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ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	28,200
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MESSENGER	48,600
Total	153,854

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

LORD BEACONSFIELD ON CANADA.

Nearly all the chief landowners of the extreme western states of America have sold out and crossed over to Canada. It is impossible to estimate the importance of this fact in considering the relative prospects of the two countries. If it had only been one or two of these wealthy and shrewd proprietors it would have been a thing to tell about all the world over and quote to all intending emigrants. If it had been a majority of them it would have been a marvel worthy of a place in history. But nearly all of them have come; that is, we presume, every one who could realize enough out of his hopelessly barren farm in Dakota, to enable him to transplant himself to the smiling Saskatchewan wilderness, has already done so. Let not English farmers, whom the present hard times have forced to sell out at home, listen for a moment to the blandishments of American emigration agents, seeing that nothing but the necessity of a second and more grievous transplantation can possibly await them if they do. Although the information just given is new to us there can be no doubt about its correctness, for we have it on the best informed and the highest possible authority in the empire. Our own honest and simple-minded correspondent had been troubling his mind over what had appeared to him a migration in the opposite direction. People had actually been selling out in Manitoba and going to Dakota, and he took upon himself a special mission to Dakota to investigate this phenomenon. After careful examination he concluded that the reason was that equally good land could be got in Dakota on more liberal terms, and that this temptation must continue to exist until the available Dakota lands were taken up, which would be very soon; and he took occasion to criticize the new land policy of the Government, which, added to existing reserves of all sorts, had practically sequestered a large proportion of our land. He must have been wrong in this conjecture, however. The real reason evidently was that all the chief land-owners had left Dakota, and, by rushing into the Canadian valleys, had put Canadian lands beyond the reach of ordinary immigrants, who naturally filtered down, with "Russians" among them. We have ourselves always set a high value on our Canadian wild lands, and have fully believed in the superiority of our Western domain, as a whole, as compared with that of the United States, but this glorious news is beyond all our wildest dreams. It comes, as we have said, from the very highest and most responsible source, Lord Beaconsfield himself. And from the best informed source. Who could have better means of information than he who has taken secret council with Sir John Macdonald? Indeed, so thoroughly sympathetic are these two great men, that it may be questioned whether after some flow of soul has taken place between them, as has lately been the case at Hagen, it will be possible for either of them to think what the other does not know. Lord Beaconsfield has out-diffused Dufferin in the breadth and force and timeliness of his utterances respecting Canada, but seriously speaking we think he would have done us more good had he restricted himself to a more credible tale than that which we may hope is after all only maliciously reported of him by the American Associated Press. The Americans can always tell a bigger story than we can, and can make the most of our misstatements. The unexaggerated truth is sufficiently strong in our favor, and if His Lordship the Earl of Beaconsfield would tell the English farmers that the Canadian farmers, who are natural pioneers, are rushing Westward and leaving well-cleared but very improvable farms, which can be very cheaply bought, he would be doing us an inestimable service.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

