to Mr. Iselin, it must be said that on the evening of Wednesday, after the decision of the committee in favor of the 'Defender,' he offered to sail the race over again, and Lord Dunraven declined. So the 'Defender' having won one race by sailing, one race awarded because of a declared foul, and one race by default, is declared the winner of the match, and the 'America's' cup remains on this side of the Atlantic for another year at least, and probably for many a long year, unless a change in the conditions of racing is agreed to by the New York Yacht Club. It is very certain that no British yacht will again race under the conditions attending the 'America's' cup races. On every occasion the races have been sailed the British yachts have complained of the crowding and interference of excursion steamers.

The unfairness was emphasized by the bitter complaints of the 'Vigilant,' an American yacht, in her trial races with the 'Defender.' There is no dispute at all, however, about the serious interference, but it suits the 'America's' cup committee of the New York Yacht Club, and they resolutely and determinedly refuse to have the races sailed elsewhere. Lord Dunraven's absolute withdrawal of the 'Valkyrie' was probably considered necessary by him as a declaration that could not be misunderstood and whose significance could not be mistaken that British yachtsmen would no longer consent to race under such conditions. One match has had to be spoiled in order to convince the American yachtsmen that greatly as they desire to win back the 'America's' cup and to sail international yacht races, British yachtsmen will no longer submit to obviously outrageous conditions. For it is evident that to require yachtsmen to manoeuvre large vessels amidst crowds of excursion steamers, and to convict them of fouls and deprive them of wins because of unavoidable accidents that occur in consequence of the crowding, is simply intolerable. It appears, too, to be the opinion of many American yachtsmen, including the representative of the 'Defender' on board of the 'Valkyrie,' that the 'Valkyrie' was not responsible for the accident. Unless American yachtsmen are prepared to sail matches under conditions which allow of a free field, there will probably be no more races for the 'America's' cup.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lord Wolseley's appointment to the highest military position in the British army is but one of many changes which have been long contemplated, and even decided upon, and which are now being simultaneously carried out. These changes are conceived in a spirit which shows how jealously democratic are the people and parliament of Great Britain. Determined, though unhurriedly, the supreme command of the army has been taken away from the sovereign and members of the royal family, not only because other soldiers were better fitted for the position, but because it was considered unwise to connect the responsibility and authority with the crown. When finally depriving the members of the sovereign family of this position, the British Parliament did not propose to make

It over to the greatest soldier in the country; on the contrary, they abolished the office altogether. There is a supreme head of the British army under the new system, and it is significant that he is the Secretary of State for War, a mere member of a parliamentary executive committee, who may not be, probably will seldom, if ever, be a soldier. Lord Lansdowne, the present secretary, is a very pacific and unwarlike war secretary, but he will be the supreme head of the British army under the new system. When it was determined to reform the old system and abolish the office of commander-in-chief as held by the Duke of Cambridge, it was intended that the permanent official head of the army should be called the chief of the staff, but it was finally decided to retain the name, though not the office, of 'commander-in-chief,' because it was thought well the army should recognize that it had a supreme military head. But he will be the chief of the staff, holding his office under the rules affecting staff appointments, and he will be the president or chairman of a board of war which will consist of four other departmental heads—the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, the inspector-general of fortifications, and the inspector-general of ordnance, each of whom will be responsible as to the management of his department not to the commander-in-chief but to the Secretary of State for War. The members of the board of war will, with the under-secretaries of state and the financial secretary, form a council of war, presided over by the Secretary of State for War. It will be seen that authority and responsibility and power have been pretty well distributed among many officers and officials, and that supremacy is given only to one, who is not a permanent official, merely a member of a committee liable at any time to be replaced. The commander-in-chief will, however, be his official adviser upon all general matters and upon all questions of military policy, will exercise general command over Her Majesty's forces throughout the empire, will issue general army orders, hold periodical inspections, and be responsible for appointments, promotions, distribution, mobilization, and general conduct and control of the army.

The greatest and most capable soldier in the world might, one would think, find scope enough for his powers in this commission. Three or four officers were spoken of in connection with the appointment. First, there was the Duke of Connaught, a young but capable soldier, who would only have been lifted over higher and older heads, however, in order to keep the chief command in the royal family. General Sir Redvers Buller, a gallant, able soldier, lacking, however, an experience in independent command of expeditions, was not, perhaps, seriously considered. General Roberts, the darling of the Indian army, and indeed of conservative army folks in general, a successful soldier of great experience, was a favorite for the position, and probably would have got it had not the force of public opinion prevailed in favor of the soldier who has, after all, conducted nearly all of Britain's serious wars of late years. The successful commander of the Ashantee, Sudan and Egyptian wars could hardly be set aside, for no other living English soldier has conducted expeditions of like magnitude. He is a modern general of the best type, who gives his life to the acquirement of the knowledge necessary to conduct war anywhere throughout the world, and who studies and plans and provides for possible campaigns, and then carefully organizes and carries through every affair to the remotest detail, leaving nothing to chance. Such a general can tell beforehand how long a campaign will last, just where the decisive battles will probably be fought, and even about the time they will be fought. It is said that both in his Ashantee and Egyptian campaigns Lord Wolseley foretold the place and date of his chief battles and the duration of the campaigns. The Sudan campaign was not successful in rescuing Gordon, but Lord Wolseley carried it through with the same promptness and punctuality that he carried through all other expeditions, and the blame for the disaster at Khartoum rests upon Gordon himself, and Gordon alone. He went up there commissioned to bring away the people

from Khartoum, and he began considering plans for smashing the Mahdi instead of for withdrawing, until he could not get away at all. Even then Gordon considered himself and Khartoum safe for a period longer than that necessary for Wolseley's troops when at Dongola to reach him, and Wolseley received a message to that effect from him. Even as it was, but for the delay of Colonel Wilson on the Nile at Metemnah, Wolseley's van would have reached him in time. To blame Mr. Gladstone or Lord Wolseley for the failure is wrong. Yet this has been raised against both of them, vainly, as it now appears, against Lord Wolseley.

The greatest administrative and executive duties during times of peace have been confidently entrusted to Lord Wolseley, and most carefully and industriously performed by him. He has, too, been regarded as the leader of the reform movement which has caused the great changes which are now being wrought. He is therefore the right man to place in the highest permanent position. If Great Britain became involved in a great war it is pretty certain that there would be a loud and persistent public demand that Lord Wolseley be entrusted with command of the army engaged in it. The business interests of the country have great confidence in the tested abilities of Lord Wolseley. Sir Evelyn Wood has received the appointment of adjutant-general, the next highest position, where he will be a member of the board and council of war, and be responsible only to the Secretary of State for War for his department. The Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the third highest position, that of quartermaster-general. There is a demand in some quarters that the heads of the departments shall be made responsible to the commander-in-chief, and indirectly only, instead of directly, to the war secretary, and it may be that this alteration will be made in order that the commander-in-chief may be held responsible for the readiness of the nation for war should it come. He will be held responsible anyway, and he should not be able to plead want of control or supervision of the great departments. Lord Wolseley's appointment is received with satisfaction in Canada, where he began his career as a commander and first distinguished himself by his conduct of the Red River expedition. His common-sense, business-like management of armies is shown by his inculcation of temperance ideas and his scorn of the foolish old traditions of the grog-drinking, Dutch courage days.

A billion dollars, even an American billion, is a good deal of money, and it would go a long way to set even Italy on its financial feet again, but greatly as the Italian Government in its present straits would like to get hold of such a sum, it would not for many times the amount cancel the royal decree of 1870 which declares 'that Rome and the Roman provinces shall constitute an integral part of the kingdom of Italy.' The kingdom would go to pieces if it did. Even if the papal states and the Eternal City were bought for the Pope, his permanent ownership of them could not be secured in any way. The guarantee of the powers, even if it could be got, would only mean that so long as it was in their interest to uphold the guarantee they would do it, and no longer. The people of the papal states would find no opposition if they revolted against the Pope, as they certainly would, for they would have the sympathy of other peoples, and the other peoples control the governments, whose guarantees would therefore be of avail. The telegram speaks as though something less than the papal states and something less than Rome would be accepted, say a strip including the Leonine city and a seaport, but it is hard to see what service that could do the Pope, save as exhibiting to the world an object lesson in absolutism over a few unwilling or servile subjects. The fact is that the papal government of thirty years ago restored would be ridiculous. The fact of the matter is that the temporal power of the Pope to be re-established must first be real, and everybody knows that it is not real, that even Spain and Austria are forced to ignore it and deal with real powers, which are democracies resting upon and supported by their own people. The Pope has much influ-

ence within nations and empires, but no power at all outside of or without them. So far as temporal power is concerned, his case is that of Humpty Dumpty, and billions of dollars are as powerless as king's horses and king's men to restore it.

Is not the controversy as to whether Wesley founded a church about finished? The question, indeed, as stated admits of no controversy. The Methodist bodies certainly are churches according to the common modern use of that word, which is not questioned in the correspondence. These churches all count Wesley as their founder, including the Methodist body in England, which still retains his name and which is continuous with the organization he created. He certainly was their founder. Wesley, then, certainly did found a church. The question whether Wesley intended to found a church is one which allows of almost as little discussion. Wesley did not want to form a church. Both Wesleys kept protesting against the use of the word church as applied to their society and against the assumption of sacerdotal functions by preachers who were not ordained as clergymen of the Church of England. The Wesleys were on one side and the facts on the other, and the facts proved too much for the Wesleys. The question whether John Wesley during his life allowed the facts to draw him into any acts which compromised in any way his theoretic attitude that his work was within the Church of England, is about all that is left to dispute over, and it really is a very unimportant matter.

The yacht race fiasco has not added to the gaiety of the nations, but for all that there have been some comic touches. A Toronto journal remarks: 'If Iselin & Co. claim today's race, and the American public do not repudiate the whole business, the friendship between the two nations will be severely strained, and the cause of the Anglo-American alliance for the preservation of peace will be set back a hundred years.' It is evident that the stability of the universe has somehow been endangered by the disputes of a lot of grown-up boys over a game. Another piece of funny business was the declaration of Mr. Leeds, Mr. Iselin's friend, that 'Lord Dunraven had insulted the whole American nation.' Lord Dunraven is a big, big boy, doubtless, but the spectacle of the United States shaking its fist at him while he turns up his nose at its sixty-five millions of people, their President, Congress, State Assemblies and whole federation, is truly a tremendously awful one. We should think, however, that Mr. Leeds need not fear any great disaster from the occurrence. Lord Dunraven and the American nation seem both oblivious of the alleged offence.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has, according to report, left Manitoba without having the conference on the Manitoba school question with Mr. Greenway which it was understood was the principal object of his visit to the North-West. We are now told by the government organs that the Dominion premier never intended to seek an interview on the subject with the Manitoba premier. They met by accident at the rooms of the new lieutenant-governor, Mr. Patterson, but had nothing to say to one another on the question which must have been uppermost in the minds of both. It is to be hoped that Sir Mackenzie Bowell has learned enough from his visit to Manitoba to understand the impossibility of restoring the discredited school system as commanded by order-in-council, and also the necessity of the government and parliament of the Dominion taking the necessary means of informing themselves in regard to the educational needs of a province before overturning a system established by the people of a province and setting up another against their will which may not work at all.

Mr. John Bate, of London, a member of the Imperial Institute at Kensington, and acting with its approval, is seeking to establish in Canada, a country of whose great possibilities he has conceived most encouraging convictions, a museum or permanent exhibition, displaying the resources of the country. This exhibition, he says, should obviously be placed in Montreal, and should be established and sustained by grants from the

national, provincial and civic treasuries. He cannot be ignorant that these three treasuries are at present empty, but he foresees much better times, and he is willing to push the matter for a good while rather than not bring his beneficent project to success. He has apparently succeeded in interesting the Toronto people in it to the extent of proposing that their own exhibition should receive the benefaction and become permanent and national. The address of Sir Hibbert Tupper at the luncheon given at the exhibition was full of approval of the national idea, but equally full of misgiving as to whether it would be possible to give national aid to any one city in view of the jealousy of others.

The failure of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's projected trade extension between Canada and Australia is reported by Mr. Larke, the Canadian commissioner. The Australian colonies, after trying protection, are disgusted with it, and instead of being inclined to make commercial treaties with protectionist-government ridden countries are now reducing duties and reforming their tariffs so as to encourage the world's trade. This puts an end to the preferential trade idea of the Protectionists. Mr. Foster's scheme of promoting trade between Canada and the West Indies, which he spent a winter's work upon, fell through long ago. This idea of trying to stave off tariff reform by an extension of trade under preferential tariffs was borrowed by Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Foster from the late Mr. James G. Blaine, who tried it with the South American states, and it proved a total failure.

There is to be another international yacht race between British and American vessels this month. It is to be a half-rater match between vessels under twenty feet over all. An English boat, 'Spruce IV,' has challenged for the cup for half-raters, and the 'Seawanhaka,' Corinthian Yacht Club of New York, will defend the cup. The Herreshoffs designed a half-rater, the 'Trust Me,' and Mr. Stephens, the editor of 'Forest and Stream,' designed another, and in the trial match the 'Ethelwynne,' designed by Mr. Stephens, after winning three straight races, was chosen by the committee to defend the cup against the 'Spruce IV.' The British boat, which arrived at New York last week, accompanied by her skipper, is smaller than her American competitor, and will receive time allowance.

VIOLENT SEISMIC DISTURBANCES. PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKES IN NEW ZEALAND TO HAND.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 16.—The following Australian advices were brought on Saturday per S.S. 'Mowla':—New Zealand was visited on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 17 and 18, by severe earthquake, which did great damage at Taupo. The shocks lasted for several hours, gradually decreasing in severity. All the inhabitants camped out for the night, as falling chimneys and other portions of houses rendered it unsafe to stay indoors. Nearly all the crockery was broken in the hotels and houses. The postmaster at Taupo wired the following details to Auckland:—'Earthquake is still occurring, but it is not now so severe. There were two explosions on Saturday night, like heavy artillery in an easterly direction, with a great rumbling noise, probably caused by landslides. The southern and eastern banks of Lake Taupo are enveloped in dust, caused by the slips. The wind is blowing the dust about. I had a view of Tongariro and Ruapehu this morning. There is nothing unusual in kind in Tongariro.' Another telegram from the same office, received on Sunday evening, says:—'I rode eight miles to the north-east. All is quiet there. The earthquake was not severe at Orepuke and Kororika. At Taupo the kitchen dresser at the Terrace Hotel was thrown on the floor, and the kitchen range was shifted over several feet. All the bottles in the bar were thrown on the floor and smashed, and cases were moved about till they blocked the doors. This has happened in all the hotels, while storekeepers' goods were thrown on the floor, mixing together castor oil, ladies' finery, vinegar, curry, blankets and odds and ends. The road is blocked by large slips all round the lake, and I can see hundreds of slips as far as the eye can reach to Kaunuu. The mail is not to go owing to these slips. Nothing special occurred at Wairakei. All the families but mine camped out in tents. No one was injured.' Two slight shocks of earthquakes were also experienced in South Australia on the same Sunday.

BOWELL AND GREENWAY.

MET ACCIDENTALLY AT THE ROOMS OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR PATTERSON ON SATURDAY.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 16.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Premier Greenway met accidentally on Saturday morning at the rooms of Governor Patterson at the Hotel Manitoba. They shook hands and chatted some little time, but made no reference to the school question. While Sir Mackenzie was here he made no move towards a conference with Mr. Greenway, and but for accident the two premiers would not have met.

A GREAT PROJECT.

A Dominion of Canada Permanent National Commercial Exhibition Museum.

The initiation by Great Britain in 1851 of the first great international exhibition in the unique erection of a palace of iron and glass, was the first step taken to bring the nations together for the peaceful purpose of developing the commerce of the world. In the Crystal Palace of London was displayed the arts and sciences, and the manufactures and machinery used in the production of everything necessary to mankind; in combination with which, was exhibited, the mineral and agricultural resources of the United Kingdom and her colonies. Side by side with these were seen the most interesting productions of every civilized country in the world. That exhibition was the birth of the greatest advance of human intelligence and industry the world has ever seen; from it have sprung 'innumerable exhibitions, periodical and permanent'; all of which have been as milestones in the march of progress, and the education of the millions of the earth.

In Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, as well as in the United States, permanent exhibitions have been established for the display of the products of each country, for the education of the people and the extension of their trade with other countries. The enormous strides during the last three years in the development of electric forces, and intercommunication by fast steamships and railways, between the eastern, central and western provinces of the Dominion, with the United Kingdom and the colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and the great empires of Eastern Asia, is opening up in a remarkable way, the vast resources of the Dominion, as one of the greatest food, timber and mineral providers of the world.

Montreal as the terminus of ocean and river navigation, secures by its unique and almost impregnable position, advantages (as the principal seaport in Canada), possessed by no other city on the American continent, for the distribution of cargoes from Great Britain and Western Europe, through its 20,000 miles of rivers, lakes, and railways, to the cities of Ontario, the great North-West and British Columbia. It is in the interest of the whole Dominion therefore, that there should be a permanent exhibition of the natural productions, minerals and special manufactures of the various provinces, for the reciprocation of trade, the expansion of commerce, the education of the population, and the information of visitors and of newly arrived settlers and capitalists, seeking to establish themselves in some suitable branch of material industry.

Upwards of two hundred of the leading manufacturers, merchants and mercantile firms in Montreal have signed their names in favor of this proposal; and his Worship the Mayor, and the president of the Board of Trade are giving it their cordial support.

A meeting will be held in the city at an early date; of which due notice will be given for the purpose of memorializing the government at Ottawa, to take the necessary steps for the accomplishment of this great national work. The undersigned are acting as a provisional committee, for the purpose of securing the support and co-operation of the boards of trade and chief mercantile houses in the other provinces of the Dominion, for united action in furtherance of the object proposed.

All enquiries to be addressed by letter to Mr. John Bate.

(Signed), JOHN S. HALL, Q.C., M.P.P.

JOHN MACFARLANE,

President Canada Paper Co.

D. L. LOCKERY, merchant,

S. O. SHOREY, merchant,

R. M. ESDAILE, merchant.

John F. Bate, F. I. Inst., London, Eng.,

projector, Office, 196 St. James street,

Montreal.

Sept. 13, 1895.

SYNOPSIS OF CLASSES OF EXHIBITS.

1. Forestry, Timber, Fibres, Dye Woods.—Showing a section of all kinds, rough and manufactured, with illustrations of their growth on varying soils, the utilization of their barks, fibres, and refuse products, conversion into pulp, paper, etc.
2. Minerals, Ores, Earth's Clays, Mining.—Exhibiting specimens from all parts of the Dominion; their value, uses, cost of mining, transport, and where feasible practical illustrations of mining; smelting and refining; also processes of Amalgams.
3. Manufactures and Machinery in all Metals, Electric Motors.—Exhibits of machinery used in mining, agriculture, water, roadways, and other mechanical industries.
4. Woollens, Cottons, Flax, Linen, Silks, Velvets, etc.—Showing specimens of their making, with quality and value; processes of manufacture, cultivation of the silk worm.
5. Chemical Dyes, Alkalies and Manures.—As used in agriculture, and various processes of manufacture and science.
6. Agriculture, Produce, Grain, Roots, and Soil.—Showing specimens of all kinds from the different provinces, with illustrations and diagrams, and degrees of cultivation in different soils.
7. Horses, Cattle, Pigs.—Illustrating various breeds, grazing areas for improving, fattening, packing and transporting alive and in carcasses.
8. Hides, Skins, Leather, Hair, Bristles and Feathers.—Showing specimens of furs, stuffed animals, prepared leather, and its uses, processes of tanning, currying.
9. Dairying, Cheese and Butter Making.—Showing best kinds of grazing land and location, specimens, illustrating practically the making of butter and cheese; best modes of packing and transport.
10. Poultry, Game and Water Fowl.—Showing methods of breeding and hatching, egg production, packing for transport and canning.
11. Fruits, Vegetables and Bee Cultivation.—Showing soils suitable, seeds, specimens, best methods of cultivation, hiving, packing and transport.
12. Fish, Fish Culture, Shell Fish.—Showing modes of breeding, stuffing and illustrating specimens, curing, canning and packing for export; nets and tackle used, and all information about the habits and migration of fishes.
13. Immigration Department.—This department

ment of Government, it is suggested should have its location in the same building, provided with all the maps of the Dominion, and material necessary for the information of immigrants and intending settlers.

THE CZAR UNHAPPY.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Semi-official news from St. Petersburg states that the Czar insists upon observing an unusual measure of seclusion. It is said he evades audiences with his own ministers and the foreign ambassadors and leaves the state business to be managed by his mother at Peterhoff. Court opinion attributes the Czar's actions to the fact that he is greatly concerned about the Czarina, whose accomplishment is very near at hand, and who is afflicted with nervousness, the attacks of which are due to her state of health and partly to the prevailing Nihilist scare. The fact that the affairs of state are being guided by the Dowager Empress is held to account for the continuance of Russia's pro-French policy. The ex-Empress Frederick, who is now at Kronberg, will start for England at the end of the month, to visit the Queen, her mother, and will return to Berlin in October. In December the Empress will pay a visit to Rome.

HOOTED DR. CHINIQUE.

Quebec Hoodlums Again Dispel Their Intolerance.

Quebec, Sept. 16.—The Rev. Mr. Chinique reached town on Saturday afternoon and will remain until this afternoon, when he leaves by boat at seven o'clock for Montreal. A two line item in the local press had the effect of attracting five hundred worshippers to the French Presbyterian Church, on John street, yesterday morning, and at 10.30 the place was completely filled, two-thirds of whom were respectable French Roman Catholics, who remained perfectly still until the time of the collection, when the majority walked out, but not before Dr. Chinique had tendered them an invitation to remain until the close of the service, as he had no desire to insult Roman Catholics or in fact any one, simply to preach the love of Christ for all men, but the appeal fell on deaf ears, however. Dr. Chinique, who spoke in French, took his text, from the sixteenth chapter of St. John.

FOLLOWED TO HIS HOME.

At the conclusion of the service fully 1,500 people, who had congregated outside the church, completely blocking the street, followed Dr. Chinique, who was in company with the Rev. Messrs. Brunau, Stobo, and others, out John street to his house, but no undue demonstration was made, probably on account of the presence of a strong body-guard of police and everything passed off peaceably. In the afternoon another crowded and undisturbed meeting took place, in the same church, when Mr. Chinique continued his discourse in French from the above chapter. As in the morning another large crowd assembled and as Mr. Chinique came out he was subjected to

ANYTHING BUT COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS

by many of the onlookers, who strained every nerve in their effort to get a glimpse of the celebrated ex-priest. He proceeded along John street, and St. Augustine streets to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Tait, opposite the Parliament buildings, and was followed by over a thousand persons, who hooted and yelled at a great rate. No stone throwing was indulged in and Dr. Chinique reached his destination unhurt. He then, entering the residence of Mr. Tait he graciously bowed several times to his followers and happily everything ended without further trouble. A couple of policemen who were present failed to make any arrests or interfere with the howling mobs. In the evening he occupied the pulpit of Chalmers Church, where he preached to a large congregation of English-speaking people.

THREE RUN OVER.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN WHICH ONE PROVES FATAL.