Every fresh despatch only adds to the gloom of the situation in Afghanistan, and this in spite of the well known policy of the Government with regard to Asian affairs of concealing the worst. It is now believed, upon what grounds it is not known, that the only result of the last campaign was the setting of a trap into which the greatest, if not the only great English diplomatist, who could boast of any influence with the East Indian people, has fallen and perished. This is what it really means if Yakob Khan is guilty of complicity in the massacre of the British. Until the grounds upon which this belief in the Ameer's guilt are published, it would not be well to accept it as anything more than a possibility. The only fact as yet made known is that the Ameer has issued an order to his subordinates to cease communication with the British. This can hardly be looked upon as proof of any hostility on the part of the Ameer, as if he is in the power of the insurgents without hope of immediate assistance from the English, he would be compelled to issue orders dictated by those into whose hands he had fallen. The old cry that Russian agents have been successful in gaining influence throughout Afghanistan is likely enough, but it is not probable that the Ameer has been the channel of it. The people who remember the indignities consequent upon and the events following the last occupation of Kabul by the English, would be very easily stirred up to resent anything like such English influence which Sir Pierre Cavagnari was sent to exercise. The treatment experienced by his father at the hands of the Russians was not likely to reassure the Ameer as to the desirability of placing himself at their mercy rather than at that of those by whose action he had been raised to the throne. The strongest presumption in favor of the Ameer's complicity is the fact that the Government have not as yet openly discouraged the belief that they have thus been deceived in one whom they trusted, and whose fealty was necessary to the success of their policy. There may be many reasons that would occur to a statesman of Lord Beaconsfield's character for at all events not discouraging such an assumption, even though he had good reasons for regarding it as improbable. It is more probable that the Government over-estimated the influence of the ruler whom they established, and also the moral influence of English power. This was the case in the campaign of 1839, a campaign whose history with some changes in the nomenclature might be almost accepted as the story of the present one. That Yakob Khan, who has been subsidized and petted by the British, has willingly forfeited very tangible benefits for very uncertain ones is not nearly so probable as that the Ameer has little love or respect for a ruler who was virtually appointed by a hated power. However, his fealty would not alter the fact, which appears beyond dispute, that the whole Afghan nation has sprung to arms. The British force is small and scattered as well as far advanced, and a great deal of apprehension is felt. The length and gravity of the campaign will depend upon the result of the first struggles, and it is not at all unlikely that the strength of the Afghans will collapse very suddenly. But the trouble will then only begin. Another policy will have to be inaugurated, and one less hateful to the Afghans than the last, which yet would not be a virtual surrender by the English of their position, could not be contrived. It is not improbable that England will give up the plan of directing the foreign policy of the Ameer, and will declare the scientific boundary alone necessary to the safety of her East Indian dominions, and retire within the limits which she can defend.

When England picked a quarrel with the late Ameer of Afghanistan and invaded his dominions, Russia astutely declined to interfere, but said she would have something to say at the final adjustment of the question. This was the way in which England had just acted with regard to Russia's own campaign in Turkey, and nothing was more reasonable than that Russia should give England a similar opportunity of fighting herself tired, and then step in and claim her share—that is, if she was able. But the war was closed, the Treaty of Gendarmak was negotiated and signed, and still no word of interference from Russia, which seemed altogether too perplexed with internal trouble to entangle herself with England, and England quietly settled down to rule over the Afghan highlanders by means of an unprotected resident, who was sighted-handed not only to control the wild beasts of which he was the keeper, but to defy the Russians at the same time. It is not proved that the revolt which has already assumed the most alarming proportions was the work of Russian intrigue, but Russia's reputation and the circumstances of the case both point so strongly to that way that the world seems inclined to take this conclusion for granted. Whether or not Russia had to do with the murder of Sir Pierre Cavagnari and the general revolt of the Afghan nation, no one can doubt that the only limit to the use she will make of these untoward events will be that of her own power. She certainly fights at a great disadvantage at such a distance overland from her centre, but she has accomplished prodigies already in the way of over-running the plains of Asia. It is a kind of war that she understands. She had an army on the march when this revolt broke out, and she can always accomplish more by intrigue than by actual fighting. Her love of extended dominion is such a ruling instinct with her that it is hard to imagine her not summoning all her energy to take advantage of the present opportunity. Now that the Pacific Ocean is growing weak, and the warlike Czar is growing stronger, this is all the more likely. It seems, therefore, possible that the alternative to be presented to England will be war with Russia or the peaceful partition of Afghanistan between the two powers, Russia claiming Herat and all the best of the land, and England entrenching herself behind her scientific boundary. As such a division

would probably be reached at the conclusion of a war, there seems no reason why the two countries should fight over it. The result which seems most probable is that Asia, east of Persia, will be divided between Russia, China and England, England gaining nothing but a few defensive passes. The coming struggle with the Afghans themselves is now beyond the reach of diplomacy, and it bids fair to assume proportions more terrible, and to be fraught with more serious danger to our forces than that of last year.