Mr. John Davis, an old gentleman who lived at 71 St. Charles Borromeo street, was run over and fatally injured by a butcher's cart at the intersection of that thoroughfare with Dorchester street on Friday afternoon. Mr. Davis had started out to pay a visit to the General Hospital, and it was while waiting on the crossing for a cab to pass that the accident occurred. A passing carriage conveyed Mr. Davis in an unconscious condition to the hospital, where he expired at three a.m. on Saturday. He was eighty-eight years of age.

At about the same hour the General Hospital ambulance was called to the corner of St. Urban and Vitre streets for a young man, Alexander Hill, of 117 St. Christopher street, who had been run over on that crossing also by a butcher's cart. Hill was not seriously injured, and after a visit to the outdoor department he was allowed to go home.

Two hours later the same ambulance was called out for a similar accident on Victoria square, the victim this time being Mr. H. Hyman, a Hebrew, seventy years of age. He was knocked down on the roadway by a horse and rig, but escaped serious injury.

FATAL CAISSON EXPLOSION.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—A caisson exploded this morning at sun-rise as a morning gun was fired by Battery 'A,' Louisville Legion. Five members of the battery were killed, two were wounded, and one is missing.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS HEARD FROM.

London, Sept. 11.—A despatch to the 'Globe' from Christiania says that the yacht 'Windward,' of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, has arrived at the island of Varde, in the Arctic ocean, having broken out of the ice belt between Franz-Josef and Bernt's Sea.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



SCALDS

and Burns are soothed at once with
Perry Davis'
PAIN KILLER.

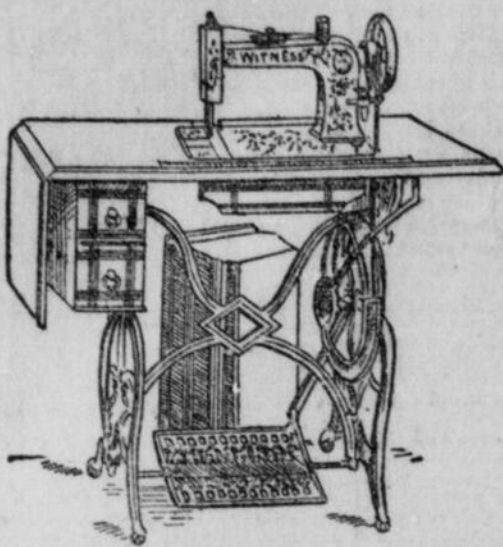
It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

\$23.50 Including the 'Weekly Witness' one year, or absolutely Free for Fifty Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or Twenty-five Subscribers at one dollar, and \$10 cash.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness'. It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the \$50 machine. The regular price of this machine is \$45, and it is frequently sold at \$50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offer to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk, as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the machine is not as represented, when sent, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The manufacturers claim all the good points found in other machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel, and case hardened at all principal points. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has an automatic bobbin winder, and the simplest threading shuttle made, so simple that it can be threaded blindfolded. The machine is especially adapted to the wants of Tailors, Dressmakers, Family Use, Manufacturers of Clothing, Shirts, etc., etc. It is a quick and light running machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy. This sewing machine uses a straight, self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each machine, so that no teacher is required. The machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:—Thread cutter, which we adjust before delivery. One Tucker, with gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days. One Ruffer and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A sinder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscribers' homes. The book of instructions give explicit directions, and an illustration of each of the above is attached.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can. The table is of fine grained walnut, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a \$50 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S OX-GALL STAIN SOAP

For removing grease spots from Carpets and renewing the color.

A WONDERFUL WOOLLEN GOODS CLEANSER.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT

gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed
To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CADBURY'S COCOA.

ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada—
Frank Magor & Co., 230, Commissioners Street,
Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO CANVASS FOR
the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and
'Northern Messenger.' Send for samples
and particulars. Address JOHN DUGALL
& SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

1834. 1894.

J. A. MATHIEU & CO.,
202 McGill Street Montreal.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of
lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of stock
and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders carefully attended to.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS

Circulates from one end of the Dominion to
the other, among the best class of readers.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[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 our-
selves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satis-
factory replies. Questions must always be accompanied
by name and address, though not necessarily for publica-
tion.]

MEETING OF BEEKEEPERS.

A joint meeting of the North American Beekeepers' Association, and the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was held in the auditorium of the Normal School, Toronto, Sept. 4-6. The preliminary session on Wednesday evening was largely occupied with routine matters, the address of the president, Mr. R. F. Holtermann, and a discussion of the contents of the question drawer. On Thursday morning, business began in earnest with the reading of a paper by Mr. B. Taylor, of Forestville, Minnesota, on 'The surest and best way of raising a crop of comb honey.' The writer who is a large and successful honey producer, described his own methods of procedure. It was his aim to winter his bees so as to have strong colonies in the spring, ready to go to work when the honey season began. He secured this by taking care that all hives were well supplied with honey stores in the fall of the year, by duly protecting them from the severe cold weather, and by stimulating brood-bearing in early spring so as to obtain a plentiful supply of young bees able and willing to work when there was work to do on the opening of flowers. Stimulus was given by feeding small quantities of sugar syrup, the effect of which was to encourage the queen to lay eggs in sufficient numbers to fill the hive with honey-gatherers by the time the harvest began. If brood-rearing was delayed too long, there would be only a small force of workers to enter the field, and the hive would not become populous until the honey resources began to get scarce. The season is brief, being practically over by the end of July, and late hatched bees become consumers instead of producers. The secret of the surest and best way of raising a crop of comb honey lies in having a strong army of working bees ready at the inception of the honey harvest. Failure to do this is like the failure of a farmer to sow his land with a liberal supply of grain in the early seed time. This paper elicited but little discussion being generally concurred in, with the exception that some beekeepers doubted the wisdom of stimulating bees by spring feeding, deeming it sufficient to make sure that all colonies were plentifully supplied with honey stores before the setting in of winter, and then giving ample protection to keep them warm during the cold weather. These two conditions being fulfilled, the bees would do the rest without the stimulus of early spring feeding.

Mr. A. F. Gemmill, of Stratford, Ont., then read a paper on 'Who shall winter bees out of doors? Who in the cellar?' It was advised that those who live in the colder parts of the country, and had dry, well-ventilated cellars, should winter their bees indoors, while those who were in milder localities, which admitted of an occasional flight on warm and sunny days, should winter their bees on their summer stands, thereby avoiding the trouble of carrying them into the cellar and taking them out again on the advent of spring. The meeting was not unanimous in adopting the views of the paper. This is a question on which there is difference of opinion among good practical beekeepers, and it is a well known fact that bees may be wintered safely by both methods. Out-door winterers pack their hives in outside cases, and indoor winterers think the trouble of doing this is equal to that of carrying the bees into and out of cellars.

In the afternoon Mr. S. T. Dettit, of Belmont, Ont., read an interesting paper on 'Introducing queens,' after which an important discussion was opened by the reading of a paper by Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ill., on 'The amalgamation of the North American Beekeepers' Association with the National Beekeepers' Union.' It should be stated that the Union is a body which watches over legislation and litigation on behalf of the rights of beekeepers, assisting them to fight their battles in the courts or before legislatures. In some localities municipal bodies have undertaken to treat bees as nuisances, and debar them from being kept. The cost of defence has sometimes been too serious for individual beekeepers to defray, and the Union provides a common fund the benefit of which is secured by membership. The Association, on the other hand, is a deliberative body organized for the purpose of holding conventions for the exchange of views, reading of papers, and diffusing information in regard to apiculture. Dr. Miller's paper suggested that a union of the two would be a wise proceeding, as one organization would be able to do more for the general welfare of beekeepers than could be done on the present system. The work of the union was probably already done by the establishment of precedents which would make defence a simpler and less costly matter in the future than it had been in the past. And accordingly more of the funds would be available for other lines of usefulness. While enough could be held in reserve for purposes of defence. Thus a larger and stronger as-

sociation could be secured than according to the present system.

Mr. Thomas G. Newman, of Chicago, Ill., general manager of the union, followed with a paper on 'The Beekeepers' Union, its Past, Present and Future.' He held that the association had never been a truly representative body, and had never succeeded in getting a reserve fund accumulated, but expressed himself favorable to an amalgamation if it could be accomplished on some plan that would not weaken the union. He was rather inclined, however, to favor an effort first to place the association on a good working basis. A capital discussion followed the reading of these two papers. The Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, Dr. A. B. Mason, of Toledo, Ohio; G. W. York, of Chicago, and Mr. Newman being the leading participants in it.

There was a general consensus of opinion that a union of some sort should be formed, and a scheme was outlined by Dr. Mason, which met with the approval of all so far as its broad principles went. These were that the characteristic features of the union should be retained, which are that there is a local board with a general manager, elected by the votes of members given by letter, the office being in Chicago, or wherever the general manager is located; membership fee one dollar. The report of the board to be presented at the meeting of the association, which shall be held annually as now, and be a deliberative body, as at present. A committee of seven was appointed to take into consideration the proposed scheme and report thereon at the next annual meeting of the association. The committee appointed are Dr. Mason, Messrs. T. G. Newman, F. A. Gemmill, J. T. Calvert, M. B. Holmes, Eugene Secor and R. F. H. Holtermann. This committee has full power to arrange the terms of amalgamation and perfect them, so far as the association is concerned, reporting their action through the bee journals in time to bring the matter fully before the public prior to the next annual meeting.

Mr. G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N.Y., concluded the afternoon session with a paper entitled 'Some Things of Interest to Bee Keepers.' This paper did not deal with any details of practical beekeeping, but dwelt on the principles of moral conduct, commercial integrity and unselfishness as between man and man. It was untechnically socialistic in a good sense, urging the golden rule and the law of love, as incumbent upon beekeepers, along with others. The teachings of Christ were insisted upon, as laying down the only feasible method of settling the dispute between capital and labor—putting an end to strikes and establishing an era of peace and goodwill among men. In the course of his paper Mr. Doolittle advocated absolute free trade amongst the nations of the earth, abolition of tariffs and direct taxation. There was a disposition manifested to discuss the tariff part of the paper, but as it involved the question of party politics, discussion was summarily brought to a close.

At the evening meeting, which was largely attended, an address of welcome was given by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, who expressed his pleasure at being present. His interest in beekeeping as an important and growing industry, and his readiness at all times to aid it in his official capacity. He gave a cordial welcome to the beekeepers present, especially to those who are strangers to us and visitors to our country at the present time. He hoped their visit would be a pleasant one and that they would carry away a favorable impression of this country. He said: 'I would like to let you know that when I am welcoming you to this Dominion, comprising the different provinces, which are content to live under the protection of the British flag, I am welcoming you to the larger half of the continent of America. We do not wish you to forget this and I want you to try and think of the immense resources of this Dominion of ours, its fertile plains, where an abundant harvest has been reaped. Its hills, with their enormous mineral wealth; its bracing and salubrious climate, and then say if we cannot raise up a sturdy race of citizens.' He eulogized the educational institutions of the country, which were helping to form a nation that would be an example to the world. He asked them to look at the statutes of the province, which he was proud of, also to notice the progress made in agriculture. In Ontario, he said, they had associations of all kinds for the betterment and enlightenment of the farmer, which he was glad to say, were well patronized. He then went on to speak of the splendid success of Canada at the World's Fair, which, he said, did not have to take a back seat. In conclusion, he remarked, 'when you have noticed all this and have returned to your homes, and told of our sturdy patriotism, contentment and prosperity, I think we will not hear any more of your annexing us to the United States, but rather the contrary.' A short address was also given by Dr. Mills, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in the course of which he gave a summary of what was being done in the institution under his charge for the promotion of beekeeping. The experiment of a lectureship on the subject had been tried

during the past four years, which was ably concluded by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, with a class of from thirty to sixty students. The experiment had so far succeeded as to warrant the establishment of a permanent lectureship, which is now in the hands of the president of your association, Mr. R. F. Holtermann. The evening session was concluded with a paper by the Hon. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., experimenter in agriculture for the State of Michigan, on 'How Beekeepers Might Receive More Benefit From the Experimental Station.' The paper was followed by a brief discussion.

On Friday morning an able paper was read by Mr. Allen Pringle, of Selby, Ont., the subject being 'Mistakes of beekeepers and bee journals.' The paper was highly commended but the subject was too large to admit of very much discussion. The next subject was 'Legislation for beekeepers.' It was introduced by an elaborate paper by Mr. R. McKnight, of Owen Sound. An old statute in regard to swarms of bees was unearthed, and its provisions commented on. The speaker said the very existence of this law was unknown to most beekeepers, and yet it embodied their legal charter of rights and privileges. Next the Ontario Foul Brood act was taken up at some length, and points mentioned in regard to which it needed amendment. The so-called 'Pure Honey bill,' which it had been attempted to pass in the Dominion Parliament, at its last two sessions, was discussed at some length and criticised most unmercifully. He considered it a needless piece of legislation, it being a new version of a law already existing to prevent adulteration of food enacting heavier penalties, and even imprisonment. A fine of \$400 or imprisonment for six months are far too severe penalties for the offence against which they are directed. The election of officers and the passing of several votes of thanks closed the proceedings of the public meeting, which adjourned to meet in an informal and social way at three o'clock on the fair grounds for an inspection of the honey exhibit. The president of the coming year is Mr. A. T. Root, of Medina, Ohio. The place of the next annual meeting is left to the selection of the executive committee, but will probably be in the state of Nebraska.

It should have been stated in an earlier part of this report that a most interesting feature of this meeting was the presence of the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, the father of American beekeeping. He was the inventor of the movable comb hive, which has done so much for bee culture, and was also author of one of the first books on the honey bee published on this continent. He is now in his eighty-fifth year, but was able to speak in public with great force and vigor. He was received with all tokens of honor, love and gratitude.

LINDENBANK.

MONTREAL'S MILK AND CREAM.

I have attended a good many exhibitions where the Babcock milk tester was shown, but never could see it at work; and it is not the sort of machine that is calculated to give a favorable impression of its utility without ocular demonstration of the readiness and certainty with which it can show the percentage of butter fat contained in any sample of milk or cream. A little over two months ago I purchased a 'Babcock' with a view to 'test' its usefulness for all sorts of people who sell or buy produce or consume whole milk or cream. Accompanying the Babcock were directions for its use, which, however, omitted to state that the acid and milk when mixed together evolved considerable heat which might burn the careless operator's fingers, causing him to let the testing bottle drop on the carpet or somebody's toes, where it would be sure to impress its mark. Aided by a friend who had some previous knowledge in these matters, I soon became expert at milk-testing without having burnt my fingers, or split any of the destructive sulphuric acid. The first tests made showed that the acid was a little too strong for it blackened the butter fat in the neck of the bottle, but by reducing the quantity used the butter fat showed a bright golden hue, while the other contents of the bottle were of a dark brown, nearly black, color. Having satisfied myself that the Babcock was a reliable milk tester, I put a couple of half-pint bottles in my pocket and in going my rounds of the city when I met a milkman whom I suspected of fixing his milk, I purchased half a pint of it from him, he little suspecting the use I was going to make of it. I also bought a good many samples from different grocers, which in some cases showed considerable watering or skimming, or both, much more so than was the case with the average milk supplied by the milkmen, although some of these gentlemen are not above dealing in diluted or 'decorticated' lacteal fluid. In a grocery in the east end of the city I once got a sample of so-called new milk which had a rather watery appearance, and on testing it with the lactodensimeter it showed a specific gravity of 29, figures which in whole milk would indicate four or five percent of butter fat, but the Babcock showed that only 2.1 percent of butter fat was present, showing that water and not fat was the cause of its unusually high gravity. Some days afterwards I bought another sample of milk

from the same grocery, which contained three and a quarter percent of butter fat, which is better than the average milk supplied to Montreal citizens. From these experiments I inferred that the grocer had not used the watering pot, but had got his milk sometimes as a cheap lot from some milkman who had previously diluted it to suit the price he was likely to receive for it from the 'sharp groceryman.' When up at the Trappists' monastery, near Oka, a few days ago, I was shown the book where the record is kept of the results of the Babcock tests of the milk supplied by the habitants to the creamery there and was somewhat surprised to find how rich their milk is compared with the average Montreal milk. During the month of July the average of all the milk was 3.62 of butter fat, only one of the patrons supplied milk giving less than three percent of butter fat, while the milk of several others averaged more than four percent. For the month of August the average percentage of butter fat in the milk supplied to the Trappists' creamery will exceed four percent, and in the case of one patron it will exceed five percent, but the quantity is considerably reduced. Fifty we can't get such rich milk here in Montreal.

The consumption of cream has greatly increased of late in Montreal, and where a good article is supplied it is a delicacy at once pleasing to the palate and nourishing to weak stomachs. The habitants bring a good deal of what they call 'cream' to the Bonsecours Market and sell it at ten cents the pint. It usually contains from ten to twelve percent of butter fat, but being sour it has a thick and rich appearance and 'for those who like that sort of thing, why it's just the thing they like.' There is also good sweet cream, testing from seventeen to twenty percent of butter fat, sold at the Bonsecours Market, but the price of it is fifteen cents the pint, so that those who like a good thing can get it by paying for it. A good many of the milkmen and grocers supply more or less rich cream to their customers. Some of this cream is sold in pint bottles, but I believe that they generally contain from two to three tablespoonfuls less than a lawful pint. I have bought several of these cream bottles from grocers, and one bottle at the headquarters of supply; the latter tested by the Babcock showed nearly fourteen percent of butter fat, that which was bought from the grocers, tested from thirteen to fifteen percent of butter fat. The price paid in each case was fifteen cents for the cream, which in every case was less than a pint. I had to deposit five cents with the grocers in each case as security for returning the empty bottle, but at the 'creamery' I had to leave ten cents until I returned the empty bottle, which, of course, I did, but could not get a satisfactory reason for the difference in the security demanded for the return of a small glass bottle.

I believe that there is no longer any reason to question the thorough reliability of the Babcock as a tester to show the percentage of butter fat contained in milk, yet there is probably less than two score Babcock milk testers in general use outside of the creameries and cheese factories throughout the Province of Quebec, whereas every owner of half a dozen cows should have access to one of these detectives, so that he might discover which of his cows was paying best for their keep, and govern himself accordingly. Every dealer in milk should in addition to a Babcock milk tester, have also a lactodensimeter in order that he might detect any additions of water as well as subtractions of butter fat, which may have been made in the milk he sells.

RUSTICUS.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Potatoes that are dug early should be put into a dark, cool and as dry a place as possible. We should aim to dig when the soil is in a moist condition, rather than when dry and the weather hot. Shrinkage is much greater, and I believe the chances for rot are much more favorable, when digging is done in hot, dry weather.

After the corn plant is fully ripened, however, the deterioration in the stover sets in early and progresses very rapidly and corn stalks lose half of their dry matter and more than half of their feeding value by standing in the field sixty days after maturity is reached.

The French wheat crop last year was 40,500,000 qrs., and 2,618,000 qrs. were imported. This brings up total requirements to 43,518,000 qrs., from which granary stocks of 402,000 qrs. have to be deducted, leaving 2,116,000 qrs. as a net total. If their yield this year equals 25,000,000 qrs. of average weight imports of 7,116,000 qrs. may be presumed for the forthcoming season.

The machinery for cutting and shocking fodder has been very greatly improved, and the corn harvester is now so much of a success that its use is likely to become the general method within a few years. The advantage resulting from the use of the corn harvester lies both in economy of labor and a better condition of the crop, as the harvester enables it to be cut in a shorter time and thereby when at just the right stage for the largest yield and best product.

A well-made shock, securely and closely tied, is an important requisite if the fodder is to stand in the field long. In tying, a useful device consists of a wooden pin about two and a half feet long with a rope attached near the larger end. Push this pin into the shock near the top up to the point of attachment of the rope, take the loose end of the rope and walk around the shock and draw it tightly and fasten to the pin, and the

shock is in better position for binding and in less time than can be secured by the binding twine alone. When the shock is tied loose the rope, remove the pin, and pass on to the next.

In the general improvement of farm machinery the potato-digger has not been forgotten or neglected. After the spade and the fork came the ordinary breaking plough, which turned up the hills and enabled the pickers to get the potatoes quite readily. This was followed by the some what subsoil like plough with iron rods diverging from the rear. Improvements continued to be made until to-day we have a machine which digs the potatoes, frees them from the earth and rubbish and sorts them, all in one operation. The drawbacks to potato growing are thus decreased and it is possible for small farmers to raise large fields of this profitable vegetable.

Blue grass is very aggressive in its habit of growth. When once introduced into a pasture it is capable of eventually crowding out nearly all other kinds of grass, and in fields laid down to grass it will soon put in an appearance if it has ever been previously grown upon the same land. But it is easily destroyed for the time being by cultivation. This grass grows early in the season and again in the autumn. It is usually in head by the arrival of June, hence the name June grass. It is of a fine and thick habit of growth, and all kinds of stock are extremely fond of it. It is also very nutritious. Its weak points are, too little bulk for hay crops, and cessation of growth for a long period in dry and hot summers; and yet, take it all in all, it may rightly be crowned king of all the grasses. It furnishes the most common form of permanent pasture found in America.

Every ton of grapes takes from the soil a definite amount of valuable fertility. Let us briefly examine the sources of supply which are used to restore this loss. The chief sources of supply of nitrogen are, stable manure, night soil, guano, nitrate of soda, blood and other refuse of the slaughter yard, which are worked up into commercial fertilizers. Phosphoric acid is supplied by raw bones as bone meal, dissolved bone, as superphosphate, phosphatic rock, as found in South Carolina, and many other places, also as a lesser ingredient of many other fertilizers. Potash is supplied in muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, hard wood ashes, and to a small extent in stable manures.

In cutting one-fifth acre plots of evenly grown corn at intervals of a week from September 17th to October 13th at the Iowa Experiment Station, it was found that the stover of a corn crop did not reach its highest yield and greatest feeding value per acre until the ears had become well dried and the blades had begun to dry, which in that instance occurred September 24th. In the same test the highest yield of corn and highest feeding value per acre was not secured until a week later, October 6th, when the ears were well hardened and the blades about half dry. The highest yield of digestible nutrients per acre, considering both corn and stover, would probably be secured soon after the corn had reached the condition first described, for the stover was then at its best in yield and quality, and the corn was within one bushel of its highest yield.

When the established pasture fields during fall present a burned appearance, it takes considerable will power to resist the temptation to turn the stock on to the newly seeded fields in which the young clover and timothy present an inviting appearance, but the pasturing off of this new growth close to the ground will cause the whole plant to perish if drouth prevails. The pasturing off of this new top growth should be avoided, as it is just this mat that is required to protect the roots during the severe cold of winter, and when frozen solid this growth of leaves and stalks pressed close to the ground prevents the daily spring thawing and freezing, such as would be the case were this covering pastured off. This top growth is not lost, but as the spring growth progresses it decays and is added to the fertility of the land.