MR. JOLY'S DECLARATION.

Mr. Joly has appealed to the people. His declaration at Granby will be joyfully heard by every man who loves to hear sound principles enunciated and upheld, by every man who believes in the evil of compromising with dishonor, by every elector who is interested in securing for this Province an honest and economical government free from the influence of railway rings, and pure of any element of that anti-constitutional clique that determined to take the country by the throat, and that by a new move has again inaugurated the old policy of brute force. Mr. Joly gave forth no uncertain sound. He announced and inaugurated an uncompromising struggle for the people, and with the people against the usurpation of the Council. He very distinctly declared the true issue of the present struggle to be "the question whether the people of the Province of Quebec would submit to be governed by an irresponsible body or would insist upon keeping the management of their own affairs in their own hands." Mr. Joly places the situation in its true right. The present struggle is between the people and the fifteen men composing a totally irresponsible, and, therefore, insanely reckless body, for the inestimable right of the people, who furnish the supplies, to say how and in what manner those supplies shall be used, and, above all, who shall apply them. The people, if they support Mr. Joly, will declare that the Constitution must and shall be preserved, that a Government for the people by the people and with the people shall not be strangled by fifteen well-to-do remunerated henchmen of a dictatorial junta, that while they furnish the supplies they are determined that they shall be administered by men over whom they and they alone have complete and sole control. Mr. Joly declared in the most unmistakable manner against any coalition and upon grounds which are unquestionable. "Coalition," he said, "was impossible, it would be cowardly to accept it for the sake of retaining power, and he would prefer defeat. No coalition could take place between the Liberal party and the men who had revealed that party for years; between an economical administration and those who maintained themselves in office by squandering the money of the public at the dictation of railway rings. No plainer words can be used to convey a very plain purpose. No statement could be more irrevocable. Mr. Joly recognizes the fact that nothing could lead honest-minded men to believe that anything but interested motives could lead to such a coalition. Mr. Joly has taken the course characteristic of him. There are not wanting signs to show that he has done this in the very teeth of some of his supporters. Honest and patriotic men will all the more rally round him in defence of their own rights and of one who has stepped out as a champion of those rights.

POLITICAL JOURNALISM.

The curious resorts to which the defenders of a desperate cause are reduced are sometimes ludicrous. The Witness has little to say on petty questions of administration, and generally avoids occupying its columns with scandals, unless they are of the kind where the accusation is proved beyond all gainsaying, and where the offence is rank and smells to Heaven. Of this order were the Pacific Scandal, the Taney Land Swap, the Canal Land Job, and the Beaufort Lunatic Farming Job—each of these scandals went beyond the range of discussion, and each of them compromised not small politicians, but political leaders whose reputation was necessarily that of their party. Two of those scandals compromised the Conservatives, and two of them the Liberals. We were equally unsparing in blame in every case. The Sherbrooke Gazette, which seems to be suffering from the extremely unpopular task of having to defend the most unconstitutional act that has been committed within the memory of living man, spends its columns in abusing those who have shown up the unconstitutionality of this act. The Witness, it says, professes to be religious—there seems to be some fun in this, it is said so often by those who have a quarrel with us. Are we to understand that the Sherbrooke Gazette and the Montreal Gazette and the high-class Canadian Spectator do not profess to be religious? Where is the point? The Witness is accused of persistently calling the Joly-Gowen scandal the Bickell Scandal. We called it the Bickell Bridge affair, as it is not fair to affix a stigma to any name in connection with unproved charges. The charges were certainly unproved while the committee sat and were unanimously declared to be disproved when it rose, yet there have not been wanting persons who, knowing as well as we Mr. Joly's chivalrous anxiety to avoid any thing small or compromising, and knowing the utterly contemptible and irresponsible character of the source from which the charges both came, did not hesitate pending the examination to assume the complicity of Mr. Joly, and now that his complicity in anything dishonorable is declared without dissent to be disproved still so, because we do not pin a slur on the back of the most honest politician Quebec has produced. We are accused of ignorance, but ignorance could be the only excuse for such a course as this. Here is another specimen of our ignorance. Mr. Chauveau was declared by us to have fallen out with the Joly Government because a railway ring, of which he was the advocate in the House and in the Government, did not get the control of the North Shore road, a fact which was matter of common report in Quebec. Our mentor shows his superior knowledge by declaring that Mr. Chauveau's

difference with the Government was of precisely the opposite sort. It was the Government that had determined to give the railway to a syndicate, and Mr. Chauveau who opposed this so determinedly as to force the Government to withdraw the measure. This is all true; the only thing that is left out of it is Mr. Chauveau's reason for opposing the syndicate in question. This is where the ignorance comes in. It may be ours, it may be his.

END OF THE ZULU WAR.

The Zulu war is now brought to a conclusion by the capture of King Cetewayo. After outlawing him and pursuing his track with all the unrelenting purpose of a bloodhound, we have at last captured him, together with some faithful followers who had lived in the days of that other noble savage, King Arthur, would now, instead of being butchered for trying to escape, have been glorified with Sir Belvidere as the latest and trust of our band of heroes. It is little wonder that like King Arthur, King Cetewayo should, after his last great and disastrous battle, have preferred death to falling into the hands of his enemies. Unlike King Arthur, however, that grace was denied him, and if we allow him any human characteristics, the world seem a rather dark one to him, and the dealings of Providence, or, we suppose as he would say, of fate, are very unjust. He was made war upon, as the Government whose servant brought about the war was forced to acknowledge, without cause, not to say good and sufficient cause. In the only dispute which arose he was clearly in the right, and he offered to punish those of his subjects who had committed a crime against the dignity of Natal, but nothing that he could do consistent with his independence was sufficient to appease those who were afraid of his power, and were, consequently, not to be satisfied with less than the humiliation of himself and the annihilation of his authority. The last was accomplished at Ulundi and the first is now recorded. What England will do with him, now they have him, is a question which it is to be hoped for her own credit has been already settled. If it has not, even those who were glad to hear of the success of our brave soldiers, will be first to suspect that the bloodhound pursuit was not meant to end as it has done in the capture of Cetewayo living. It is to be hoped that England will treat her living lion as his valor and ability deserve. Zululand has been already partitioned up into four chiefdoms, over which England has placed rulers, who refused through fear to rule until they were assured that Cetewayo was either dead or in a place from which they could be certain that he could not return to punish their treason as he deserved. He will therefore be exiled. It is to be hoped that his exile will be one honorable alike both to England and himself. We suppose that the course of dividing his kingdom is the only one that could, with safety, be adopted. If not occupied in quarrelling with one another, now that they have learned their own strength, a united Zulu people might take a terrible revenge for Ulundi.

SHALL WE STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION?

A friend says the Witness has for a day or two been no better than the Herald, filled with mere politics. Our friend does not seem to see any difference between party squabbles over nuts and loaves and crises when both parties show signs of recreancy to the very constitution under which we hold our liberties. When the organs of both parties were silent, watching, as the saying is, "which way the cat would jump," both speaking with some allowance of coalition and saying as little as possible to anger opponents with whom they might soon have to be friends, it was time for a journal that can say what it likes, and speaks not for party but for the people, to speak out and show if it were possible the seriousness of the interests which our politicians were dragging through the mire. When the Witness spoke for the people, and demanded a champion who would stand by them in the time of need Mr. Joly stepped forward and declared his purpose to stand firm in defence of the constitution, whoever might stand with him, and his many course was received with a cheer, and his party out of Parliament cleaved to him. True, he was deserted in Parliament by a man who had showed already what he was there for by the promotion of a railway ring, and who had become a "sore-head" because the running of the North Shore line had not been committed to the syndicate of which he was the advocate in the Legislature and in the Government. But such desertions as this are a source of strength—not of weakness. Mr. Chauveau in joining the railway politicians has, like Judas, "gone to his place." Mr. Joly has accepted the challenge made by us, and become the champion of the constitution, and we mean to stand by him while this crisis lasts, as long as he does so, and let all true Canadians do the same.