Lengthen the tomato season by pulling the vines of the late-planted tomatoes and hanging them, with the green fruit still upon them, in a cool, moist place, where the fruit will ripen slowly, ripe fruit being obtained in this way long after the time when tomatoes would be killed to the ground if left in the garden. See that the vines and leaves are perfectly dry when carried in, and do not hang a large mass of the vines together, as the moisture still in the vines and fruit would soon start the decay and moulding. To secure the best tomatoes for treating in this way, cut out the plants so that the sun can get at all the fruit, that it may be properly developed while in its green state. Tomatoes that have grown under a mass of leaves and vines, quite out of reach of the sunlight, are ripened with great difficulty, neither is their flavor good when ripened. Scarcely one tomato out of five receives sufficient sunlight when growing, to bring it to its full possibilities of flavor. Plants should be thinned and individual plants should be pruned to let in the light.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Salt is a necessary condiment, and if mixed with wood ashes, one part to three, so much the better; this should be within the reach of pigs at all times. Some men will not salt their hogs because they believe it is poisonous. It is injurious when they get it at only stated intervals, when they eat too much because the system craves it. If fed up to the demands of the system gradually, and then kept before them all the time, there will be no injury, but great benefit derived from its use.

The following from a London daily contemporary:—"The seizure of the 'best beast' on a farm as an 'heretic' for the lord of the manor seems a strange survival of our barbaric mediaeval land system to find alive and in full vigor at the end of the nineteenth century. A case involving the seizure of two horses and a cow as heretics on the death or alienation of copyhold property near Tunbridge Wells was disposed of by Mr. Justice Charles. The existence of the manor and of the alleged right was denied in vain; the aggrieved copyholder only succeeded in proving that one heriot too many had been seized. It would appear that in many out-of-the-way country places the manorial arrangements are still kept on foot, where the lord still holds his courts, summons his jury, amerces offenders, exacts fines, and calls for his heriot, very much as his predecessors did in the days of the Henries. Notwithstanding recent legislation, the

work of copyhold redemption goes on very slowly.

Cow feed will not be over-plentiful next winter, in fact the testimony in this particular strongly favors a scanty supply. Under such circumstances it becomes imperative on dairymen to cull their herds of all unprofitable cows. No parasites, under the prospective food conditions of the coming winter, should be permitted to make inroads on the provisions necessary to sustain good cows. The cow worthy of being kept in a dairy herd next winter is the thoroughly tested one that shows profit, and this is the time when the test should be made. Where the test indicates that her presence means loss, her immediate disappearance from the herd should follow. It is bad business policy as well as morally wrong to feed a cow that barely pays for her keep. No man has the moral right to make such wasteful use of food as is present in the feeding of unprofitable cows. Every spear of grass or ear of corn consumed by such stock, lessens the quantity that should be reserved for good cows. The present prices of dairy products teach with power the necessity of economy on food lines. The greatest of business boons will not bring relief to the dairyman that disregards this lesson. The line of greatest profit in dairying as in everything else is found where the best machines are used.—American Dairymen.

For a shoat to do well when new corn comes, should be kept thrifty all summer—thrifty habits should have the same attributes. In short, as a preparation for corn feeding they should be kept full all their lives, so that when they come to the first feed of corn they will not overfeed on what would be a light ration if they had been well fed and kept thrifty. A light feed would founder because they had been poorly kept, when a larger feed would not injure them because they had been well fed and were thrifty. Green corn should be fed in small quantities at first, throwing to the hogs stalk and all. They will chew up the whole stalk for a time till it gets too dry and hard. As the stalk gets dryer increase the amount fed; by the time they cease to chew the stalks they should be up to full feed of jerked or rusked ears. If they have a slip ration when they come to the new corn, it is not advisable to drop it unless something can be substituted in its stead. They have been accustomed to it and expect it. We continue the slip ration till we can get them up to full feed on pumpkins and corn. Even then they will thrive better if they have a light feed daily of wet middlings. And we have never had them so well fed on corn and pumpkins but they were glad to get the light feed of slop. Neither is it advisable when corn feeding commences to confine them to close quarters. If they can have the range of a blue grass pasture or clover sod they will not over-exercise themselves, but will have better appetites, eat more, and lay on more flesh.

DAIRYING DOTS.

The thickest condensed milk, if in sound condition, is the most valuable. There is a degree of thickness, however, that is inconvenient. If condensed milk is so thick that it will not run out when the open can is inverted, it is troublesome to dissolve. If it is not actually hard, very little stirring in the can will render it sufficiently liquid for convenient use. Condensed milk, if properly done, does not destroy cream globules, but leaves the constituents of milk unaltered and natural. One method, therefore, of determining the relative quality of different samples of condensed milk is to ascertain the amount of butter that can be made from each.—Scientific American.

If a cow's udder is sore, or if one handles tender teats too roughly the cow is liable to kick. If she does it will be wise to handle her more kindly and gently, lest she repeat the kicking so many times that it becomes a habit, for if it develops into a habit nothing may serve to cure her. Young heifers which have just dropped their calves may kick occasionally at the beginning, but if the milker kicks her back or strikes her roughly the chances are that the evil will be aggravated, and the cow ruined. Gentleness and kindness with dairy cows is the best plan to avoid having kicking cows.

The more experience farmers gain of the cream separator the better they are pleased with it, and I have always held that if the new system of obtaining cream possessed advantages in a cool climate, its value is greatly increased in such a warm climate as that experienced in the northern district. Here is a practical testimony from Yarrowonga, on the banks of the Murray. Mr. J. Incebold writes in regard to the separator: "As to taking off the cream, it saves more labor than I can explain. We have given it a good trial as to quantity of cream, which is a deal more than the old system of setting in dishes, and we can get from 2d. to 3d. per lb. more for it in the local market. We had no trouble in working the separator; one of my boys works it. We would not be without it now we have got used to it on any account. We are working it with a very light horse." The working of it will, no doubt, soon be as generally used in Victoria as in the dairying districts of New South Wales.

A dairymen who is working his vocation for all that there is in it is going to keep a strict surveillance of the milking operation, and only have regular milkers, and certain cows apportioned to each. Cows thus treated, if under experienced hands, soon get attached to the kind master who draws the fluid from their udders so regularly, and without treats them so gently that they almost go off to sleep in docile languor. Let a stranger take the place of the accustomed hands, and bossy's complacent equilibrium is speedily unbalanced. She is excited and nervous, for she scents danger in the air, and all of her milk is not given down. Then let her pass into the hands of first this and then that milker, and, lactically concerned, she is soon completely demoralized. Cows are creatures of habit. To reap the fullest benefit from their milk-yield, we must accustom ourselves to their eccentricities, and not handle them merely as convenience dictates.

FILTH IN DAIRYING.

"American Dairymen," under the heading "There is dirt in it," says: "There are many dairymen who have an idea that their work is done with the greatest care and that no dirt gets into the milk,

but this is because they do not see the final outcome of that milk. We would like to take such men to the factory, and, having set apart a quart of the milk from their dairy in a glass tube, show them after twenty-four hours of settling, how much absolute dirt, if not manure, lies at the bottom of that glass, or better yet, the 'skum of ruin' to be found on the inside of the separator drum. With that knowledge they might be wiser men, and attempt in the future to keep at least a fair proportion of dirt out of the milk. To our way of thinking it is remarkable how much dirt is left in the bottom of the glass of milk when the milk is bought from the city dealers, and this knowledge makes our sympathies go out to the cheese or butter maker who has to contend with such conditions at the factory. The only wonder is that they are able to produce as good material as they do under such adverse circumstances. The best manager of a factory must be one that 'kicks' energetically and all the time.

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 agency bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL ACT.

A Subscriber.—To settle an argument, please tell us in the "Weekly Witness," did the Privy Council in the first decision say that the Manitoba School Act of 1890 did not infringe on the rights or privileges of the minority. Give a summary of the two decisions of the Privy Council on the Manitoba School question. Ans.—The first decision of the Privy Council was that the Manitoba School Act of 1890 did not interfere with any rights or privileges held by the minority before the territory entered the Dominion, and was intra vires (within the power) of the Manitoba Legislature. The second decision of the Privy Council was that the Manitoba School Act of 1890 interfered with rights and privileges enjoyed by the minority under the previous Manitoba School Act, and that it was within the power of the Dominion Parliament to restore those rights and privileges by legislation if the Dominion Government considered it politic and wise to do so.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by Dr. M. E. E. F. R. C. V. S.)

BROKEN WIND.

A Subscriber, Ont.—I have a valuable driving horse that has had what is called a 'heavy cough' for some time. It is usually worse in the mornings, is aggravated if allowed to eat as much hay as he wants or drink as much water. The cough is often preceded by what sounds like a groan, and accompanied by a discharge of wind behind. It is never entirely absent, but is much better if the horse is kept on small allowances. This, however, keeps him in poor condition, and feeling dull. Directions as to best treatment, diet, medicine, etc., will greatly oblige. Ans.—The condition is probably emphysema of the lungs and incurable. The principle of treatment consists of giving him nutritious food in a condensed form, sound oats, bran mashes, green food; hay when given free from clover and dust, in small quantity, well shaken and dampened. Give him a tablespoonful of liquor arsenicalis night and morning in his food. Being poisonous, must be locked up and in your own care. Continue for three weeks and stop for two.

ENLARGED PAROTIDS—COUGH.

Brunswick, N.S.—My horse got cold five or six weeks ago and began coughing, and the parotid glands began enlarging and I begin to fear they are going to be permanently so if something is not done for it. He coughs a good deal yet. I gave him Prof. Flint's powders without any benefit that I can see. Please give me through the "Witness" the best treatment of the parotids and the cough. Ans.—Give him the following:—Spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; tincture of opium, 2 ounces; tincture digitalis 1 pint. Mix. Dose, a wineglassful in a pint of water three times a day. Give him a poultice made with iodide of potassium ointment 1 to 2 twice daily. Feed soft food and exercise gently night and morning.

SPRAINED HOCK.

J.W., Sarnia.—My horse strained the hock of the right hind leg last May. Have blistered it once; used hot bathing and liniments. Lameness scarcely noticeable now except in starting or going over crossing. Was never lame with it when walking, only when trotting when first injured. This injury has left a puff on inside of hock in a cavity close to the curve of the leg; also two cords are slightly swollen in a cavity on outside of leg, distended in cavity and slight swelling on outside of the curve. Ans.—The distention of the capsular ligaments of the hock, such as described, are usually difficult of successful treatment. Pressure by means of a spring truss which your instrument maker can furnish you, or by mere pads and bandages, and subsequent liniments with equal parts of biniodide of mercury and cantharidine ointment will help it. While under treatment apply a shoe with heels slightly raised.

A NEW CONSUL GENERAL.

MR. C. D. BOISEVAIN TO REPRESENT THE NETHERLANDS.

Mr. C. D. W. Boisevain, of the Alaska Feather and Down Company, has been appointed Canadian Consul-General for the Netherlands. The newly appointed consul is more generally known among his many friends by the title Karel Boisevain and the announcement of his appointment is received with general satisfaction. The retiring consul-general, the Hon. B. H. Dixon, of Toronto, who is seventy-five years of age, recommended Mr. Boisevain for the position. The Government of the Netherlands also wished a man of Dutch birth to have the position, for the relations between Holland and Canada have of late much increased. Last year the government sent out an emigration agent, Colonel Neven, who travelled extensively through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and subsequently later returned, is likely now to pursue an active emigration policy. Mr. Boisevain himself has been part of the Northwest, for he has been as far as Calgary. Several years ago when he came from Holland he had letters of introduction to Sir William (then Mr.) Van Horne. Mr. Boisevain was then recruiting his health and Sir William at that time looking him over said in his typical way, "What you want is a course of Northwest air," and with that sent him on a survey to Crow's Nest Pass in the Rocky Moun-

tains. On his return Mr. Boisevain decided to settle in Canada and engaged in business. The new Consul-General was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and is yet quite a young man. He served his Queen for seven years



In the army, being quartered among other places, in the East and West Indies. The present vice-consul of the Netherlands is Mr. S. B. Howard, and the legation in London writes requesting him particularly to retain that position. Mr. Boisevain is also most anxious that Mr. Howard should continue vice-consul as he is a Montrealer, thoroughly conversant with the duties of his position here and eminently suited to the position in every way.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAM'S PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE,
Disordered Liver, etc.
They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal.
For sale by all druggists.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MICROBE KILLER.
Just Received a fresh supply in quarts and gallons.
MINERAL WATERS—St. Genevieve, Richelieu, Poland, Buffalo, Geneva and London-derry Lithia Waters always in stock.
SHEET WAX—A full supply of Wax, and materials for making wax flowers always on hand.
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.
Country orders promptly filled.
J. A. HART, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame St. & 2352 St. Catherine St.

A CHANCE
For Macinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the under-mentioned list of articles for sale:—
FOR MACHINISTS or MANUFACTURERS.
One 40-Horse Power Exhaust Heater, Up-right, Copper Coil, for 2 1/2 inch pipe.
One Horizontal Heater, 50-Horse Power, for 4 inch pipe.
24 Iron Pulleys, from 1/2 in. to 36 in. diameter.
4 Iron Split Pulleys.
7 Dodge Wood Pulleys.
One Steam Hoist, by Brush.
45 feet 2 1/2 in. Shafting.
4 Couplings.
12 Hangers, 12 Boxes, 2 1/2 in., 26 in. drop.
4 Hangers, 4 Boxes, 2 1/2 in., 6 in. drop.
5 Hangers, 12 in. drop.
2 Hangers, 30 in. drop.
2 Block Bearings, 1 1/2 in.
10 Trolley Tables, 2 ft. 2 1/2 in., 2 ft. 6 in. high, 6 castors, 6 in. diameter, very strong; should be very useful to warehousemen.
FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.
One Attachment Power, for extra fold, Mailing.
Two Forsyth Folding Machines.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stone Metz Folding Machine.
These Machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for \$100 each.
One Simple Tipping Machine for pamphlets.
Two Spence Despatching Machines.
One Stereo Casting Box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 4 in.
Address or apply to
J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office,
Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COMPETITION

Announced on the first of July

NEARING ITS CLOSE.

Only a few more weeks until September 30th, when the Competition closes and the premiums will be awarded to the successful competitors.

STILL A GOOD CHANCE FOR NEW COMPETITORS.

From date until September 30th we will accept TWENTY Cents for the "Weekly Witness" for three months to a NEW SUBSCRIBER and allow the canvassers a commission of five cents on each, leaving only fifteen cents to be remitted.

The person sending the highest number of subscriptions up to September 30th next will secure

THE "WITNESS" HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

To the one sending the second largest list will be awarded a

DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING (12 GAUGE) SHOT GUN.

This Gun is highly finished in Laminated Steel Barrels, and has the latest improvements.

For the third largest list the sender will receive a set of

"PICTURESQUE CANADA," COMPLETE IN FORTY-ONE PARTS, Neatly bound or unbound.

A Literary and Artistic Triumph. The History of Canada and Canadian Life, by Principal Grant, D.D., Queen's University, Kingston, illustrated by well-known artists under L. R. O'Brien, Esq., President Royal Canadian Academy. Characteristic Canadian Scenery illustrated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a most valuable book for every Canadian Home.

And for the fourth largest list the sender will receive a Handsome Carving Set of three pieces,

KNIFE, FORK AND STEEL.

White Celluloid Handles, equal in finish to the finest ivory, and more durable. Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Son, Sheffield, England, the celebrated Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In each case the three months' subscription must be to a name not at present on the mailing list.

The friends of the "Witness" are asked to make this competition known.

The sender will be required to mark each list "In Competition," in order to be credited with the correct number of subscribers.

The result of the competition will be published at the close. The "Weekly Witness" is more popular than ever, and is acknowledged to be the best family paper published and a welcome weekly visitor to thousands upon thousands of homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific on both sides of the boundary line. Our object in making this special offer is to get the "Witness" introduced into the many thousand homes where it is not now taken. All our efforts to gain new subscribers are made in the interest of existing subscribers as much as in those of our own enterprise, as increased circulation adds enormously to the means of improving the paper, so that all get so much the more for their money. Every subscriber to a newspaper should, in his own interest, be an active agent for the promotion of its circulation.

Sample copies of the "Weekly Witness," with blank lists, will be forwarded free on receipt of postcard. Address all communications

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

"Witness" Office, Montreal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

The Ontario Agricultural College will re-open October 1st. Full courses of lectures with practical instruction for young men who intend to be farmers. Send for circulars giving information as to course of study, terms of admission, cost, etc.

Guelph, July 1895. JAMES MILLS, M.A., President.

PRIZE HORSES AND CATTLE.

If you want your HORSES or CATTLE to win Prizes at the FALL EXHIBITIONS use DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It will get them into condition Quicker and Better than anything else. It will do in days what would otherwise take weeks. For all impurities of the Blood use DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It will make an animal put on flesh and get a soft glossy coat in a way that will astonish you. DICK'S MEDICINES have stood the test of years and have outlived many cheaper compounds. If your dealer has not got any send 50c and we will send by mail. Dick's Blisters, 50c; Dick's Ointment, 25c; and Dick's Liniment, 25c, will be each found invaluable in their way. DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482, Montreal.

PILES
Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no surgery; no pain; no suppuration. Remedy mailed free. Address C. J. May, Box 519, New York City, N.Y.
\$15.00 PER WEEK and steady employment. You work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business. Write to-day.
THE QUEEN SILVERWARE CO., Montreal

'VALKYRIE III.' WINS.

She is disqualified for fouling the 'Defender.'

'VALKYRIE' WITHDRAWN FROM THE THIRD RACE.

On board the United Press tug, via Sandy Hook, Sept. 10.—Fog and general murkiness ushered in the day set for the second contest between Lord Dunraven's yacht the 'Valkyrie,' and the American yacht the 'Defender.' On bay and river, the white haze hid the shipping from view, and even in the city streets New Yorkers who took an early peep at the weather saw nothing but fog.

After the preparatory signal had been given at 10.50 and the course signals announced, the yachts began manoeuvring in and out among the fleet of excursion steamers, which as usual were in the way. The wind was about six knots and from the south. The course made the first leg a beat, the second a broad reach and the third a reach with the wind nearly abeam.

The jockeying for position at the start was as fine a piece of work as has ever been seen, but unfortunately, it ended in a foul just as the boats were crossing the line. The 'Defender' stood over toward the Long Island shore and the 'Valkyrie' pursued her. Captain Cranfield was apparently out for blood, when the 'Defender' gybed and stood for line at 10.54. Cranfield swung his boat around as though it had a pivot in the centre, and he was then between the 'Defender' and the wind. Both shot out baby jib topsails. The 'Defender' tried a luffing game, but Cranfield was too quick. He held the windward berth as both boats made for the line. They were almost side by side, and the 'Defender' was trying to walk through the Britisher's lee. Five seconds before the gun the boats came together, the 'Valkyrie's' steel boom raking across the 'Defender's' deck, and carrying away the topmast larkstay of the American boat. There was a loud crash and the topmast surged as though it was broken. Captain Haff luffed up in the wind and the baby jib topsail was taken in. The 'Valkyrie' rushed across the line, and went her way. The 'Defender' lost several minutes while things were being straightened out. A protest flag was shown on the 'Defender' and answered from the judges boat. The 'Defender' pluckily went in pursuit of the enemy. Both yachts were on the starboard tack at the time of the accident.

The 'Valkyrie' was running freer than the 'Defender' and the latter had the right of way. The fault was plainly

only two things to do—to decide that the 'Valkyrie' fouled the 'Defender,' or that the 'Defender' fouled the 'Valkyrie.' As the occurrence was directly under their eyes, and was also witnessed by thousands of spectators, there was only one decision possible. Everyone conversant with the sailing of yachts, and the rules of the road at sea, agreed that the British yacht was at fault. Lord Dunraven and his friends held, however, that his boat was crowded by the 'Defender,' and that the accident was unavoidable. The committee gave each side ample opportunity to state its case, and took the testimony of the captain of each yacht, and of others who were on board. David Henderson, who sailed on the 'Defender,' as the representative of Lord Dun-

poned the race to consider my letter of Sept. 10. They told me they considered this impossible. They then asked me about Mr. Iselin's suggestion that Tuesday's race be sailed over again. That, of course, was entirely out of the question. The Regatta Committee had awarded the race to the 'Defender' and that ended the matter. Having given their decision, it could not be set aside any more than the owners of the first and second horse which ran for the Derby could, after the judges' decision, have the race run over again to gratify themselves. The Regatta Committee's decision to de-

lay in order to give themselves ample time to consider my letter of Sept. 10, and I explained why they did not receive that letter sooner. The reason is this: I wrote the letter on Tuesday evening. I was under the impression, when I was made aware that a protest had been lodged that the cup committee was the one which would bear the protest and I did not think it right for obvious reasons to hand them that letter pending their decision, therefore handed the letter over to Mr. Kersey to be delivered later. When I found on Wednesday that the New York Yacht Club cup committee did not deal

on. In my letter to Mr. Canfield, of last night, I enclosed a copy of a letter I had written to Mr. Iselin, replying to his letter to me that he was willing to sail Tuesday's race over. I must decline to give the contents of that letter, although it was not marked private, still I must refer you to Mr. Iselin for that letter. If you want it for publication you must get his permission.

The reporter then asked Lord Dunraven if he authorized the statement credited to Capt. Cranfield, that unless the decision was given to the 'Valkyrie' she would not start.

entertainment. His object was to try the merits of the two rival designs of yachts. It was essential to effect this that there be a free and unhampered course over which the two boats could have an opportunity to display their points and their crews to show their skill. Let Lord Dunraven agree to a match off Newport or Marblehead. Such a contest would do much to allay the existing bitterness.

The 'St. James Gazette' suggests that the match be sailed in neutral waters. The coasts of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, the 'Gazette' says, 'are suitable in respect of sailing; are too far distant from large seaports for excursion steamers to assemble. The New York match was not yacht racing, especially with the nicely adjusted machines of the modern designer.'

The 'Globe' says: 'It is humiliating that the best seamanship of the old country and the new are unable to bring off a contest upon which sportsmen on both sides of the ocean had set their hearts. Lord Dunraven's action was perfectly unexceptionable and maintains the high traditions of British sport. The committee cannot be blamed. It is an inherent right of the American citizen to make of himself a nuisance and he cannot be easily interfered with; but why did not the committee accede to Lord Dunraven's request and select another course? Marblehead or elsewhere? As long as the Sandy Hook course is proposed, no English yachtsman will again try to win the cup.'

THE NEW YORK 'TIMES' CONDEMNS MR. ISELIN.

New York, Sept. 12.—The 'Times' this morning says:—The protest of C. Oliver Iselin against the 'Valkyrie' was sustained by the Regatta Committee, and the race sailed on Tuesday, in which the 'Valkyrie' finished first, has been awarded to the 'Defender.' It was late yesterday afternoon when the Regatta Committee rendered its decision, and the result pleased some and was criticized by others. Of course the 'Defender' people were elated. All the summer they have almost regarded everything as theirs by right, and have shown a disposition to win by hook or crook, and they succeeded in beating the 'Vigilant' on two occasions by straining the yachting rules. Lord Dunraven and those on the 'Valkyrie' took the adverse decision philosophically, and showed that they are sportsmen in the true sense of the word. The Regatta Committee met in the club house early in the morning, and began at once to try and find out the best of their ability where to place the blame for the unfortunate accident, but before doing so they tried to induce Mr. Iselin to withdraw the protest and sail the race over again. Mr. Iselin, however, was confident that he was in the right, and declined to do so. Lord Dunraven was seen, too, and asked to agree to resail the race, and he decided to abide by the decision of the Regatta Committee. If the Regatta Committee had succeeded in this little pouring-oil business, things would have been in a much better state than they are just now, and a great deal would have been accomplished to improve the sport of yacht racing, but they failed. When the 'Vigilant' was forced to give way to the 'Defender' in the race for the Drexel cup, off Newport, the 'Defender' was doing just what the 'Valkyrie' was accused of doing on Tuesday. The 'Vigilant' gave way in order to avoid a foul, and the 'Defender' was held to be in the right. The shoe was on the other foot last Tuesday, and the 'Defender' was again in the right.

THE 'VALKYRIE' IN THE RIGHT.

It seems that there is a diversity of opinion among the members of the American Cup Committee. Three of the members are disposed to favor the 'Valkyrie,' but when asked about it yesterday they declined to discuss the case at all. John R. Busk, who was representing the Cup Committee on the 'Valkyrie' is said to have stated that the 'Valkyrie' was in the right. Every one who testified before the committee has probably agreed not to discuss the case outside, and so when a reporter for the New York 'Times' asked Mr. Busk if he was correctly reported, he very politely replied: 'You must excuse me, but I can't say anything about the case.'

Chairman James D. Smith, of the committee is another said to favor the 'Valkyrie.' It is certain, too, that he had hoped that the protest might be withdrawn. He said: 'I do not believe that the foul was incurred by the 'Valkyrie,' or that the protest was deserved. It looked to me like another 'Vigilant'-'Defender' position. I do not say that the condition was so. This is simply my personal expression, it is not official.'

Archibald Rogers, another member of the Cup Committee, favored the 'Valkyrie,' and he is also of the opinion that the 'Vigilant' was in the right in the two races that were protested.

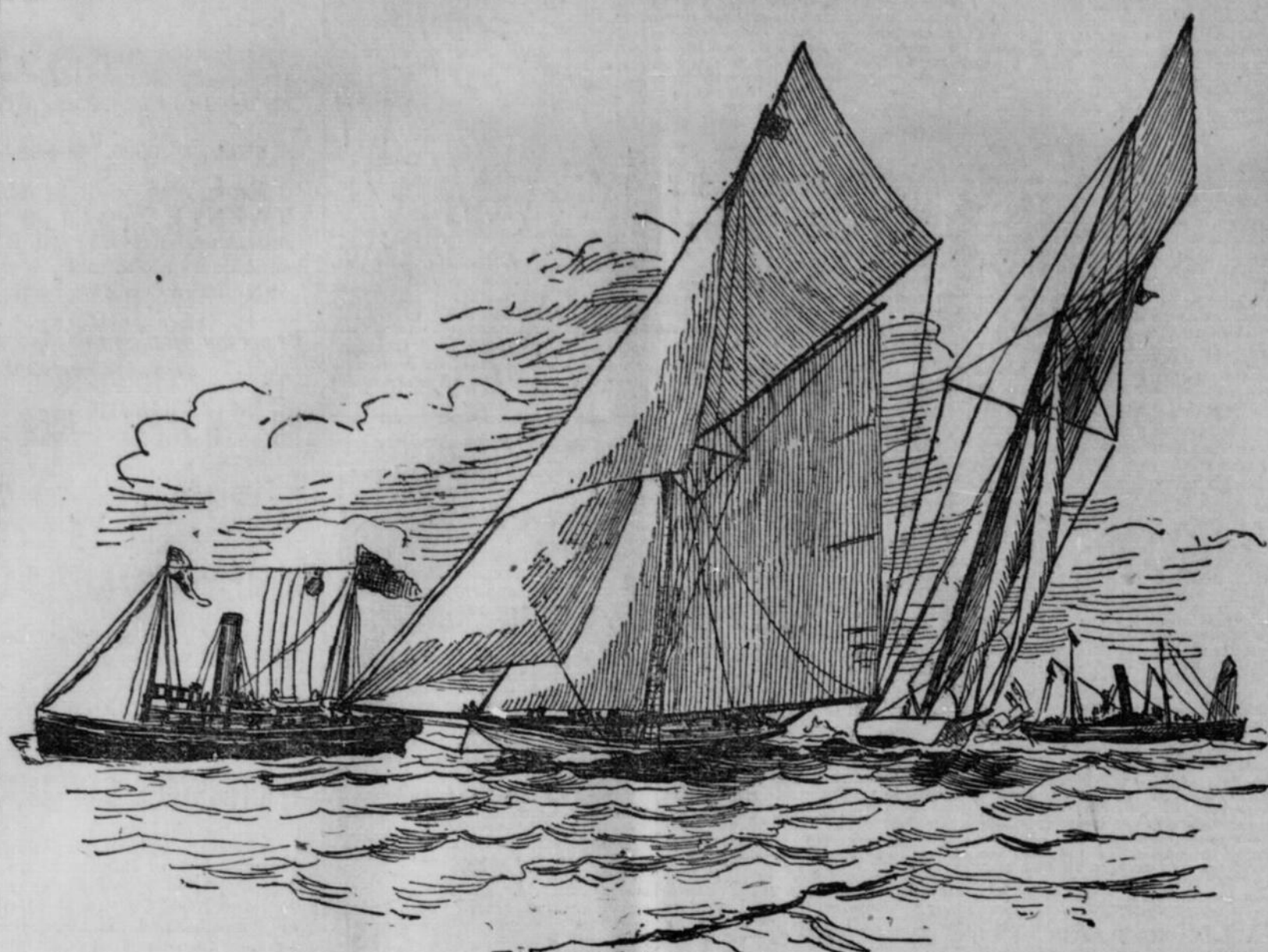
The action of Mr. Iselin in refusing to resail the race has been condemned by many, and Lord Dunraven, if he has not won the cup, has won hosts of friends. He left everything in the hands of the committee, and is adding by the decision. Mr. Iselin's action is contrasted with that of Sir Richard Sutton, who brought out the 'Genesta,' and who refused to accept a race awarded him after he had been fouled by the 'Puritan.'

Capt. Haff was seen in the Erie basin. He said it was not in his province to give up the race, but he would do so if he were in Mr. Iselin's place. The accident is to be deplored. It was caused by an error of judgment.

A prominent yachtsman said: 'The committee should have stopped the race at once. Everyone knows it was an accident, and allowing the race to go on after noting Mr. Iselin's protest gave the 'Defender' two chances to the 'Valkyrie's' one. The 'Defender' had a chance to outstrip the 'Valkyrie' and win, and if she did not succeed here, she still had her protest. Personally I think the 'Valkyrie' was right. I was in a straight line with the 'Defender' and distinctly saw the yacht alter her course. It would be a graceful thing now for Mr. Iselin to call the race off. If he takes advantage of any little technicality to win, American yachtsmen must not kick at Englishmen doing the same when they go over there.'

'VALKYRIE' MAKING READY FOR THE HOME VOYAGE.

The 'Valkyrie' was towed to the Erie basin this morning, reaching there shortly before ten o'clock. She did not enter the dry dock, but was moored in a slip and her men began at once to strip her of her racing rigging. Her top mast was soon hoisted and then lowered to the deck, and in an hour practically all her running rigging had been stripped off. The work of dismantling the 'Valkyrie' continued all day. The men in the 'Valkyrie's' crew seem greatly disappointed at the fizzle. None of them would talk. Mr. Ratsey, who declined to talk in the morning, was more communicative after dinner. 'I'm very sorry,' he said, 'at the unfortunate outcome. The excursion steamers are the cause of it all. The management did not take the proper means to have a clear course. The races should be at some place where the excursion boats cannot or will not go, and the dates on which the races will be sailed should be kept secret. I came over for sport. I have had some, but I go back with a great deal of regret.'



TUESDAY'S YACHT RACE—THE MOMENT OF THE COLLISION.

raven, and J. R. Bush, who represented the New York Yacht Club on the 'Valkyrie,' each reported on the occurrence. All the interested parties were at the Yacht Club House until late in the afternoon. With Lord Dunraven were Rear Commodore Arthur Glennie, of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club; Salmaker Ratsey, H. M. Kersey, Captain Cranfield and Symonds. In Mr. Iselin's party were Woodbury Kalne, Newbury Thorne and Herbert C. Leeda. It was 4.30 p.m. when the decision was announced.

THIRD RACE, THE 'VALKYRIE' IS WITHDRAWN.

Highlands, 10.57 a.m.—The course is fifteen miles out to sea from Sandy Hook Lightship. The boats are going to leeward first.

Navesink Highlands, 10.58 a.m.—The weather conditions are unchanged around the starting point. Both the boats are cruising near the line and there is quite a fleet of vessels gathered around that point. Off the north-west is another large fleet of excursion boats, steam launches, etc., that will hardly reach the starting line if the yachts start on time.

Scotland Lightship, 11.31 a.m.—The 'Valkyrie' hoisted a protest flag and is headed back for the judges' boat.

The trouble seems to be that the pilot boat No. 19 was directly in the way. The 'Defender' is keeping on her course and is evidently going to make the trip alone.

Scotland Lightship, 11.35 a.m.—The 'Valkyrie' acted from the start as if she did not mean to start at all.

'DEFENDER' WINS THE CUP.

New York, Sept. 12.—Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, as the representative of the 'Defender' syndicate, received an official notification by letter this afternoon from the 'America's' cup committee, that the 'Defender' was the winner of the three international yacht races sailed off Sandy Hook Lightship, and that in consequence the 'America's' cup would remain in the possession of the New York Yacht Club.

A letter was also sent to Lord Dunraven notifying him that the international races for the 'America's' cup were ended. LORD DUNRAVEN EXPLAINS.

New York, Sept. 12.—The 'Herald's' yachting expert had a two hours' talk with Lord Dunraven last night, during which Lord Dunraven explained what had led him to adopt the course he did.

'Lord Dunraven,' said the reporter, 'I very much regret the outcome of to-day's race. I wish it had been otherwise.'

'So do I,' he replied.

Then the reporter asked him if he would tell just what caused him to abandon the race. He cordially consented.

'Mr. Cranfield and Mr. Busk,' he began, 'called on me last night at half-past nine o'clock at the Waldorf, and Mr. Busk felt that he could assure me that the 'America's' cup committee in future races for the cup would so arrange matters as to meet the difficulties mentioned in my letter. That is, the dates of time of starting races should not be made public to avoid crowding. Considering that to-day's race might be the last race, there was no value in that, but that was merely problematical, as the committee had not considered the question.'

'They then said to me that they would postpone the start if I desired it until such time as there should be clear room to start. That only partially met my difficulty, but I said I would sail to-day if the committee would take it upon themselves to declare the race off if in their opinion either vessel was hampered by the steamers. This they would not do. I asked them why they could not post-

finite and there is no appeal from it, whether right or wrong. I told them that as far as I could see it would be impossible for me to alter the decision I had come to in my letter of Sept. 10, but in any case I should go down to Sandy Hook and cross the line to give the 'Defender' a start. I told the gentlemen that I was dining with a party of friends and could not discuss the matter with them at length, but if they would send me their proposition in writing I would reply to it in writing.

'Mr. Canfield and Mr. Busk expressed great dissatisfaction that the cup should be won in a walk-over. Last night I received from Mr. Canfield a letter at half-past ten o'clock, repeating what he had said, that the committee would postpone the race until the line was clear of boats.

with the protest, I then asked Mr. Kersey to give Mr. Canfield the letter. I had previously told Mr. Canfield that I had written an important letter on Tuesday evening, and that it would be necessary for him to call a meeting of his committee as soon as possible. I said I would take the 'Valkyrie' down to the lightship on time to-day and in any case would cross the line to give the 'Defender' a start. I did this because I considered it the most civil and courteous thing I could possibly do. Moreover, there was always the possibility that the committee might have postponed the race at the last moment, which they had the power to do, unless either of us objected and certainly it would not have been civil on my part, if I had not been there, to signify my acquiescence in the

'Emphatically, no,' he answered. 'I am perfectly certain he never said so. I might say here that I have seen in many papers various opinion and expressions that have been attributed to me. As a matter of fact I have not spoken a word to a newspaper man on the subject of Tuesday's race or anything else connected with it.'

The reporter then asked him why he lowered the Royal Yacht Squadron flag and hoisted the New York Yacht Club flag to the topmast head immediately after he had crossed the line.

'Being the representative of the Royal Yacht Squadron,' he replied, 'I flew the flag while the international contests were on, but after crossing the line and being an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club, I immediately sent its colors aloft, out of courtesy, being in the club's waters.'

'Lord Dunraven, did you consider the coast clear previous to and at the time the starting gun was fired?'

'Better than it was ever before.'

'Was there any boat within a quarter of a mile of the starting line, when the gun was fired?'

'I was not close to the line myself except when I crossed it. Really, I cannot tell.'

'Then you cannot give any opinion whether the line was clear or not?'

'I did not look and do not know.'

'Do you consider the 'Valkyrie's' start to-day a race for her?'

'Certainly not.'

'Was Mr. Glennie authorized to say that you would accept the decision in a proper spirit and sail out the races?'

'I authorized nobody to speak for me. There appears to be a misapprehension of my position in this matter. The decision of the regatta committee had nothing whatever to do with my not sailing yesterday's race. I repeat the decision of the regatta committee had nothing to do with it. I wrote the cup committee declining to sail any more races on Tuesday evening, and the decision of the regatta committee was not known to me until Wednesday evening, or nearly twenty-four hours later.'

'On the start of the first day the crush was so great around the starting line that I was unable to see the lee mark-boat. On the second day no mark-boat was at the second turn, and we did not see it until we were within a minute's distance of it, when we saw a tug flying no flag of the New York Yacht Club or any other colors.'

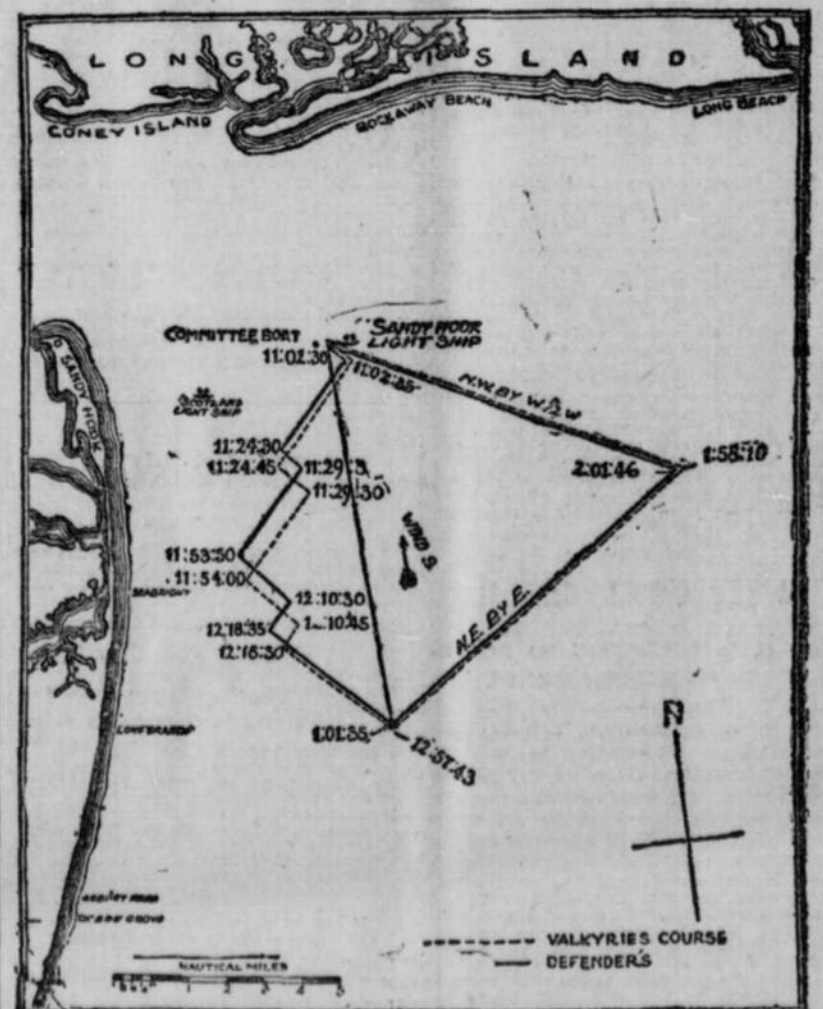
'The tug was broad on our weather bow from a point to a point and one-half off our course.'

'This caused us a very considerable loss of time, as we were not laying the course to the tug and consequently had to shift headsails and in order to give the bowsprit spinnaker in we were obliged to lower it into the water. Some twenty men were on the bowsprit, and twenty men were rushing about the deck.'

'On page 119 of the New York Yacht Club book I find a clause which gives the regatta committee absolute power to order the race to be sailed over if in their judgment it should be. The regatta committee has power to order such races to be resailed.'

NOT AN ENTERTAINMENT.

London, Sept. 13.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette,' in its comments on yesterday's yachting fizzle, says: Lord Dunraven did not spend nearly a hundred thousand pounds to give New York sightseers an



MAP OF THE COURSE OF TUESDAY'S RACE.

'To this I replied that I had received their letter and had carefully considered the whole matter and that their suggestion as regards the start met only one of the difficulties mentioned in my letter of Sept. 10, and that the least serious of them, and that unless a solution of these other difficulties could be found I should adhere to my decision as expressed in that letter.'

'I expressed great regret that they were unable to postpone the race of to-

postponement. If I had not been there the committee would have been forced to let the 'Defender' have a walk-over. Being there, they could have declared the race off for the day with the 'Defender's' consent.'

'My letter of Sept. 10 could then have been considered and then if Mr. Busk was correct in his estimate of what the Cup Committee would do to obviate the condition of things complained of in my letter of Sept. 10, the races would have gone



LORD DUNRAVEN.

that of the 'Valkyrie,' whose captain eased sheets to prevent being forced over line before gun fire. The official time of start was: 'Valkyrie,' 11.00.12; 'Defender,' 11.01.15.

Without her jib topsail and handicapped by the delay at the line, the 'Defender' was several lengths astern five minutes after the start. The 'Valkyrie' pointed higher and seemed to eat up to windward better than the 'Defender.' Two minutes after the start both went on the port tack and stood over toward the Jersey shore. At 11.24 the 'Defender' went on the starboard tack and the 'Valkyrie' followed suit. The British boat had gained and was a good quarter mile to windward. At 11.29 both went on port tack, the 'Valkyrie' still increasing her lead. At 11.35, the 'Valkyrie' tacked to starboard, and the 'Defender' followed.

THE 'VALKYRIE' LEADS AT STAKE ONE.

Scotland Lightship, 1.03 p.m.—The 'Valkyrie' turned stakeboat No. 1 at 12.57 p.m. and the 'Defender' turned at 1.00 p.m.

Navesink Highlands, 1.09 p.m.—The second leg of the course starts in west and the second turn will be off Monmouth. The wind is now south about twelve miles an hour.

Long Branch Pier.—Both yachts were around the stakeboat on the starboard tack and are out of sight on the reach for the second stakeboat. The 'Defender' was under main lower sails on the first leg and was evidently unable to send up her baby jib topsail.

Sandy Hook, 1.42 p.m.—The wind is sixteen miles an hour now; south.

Scotland Lightship, 2.54.—The 'Valkyrie' is leading about half a mile.

Scotland Light, 3.12 p.m.—The 'Valkyrie' won by 47 seconds, official time.

Scotland Light.—Official time: The 'Valkyrie' finished 2.55.32; the 'Defender,' finished 2.57.40.

THE OFFICIAL TIME.

The official time is as follows:—

	Start	First mark	Second mark	Finish	Elapsed time
Valkyrie	11.01.15	12.57.43	1.08.19	2.55.32	3.56.09
Defender	11.01.15	1.01.35	1.01.45	2.57.40	3.56.55
Corrected time, Valkyrie					3.55.09
Corrected time, Defender					3.55.55

THE RACE GIVEN TO 'DEFENDER.'

New York, Sept. 11.—The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club rendered a decision late this afternoon, sustaining Mr. Iselin's protest against the 'Valkyrie,' and awarding yesterday's race to the 'Defender.' This result was reached after deliberations and conferences lasting practically all day. Strong efforts were made by the committee to bring about a mutual agreement to resail the race, but Lord Dunraven and Mr. Iselin insisted upon judgment on the protest. This left the committee

QUEBEC'S SCHOOLS.

Monireal Protestants Have a Grievance.

ROMAN CATHOLICS WANT SOME REFORMS, BUT THESE ARE POSTPONED.

Quebec, Sept. 11.—A deputation, composed of Messrs. James Williamson, John Lidstone and J. M. Duff, arrived here this morning from Montreal, and had an interview with Mr. Parmelee, secretary of the Protestant Council of Public Instruction, regarding the school question. They presented a petition addressed to the superintendent of the department, signed by over fifty of the Protestant ratepayers interested, and asking that the Protestants included within the limits of the said municipality be exempted from the payment of taxes to the Roman Catholic school commissioners. The whole question was then discussed informally, and arrangements were made for another meeting next week, when the whole subject will be gone into fully with the superintendent. It is confidently expected that the result will be satisfactory to the minority, and tend to remove all hard feeling at present existing.

THE PETITION.

To the Honorable the Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec:

The humble petition of the undersigned Protestant ratepayers, owning property which is situated within the limits of the recently erected school municipality, called St. Greogre le Thaumaturge respectfully represents: That on or about the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, an act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, entitled "An Act to create a school municipality known as St. Greogre le Thaumaturge;"

That the limits of the school municipality so erected as aforesaid by the order-in-council included portions of the City of Montreal, and of the municipalities of St. Jean Baptiste, Cote St. Louis, Hochelaga and Cote Visitation;

That in the cases of all the municipalities above mentioned, the Protestant ratepayers have been paying their school taxes for the support of the Protestant dissenting schools maintained in the said municipalities, or had been paying their school taxes to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the city of Montreal, under arrangements made with the said Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the said city of Montreal;

That not until about three years after the erection of the new school municipality of St. Greogre le Thaumaturge, have the Catholic Board of School Commissioners of the said new municipality required and demanded of the Protestant ratepayers holding property in the said newly erected municipality the payment of their school taxes to the said Catholic Board of School Commissioners of the said municipality;

That in some cases the said Protestant ratepayers resisted the claim of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners, and have been sued by the said Catholic School Commissioners for the recovery of the said taxes;

That a number of the Protestant ratepayers and property holders of the village of Cote Visitation petitioned the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec for leave to institute an action in his name to have the charter of the said school municipality of St. Greogre le Thaumaturge declared illegal, null and void on the ground that the proceedings taken for the erection of the new municipality were illegal, the proper notice not having been given;

That the Attorney-General gave this permission, and suit was instituted in his name on or about the twelfth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, which said suit bears the number 2461 of the records of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, and which suit is still pending and undecided.

Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray that, in order to protect the rights of the dissenters, viz., the Protestant ratepayers of the said newly erected school municipality of St. Greogre le Thaumaturge, to prevent litigation, the said municipality of St. Greogre le Thaumaturge, should be provided by law, be considered as having been constituted as a school municipality for the purposes of the religious majority only, in order that the minority in such school municipality may continue to pay their school taxes in aid of the dissenting or Protestant schools, as they have done heretofore, which schools the Protestant children living in the said municipality attend, or to which the said Protestant ratepayers have previously paid their school taxes, and that you shall take such steps as may be necessary to cause the provisions of the school law in this respect to be carried out. And your petitioners are in duty bound to ever pray, etc.