The savagery of our heathen Norse ancestors as they burned and pillaged and slaughtered along the Christian coasts is being repeated to-day by their Christian and civilized descendants against the savages of Africa. Lord Beaconsfield makes the honorable boast that England received this blessed Christianity on which she values herself, from his own people; pity that he should leave behind the record that she learned to renew her days of barbarism from a similar source. The honorable service assigned the British soldier of to-day is the harrying and burning of the kraals of the Zulus, because the Zulus will not desert and betray their hero and leader. Cetewayo is being punished for being a savage and having allowed his savage nature to be stirred beyond its customary prudence by wrongs from the whites, which if they were told from his point of view would appear much greater than any the whites can tell against him. What would England have to endure if she had to suffer in like measure for all her bullying, and that not towards people stronger than herself but infinitely weaker!

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT NEW SETTLEMENTS.

A farmer in the North of Ireland, who has relatives in Scotland also thinking of change, writes to a brother in this city for information with a view to their coming out to take up land in some of the new settlements he has read so much about. He says in his letter, "Your farmers in Canada are ruining us by selling your cattle so cheap compared with the prices we have been getting, and there appears to be no end to the supply. Seeing that you can also send us hay, potatoes, turnips, &c., we are making up our minds to leave here if you will give us sufficient encouragement." The brother, who is a mechanic in this city, came to this office in search of information and asked several questions about certain colonization schemes, which we could not answer satisfactorily. He says farmers in the old country imagine that when they come out here to take up land that has been "cleared," it will be all plain sailing. How can they imagine that cleared land means land entirely undrained, and closely covered with stumps, with which they will have to contend for from ten to fifteen years, and almost inaccessible, except in winter, for lack of roads. True, the new-comers can sow crops on a small scale between the stumps, but they cannot use an ox or a horse for ploughing purposes for years. He contends that this should be fully explained to parties who may be induced to pay sums of money for land in the expectation that they will receive it cleared and ready for crops. Emigrant agents and other interested parties are at times to blame for the misleading representations they have made to people in the old country about wild lands. There are plenty of improved farms which can be bought cheap, and old country farmers with sufficient means, and who understand their business, should leave pioneer work to those who understand it, and turn their own knowledge to account by becoming model farmers in settled neighborhoods. Canadians understand pioneer work much better than they do, but do not, as a rule, understand farming half as well.

ARE THE PEOPLE TO BE IGNORED?