SOME REFORMS ANXIOUSLY HOPED FOR.

Quebec, Sept. 13.—Much importance, as well as interest, attaches to the present meeting of the Roman Catholic Council of Public Instruction, which opened here yesterday, almost every member, including all the bishops, being present. Among the Roman Catholic laity a strong hope is cherished that its deliberations will result in some improvement in the educational system of this province, but it is frankly admitted even by the French press that there is only a poor prospect of this hope being realized. They say that there is a wide divergence of opinion on the vital subject between the ecclesiastical and the lay elements of the council, 1, upon the mode in which the public grants for education should be distributed; 2, upon the necessity of uniformity in the teaching; and upon the absolute necessity of securing every teacher, lay or ecclesiastical, to prove his competence by examination and diploma. The 'Evocation' especially, in the last mentioned part, expresses great regret that the Masson motion was not accepted long before this by the council and it adds: 'We do not desire to be a prophet, and above all a prophet of evil, but we foresee a grave danger for the future in the constant refusal of the ecclesiastical members of the council to yield in this respect to the representations and demands of the lay members. We say this sincerely, and in the best spirit, because we believe that otherwise we will be confronted with serious difficulties even in this province on the question of education. We are not of those who contend that our system is worthless, and who loudly demand radical reforms. In the general sense, our system is at least the equal of any other in the Dominion, but certain modifications are imperatively urgent to render it more efficient and the sooner these reforms are adopted the better it will be for all concerned.'

A SERMON ON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 12.—The public Protestant schools opened in this city on Monday and in connection therewith the

pastors of the several Protestant churches were requested to speak at one service on Sunday last upon the theme of education. Following is an outline of the address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Williams in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening to a very large and appreciative congregation. The text from Deut. IV., 5, 9. The bible imposes upon man the duty of acquiring a knowledge of God and his ways and also demands that they 'teach them to their sons and their sons' sons.' There is a substantial argument among the Christian churches upon the morality taught in the bible, but in regard to the spiritual teaching their views are so antagonistic as to divide the church into many branches. All truth rightly accepted leads to a more perfect knowledge of God, hence it is our duty to acquire all truth within our reach.

DUTY OF TEACHING.

The duty of teaching it follows. Every child born into this world has a right to an opportunity to gain all truth his mind can receive, and this means that the duty of teaching rests somewhere. The duty God imposes upon parents, the method he does not define. It is our duty to adopt that which has proven itself the best. Schools are confessedly the best means for imparting knowledge in general, and to them the parent entrusts part of his duty to his children. This is acknowledged as a department of the work of the state and as such is in part a charge upon the revenue of the state which revenue is collected from all property owners irrespective of creed. It is here the difficulty occurs. There may be unity regarding the teaching of morals, but touch the spiritual or distinctly religious and the consciences of men are awakened. While the views at present held divide the churches it is vain to hope for peace if religious teaching form a part of the public schools' work. Why not allow each denomination its own school? As well ask why not adopt the method for public roads Stanley found in darkest Africa instead of a system of a queen's highway. A public highway is a necessity to our enlightened and progressive people and all should contribute to its maintenance and if any sect, say the Methodist, demand a special tax for their education, where Methodists only can travel let them

PAY FOR THEIR NARROWNESS.

But at the same time they should pay their proportion towards the public highway as it is a public necessity, and they are benefited by it, though they use their sectarian path. So in our school system if any are too bigoted and sectarian to use the public schools, let them have their narrow by-paths while at the same time they pay their honest share towards the public benefit, the public school. But in all fairness the distinctive phase of religious belief. Make the public schools the means of imparting purely scientific knowledge, and no denomination has any cause for fault-finding. But are such schools not godless? and will their children not lose respect for the bible? To the first, I say emphatically no more godless necessarily than under the present system of reading a short portion of the scripture, often in a hurried and irreverent manner, producing as it does bitterness and strife. To the second, I say if the religious teachings of the home, the Sunday-school, the pastoral visit and the pulpit be what they should, your children will not require a few minutes of bible reading in the public schools, and, on the other hand, if these means of instruction be neglected the bible reading in the public schools will not supplement the fatal omission. The happy day may be in the closed hand of the future, when we shall have a national school system, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which will open the way for every child to free secular education and to which every rational and healthy child must give attention for a sufficient time to learn the value of an education.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

PRINCIPAL GRANT WRITES ABOUT MENNONITE SCHOOLS TO THE TORONTO 'GLOBE.'

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Principal Grant's second letter from the North-West to the 'Globe' appears in yesterday's paper. In it he speaks of the Mennonite colony, dwelling particularly upon their school system as it is determined by their peculiar social conditions. The Mennonites have never fully accepted the public school law, and at present there are only twenty-two public schools in the settlement, mainly on its fringes, where the population is somewhat mixed. 'The main body of the Mennonites, comprising a great portion of their wealth, the best conditions and solid moral worth, still holds aloof from the system in spite of earnest efforts and wise considerations on the part of the government and its officials. Indeed many of those who are complying with the system have been compelled by necessity rather than by any conviction of the superiority of public schools.'

THE ALLEGED REMEDIAL ORDER.

Quebec, Sept. 13.—The 'Electeur' and the 'Verite' here, having managed in some way to secure a copy of the order-in-council passed by the Ottawa Cabinet on the Manitoba school question on July 24 last, have created excitement here by printing it in full, claiming it to involve a complete revocation of the government's so-called 'remedial order,' thus inflicting what they term another 'national humiliation' upon the French-Canadians and Roman Catholics.

MGR. CLEARY'S STAND ON THE QUESTION EXPLAINED.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 12.—The separate school board is preparing a letter, in which it is set forth that the implication of the Rev. Principal Grant, in his late letter on the school question, that Archbishop Cleary and the board were not a unit in the matter of the removal of the Christian Brothers is not correct, but that His Grace and the board were always in perfect accord on the matter and that no pressure was required whatever from the board.

OTTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

TRAITOROUS ACTION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING TRUSTEES—THE STORY RETOLD.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The position of the English-speaking members of the Separate School Board at Ottawa is not a very creditable one with regard to the trouble arising out of the employment of the Christian Brothers. The Separate School Board of Ottawa is divided into two sections, French

and English, and by mutual agreement the French section exclusively controls the French schools and the English section the English schools. When they meet together as a whole board the custom has been on the part of the English section when questions affecting the French schools came up to allow the French section to vote first, and then to vote with the majority. When the recent report of the Ontario commission of inquiry into the condition of the schools in Ottawa was published the English-speaking section of the board notified the Christian Brothers that they had better resign, and the hint was acted upon, and they were replaced by lay teachers. The French section of the board resolved at first to follow suit and make a clean sweep of the Christian Brothers from the schools, but some of them afterwards changed their minds, and the resolution continuing the Brothers for the school year, on condition that by Christmas they should use the authorized text-books and teach English, was carried by a decided majority at a meeting of the French committee.

MR. SEGUN'S ACTION.

Mr. Seguin, chairman of the French committee, acting upon the advice and with the support of the ratepayers in his ward, refused to allow the Christian Brothers to re-open the school in his ward last week, after the vacation, but put two other teachers in their place. The Brothers protested that they had an agreement with the board, and they are said to have threatened to enforce it by legal process. Mr. Seguin snapped his fingers at all this, but at the meeting of the board on Tuesday evening a resolution was proposed sanctioning what Mr. Seguin had done, and authorizing him to employ a male teacher for the school in his ward. The English committee, according to custom, allowed the French committee to vote first on this resolution, and it was found that the French committee endorsed it by five to three. Instead, then, of observing the rule and voting with the majority, some whispering between the members of the English committee and the chairman took place, and the chairman, who is an English-speaking trustee, ruled the motion out of order on the ground that financial matters should come up on report from the finance committee, although Mr. Seguin had stated that the money at his disposal for Garneau school was sufficient to meet the liabilities he had incurred by expelling the Christian Brothers. Instead, therefore, of assisting those French trustees who are struggling to make their schools as good as the schools attended by the English-speaking pupils, the English committee are apparently obstructing the efforts of those French trustees, and having set their own schools in the right direction, seem to be indifferent as to the condition of the schools attended by the French-speaking pupils.

Mr. Seguin and Mr. Moffet are entitled to every credit for the long struggle in which they have engaged to remove the reproaches which exist against the separate schools under their charge. Mr. Seguin on finding the majority of the committee going back on its pledges resolutely went to the school in his ward the morning of the re-opening and dared the Christian Brothers to enter, and before he left placed other teachers in charge. This may seem a peculiar way of proceeding, but the Ottawa Separate School Board is a body peculiar to Ottawa, and Mr. Seguin's action has to be given all the merit of success because the Christian Brothers in charge of Garneau school gave up the keys and took away their books.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AGREEMENT.

Now as to the agreement which the Christian Brothers are credited with an intention of enforcing against Mr. Seguin by law. It is one of the most extraordinary agreements ever drawn up. It is dated March 20, 1895, and is made between Brother Superior Flamen, visitor of the Brothers of the Christian schools, and the Separate School Board of Ottawa as a whole. Brother Flamen drew up the agreement, and named the conditions under which the Brothers would continue to direct certain schools in Ottawa, LaSalle, Garneau, Breboeuf and St. Jean Baptiste. Section 4 of this agreement provides that the Brothers are to admit the pupils themselves and send them away when they please, notice to be given to the board. Section 6 stipulates that the Brothers shall live in community according to their rules and the direction of their superior. Section 7 declares that the Brothers are to instruct pupils according to the methods of their order, and according to the books, programme and regulations of the order. Section 8 gave the Superior authority to change 'professors' when necessary. Section 10 states that the janitor of the school shall be under the immediate direction of the director, chosen by him or proposed by the commissioners, in which case the director shall have power to dismiss him. Section 11 fixes the 'payment at \$250 for each Brother, including directors, but for one year only, 1895-96. From 1896-97 it shall be \$250 for each Brother and \$300 for each director. Clause 12 requires notice in writing not later than Jan. 1 of the current scholastic year if the services of the Brothers are not further required. Clause 13 reads as follows: 'According to the preceding conditions the Brothers of LaSalle and Breboeuf schools are the proprietors of their furniture and house. The Brothers of St. Jean

Baptiste having been there only two years will not have acquired this right of property up to the present time, but eight-tenths of the goods of the community.'

Here is a pretty agreement to be made by a board of trustees elected to conduct the Separate Schools of this city under the Separate Schools Act. Brother Superior Flamen resides in Montreal. The agreement is written in French, and has so much of Quebec about it that the persons known as trustees in Ontario are termed commissioners. By this agreement the trustees elected to discharge duties imposed upon them by law permit the Brothers to say what pupils shall be admitted to the schools and what pupils shall be sent away, and although notice of such action is to be given to the board, there is no provision reserving the right of the board to rescind the decision of the Brothers. The agreement specifically provides that the methods of the Christian Brothers and their text-books and their regulations are to be used in the instruction of the pupils. If the trustees who assented to this arrangement can read, and if they have in their possession such a thing as a copy of the Ontario Separate Schools Act, it is hard to understand how they came to make such an agreement, and from the wording of clause eleven it would appear that the agreement covered more than one year.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE SITUATION.

However, a legal opinion was obtained on Aug. 26 last from Mr. F. R. Latchford, a prominent barrister, himself a ratepayer, supporting separate schools, to the effect that the agreement being contrary to law was not binding on the board. He described the agreement as an attempt to confer upon Brother Flamen powers which the board itself should directly exercise, and which they could not delegate. He also pointed out that this farming-out of teachers by the Brother Superior did not conform to the act which contemplates that each teacher shall enter into a personal agreement with the board. This is the character of the document which the Christian Brothers are said to rely upon for legal action against Mr. Seguin.

The efficiency of the Ontario Government inspection of these schools was the direct cause of the probing they have received and of the reforms which are now under way. The Christian Brothers did not like Inspector White's reports, and made complaints about him, which caused the Ontario Government to appoint the commission of inquiry, and then to wait the action of the Ottawa board. Inspector White reported against the books used by the Brothers and against their methods, and went so far as to threaten the board with the loss of the government grant if they paid no attention to his warnings. The government has done everything which it could properly do, and the ratepayers supporting the French separate schools in Ottawa are determined that these schools shall be made as efficient as circumstances will allow, and that special precautions shall be taken to have English properly taught to their children.

The only peg which the opponents of the Mowat Government can find to hang a complaint on is the construction placed upon section 61 of the Separate School Act, under which the Christian Brothers are held to be qualified as teachers. Section 61 declares that persons qualified by law in Ontario or in Quebec at the time of confederation shall for the purposes of the Act be considered duly qualified teachers. It is contended that this section simply covered those persons who were qualified in 1867 and who are still teaching, and did not apply to an order. The best authority, perhaps, as to the intention of the legislature is the Hon. R. W. Scott, who drafted the bill, and is thoroughly familiar with the circumstances of its passage into law. He informed your correspondent that the words quoted from section 61 were intended to cover just such cases as that of the Christian Brothers, and to apply to that class of persons, qualified by law in Quebec at the time of confederation. There is no doubt, he says, about it, that was the clear intent and meaning of the section. He is very clear on the point, and has not the smallest doubt.

MR. SEGUN WINS.

The French committee met last night, and by five to three resolved to notify the Christian Brothers that their services at Garneau school were dispensed with. The full school board met at eight o'clock, and Mr. Seguin, chairman, reported the decision of the French committee. While doing so a messenger handed in a protest from Brother Flamen of Montreal, declaring that he would hold the board to its agreement. This 'bluff' did not work, however, for a motion dispensing with the services of the Brothers in Garneau school was carried by a vote of seven to three, as also another motion authorizing the employment of two Sisters at \$150 a year each and one lay teacher at \$500 a year. Mr. Seguin thus scores a victory over the Brothers and over the forces behind them. A significant feature of last night's meeting was a question put by Mr. Rankin, a trustee, to the French committee, asking when they were going to teach English in LaSalle school. He was pestered, he said, by parents demanding that their children should be taught English. There was no satisfactory reply vouchsafed.

HOLMES AND VICTIMS.

How Mrs. Pietzel Became Involved in the Insurance Conspiracy.

HOWARD PIETZEL'S CLOTHES IDENTIFIED BY HIS MOTHER AND SISTER.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Pietzel and her daughter Dessa, the only child that escaped from the murderous clutches of H. H. Holmes, went before Coroner Carter yesterday. Mrs. Pietzel told of the disappearance of the three children from St. Louis on Sept. 28, 1893, in company with Holmes, and of her travels to Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Toronto, Ogdensburg, New York and Montreal in search of them. Mrs. Pietzel positively identified the tie, pin, shoes and buttons as those of little Howard, and when the murdered child's overcoat was produced her hysterical grief was pitiful to witness. She identified the coat absolutely. The trunk was also identified. Dessa, the daughter, likewise identified every article.

The coroner and the prosecuting attorney sought to find the motive which led Mrs. Pietzel to go to Holmes's bidding from city to city.

He told me I would see my husband, said Mrs. Pietzel, with a quaver in her voice. 'He told me I would find Ben. First, it was one thing and then another to put me off; he would tell me that Ben had been drinking and I could not see him. In Toronto he gave me an excuse that some one had watched him when he rented a house and that it would not be safe for me to meet my husband there.'

'But as to the children? Where do you suppose the children were all this time that you were following him and in search of your husband?'

'I thought that the children were in Indianapolis all the time. Oh, it seems that no one can understand,' she said, tears streaming down her face, 'unless I go back to the beginning. You see Mr. Pietzel and Holmes talked of this insurance conspiracy. Ben told me about it, and I said that I would be a party to no such a thing. I told him that if he did it I would take the children. You see it was because I said this Holmes kept the children and said that I must see Ben before I took them back home with me. My husband asked me to write a letter about the conspiracy stating I would not do it. Finally he wrote and told me that if I would write the letter he would come back home to me. Oh, it was such a relief to think he would come back that I wrote the letter. It came out in Philadelphia afterwards. That was the way I became involved in the conspiracy.'

MRS. PIETZEL AT INDIANAPOLIS IDENTIFYING HER BOY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 10.—Mrs. C. A. Pietzel has arrived here from Galva, Ills. She will look over all that remains of her boy Howard, and see if there is anything she can identify, and will testify before the coroner's jury. The loss of her husband and three children has told on the woman. She appears not to have long to live. She is in need of medical attention when she arrived.

Grant Cook, a railway man, yesterday identified the stove in which Howard Pietzel was burned at Irving. He had put it on his train one day last fall at the C. H. & I. platform in the suburbs. He remarked at the time to his associates that it was queer that anyone should want a big stove like that in Irving, where they used natural gas.

Dr. Wright, an East Washington street druggist, was before the Grand Jury yesterday. Dr. Wright testified that Holmes came into his drug store one day last fall and bought prussic acid and chloroform, with him was the black-whiskered man known as Hatch. Dr. Wright has identified the picture of Holmes. Holmes will be indicted here.

WERE HOLMES WILL STAND HIS TRIAL.

Indianapolis, Sept. 12.—The county grand jury has indicted H. H. Holmes for the murder of Howard Pietzel. The indictment is in four counts, each of which closes with the allegation of murder in the first degree. In one Holmes is charged with killing the boy with chloroform before burning the body; in another with burning him to death in a stove, and in another with assaulting and murdering him with an instrument unknown; while the fourth counts the manner in which it was committed. As soon as the indictment was returned the prosecutor took possession of it and it is understood that he will ask Governor Matthews for a requisition on the Pennsylvania authorities for Holmes. Coroner Carter will return a verdict of murder in the case of Howard Pietzel, and will charge Holmes with the crime. He says the evidence taken in this county is conclusive, though entirely circumstantial.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The grand jury to-day found a true bill for murder against Herman Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, for the murder of Benj. F. Pietzel.

TWENTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

Houghton, Mich., Sept. 9.—Twenty women are widows and fifty children are fatherless by the disaster in the Osceola mine. The reason why the lost men paid so little attention when warned of the fact was that so small a quantity of timber was used in the mine, it had the reputation of being one of the safest in the copper district. Ten miners went down the southern shaft of the Osceola mine this morning. The party descended in the skip or iron car used in bringing up rock from the mine to the twenty-fourth level, and managed to press north on that level within 250 feet of the shaft next south of the burning one. At that point two of the party were overcome by the gas, and to save adding fresh victims to the already long list, the relief expedition turned back. In No. 1 shaft, a ditch was made, but at a depth of only 230 feet down the shaft, smoke was met in such volume that it was deemed foolhardy to descend further, and the miners quickly came to the surface. The experience of the rescuing party renders it certain that the entire mine is filled with gas, and cuts off the last hope the missing men may have been able to preserve their lives. It is now positively known that twenty-nine men and boys were caught in the mine. Nineteen of them were married.

THE DURANT CASE.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION SO FAR VERY WEAK.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Thus far not one shred of testimony has been given connecting Theodore Durant with the killing of Blanche Lamont further than to show that he knew her quite well. Durant continues to preserve his disinterested demeanor.

There were but two material witnesses to-day, the aunt and the sister of the dead girl. Mrs. Noble, the aunt, completed her testimony begun yesterday, but added nothing to her story. The defence strove to elicit an admission from the witness that she had personally invited Theodore Durant to call at her house and had particularly asked him to show some attention to Blanche Lamont. But the effort was without avail. There was a throb of interest when the name of 'Maud Lamont' was called.

A rosy-cheeked, auburn-haired miss of twenty years, attired in deep black, tripped up to the witness stand. There was not much in her story after all to excite the breathless attention with which her words were listened to, and it must be ascribed to the relationship of the witness to the victim, her youth and beauty. She told of the birth of Blanche Lamont, at Rockford, Ill., twenty-one years ago, of her coming to San Francisco, in 1894; of her acquaintance with Durant, and the little attention he paid them, particularly Blanche. She also identified the clothing worn by her sister the day of the murder, and the rings, which subsequently to the crime, were received by her aunt through the mail.

The prosecution elicited in the course of the examination that Blanche Lamont and the witness were weighed a short time prior to the commission of the crime, and that then Blanche weighed 115 pounds. But this, the only material point in the day's proceedings, was stricken out on the motion of the defence because at the time of the weighing the witness had not herself read the figures on the scale.

This evidence was material in this, that the defence will attempt to show that the murdered girl was of so large a frame and of so great a weight that it would have been a physical impossibility for the accused to have carried her body up the narrow flights of stairs in the belfry to the platform where it was found. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

FROST IN MANITOBA.

CROPS DAMAGED IN MINNESOTA AND VICINITY.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—The Rev. Silva White has just returned from a visit to the Russell mission on the M. & N. W. Railway. On the way up he took particular care to enquire into and note the condition of the crops. So far as he could judge, and from reliable information received, he reports as follows:—'Up to Minnedosa the crops were very heavy, especially at High Bluff, where, all along the line, one observed the magnificent panorama of splendid fields of gold, yielding from about forty to fifty bushels per acre. No frost was reported here. At Gladstone the crops were slightly higher, and also touched a little by frost, but not enough to seriously damage the crops. But at Neepawa, Arden and until Minnedosa is reached, the frost became more severe, and was distinctly noticeable in the vegetation on the prairies. On Sept. 2 half fell at Strathclair, badly cutting down grain. Upon reaching Russell district, a still greater change was noticeable.' The Rev. Mr. White travelled for many miles, enquiring from reliable farmers the true condition of the crops, but all report very serious damage by frost. A small strip just around Russell has not been very severely affected, but at Silver Creek and Minnedosa, the crops are badly damaged. Farmers, however, take this reverse in good spirits, consequent upon the large industry now being built up in stock. The number of train loads of cattle that have left Russell within the past month testify to the excellence of this district in rearing stock. Only yesterday a special train of forty cars was sent up to Binscarth for a new shipment. On the whole, he reports the district as advancing materially and farmers settling down comfortably and contentedly.'

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SEALER.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALS SAY SHE IS GUILTY OF IRREGULARITIES.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The seizure by the United States cutter 'Rush' of the British Columbia sealing schooner 'Beatrice' has been reported by the authorities here. So far as can be learned the 'Beatrice,' which hails from Vancouver, was boarded in the North Pacific by the United States protective officers and seized for irregularities in the keeping of her log. The charge seems to be that her commander failed to record, as is required by the Paris award, the number of seals taken and the time and place. The seizure was merely a notification to the commander to proceed at once to a British port and inform the authorities that his vessel had been seized. This report was made yesterday by the captain of the 'Beatrice' at Victoria, B.C. The seizure is the only one made this year in the name of the United States, and is the first since the Paris award for an offence of this kind. It remains, of course, to be seen whether the irregularity is a trifling one or one that is intended to cover up fraud. Only two sealing vessels left Vancouver this year for Behring sea and the 'Beatrice' is one of them.

A BABY EATEN BY A BEAR.

Dalies, Ore., Sept. 12.—A bear ate an Indian child a few days ago near Bear Lake, about thirty miles from the city. It had been left in the brush asleep while its mother was picking berries. The poor woman heard the cries of her infant, and picking up a butcher knife rushed to its rescue. She found a bear gnawing the little thing. Without a moment's hesitation she attacked it. The bear was too powerful for her, and although she fought bravely, she was clawed and mangled in a fearful manner, and would have been killed had not other Indians, who heard her shouts for help, come to her aid and killed the bear. Almost every particle of flesh on the baby's body had been devoured.

CHOLERA IN TANGIER.

Tangier, Sept. 10.—Two cases of cholera have been discovered here.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.

Castoria allays Feverishness.

Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cud.

Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.

Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.

Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.

Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.

Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.

Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of

Jas. H. Pitcher

is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD.

TRIENNIAL SESSION IN MONTREAL.

The triennial session of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, opened in Montreal on Wednesday morning last. A public procession which included the Bishops of Montreal, Quebec, Ontario, Toronto, Nova Scotia, Algoma and Huron, was held from the Synod Hall to Christ Church Cathedral, where the Rev. Archdeacon Roe preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon.

The first session opened in St. George's school house in the afternoon, and was devoted to the election of officers and other routine business. When the synod met again on Thursday morning, the important subject of marriage and divorce came up for discussion. There was also the ceremony of receiving of a delegation to the American Episcopal Church, including the Right Rev. Bishop Nayley, of Maine; the Right Rev. Dr. Davis, of Michigan, and others; and on Thursday evening there was an interesting missionary meeting. Friday morning was devoted to the business of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Anglican Church in Canada.

The subject of missions occupied most of the time of the afternoon session. At Saturday's session of the synod a motion was brought forward that an alteration be made in the canons so as to allow the revised version of the scriptures to be read in the churches, which motion was lost. Another meeting of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society was held at the close of the session.

A report on the state of the church in Canada was read at Monday's session, the report on the whole giving good ground for gratitude and hopefulness. A fear was expressed that the decrease of the number of communicants in towns and cities was due to a falling away, the creeping in of an agnostic spirit consequent on the failure to make the teaching of the gospel part of the education of the children of Canada. The synod will be in progress for several days.

RICHMOND, ONT., NEWS.

The Rev. Hugh McLean resigned his charge of Richmond congregation in May last, to take effect on Oct. 1. When the resignation was considered on June 3 a petition from the congregation signed by 173 members and adherents was presented to the Presbytery of Ottawa, asking Mr. McLean to withdraw his resignation. When asked by the moderator his mind on the matter, time was given for consideration. A conference was proposed, but the Rev. Mr. McLean decided to abide by his resignation. Another petition from Richmond congregation was presented to the Ottawa Presbytery on Aug. 6, signed by 167 members and adherents, asking the reverend court not to finally accept Mr. McLean's resignation until presbytery had secured for their pastor an appointment on the mission field. As presbytery had accepted the Rev. Mr. McLean's resignation on June 3, and had promised to use diligence to get him an appointment, their answer to the petition of Aug. 6 was, that the fact that the resignation was already accepted prevented further action in granting the desire of the petitioners that their pastor should remain with them after Oct. 1. The moderator said that the petitioners' way out of the difficulty was to give Rev. Mr. McLean a call after the congregation was declared vacant.—Presbyterian Review.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

Grand Ledge, Mich., Sept. 13.—Frank Forbes, manager of the Forbes & Ward Dramatic Company, which is playing an engagement in this city, went on a spree yesterday. He quarrelled with his wife and shot her. Mrs. Forbes will probably die.

MORE OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

FIVE VILLAGES PILLAGED AND FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

London, Sept. 9.—The 'Daily News' will to-morrow publish a despatch from Kars, stating that fresh outrages have been perpetrated in the Erzincan district. A band of brigands attacked on Aug. 12 a company of Turkish gendarmes, killing a sergeant. Therefore, the Turkish authorities, without making any enquiries, decided that the assailants were Armenian revolutionaries from Kemakh, who intended to release exiled Armenians who were still in prison at Kars. A force of one thousand Turkish troops was sent to Kemakh, and five villages were pillaged. Five thousand persons were rendered homeless. Men were tortured and women and children ravished. Four monasteries were sacked. It is reported that the Turkish minor officials have formed an anti-Christian society to slaughter Christians if the Porte accepts the scheme of reforms the powers insist upon.

A WONDERFUL FISH STORY. A BLACK BASS FINDS A FALSE TOOTH AND KEEPS IT FOR TWO YEARS.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 10.—The Carleton Place 'Canadian' relates a remarkable story of Mr. John Galvin losing a false tooth and plate while out fishing two years ago and recovering it last week. Dining with others a luscious black bass was served. In carving a hard substance was struck and upon examination the art of the dentist was exposed. Mr. Galvin claimed his own and is now using his lost tooth.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL. THE HALIFAX BRITISH VETERANS' SOCIETY COMMEMORATES THE EVENT.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 10.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the fall of Sebastopol, a committee of the British Veterans' Society carried out the usual custom of decorating the graves of their late comrades. A laurel wreath and four Union Jacks were placed on the Welsford and Parker monument. Among the graves visited upon which emblems of the society were placed were General Sir William O'Grady Haly, Captain Deroebuck, Captain F. Milson, Sergeant Adams, Carney Woods, an old Waterloo veteran, Jack Patterson, piper, and Charles Isaacs.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR PATTERSON.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—The entry into the city to-day of the Hon. J. C. Patterson, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, was marked by no notable occurrence. He was met at the C. P. R. station and welcomed by a few hundred representative citizens, including ex-Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, members of the Provincial Government and Legislature, the mayor and aldermen, and a number of prominent business men. There was, however, a notable absence of local Conservative leaders, the great majority of those present being political opponents. Not a cheer nor a murmur was heard.

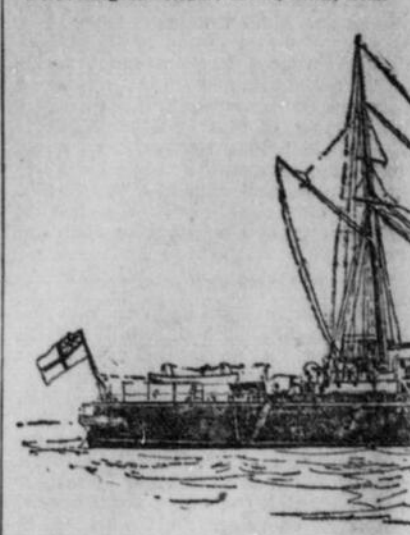
MURDERED A MAN WHILE DRUNK.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 9.—Anthony Erhardt was locked up to-night and in the morning will be charged with murder. He and some friends, while drunk on Sunday, attempted to rob a farmer named Matt. Purcell. Purcell resisted and Erhardt crushed his skull with a club.

H.M.S. 'CRESCENT.'

H.M.S. 'Crescent,' Vice-Admiral James F. Erskine, now at Quebec, is a twin-screw cruiser of the first-class, of 7,700 tons, with engines of 10,000 horse-power. She carries thirteen guns, and is flag ship of the North American and West Indian squadron. In general appearance she somewhat resembles H.M.S. 'Blake.' The following are the names of the officers:—

Vice-Admiral—James F. Erskine.
Flag Lieutenant—Lionel Halsey.
Secretary—Fred. J. Krabbe.
Clerks to Secretary—Fred. G. Molton, Edgar M. White.
Captain—Francis Powell.
Commander—Thos. B. S. Adair.
Lieutenant—A. L. Hughes, W. L. Grant, C. D. Granville, G. W. Vivian, the Hon. H. S. Bourne.
Lieutenant R. N. R.—A. H. James.
Major Marine—Grey Skipwith.
Lieutenant Marine Artillery—John D. N. Wyley.
Chaplain—The Rev. R. V. Wilson, B.A.
Fleet Surgeon—Robert Grant, M.A., B.M.



H. M. S. 'CRESCENT'

Fleet Paymaster—Richard Williams.
Staff Engineer—Wm. Cook.
Naval Instructor—Geo. P. Edwards.
Sub-Lieutenants—J. K. Crawley, C. R. Payne.
Surgeons—H. W. G. Dooyne, R. D. Jameson.
Assistant Paymasters—Geo. E. Cederidge, W. K. Stephens.
Engineer—H. J. Turner.
Assistant Engineers—W. W. Bills, A. M. Underwood, P. C. Minihnick.
Gunnery—J. H. Allen, J. H. Roebuck.
Boatswains—J. Anderson, A. G. Collis.
Carpenter—H. K. Denver.
Midshipmen—W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, Allan M. Yeats-Brown, E. A. Betts, L. R. Oliphant, W. Tomkinson, Henry G. Sherbrooke, A. D. Barrow, H. E. Dornelle, H. A. B. Wollaston, F. E. Seymour, H. M. Fraser, J. L. Pearson, M. Dasset, Ed. Hanning-Lee, S. J. Merick, P. S. R. Couron, H. E. Denison.
Naval Cadets—A. G. Crawford.
Assistant Clerks—C. W. Vincent, E. H. McA. Dyer, C. Betton Roberts, Robert Glasspole.

AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 9.—More smuggling seizures were made to-day. The ramifications of the smuggling syndicate are proving to be vast. The whole city is honeycombed. Many leading citizens are involved, including several prominent supporters of the government. The government party is split on the question of prosecuting those who are suspected of complicity. A strong faction opposes prosecution, which would involve several of themselves, but a minority, including the 'Telegram,' the government organ, favors a complete exposure. The 'Telegram' insinuates that one of the members of the ministry has accepted a retainer to defend the smugglers, and declares that this is a travesty of justice.

Another disgraceful scandal on the part of the government has just been exposed. The wreck commissioner over a portion of the north-east coast, who has just been appointed, was two years ago sentenced to six months' imprisonment for fraudulent insolvency. Chief Justice Carter, administrator of the government, will cancel the appointment.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 11.—The war is being waged on smugglers without intermission. Yesterday the house of one of our foremost business men, Henry Witt, was searched and large quantities of smuggled goods were discovered. He is a justice of the peace, a notary public, and a foreign consul. The customs officials were very active to-day, and further captures are expected. The detectives believe they are only commencing now to discover the extent of the smuggling operations carried on here in recent years. The only difficulty now facing the Customs Department is the inexperience of government leaders. They are not undertaking the prosecution, as several members are trying to prevent it. The Board of Revenue threatens to resign if the cases are not investigated to the bottom. Several government leaders oppose this, knowing that many of their best supporters are certain to be incriminated.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 15.—A serious political deadlock is probable over the smuggling exposures. It is understood that the government discourages every movement looking towards the prosecution of the offenders. It maintains that the finding of them before the Board of Revenue was sufficient punishment. The Board insists, however, and is supported by public opinion, that it is necessary to make an example now to prevent a resumption of the illicit practices on as large a scale as ever. The whole matter is now postponed until after the Twillingate election, where most of the ministry have gone, fearing the opposition to Colonial Secretary Bond.

The Rev. Dr. McNeill, a parish priest at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of the West Coast of Newfoundland, in succession to Bishop Howley, who was recently transferred to this diocese. The new bishop is thoroughly versed in all the phases of the celebrated French shore question. The treaty coast lies in his jurisdiction, and the bishop exercises a powerful influence.

Sermons vigorously denouncing the smuggling scandals, and calling upon the authorities to take vigorous measures to stamp out the practice and to uphold law and order, were preached here to-day in many of the churches. The preachers

scorched the smugglers and those attempting to shield them from punishment.

CANADIAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS FOR THE SEVENTH SEASON.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—The seventh season of the Canadian Temperance League promises to be the most eventful in its history. Its marked characteristic is a broadening out which is being responded to with most encouraging cordiality, the most important event in this connection being the acceptance by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, Roman Catholic prelate of Toronto, of an invitation to become an honorary member of the League. The acceptance was received on Saturday by the president, Mr. J. S. Robertson, and reads:—

In reply to your courteous letter informing Archbishop Walsh that he had been elected by a unanimous vote honorary member of your league, His Grace wishes me to say that he is deeply grateful for the honor you have done him. He desires me to assure you of his sincere and earnest sympathy with the cause in which your league is doing such splendid work, and while his views

on total prohibition as a political issue on a practical principle may be somewhat different from those of the league, he is entirely with you as regards the virtue of temperance, and would be glad to give his hearty co-operation and personal support to the general work of your excellent organization as one of your honorary members.

Respectfully yours,
F. RYAN, per ARCH. WALSH, St. Michael's Palace.
Toronto, Sept. 6, 1895.

METHODISTS OBJECT TO A PAPAL BLESSING.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—There is great excitement in Hyde Park Methodist Church circles over the report that the Rev. Herbert G. Leonard, pastor of the leading church in that fashionable suburb, had yesterday received the Papal blessing from Mgr. Satolli. It is said that the ablegate blessed Mr. Leonard in the name of the Pope at a function at the convent of the Sacred Heart, to which the Methodist minister had been invited. Mr. Leonard later admitted that it was true. He said that he had received the blessing and that he was proud of it.

THE PARIS DYNAMITER.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The young man arrested in the Rothschild's bank with a bomb in his possession, proves to be a dismissed employee of the North France Railway Company, of which M. Rothschild is chairman. He has been educated at the Châlons Technical School, and has been a revolutionist for a long time. The police withhold his name.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The police have ascertained that the name of the man in their custody, who attempted to explode a bomb in the Rothschild's bank a few days ago, is Victor Bolay.

STEWARTS IN GLENGARRY.

Major-General E. A. Stewart, of the British Army, formerly colonel of the 1st Regiment, Royal Scots, has been spending a week in Cornwall and Glengarry. He is a son of the late Sir James Stuart, who was Chief Justice of Lower Canada from 1838 to 1853, and a brother of Sir Charles Stuart, of England, owner of the large Stuart estates in Stormont and adjoining counties. General Stuart was born in Quebec, but went to the Old Country when quite a young man and saw much foreign service. On Monday he visited the grave of his grandfather on the maternal side, the late Thomas Robertson, at Williamstown, who died in 1807 at the age of eighty-four years, and was buried beside St. Andrew's Church, the oldest Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada. The General was accompanied by a photographer and secured photos of the headstone, grave and church. He also visited Coteau in search of the grave of a relative said to have been buried there in 1872, but failed to find it. The General who is himself a giant in stature was delighted with the splendid physique of the brawny Highlanders of Stormont and Glengarry. He left here for the Toronto Fair going hence to Virginia and intends sailing for home on Oct. 12.

MARCH OF THE CAMPBELL MEN.

THE HISTORICAL MASSACRE OF GLENCOE COMMEMORATED.
Edinburgh, Sept. 9.—Lord Archibald Campbell and his Highland pipers marched through Glencoe to-night playing a dirge. Lord Archibald devised this project as an expiation for the historical massacre of Glencoe by the Campbells. His project, however, was not accepted by the inhabitants of the Glen in the spirit in which it was intended, and the descendants of the massacred McDonalds gave His Lordship notice that if he or any others belonging to the clan who murdered their ancestors should attempt a demonstration in Glencoe, they would send round the fiery cross and break their heads. Lord Archibald, however, determined to put through his project, and asked for police protection. It was feared that the proposed demonstration would revive the old feud between the clans, but the march through the Glen was accomplished to-night without disorder. The McDonalds gave no sign of approval, but they made no hostile demonstration.

TO BE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

London, Sept. 9.—Col. Sir J. West Ridgeway, lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man, will succeed Sir Arthur Havelock as governor of Ceylon, the latter having been promoted to the governorship of Madras.

VILE LITERATURE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The awakening of public sentiment as to injury done by the publication of details of crime is a most hopeful sign of the times. In the presentments of the various juries, as read in the 'Witness,' in Canada, strong emphasis has been laid upon this fact as being one of the strongest factors in the criminal cases brought before them. Does not that verdict of murder, brought in the case of the boy of fifteen, who recently with a younger brother murdered his mother, call for action in the suppression of such publications? In that verdict the judge strongly charged against the tendency of the press to furnish such material for a sensational reading public. Its woful result made apparent in this case by the evidence of the elder brother. Think of that heritage of sorrow entailed on the younger one, who almost unwittingly had been led to participate in this unnatural crime of killing his own mother. The

presentments of the grand juries ought to carry weight with a sensible Christian people. The matter should not rest here, however; we should band ourselves to resist this tide of incoming wickedness in the way of sensational and impure literature, which threatens to destroy our Canada. Our synods and conferences could do no better work for the right than to study how far the liberty of the press which in too many cases has degenerated into unwholesome license, should and could be restricted. The 'Pure Literature Society' at home, has been doing a wonderful work in this matter. In the report sent me, I learn one of their methods has been the writing of a letter signed by the clergymen of all religious bodies, copies of which was sent to every paper in the city of London. In most cases replies were kindly given, and promises made to consider the question and eliminate as much as was possible from their columns the obnoxious, vile, patent medicine advertisements, Police Court proceedings, and other such unsavory matters. Again, to those religious bodies who do not follow the 'church year,' why not take, say the second Sunday in Advent, as a day throughout the Dominion on which to preach sermons on the importance of a pure literature. We have our days for the Humane Society, days for a flower service, etc.; what more important than such a day given up to the consideration of the Book of Books, as our guide in the way of all purity. Already the mothers of our land are working, as witness their action in the W. C. T. U. work, and our National Council of Women, it is to be hoped, will bring to a successful issue the endeavor to form a strong, pure literature federation.

Not only just a more healthy sentiment be evoked, but action taken, and that promptly. It is not enough 'to thank those papers refraining from such publications,' but legislative power must be evoked, and the strong arm of the law given to our assistance for the slaying of this vile monster of impurity. When we read of ten tons of vile letter-press seized and destroyed, of the cessation of the publication of fourteen immoral papers circulating as they did 75,000 sheets of daily obscene matter, we need not hesitate as to the need of urgent action in our country before the tide shall become too strong, and we too independent to stem it.

CLEMENTINA FESSENDEN.

The Rectory, Ancaster.

A SURPRISE FOR KIER HARDIE.
THE ENGLISH SOCIALIST SUCCESSFULLY SUBJURED BY CHICAGO METHODISTS.
Chicago, Sept. 9.—Mr. Kier Hardie, the English labor leader, sadly disturbed the unusually sedate weekly meeting of the Methodist clergymen to-day by a red-hot socialistic speech, and was greeted with such a storm of ministerial disapproval that he was compelled to abandon the floor. Mr. Hardie had been invited to address the preachers, and with several local Socialists, attended the meeting. The Englishman proceeded to air his views, loudly applauded by his friends, and finally bitterly denounced the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, and eulogized them as pioneers in the new religion. The storm which greeted this statement almost carried Mr. Hardie off his feet. Half a dozen preachers at a time bitterly denounced the sentiment expressed, and the speaker was compelled to sit down. The ministers then proceeded with a scathing denunciation of speech and speaker, and Mr. Hardie left, much offended.

London, Sept. 10.—The 'Standard' this morning says: 'There may be places in Chicago where a vindication of the anarchists would meet with rapturous applause, but Mr. Kier Hardie made an extraordinary mistake in thinking that a Methodist audience would like to hear their execution denounced. Directly they discovered what manner of man he was, they suppressed him with admirable alacrity. Although Chicago may sadly need a new religion it is very unlikely that Mr. Hardie will be acceptable as their prophet, much as we should be inclined to applaud the citizens if they made choice of him in that capacity.'

PRINCIPAL GRANT AND MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Principal Grant's letter in the 'Witness' of Aug. 6 is very disappointing. From his well-known ability and his opportunity of what he could see and learn on the spot we naturally expected something worth reading, but the only two points he made were that the Manitoba Legislature, or Mr. Martin, made a great blunder in abolishing, instead of reforming, the schools in 1890, and that the Dominion Government in 1894 committed a blunder in sending the remedial order. In this he evidently overlooks the fact that any reformation the Manitoba Government could make would have been equally as unsatisfactory and objectionable as abolition, if not more so; and that any order the Dominion Government could send, short of that they did send, would have been unacceptable, and consequently valueless; so that his insinuation of want of wisdom is purely gratuitous. Had the two governments been working for parties that would have been satisfied with reason and simple justice the case would have been different and Dr. Grant's remarks would have been pertinent, but as it is they have no pertinence at all. For the Manitoba Government to reform the schools so as to be acceptable to the clergy they would have to proceed upon lines conformable to the teaching of the Church, not the teaching of the local bishops even, but the Pope himself; for it must be understood when we hear of conscientious convictions and scruples it means the conscience of the Pope. All beneath him are not allowed to have any consciences of their own, they must make their consciences conform to his in all cases when he has made public his decrees. And on this matter he has done so. He has condemned all opinions that maintain the liberty of the press. (Gregory XVI., in 1831; Pius IX., 1864). He has condemned all opinions that maintain liberty of conscience or of worship. (Pius IX., in 1864). He has condemned all opinions that maintain liberty of speech. (Pius IX., 1864). He has laid down the law that in a conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities the latter must prevail. (Syllabus, prop. 42nd.) He has laid down the law that any method of instruction of youth wholly secular is not to be approved. (Syllabus, prop. 48), and that no other form of religion but the Roman Catholic may be established by the state, or that in Roman Catholic countries the free exercise of other religions may not laudably be allowed. Such is the teaching and such the practice of the Roman Catholic Church wherever practicable. Perhaps Dr. Grant will tell what reformation of the schools in Manitoba Mr. Greenway could have effected conformably with such teaching, and what orders-in-council the Dominion Government could have made, other than they did make, to be acceptable to people of such preposterous claims. Mr. Greenway did what any honest person and just ruler would do; he abolished a system of education of which Dr. Grant himself says: 'I have very little doubt that the schools prior to 1890 were as poor as they could be, looked at from an intellectual or citizen's point of view, the proof of which is writ large in the comparative uneducation of the people and their inability to speak English.' He gave them, moreover, a school law which may serve as a model for the whole Dominion; a law of justice and equity, dealing fairly between class and class and creed and creed. It gives to all equal rights and refuses favoritism and privilege to any one, and this appears to be the great cause of offence. If we could have such a law in Quebec it would be a boon to both Roman Catholic and Protestant such as we have not yet enjoyed.

JAMES GREEN.

Montreal, Sept. 7, 1895.

LOW WATER IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of the 'Weekly Witness,' dated Aug. 20, there is an article headed 'The St. Lawrence river, serious recession of its waters creating alarm,' stating that people have been greatly puzzled, and some of them seriously inconvenienced by the mysterious phenomena which the St. Lawrence river has developed by the receding of the water on its banks. What has caused this falling of the waters need not be considered a mystery. The mystery lies behind this, viz., the long-continued north winds and currents of the atmosphere over the Province of Ontario and some of the States. My personal observations do not extend over a very large area, but here, this present summer is the third in succession of severe drought, and last winter the snow drifted very much, but the amount that fell was very light. I do not think that the soil has been thoroughly saturated since June, 1894, after two weeks of heavy rains of the latter part of May, but this season the dry weather commenced right from the breaking up of the winter, it being very unfavorable for the starting of seeds to grow. Grass seeds, clover, timothy, etc., have been a complete failure, for now the third year. Hay is only about the third of a crop; the straw of fall wheat about two feet high. The month of May came in quite hot to the 11th, when a light thunder shower fell, bringing down the north wind and strong frost on the 13th; snowing all day on the 14th; frost on the 15th, 16th and 17th; frost again on the 20th, 21st and 22nd; frost again on the 28th. The rainfall this summer has been very light, not enough at any time to wet the roots of apple trees or a piece of sod three inches deep. The cause is the almost continuous northern currents. I think the mystery lies in these long prevailing northern currents and winds. The wells are getting short of water; the water in the supply basin for Toronto on the island, I am told, nearly three feet below the average depth, the inflow being from Lake Ontario.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 2, 1895.

TINPOT SOLDIERS.