One question has been entirely and irrevocably settled, and to the very manifest satisfaction of the people. No coalition is to be or can possibly be formed which will meet the approval, positive or negative, of Mr. Joly. He has declared, in words the import of which cannot possibly be mistaken, that it would involve the honor of himself and his party as well as the betrayal of the highest interests of the people. Yet there is a very manifest lack of unity still in the ranks of the party which Mr. Joly has led. Certain members have deserted him avowedly for the purpose of gaining local railway advantages, or in other words, have gone over to the "railway ring." The organs of the Opposition are still advocating a coalition government without an appeal to the people. What this means it will be well that the people should understand very clearly. It means that at the dictation of the Council the House of Assembly should demand the resignation of a government which they have within the past two months declared twenty-two times possesses their confidence. They did this and they were right in doing it, for it was no more than they promised their constituents to do, and assuredly no less was expected of them. If ever representatives were elected by the people for the clear purpose of supporting a particular policy inaugurated by a particular Ministry, certainly they were. That the people were steadfast in their opinion that that Government, and that Government alone, was deserving of their confidence, is shown by the fact that in every large election which has since occurred a straight Government supporter has been elected, and that, in some cases, in constituencies which were before represented by members of the Opposition. A distinct and sufficient majority was elected to support a government the very genius and spirit of which was Mr. Joly. Every appeal to the people since has proved that Mr. Joly has been steadily and rapidly growing in the estimation and favor of the people. There have not been since, nor are there now, any visible indications that there has been any change in the opinion of the people. As we have shown, and as we have again and again stated, the indications go to show that he has been gaining rapidly the good-will of those who formerly were opposed to him. Now, in view of all this we submit, and it is unquestionable, that if any Government be formed which can for the time secure the support of the majority of the present Parliament, that it will be in direct opposition to the will of the people. Such a radical change demands, and must secure, the consent of the people before it can be made, if the spirit of the Constitution is to be preserved. Such a change, if necessary, has been made necessary by the action of a nominative and therefore perfectly irresponsible body. That no surrender of the rights of the people would be involved in such a change, is a proposition that none but a hot-headed partisan would either make or believe. If the Council can order a change once in opposition to the will of the people and their representatives, why not again? If an appeal to the people is all that is necessary to bring the Council to its senses the present occasion is the most proper time for the appeal. That parliament at crises like the present does not always represent the people we in Quebec know well. The best of parties contain self-interested elements which may endanger its existence and the welfare of the country if they are not forced to face the people. The question is now as the people wish it to be, whether Mr. Joly and the constitution shall be overthrown by Mr. Chapleau and the Council in order to benefit corrupt railway rings. If Mr. Joly resigns without appealing to the people, it should be clearly understood whether it is he or the Lieutenant-Governor who is ignoring the will of the people. When the rights of the people are in danger it is no time to talk of expense. The people must and will be heard on this question. They demand that they be not ignored.

THE SHEEP AND GOATS.

The force of public opinion is very manifestly making itself felt on the question of coalition, and the leaders of the constitutional party feel it incumbent upon them to state just where they stand in regard to this question. The Hon. Mr. Joly was not slow in making known his opinion of such an expedient. Since his declaration he has been followed by the Hon. Messrs. Langelier, Marchand, Mercier and Ross, all of whom have announced their allegiance to their leaders, their principles and to the people. The Hon. Mr. Chauveau has renounced all and gone over to swell the ranks of the railway rings and of those who betrayed the people whom they represent by affirming their willingness to bow to the dictate of the councillors. Mr. Chauveau has at once revealed and removed the weak spot in the Cabinet, which will be all the stronger for his absence, not to speak of the strength gained by the entrance of one of less doubtful antecedents. The weakness of the reasons which he puts forward to excuse his action manifests to what a strait he had been brought in his anxiety to secure his own selfish interests. He was afraid to go, but he was more afraid to stay; he took the former course, and gave an excuse which only made the latter fact very manifest. When the principles which alone justified the existence of his party, and the Government of which he was an unworthy member, were threatened by those whose duty it was to support them, a more conscientious minister would have only given a more unwavering allegiance, if that were possible, to his leader. The different course pursued by Mr. Ross and his many declaration in support thereof, are very suggestive of the difference between the present position of the two men in the eyes of the public. They are both conscious of the view which the public will take of their different courses, and their words only reveal that that judgment is only in accordance with their own. Public opinion is making it clear that a line has been drawn, and that the sheep are to be found one side of it and the goats on the other. Mr. Joly noticed the line when he referred to the conduct of the minority of the Assembly in betraying the rights of the people by tacitly consenting to the dictate of the Council. Not one of their number manifested the least indignation at the invasion of their rights as the representatives of the people. Public opinion is asserting itself, and before the question is finally settled will pronounce the fate of the candidates according to the side which they choose or have already chosen.

HURRAH.

Read the following from the Gazette and be joyful:

In one of his spicy letters from London, Senator Fabre says:—"Every morning there are despatches from Quebec in all the great London Journals. It is to the Legislative Council that we owe this publicity. I am asked questions by every one as to the composition of that recalcitrant corporation. Of course, as a Senator, I am bound by my position not to diminish the splendor of bodies which owe their existence to the Crown." Mr. Fabre is delighted with the scenery, especially the groves, parks and woodlands of old England, but he is rather weary of the frequency of tea-parties, for which there appears to be a mania in the environs of the metropolis. He says that even the birds drink tea.

What do we not owe to the Council? Any little recent addition to our "publicity" we have been ascribing to Sir John Macdonald's successful effort to behold Mr. Letellier, his unsuccessful effort to obtain aid for the Pacific Railway, and the visits in that connection of our Ministers to England. But we have been wrong. The Council it is to which we owe so much. The great London journals have despatches from Quebec every morning, the last no doubt always astonishing the English more than all its predecessors, and our courtly Pepps is bombarded at every garden party with polite but galling questions as to how we came to have such a wonderful institution among us, and what sort of beings our little lords really are, until his tea grows bitter to him. Senator Fabre's tribulation is not ended yet unless he eschews kettle-drums altogether. The despatches to-day, for instance, will no doubt convey the news that the councillors have some good cards yet to play, and that as their organ here jubilantly remarks: "You may look out for developments" about the 10th of October. Councillor Lalrue says that "the situation may be altered" about that time. No doubt the English public will be delighted to learn that the fun is not half over yet, and that the councillors of Quebec like the clowns of Athens have the epilogue yet to present, but we would recommend them to prepare the ladies for the entrance of the lion. Senator Fabre has more sympathy with a "recalcitrant corporation" than his mere "position" might be supposed to endue him with; and yet he cannot keep back the sneer at that body, and this action, which is the spirit if not the substance of the paragraph above quoted.

No Oxa Kxw better than Lord Beaconsfield the importance of imagination as an instrument in governing a free people. No one has used that knowledge better—no perhaps one exception, and that can hardly be called an exception, as we refer to "his other self," Sir John Macdonald. Grip pictures Sir John and Lord Beaconsfield engaged at a friendly game of cards. They are trying to account for the remarkable absence of all the bowers, Lord Beaconsfield declaring that it is a mystery to him as he has only three in his boot, and Sir John, equally astonished, asserts that he has only one in his sleeve. The stakes for which Sir John played were the Imperial Colonization Railway, and his play was brilliant. Lord Beaconsfield seemed from his very appreciative speech at Aylesbury, to be completely taken in with the "wealthy wildernesses of the west." His Lordship acknowledges the corn of the prairies to no end, and willingly draws his longest bow on this tuneless string. But Sir John has not got the money.

The Hon. Mr. Joly and his colleagues held three meetings last week, their object being to test the popular feeling in some of the divisions for which were appointed the obtinate legislative councillors. In

Graby the action of the Council was vehemently denounced by the speakers, and was met with a response as earnest from the people, while in St. John's and St. Césaire the centres of the divisions supposed to be represented in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Messrs. Lavolette and Boucher de la Bruère, the people passed resolutions severely condemnatory of the Council's action, and calling upon Messrs. Lavolette and De la Bruère to resign forthwith or be regarded as ignoring entirely the principles and sentiments of the people of their divisions. As ten of the fifteen councillors who withhold the supplies from the Government were appointed for divisions which have now a liberal majority, should such resolutions as have already been passed be carried as enthusiastically in all of these divisions, it will be difficult to conceive of the Council holding out any longer.

NEWSPAPERS were, according to custom, in the corner stone of St. Stephen's last Thursday. What a pity the stone was laid a day too soon to receive the report of the meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank! A more lively and highly colored picture of the manners and customs of our time it would have been hard to find.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

(Special to the Witness.)