New York, Sept. 9.—Several privates of the Lafayette Guards, the Irish-American Military Union and the Irish-American Volunteers of the State of New York, while attending the fete of the Lafayette Guards in Lion Park on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, tore down the British flag and trampled upon it.

COMMERCIAL

A HEAVY MARKET.

STREET RAILWAY AND RICHELIEU WEAKER; CABLE MARKET.

Witness Office,
Monday, Sept. 16, 1895.

On the local stock exchange it is morning the market was dull and heavy nearly all the active securities giving way to the bearish feeling. Montreal Street Railway closed at 20 1/2 against 20 1/4, new stock at 20 1/2 against 20, Toronto Street at 83 against 83 1/2, Canadian Pacific at 55 1/2 against 56, and Richelieu at 99 against 99 1/2 on Friday. Cable closed at 163, the same figure as on Friday. Bank stocks were firm at late prices.

The sales at the morning board were:—
25 Cable at 163 1/2, 100 at 163 1/2, 25 Cable at 163 1/2, 75 at 163, 100 at 163 1/2, 25 at 163, 10 Street Railway at 208, 250 at 208 1/2, 20 at 208 1/2, 100 at 208 1/2, 125 at 208 1/2, 20 at 208 1/2, 125 at 208, 25 at 207 1/2, 20 at 207 1/2, 100 at 207 1/2, 75 Toronto Street at 83 1/2, 25 at 83 1/2, 25 at 83 1/2, 25 at 83, 25 Richelieu at 99, 25 at 98, 6 Telegraph at 139, 27 Bank of Montreal at 223, 20 Ontario at 52, 45 Peoples at 204, 50 at 20, 20 Col. Cotton at 45.

The afternoon market was weak.
The sales at the afternoon board were:—
25 Cable at 162 1/2, 50 at 162 1/2, 50 at 162 1/2, 200 Street Railway at 208 1/2, 300 New at 207 1/2, 50 Toronto Street at 83 1/2, 25 Telegraph at 163 1/2, 25 Gas at 206 1/2, 1 Bank of Montreal at 223 1/2, 25 Richelieu at 97 1/2.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marier
Between Banks. Counters.
Buyers. Sellers.
New York Funds... 3 1/2 1/2 10 1/2
Sterling, 60 days... 9 11 1/2 9 13 1/2 10
Sterling, demand... 9 15 1/2 10 10 1/2
Sterling, cables... 10 10 1/2 10 1/2

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Stocks.	Montreal, Sept. 13.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway...	54 1/2	57	
Do. L.G. Bonds...	103 1/2	104	
Duluth S. & A. A...	7	8	
Do. Preferred...	15	16	
Commercial Cable Co...	163 1/2	164	
Montreal Telegraph...	101	102	
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co...	101	102	
Montreal Street Railway Co...	211	212	
Cable News Co. new stock...	209 1/2	210	
Montreal Gas Co...	207 1/2	208	
Bell Telephone Co...	103 1/2	104	
Royal Electric Co...	129	130	
Bank of Montreal...	125	126	
Ontario Bank...	89	90	
Peoples Bank...	25	26	
Molson Bank...	242 1/2	243	
Bank of Toronto...	172 1/2	173	
Quebec Bank...	153	154	
Quebec City Bank...	118	119	
Union Bank...	102	103	
Bank of Commerce...	132	133	
La Banque Nationale...	130	131	
Hochschild & Co...	124	125	
Intercolonial Coal Co...	124	125	
Canada North-West Land Co...	124	125	
Montreal Cotton Co...	70	71	
Colored Cotton Co...	100	101	
Dominion Cotton Co...	90	91	
La Caisse d'Epargne...	100	101	
Royal Electric Bonds...	100	101	
Champlain Bonds...	100	101	
St. Lawrence Bonds...	100	101	
New Street...	100	101	
New Telephone...	100	101	
Merchants Cotton...	100	101	
Toronto Railway Co...	100	101	
Postal Telegraph...	100	101	

WHEAT HIGHER.

CORN STRONGER—OATS AND PROVISIONS WEAKER.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened weak and further declined, in spite, however, of easy and quiet cables, and the fact that the visible supply showed an increase of 1,338,000 bushels against an increase of 46,000 bushels last year; the market strengthened on more active local demand, and it closed about a cent higher. Corn was stronger; oats and provisions were weaker. Corn shows an increase of 152,000, and oats a decrease of 353,000 bushels.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

Visible supply	Sept. 14.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 17.
U.S. & Can. 302,000	26,754,000	26,754,000	26,754,000	26,754,000
On passage to U. K.	17,440,000	18,480,000	18,480,000	18,480,000
On passage to Continent	6,400,000	6,560,000	10,120,000	10,120,000
Total in sight...	61,932,000	61,794,000	61,794,000	61,794,000

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	134,000	5,000
Corn, bush	312,000	240,000
Oats, bush	219,000	304,000
Flour, brls	15,934	6,663
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	208,125	212,569
Corn, bush	182,645	182,645
Oats, bush	72,300	35,600
Flour, brls	10,961	1,872
Flour, sacks	12,251	15,786
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	32,500	68,550
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	392,000	185,000
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	4,000	1,000
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	896,000	36,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	53,000	21,600
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	39,000	11,000

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday—

	Saturday's To-day's	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—						
Sept.	56 1/2	56 1/2	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Dec.	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
May	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Corn—						
Sept.	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 3/4	31 1/4
Dec.	27 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Oats—						
Sept.	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	18 3/4	19 1/4
Dec.	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Pork—						
Sept.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Jan.	9 40	9 40	9 40	9 40	9 32	9 40
Lard—						
Sept.	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2
Jan.	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2
Short ribs—						
Sept.	8 2 1/2	8 2 1/2	8 2 1/2	8 2 1/2	8 2 1/2	8 2 1/2
Oct.	8 30	8 30	8 30	8 30	8 15	8 30

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	Sept. 14.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 15.
Wheat, bush	1126 1/2	1154 1/2	1178 1/2
Corn, bush	600	600	600
Oats, bush	963 1/2	1007 1/2	1027 1/2
Peas, bush	4020	1709	3325
Barley, bush	3600	4033	1898
Rye, bush	3600	4033	1898
Buckwheat, bush	3600	4033	1898
Flour, brls	3027	2664	27
Meal, brls	15	18	284

GRAIN MARKETS.

Grain—There is a minimum of business locally, some stocks being exceedingly low. Oats are about the only fairly active feature. We quote:—
No. 2 oats, per 24 lbs. 24 1/2 to 25 1/2
New oats, per 24 lbs. 31 to 31 1/2
Peas, per 60 lbs. in store 68 to 69
Barley, feed, 47 to 48
Flour—There is a fair export trade in Manitoba brands, but a fairly business is of a somewhat dragging character. We quote as follows:—
Spring wheat, patents 44.00 to 44.15
Manitoba strong bakers 3.70 to 4.00
Winter patents, nominal 4.00 to 4.10
Straight rollers 3.50 to 3.75
Meal—Market very quiet; demand small. We quote:—
Granulated, in brls 33.50 to 33.90
Standard, in brls 3.70 to 3.80
Rolled oats, brls 3.50 to 3.90
Feed—Market dull and weak. We quote:—
Flour, brls 15.50 to 15.90
Shorts 17.50 to 20.90

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Provisions—The light receipt of hogs is keeping up the price of provisions, as far as the market is concerned. There is no assumption, rather than accept present prices. Large receipts are not expected until November. In the meantime trade is steady and fairly active. We quote as follows:—
Canadian short cut, heavy 41.50 to 41.70
Hams, city cured, per lb. 06.10 to 06.11
Lard, compound 06.05 to 06.07
Lard, pure 06.09 to 06.10
Bacon 06.10 to 06.11
Cheese—Dull and unprofitable continues to describe the cheese market, with a constant tendency to lower values. Two thousand French cheese were sold this morning on consignment, the ruling price being 10¢ per lb. although some of the very finest fetched 7 1/2¢. The value of French is around 6 1/2¢ to 7¢, and Ontario is nominally from about 7 1/2¢ to 7 3/4¢. Cheese continues at the same old figure, viz. 3 1/2¢ to 6¢.
Eggs—A steady market with jobbing business. Quotations for selling lots range from 10 1/2¢ to 11¢ for lots, and 11 1/2¢ to 12¢ for single cases.
Butter—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Creamery, finest July and August, 17 1/2¢ to 17 3/4¢; Townships, 14¢ to 14 1/2¢; Western, 12 1/2¢ to 13 1/4¢.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The markets continue quiet and practically unchanged from last week. Dry goods houses are still filling some sorting orders but the regular fair trade is not so active as was expected. Cottons and woollens are firm at the late advances. The iron markets remain strong and display perhaps more activity than those of other branches of trade. All is quiet in groceries and prices are not materially altered. Receipts of cement were light and trading has been firm. Hides and leather are moving slowly with no actual change of prices, although the feeling is on the weak side. There is little doing in grains locally, the most active feature being oats, which continue to weaken in price. Cheese and butter are as dull as ever and the late continuous fall of prices in the former is very disappointing to the trade.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Sept. 12.

The numbers of farmers and market gardeners who brought produce to the city markets to-day were larger than usual, although probably not so large as was the case two weeks ago; but the buyers literally swarmed on the sidewalks and platforms around Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square; also up in the old market hall, where things had a bright appearance owing to the beautiful flowers in the hundreds of bouquets which the country women had brought for sale. Oats are plentiful at from 70¢ to 80¢ the bush; potatoes are 40¢ to 50¢; turnips, 30¢ to 40¢; onions, 60¢ to 75¢; carrots and beets, 35¢ to 40¢; cabbages are very plentiful, and of excellent quality, but prices are not remunerative to the growers, or from 10¢ to 20¢ the dozen heads; cauliflowers are also very cheap, although of superior quality, the best selling at about 50¢ the dozen; celery is from 10¢ to 20¢; pickling cucumbers, 20¢ to 30¢ the bag; pumpkins, 40¢ to 60¢ the dozen; green corn ears, 40¢ to 50¢ the dozen. Potatoes are being offered in increasing quantities, and the prices of superior quality, the best selling at about 50¢ the dozen; celery is from 10¢ to 20¢; pickling cucumbers, 20¢ to 30¢ the bag; pumpkins, 40¢ to 60¢ the dozen; green corn ears, 40¢ to 50¢ the dozen. Potatoes are being offered in increasing quantities, and the prices of superior quality, the best selling at about 50¢ the dozen; celery is from 10¢ to 20¢; pickling cucumbers, 20¢ to 30¢ the bag; pumpkins, 40¢ to 60¢ the dozen; green corn ears, 40¢ to 50¢ the dozen.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET—Sept. 17.

There were 33 milch cows offered for sale on this market yesterday and all were sold except nine. There was a slight improvement in the demand and better prices were realized for good milkers, but the common and inferior cows are still pretty low priced. Prices ranged from 25¢ to 50¢.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Sept. 12.

There were about 700 head of butchers' cattle, 120 calves and 1,200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was dull, and the prices were even lower than the very low prices of Monday. It required a very good animal to bring more than 3 1/2¢ per lb., and none of the sales here to-day reached 3 1/2¢ per lb., while the general price of pretty good animals was about 2 1/2¢ per lb. It is difficult to say how much, or rather how little, the leaner beasts would bring, as there were very few of them sold during the early part of the day. Good calves met with a fair demand, and prices were from 25¢ to 35¢ each, while the common calves sold at from 15¢ to 25¢ each. Mr. Levesque bought a superior calf for 11.50; another for 9, and two more at 7.50 each. Shippers are paying from 3 1/2¢ to 3 3/4¢ per lb. for good large sheep; medium lambs bring the same rates, and common lambs sell at about 3 1/2¢ per lb. Mr. J. Houli, of Glangary, sold a carload of superior shipping sheep to Mr. A. McIntosh at 3 1/2¢ per lb., live weight. Fat hogs are more plentiful, and sell at a little under 4 1/2¢ per lb.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 16.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 10,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official

turns, 10,449; shipments, 2,159; left over, 2,099; light mixed, 25.50 to 26.00; mixed packing, 25.50 to 26.00; heavy shipping, 25.50 to 26.00; rough grades, 25.50 to 26.00. Receipts of live stock were 24,000, including 2,500 Texans and 10,000 Westerns; market weak and generally 10¢ lower; beefs, 25.50 to 26.00; cows and heifers, 15.00 to 15.50; stockers and feeders, 22.00 to 22.50; sheep, 22.50 to 23.00; Westerns, 22.00 to 22.50.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Offerings were lighter to-day, only 40 car loads, but the feeling of trade was not strengthened. These receipts included 650 sheep, 1,200 sheep and lambs and about 25 calves. Buyers were in moderate attendance but they were not buying very freely. Cables are still somewhat weak. Export cattle—Trade was quiet. There was not many good cattle in. Buying was slow. Prices ruled all the way from 22.00 to 24.00 per cwt. The latter for really choice. Quite a few deals were made in the region of 4¢ per lb., most of the best cattle not going higher than 4 1/2¢ per lb. Butchers' cattle—Buying for the outside was slow to-day, and generally the market was very quiet for anything really choice cattle. Only about a couple of car loads went to Montreal. Some of the former cattle sold for 2¢ per lb., the ruling figures for common to medium cattle running from that up to 2 1/2¢ per lb. Good cattle sold for 3¢ per lb. and choice for 3 1/2¢ per lb. The feeling was weak. Most of the buying was done in small lots at so much per head, and enough of them could not be given to show the true state of the market. The above quotations are right.

Stocks and feeders—Outside of a few light stockers which are being picked up by Messrs. Crawford & Hunnisset for Dr. McEachern's North-West ranch there is practically nothing being done in that line. They are paying in the vicinity of 2 1/2¢ per lb. Messrs. Dunn & Thompson and Halligan & Lunness are buying feeders for the distillery byres. They had only a light run to-day, and were paying from 2.00 to 2.25 per cwt. Sheep and lambs—Trade was quiet to-day. Good shipping ewes and wethers sold for from 3 1/2¢ to 4¢ per lb., and choice for 4 1/2¢ per lb. A few extra choice sheep sold for 3.50 per cwt. Mr. Joseph Lunness has bought a train load which he will ship out next Sunday enroute for London. Lambs were quiet to-day, selling at, on an average, 3¢ to 3 1/2¢ per lb. One batch sold for 2.50 per head. Hog offerings were not so good in this time to-day, but still the tone of the market was weak. Stores are not wanted. Good bacon hogs weighing from 160 to 220 lbs. sold for 4 1/2¢ per lb. fed and watered, or 4 1/4¢ per lb. weighed off the cars. Mr. Harris paid 4.00 per cwt. for a lot of 100. Fat thick hogs fetch 4 1/4¢ per lb. Only good hogs are wanted at the prices quoted.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 13.—Cattle.—Total receipts to-day, including all local points, were 193 cars, or 3,325 head—81 cars to be consigned to Montreal, 112 cars to be dressed quarters; 57 cars consigned direct to home trade slaughterers, 25 cars for the market, making, with 3 cars previously received, a total of 23 cars on sale—27 at Jersey City and a single car at Sixth street. The offerings were principally 25 car loads, grading from medium to fine, about 3 cars of oxen, bulls and cows were included in the arrivals. The market was somewhat uneven. The main inquiry centred on the better class of steers, which sold freely at fully supplied prices. But it was a slow market for common to medium grades, and values declined 10¢ to 100 lbs. The few oxen, bulls and cows were taken at about former figures. The feeling at the finish was a trifle weak all around, due to not over-favorable Western advices, but a full clearance of the yards was finally obtained. Exporters contributed some support, taking 5 cars of the best cattle offered, all for shipment to Europe. Poor to fair native steers sold at 3 1/2¢ to 3 3/4¢ per 100 lbs., a car of Colorados at 4.20, ranging at 3.50 to 4.15, oxen and calves at 3.25 to 3.40; bulls at 3.25 to 3.35; a few dry cows at 3.00 each. Dressed beef steady at 7¢ to 8¢ per lb. for poor to prime city dressed native sides. Cables from Liverpool and London quoted American steers at 11¢ to 12¢ per lb., dressed weight; American sheep at 11¢ per lb., dressed weight; American refrigerator beef at 8 1/2¢ to 9 1/2¢ per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, 22 1/2 cars, or 4,356 head—2 cars direct to slaughterers and 20 1/2 cars for the market, and counting 20 cars carried over from yesterday, there were 25 1/2 cars offered at 11¢ to 12¢ per lb. Jersey City and 5 at the uptown market. Sheep were wanted and sold freely at an advance of 1/4¢ per lb. Lambs, however, met with little inquiry, and ruled uncommonly dull at a general decline of 1/4¢. Nine cars of 200 lbs. each were taken at 11¢ to 12¢ per lb. Poor to good sheep sold at 11¢ to 12¢ per 100 lbs., several choice lots to exporters at 14¢; common to prime lambs at 13¢ to 14¢; including a car of 73 lbs. Canadas at the outside figure. Dressed mutton, 4¢ to 5¢ per lb.; dressed lambs, 5¢ to 5 1/2¢ per lb. Hogs.—Receipts, 20 cars, or 2,964 head, of which only 31 head were offered alive. Market weak, and in the absence of any reported transactions inferior to choice State hogs are nominally quoted at 4.50 to 4.75 per 100 lbs.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Sept. 2.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report says:—The number of fat cattle on offer has been smaller. All rough there has been a slight improvement to note in the trade and prices were obtained. There were 1,110 cattle and Canadian cattle on offer, and they met a decidedly better trade at an advance of from 3¢ to 4¢ per cwt. Fat sheep have also been better offered, and made more money than last week, and good quality lambs continue to sell at full prices, but no advance can be quoted for secondary. Both fat calves and pigs sold dearer. For store sheep and lambs a good trade is experienced at 12 1/2¢ to 13¢ per lb. The demand for store cattle on offer, and although the demand was slow, a good clearance was effected. There was a very large show of milch cows; best nearly maintained previous prices, but secondary cheaper. Best beef, 8¢ per stone; best mutton, 7 1/2¢ to 8 1/2¢ per lb.

London, Sept. 2.—There being too many beasts on offer, trade ruled very slow—best quality selling fully a penny per lb. lower, and second quality twopenny. Fat cows met less demand, and prices were 1 lb. less money. British arrivals—240 Irish, 120 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,300 midland, home and western counties. Supply of native wedder sheep was extremely small; these sold steadily. Good young ewes scarce and firm, best lambs scarce and dear, other qualities lower. The season for this article practically closes to-day. Pigs slow. Beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; pork, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; veal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; lamb, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; and lambs, 2s 6d to 2s 8d. Liverpool, Sept. 10.—At the meeting of the Belleville cheese board held here to-day, 1,640 white and 375 boxes colored were offered. Following are the sales: Forty white at 10¢ to 11¢ per lb.; 100 boxes of colored at the Bay of Quinte exhibition next week the board will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 10.30 a.m.

CHEESE MARKET.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the Belleville cheese board held here to-day, 1,640 white and 375 boxes colored were offered. Following are the sales: Forty white at 10¢ to 11¢ per lb.; 100 boxes of colored at the Bay of Quinte exhibition next week the board will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 10.30 a.m.

The board adjourned two weeks. Buyers present: Clifton, Hodgson, Cook, Wrighton, Jones, Fitzgerald.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 10.—Offerings to-day, 230 boxes of sales; good attendance but no life in market.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 11.—At the cheese board this afternoon there were 1,205 boxes of cheese boarded, being 705 colored and 500 white. Bidding was from 7 1/2¢ to 7 3/4¢. No sales.

Brookville, Ont., Sept. 12.—The meeting of the cheese board held here to-day was duller than ever, 2,910 boxes being registered, of which 2,125 were colored, the balance being white. The highest bid for white was 7 1/4¢ and for colored 7 1/2¢. No sales were made on the board, the prices offered being fully 1/4¢ below last week's prices.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 12.—At the meeting of the Kingston, Ont., cheese board here to-day 2,305 boxes colored and 50 boxes white. The sales were 319 at 7 1/2¢ and 642 at 7 1/2¢.

London, Ont., Sept. 14.—Thirty-three factories boarded 863 August and 230 July makes. The sales were: 244 at 7 1/2¢. The attendance was large.

TRADE IN CANADA.

GENERALLY SLOW WITH BRIGHT EXPECTATIONS.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of Trade in Canada, says:—Now that pretty full returns are available in regard to payments on the 4th instant, we learn from several representative men of dry goods houses that the proportion of customers' paper provided for was 65 percent; some boot and shoe houses report a rather better percentage, but general collections on open accounts are called slow. Business in the country is moderate, the fall fairs now so general, are absorbing a good deal of attention, and are crowded with interfering with the regular course of business to some extent. Further advances in cotton goods are reported. In groceries the movement is moderate, but healthy. Sugars are, if anything, a shade easier, with refiners not over busy. The metal trade shows no special gain in activity, but values of iron and iron products continue to stiffen. Oils, paints and glass show slight improved enquiry. Leather continues dull, and hides are quiet, with some tendency to weakening. The woolen mills are, as a rule, fairly employed, and are buying in moderate lots, but stocks of raw wool are low, and all indications here and abroad favor higher prices. The woolen trade is rather of a dragging character, and the

DR. PETERSON,

McGill's New Principal, Says Some
thing About Education.

Age is generally associated with the principal of a great university, and when one is introduced to Dr. Peterson, the new principal of McGill College, the thought that is uppermost is that a great responsibility has suddenly been thrust upon young shoulders.

For Dr. Peterson is a young man. In the wavy black hair which curls about a fine head there is here and there a streak of grey, which adds to the seriousness of an aspect otherwise youthful and even gay.

McGill's new principal is in the prime of life, a robust man, greatly belied by his published pictures, which represent him as thin and rather frail-looking. He has, in truth, the build of the athlete, with broad shoulders, a splendid chest, and a physical virility of the whole man which would be the delight of a captain of a football club. He has a fresh color in his cheeks; flashing dark brown eyes, which do not seem to seriously need glasses which hide them; a firm chin, whose strength is forgotten in the cordial smile which plays about a mobile mouth. One might add the charm of the Dorian which adorns his speech as embroidery adorns the plain garment.

Very gratifying was the reception which the new principal met with on Tuesday afternoon. He himself speaks of it in the most flattering terms.

"I think I only knew one face, and that made me think of the faces we had left behind. But I thought, when I saw the group of gentlemen down at the quay, that possibly I was the object of their visit. It was very kind. I feel the warmth of my welcome. It must be understood that I come here an utter stranger. I know nobody. The conditions of Canada are in many respects different from those which prevail on the other side. I have no doubt I shall learn in time. It is my intention to get into touch and sympathy with the life of the country just as fast as I can. If you called upon me a year hence I rather think I might express my views with readiness and intelligence."

Asked when he intended to take up his duties, Dr. Peterson replied that he might be said to have already done so. "I have had McGill papers before me for some time, and I have been getting the situation with some clearness. Except for the interruption which may come through the finding of a suitable house for my family, I may be said to have settled down to work. I go to see the university to-day."

As Dr. Peterson will be the professor in classics, he was asked as to the position which he should occupy in a modern education, and particularly with respect to the conditions of life in a new country.