THE PROGRAMME for the next week, as far as known, is substantially as follows:—Monday, exhibition open; Tuesday, closed till 4 p.m. for judging purposes; 7 p.m. concert; Wednesday, 7 p.m. annual meeting of Fruit Growers and Mechanics Institute Association in City Hall; 8 p.m. in Senate Chamber the distribution of prizes won at the Dominion Rifle Match; illumination of the city; Wednesday, 10 a.m. official opening by the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise. Their Excellencies will afterwards be escorted through the grounds—school children to be present and sing a song of welcome; 2 p.m. bagpipe competition; 2 p.m. military band competition; 7 p.m. annual meeting of Agricultural and Art Association in City Hall; Thursday, unofficial visit to the Exhibition by four of the candidates for the chairmanship of the Dominion Exhibition; 10 a.m. military exhibition on Cartier Square; 2 p.m. exhibition of prize animals in ring; 7:30 p.m. procession of "Terribles" and trades representation, fireworks; Friday—11 a.m. steam fire engine competition; 2 p.m. agricultural exhibition of prize animals in ring; 8 p.m. presentation of medals in Senate by H.R.H. Princess Louise; Saturday—9 a.m. official closing and payment of prizes; 9 p.m. horse races at Mitchell Park; 10 p.m. 30 a.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. and Friday, display of water-works at the wheel-house, Wellington street.

THE EXHIBITORS.

Among the exhibitors in the main hall are the following:—Dominion of Canada, Pimabago Company, at whose disposal four of the candidates for the chairmanship of the Dominion Exhibition office cases have been placed; Newell, a specimen of turning; Sugden, Evans & Co., Montreal; Joseph James & Co., Montreal, galvanized iron work; R. Brown, R. Mills, and Wm. Somerville, Montreal, woodwork; J. E. McNeil, Montreal, furriers; J. D. Smith, Ottawa, do.; Rodgers, Ottawa, cuffs; C. S. Shaw & Co., Ottawa, crockery; Compton Corset Company, D. Ackroyd, Ottawa, corsets; Lewis & Blackford, Montreal, gloves; Washburn & Co., Hill, axes; Lyman, Montreal, chemicals; N. Marks, jeweller, Ottawa; Daniel Boyle, collection of minerals and fossils from Elora School Museum; Boyd & Caldwell, Lanark village, woolen goods; A. J. Macdonald, Ottawa, do.; J. C. Rogers, under-taker; Joseph Dunn, Cote St. Paul, nails; Morland, Watson & Co., Montreal, hardware; T. Parker, Ottawa, yarn and woolen goods; Delaney, Furriers, Montreal; J. E. McNeil, Montreal, furriers; J. D. Smith, Ottawa, do.; Rodgers, Ottawa, cuffs; C. S. Shaw & Co., Ottawa, crockery; Compton Corset Company, D. Ackroyd, Ottawa, corsets; Lewis & Blackford, Montreal, gloves; Washburn & Co., Hill, axes; Lyman, Montreal, chemicals; N. Marks, jeweller, Ottawa; Daniel Boyle, collection of minerals and fossils from Elora School Museum; Boyd & Caldwell, Lanark village, woolen goods; A. J. Macdonald, Ottawa, do.; J. C. Rogers, under-taker; Joseph Dunn, Cote St. Paul, nails; Morland, Watson & Co., Montreal, hardware; T. Parker, Ottawa, yarn and woolen goods; Delaney, Furriers, Montreal; J. E. McNeil, Montreal, furriers; J. D. Smith, Ottawa, do.; Rodgers, Ottawa, cuffs; C. S. Shaw & Co., Ottawa, crockery; Compton Corset Company, D. Ackroyd, Ottawa, corsets; Lewis & Blackford, Montreal, gloves; Washburn & Co., Hill, axes; Lyman, Montreal, chemicals; N. 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Family Reading.

ROSEBUD.

O little maid in your reebed-bower,
Dreaming of growing old,
Wishing youth always would linger, a flower
Never in haste to unfold;
Lift from the shadow your sunny head,
Growing old is nothing to dread.

O little maid in the rose-tree shade,
See how its dry boughs shatter;
The green leaves fall and the blossoms fade;
But youth is a living root.
There are always buds in the old tree's