"While I have been teaching classics, it must not be supposed that I am not in sympathy with a full and round curriculum which will give the student a thoroughly modern and scientific education. On the contrary I believe the classics to be necessary in the teaching of any country, but I would not give them that place which would restrict or retard the teaching of science. It is sometimes found that when one is a specialist, say, a physicist or a naturalist, he is apt to be so devoted to the one study as to somewhat lose touch with knowledge, which do not seem to him to have the same importance with those studies which he has made peculiarly his own. But, with a smile, 'we have laboratories on the other side, and we give a thorough scientific training, and I hope I am broad enough to be interested in the work of the university as a whole. I recognize the need of a thorough scientific training as well as of giving due place to the classics.'

"The character of McGill was largely made by Sir William Dawson, who taught science with reverence, thus winning the confidence of the Protestant people of this and the other provinces of the Dominion, who sent their sons to the university in the certainty that no word would be heard which would weaken simple faith. I presume that such lines as these will not be departed from by the new principal."

"I would never think of departing from the lines laid down by Sir William Dawson, and which have given McGill an honored name," was the reply. "I do not come to uproot at all. How foolish it would be of me to think of such a thing. I came to carry on the work as my predecessor has carried it on with such conspicuous success. Do not be afraid that I intend to overturn anything. This was said smilingly. 'But I must first know before I say much. And as I say, I am a stranger, who has to learn a great deal.'

Asked about the extension of the course Dr. Peterson said he would have to give that matter some attention before he could pronounce upon it.

Dr. Peterson is accompanied by Mrs. Peterson and two sons, and for the present the family is stopping at the Windsor Hotel.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. Henry M. Stanley, M.P., are among the visiting strangers to Montreal this week.

Thomas Simpson, alias Williams, went about attempting to collect water rates due by the city from tenants and others. As he was unauthorized and pocketed the money himself, he was sent to jail for one year.

A lineman caught with a live electric wire, on Tuesday week, was very badly burned before he was rescued by a fellow-worker. Had he fallen from the telegraph pole on which he was caught he would have been killed.

The body of a child, almost newly born, was found in Notre Dame Cathedral, recently and 'Murder by persons unknown' was the coroner's jury's verdict. It was previously shown by medical testimony that the infant had not died naturally.

The Hon. G. Solimbergo, Italian Consul-General, will reside in Montreal. He arrived on Tuesday, and will endeavor to

further trade relations with Canada. He has been an editor and for fifteen years has been a member of the Italian Parliament.

Last week, John Mason, who was knocked down by an electric car at the corner of Milton and St. Lawrence streets, died from his injuries. An inquest was held on Wednesday, but no further information as to the cause of the accident was elicited.

Some evil-disposed person or persons last week broke nine large squares of glass in the windows of St. Simon's (Anglican) Church, St. Henri. The stones and broken glass were scattered about inside the church. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Massey, has put the matter in the hands of the chief of police.

One of the peculiarities of the Montreal aldermen who look out for Number one is their rowdy impudence. During the last discussion in the City Council Ald. Robert, who is chairman of the Police Committee, called Mayor Villeneuve a liar and an old woman. The Mayor resented this conduct, of course, but the alderman would not retract.

The 'William Booth,' a steam yacht belonging to the Salvation Army, arrived in port on Friday. The 'William Booth' has been engaged in mission work among the towns and villages beside the waterways throughout Canada. Adjutant McGillivray is in charge of the mission boat and twenty men. Most of the soldiers play musical instruments and the brass band of the ship is a most important feature of the work. The yacht received a warm welcome from local people.

A case before the courts in which the captain of the steamship 'Durham City,' charged several of his firemen and sailors with insubordination on the last voyage from Antwerp, disclosed the fact that a fireman named Look, had disappeared, probably committed suicide, because of bad treatment at the hands of one Hague, the second engineer. Warrants were taken out by the crew for the arrest of Messrs. Croll and Boyd, first and third engineers. The Magistrate's Court is investigating.

At 7.15 a.m. on Wednesday lightning struck Messrs. Senecal & Pils printing establishment, St. Vincent street, and did considerable damage to the electric motor. The shock produced a most intense jet of light which, for a moment, blinded the operators in the vicinity, and several of them were fairly stunned by the commotion. Fortunately, however, no one was hurt. With great presence of mind one of the officials cut the electric connection and prevented what might have been very considerable damage.

At noon on Thursday the fire brigade was called out to quench a blaze at Messrs. Watson, Foster & Co.'s wall paper factory on Grey Nun street. There were some sixty-four employees in the building at the time, and as soon as the alarm was raised, they escaped via the fire escapes with a great promptitude and alacrity. The fire occurred in the rear of the basement, and made quite a blaze at first, but quickly subsided into a smoulder. The loss is about \$10,000. There will be no cessation in the shipping of the firm's goods.

Mr. E. Frank Moseley, whose business difficulties came to light early last week, was arrested on a capias on Friday afternoon at the instance of three New York firms whose claims aggregate nearly \$55,000. The plaintiffs and the amount of their claims are as follows:—The Abe Stein Company, \$12,331; E. R. Lazarus, \$12,131; Julius Fromentfeld, \$10,474. The charge is that of secretion with intent to defraud. The following gentlemen went bail for Mr. Moseley:—Messrs. C. T. Smith, of James McCready & Co., A. A. Ayer, Ed. Thompson and E. J. Savage. Mr. Moseley went to New York on Saturday, to arrange matters with his creditors, if possible.

The lioness 'Beatrice,' one of a performing troupe at Schermer Park, escaped from the cage on Friday night, and for a time was at large on the streets. The animal met only a cab-horse, which she flew at and bit savagely, but with no purpose of making a meal of it. The lion-taming woman who performs with the animal was soon in pursuit of the escaped beast, clad as she performs, and armed only with the heavy whip with which she manages the brute. The lioness found refuge in a lumber yard, her method of taking to the woods probably, as on being coaxed with a large round of beef, she allowed the woman lion-tamer to put a cord around her neck. The lion cage was then brought to the spot, the plucky woman forced the lioness into it, and the caged lioness was carried back to the park again.

STETTIN MANOEUVRES.

FLATTERING WORDS BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA FOR THE GERMANS.

Stettin, Sept. 12.—At the conclusion of to-day's manoeuvres of the army the Emperor ordered the troops to march past the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who afterwards led his regiment of Austrians past the German Emperor. The Austrian Emperor later expressed his supreme satisfaction at the selection of the ground for the manoeuvres and the conception and development of the military operations. He said that on the march the German troops were faultless and that even the privates showed knowledge of how to make use of every possible resource to cover their movements. The Austrian Emperor bestowed nearly two hundred decorations upon German officers. Three French officers in civilian dress were present as spectators of the manoeuvres.

Stettin, Sept. 13.—The Kaiser, accompanied the Emperor Francis Joseph to the railway station when the Austrian Emperor started on his return to Vienna and bade him a most cordial farewell. The King of Saxony later started for Dresden. The Emperor William then went aboard the 'Grille' and proceeded to Binz, where he arrived at 7.20 o'clock last evening in a heavy rain. His Majesty immediately boarded the imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' which with the Emperor on board will start at one o'clock to-day to join the manoeuvring squadron.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 11.—The French Protestant college of this city propose to observe the eighteenth with some special exercises. The charter of the college was granted on Sept. 18, 1855. The faculty have invited for the occasion the Rev. Calvin E. Amaron, founder of the college, and its honored president for several years, to be one of the speakers.

MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

ONE OF THE BEST EVER HELD.

Montreal's exhibition, which will end on Sept. 21, is the best that has been held since the inception of such shows. The cattle shown are over fifty percent increase in numbers over the last year's show, and the horses are nearly as greatly increased in numbers. The manufactured goods are excellent as to display and quality, so that there is everything to attract people of all degrees to the grounds.

NOTABLE EXHIBITS.

Messrs. Roy & Boire Drug Co., discoverers and sole manufacturers of the celebrated

MENTHOL COUGH SYRUP.

of Manchester, N. H., have opened a branch of their business for the manufacture and sale of their wonderful syrup in Montreal, at 222-224 St. Paul street. Menthol has the largest sale and best reputation of any cough syrup in the states. And in order to give an opportunity to every family in Montreal, also every patron of the exposition to obtain a bottle of their Menthol Cough Syrup, they will exhibit and offer it for sale, at 25 cents a bottle, during the exhibition, in the Grand Building. Menthol Cough Syrup is recommended by eminent physicians who have used it in their practice.—J. E. A. Lanouette, M.D., Geo. F. Frechette, M.D.; P. G. Laberge, M.D.; N. E. Fugere, M.D.; E. Bernier, M.D.; J. D. Lemay, M.D.; B. A. Latol, M.D.; J. E. Portier, M.D.; E. Sylvain, M.D.; E. C. Tremblay, M.D., of Manchester, N.H.; J. O. Contois, M.D., Holyoke, Mass.; O. G. Guimond, M.D., Chicopee, Mass.; L. V. Cabana, M.D., Fall River, Mass.; S. Simard, M.D., J. A. Lagasse, M.D., Nashua, N.H.; N. Leduc, M.D., Great Falls, N.H., and many others too numerous to mention. It is also well recommended by the Grey Nuns of Montreal, Manchester, N.H., Salem, and South-bridge, Mass. You need no further proof to assure you that Menthol Cough Syrup has no equal, and should be in every family. It is also for sale by all druggists, and general dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

MR. O. BONNEVILLE

of Danville, Que., well-known as a successful breeder of poultry and fancy game, has on exhibition in the Poultry Building a splendid stock of black B. red game, red pile game, and ducking game fowls and chicks. Black B. red game-bantams, red pile game-bantams, and ducking game-bantams, young and old, and also dark brimmas and partridge cochins, young and old. Mr. Bonneville's exhibit reflects the highest credit on his skill as a bird fancier and visitors to the fair should not fail to see it, more especially those who are interested in poultry. From the enterprise of men like Mr. Bonneville poultry breeding in Canada has received a great stimulus of late years.

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE ARE HAPPILY REUNITED.

Winham, Ind., Sept. 12.—By the accidental dropping of a diamond ring at the station here, yesterday, a husband and wife, who had been separated for forty years, were reunited, and they left together for Boston. Dr. Charles Mott, of Boston, stepped from the train to leave a dispatch. As he walked toward his car, a lady leaned from the window of another car, and asked the doctor to hand her a diamond ring, which had just slipped from her finger, and was lying at his feet. Dr. Mott picked up the ring and the inscription on the inside read, 'Charles Mott to Veral Burns.'

She cried out, 'Charles, my husband.' Dr. Mott recognized the wife, who had fled from him in anger forty years before. In 1855 Dr. Charles Mott was a well known young physician of Boston. He fell in love with Miss Veral Burns, of South Canterbury, Conn., and they were married. Mrs. Mott was jealous. One stormy night, when her husband had been detained very late by a woman patient, the crazed wife determined to stand it no longer, and packing a few personal effects, she started out into the storm, leaving no trace of her whereabouts. For years the doctor sought for his wife. He gave up his business, and travelled, seeking trace of the woman who had fled from him. At last he gave up the search, and sought fortune and forgetfulness in Montana. He became very wealthy, and was on his way to New England, to revisit the scenes of his childhood, when the happy accident occurred, which reunited him to his long-lost wife.

GIVEN A TESTIMONIAL.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 10.—On Saturday evening the associates of Miss Mary Forsythe, of Rockwood hospital, who leaves to become assistant matron of the Montreal asylum, presented her with a marble tablet and a gold bracelet accompanied by an address expressing regret at her removal but rejoicing that merit had been recognized and that a well-deserved promotion awaited her.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verse accompanying such notices further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

BOVEY—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, at Sunnyside, Ontario avenue, the wife of Henry T. Bovey, of a son. 13

COLWELL—At 35 St. Louis square, city, on Sept. 11, 1895, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. E. Colwell. 11

DENOVAN—On Saturday, Sept. 7, 1895, at 5 Beauchamp avenue, Montreal, the wife of James Mel. Denovan, of a son. 7

DAVIS—On Sept. 11, 1895, at 2412 St. Catherine street, the wife of Alfred McC. Davis, of a son. 11

HANNAH—On the 10th inst., at No. 4 Victoria street, the wife of Henry E. Hannah, of a daughter. Glasgow (Scotland) and B. C. papers please copy. 10

KENNEDY—On August 13, 1895, the wife of John Kennedy, Agincourt, Kennedy Road, of a daughter. 13

LAMB—On the 10th instant, the wife of George L. Lamb, of a son. 15

MILNE—At Pointe Claire, on Aug. 6, 1895, twin daughters to George and Ellen Milne. 15

MURDIE—At 1139 Cedar street, Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A., on Aug. 21, the wife of Wm. Murdie, of a daughter. 19

TREMBLE—On Sunday, Sept. 1, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tremble, 89a St. Matthew street. 7

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—RADLEY.—On Sept. 4, in the English Church, Roxham, Que., by the Rev. T. B. Jenkins, Arthur M. Andrews, to Gertrude, daughter of Wm. Radley, Esq., Roxham, Que. 7

BROUGH—MCCAY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 321 Brook street, Kingston, on Sept. 4, 1895, by the Rev. Mr. Starr, A. E. Brough, of Hammondport, N.Y., to Mina A. McCay, of Kingston, Ont. 7

BARCLAY—MILLER.—At 260 Bourgeois st., on Sept. 8, by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, Andrew Barclay to Rebecca, second daughter of Wm. Miller, Esq. 10

BEGG—STEELE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Avonmore, Ont., on Sept. 9, 1895, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, John M. Begg, of Avonmore, to M. Winifred Steele, of Avonmore, Ont. 13

COOK—O'MEARA.—On Sept. 4, 1895, at St. Patrick's Church, Que., by the Vicar-General, Monsignor Marois, assisted by the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.S.S.R., George William Cook, of Edgemoor, Morrisburg, to Willie, eldest daughter of Dominick Daly O'Meara, of Quebec. 7

DEMPSTER—WATERWORTH.—At the residence of the bride's father, Limerick, Me., by the Rev. C. S. Wilder, James MacDonald Dempster, of Cobourg, Ont., to Edith, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. A. Waterworth. 10

EDLINGTON—FRANKISH.—At Montreal, on Sept. 11, by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, Charles Edlington, to Lillie Frankish, youngest daughter of George Frankish, all of Montreal. 12

EAST—YALE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 442 St. Dominique street, on Sept. 11, by the Rev. W. H. Elmsley, Geo. Alex. East, eldest son of John Frank East, of Devonshire, England, to Alice Gertrude Yale, daughter of the late Andrew Yale, both of this city. 12

GALBRAITH—ROBSON.—At Napanea, Ont., on Sept. 3, 1895, Frances Wright Galbraith, of Guelph, to Jessie Holmes Robson, of Napanea. 7

HOLMES—CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Aug. 29, 1895, by the Rev. R. McLeod, Richard A. Holmes, of Montreal, to Christina A. Campbell, of Dunvegan, Ont. 9

MACLENNAN—SMITH.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Kenneth Maclellan, M.A., father of the groom, William A. Maclellan, to Rena A. Smith, daughter of L. F. Smith, all of Montreal. No cards. 11

McFARLANE—RENFREW.—On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, 24 St. Anne street, Quebec, by the Rev. J. F. Manelli, Clement Hugh McFarlane, of this city, to Alice Maude, youngest daughter of G. R. Renfrew, Esq. 12

McLAUGHLIN—TUCKER.—On Sept. 11, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. C. Reynolds, Robert McLaughlin, Jr., cashier, 'Witness' Office, to Carrie, youngest daughter of W. D. Tucker, Montreal. 13

McGUIRE—McMASTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 3, 1895, by the Rev. A. Graham, B.A., Mary Bell, daughter of Angus McMaster, of Lancaster, to Ernest E. McGuire, of Manchester, New Hampshire. 13

PARKER—WOODWARD.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Park street, Sherbrooke, Que., on Sept. 10, 1895, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Albert Jewell Parker, to Josephine Mott, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Woodward. 11

REID—FRIED.—On Sept. 4, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Aylward, B.A., John C. Reid, of McGillivray, to Elsie Alice, youngest daughter of Noah Reid, Esq., of Parkhill, Ont. 11

SMITH—MORSON.—At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, on Sept. 7, 1895, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A., Gordon James Smith, of Woodville Hall, barister-at-law, to Adeline Maude Morison, third daughter of Alfred Morison, M.D., of Toronto. 10

SINCLAIR—MCCUTCHEON.—On Sept. 4, at Seely's Bay, by the Rev. C. S. Burns, B.A., of Westport, Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., of Spencerville, Ont., to Miss Laura McCutcheon, of Seely's Bay, Ont. 7

SHAYER—ADAMS.—On Aug. 28, 1895, by the Rev. W. Rillance, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wesley O. Shayer, of Winchester, to Libby May, daughter of Joel Adams, Esq., of Shanley, Township of Edwardburg. 9

WALKER—MCCOIG.—On Sept. 4, 1895, by the Rev. Harry Walker, at the residence of the bride's father, Elizabeth Moore (Lizzie), only daughter of Mr. George Walker, Godmanchester, Huntingdon Co., to Mr. James Robert McCraig, farmer, of North Georgetown, Que. 9

DIED.

BLACK—On the 9th instant, at her late residence, 512 Magdalen street, Ellen Ross, aged 66 years, beloved wife of Jas. Black, soldier in service, G.T.R., native of Portfarrish, Scotland. 10

BROWN—At Shanty Bay, Co. Simcoe, Ont., in her 90th year, Marion Vassie, widow of the late John Brown, a native of Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland. 10

BUTT—On Sept. 7, 1895, at 97 University st., Toronto, aged 73 years and 6 months, Ephraim Butt, for twenty years a resident of Toronto. His end was peace. 10

CALLAGHAN—At Laconia, N.H., on the 12th instant, William Joseph, aged 23 years, eldest son of James Callaghan, of this city. 10

CARPENTER.—At Brownsburg, Que., on the 9th inst., Phoebe M. Gilbert, wife of Silas H. Carpenter, aged 35 years and 10 months. 10

DAVISON—At Pittsburg, Pa., Angus Davison, aged 56 years, third son of the late Captain Wm. Davison, of Quebec. 10

FREMONT—At Quebec, on Sept. 8, 1895, Cecile Fremont, widow of the late Charles James Fremont, aged 72 years and nine months. 10

GILLESPIE—At Peebles, Scotland, on Aug. 9, 1895, Allan Gillespie, aged 47 years, former millmaker, for 29 years a resident of Edinburgh; deeply regretted. 10

GRIFFITH.—At 64 Hanover street, on Thursday, Sept. 12, of disease of the heart, Melissa Jane, third daughter of the late Ewan Griffith, of Perth, Ont., aged 27 years and 3 months. 12

JARVIS—At her home, 'Briannia Cottage,' Brantford, Ont., on Wednesday, July 2, 1895, Susan Jarvis, widow of the late Dr. C. Jarvis, in the 67th year of her age. 18

LE SAUTER—At Lake Megantic, Quebec, Sept. 3, 1895, Annie Emily Anderson, beloved wife of Edward Le Sauter, and eldest and cherished daughter of William and Annie M. Anderson, aged 21 years, 3 months, 14 days. 7

Asleep in Jesus. 7

LEET—At Danville, Que., on Sept. 5, 1895, George W. Leet, aged 78 years. 11

MATHIE—Accidentally drowned, at Lac Longue, County Charlevoix, Que., Paul Henri Mathie, chemist, of Quebec, a native of Meslères, Doubs, France, aged 41 years. 7

McCULLOUGH.—At Huntingdon, Que., on Aug. 27, Harold, infant son of W. G. McCullough. 7

McKILLIP.—At Inverness, Que., on Sept. 5, 1895, John McKillop, aged 62 years, 3 months and 1 day. 10

MEIKLE.—At Morrisburg, on Saturday, Sept. 7, 1895, Donald Meikle, infant son of Emma and Geo. D. Meikle, aged eleven months and seventeen days. 10

MOHR.—At Amherst, Ont., on Sept. 6, 1895, Allan Stewart Mohr, beloved son of Mrs. E. Mohr, aged 23 years. 11

McDERMOTT.—At Quebec, on Sept. 7, 1895, Robert, son of Edward McDermott, aged 3 years. 11

O'NEILL.—At Little River, Quebec, on Sept. 8, 1895, Bridget Martin, widow of the late Thomas O'Neill. 11

ROSS.—At San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America, on Aug. 15, 1895, George Ross, in his 48th year, youngest son of Mrs. Alex. Ross, of Chateauguay Basin, P.Q. 11

SHERR.—At the Hotel Dieu Monastery, Quebec, on Sept. 7, 1895, Miss Nora Sherr, in religion Mother St. Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late James Sherr, in his lifetime wholesale provision merchant, of Quebec, aged 25 years. 11

SIMPSON.—On Sept. 1, 1895, at Alder Grove, B.C., after a short illness, Jonathan Simpson, second son of the late Robert Simpson, of Montreal. 6

SMITH.—On the 9th instant, at 33 Chomedey street, Jessie Anderson, aged 2 years and 10 months, daughter of William F. Smith. Funeral private. 11

SWAN.—At Toronto, on Sept. 6, 1895, Georgina Lucia, beloved wife of Fred. R. Swan, and only daughter of Wm. Murdoch, C.E., aged 27 years. 10

THOMSON.—At his late residence, Clifton Villa, Manchester, England, on May 6, 1895, the Rev. Alex. Thomson, D.D., Professor Owen's College, Manchester, dearly beloved grandfather of Elsie E. Pearson, of this city. (Letter announcing death only received Sept. 9, '95.) 10

VERGE.—On Sept. 2, 1895, at his summer residence, 'Villa Massaville,' St. Michel, County of Belchasse, Que., Charles Augustus Verge, Esq., M.D., Professor of Laval University, in his 57th year. 10

YOUNGSON.—On the 12th instant, at 63 Emily street, M. J. Scorgie, beloved wife of James Youngson, native of Aberdeen, Scotland. 11

IN MEMORIAM.

ROBERT SEATH, born Cupar, Fife, Scotland, Oct. 6, 1820, died in Montreal, Canada, Sept. 11, 1895. 'Forever with the Lord.' 11

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISTRESSING DISEASES OF THE SKIN
Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by

Cuticura
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier)

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. New, 251 St. John St., London, E.C.4. Foreign depot: J. C. Cox, 10, Rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

THE IMPROVED FAMILY KNITTER.
Will knit 15 pairs of socks a day. Will do all knitting required in a family, home, or factory yarn.

SIMPLEST KNITTER ON THE MARKET.
A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., Dundas, Ont.
Please mention this paper.

NO MONEY Required.
If you suffer from INDIGESTION Write for a FREE SAMPLE of K. D. C. and PILLS.

Bring PROMPT RELIEF AND POSITIVELY CURE INDIGESTION.
K.D.C. CO., LTD., New Glasgow, N.S., Canada, and 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

In Brief
Everything pertaining to Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, and the like—for comfort, for service, for looks—is here, as near to perfection as human skill can make it. We show for your seeing and selecting as nearly a perfect stock as was ever gathered under one roof, and what is more, pleasing the prices are as dependable as the merchandise.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON
The Carpet and Upholstery Warehouse, 137 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

PLAYS
Dialogues, Speeches, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. M. Thomson, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

McGill's Business College
Is the largest, best equipped, and most thorough Commercial College in Canada. Send for the Souvenir Prospectus, containing a description of the subjects taught, methods of instruction, and photographic views of the department in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught by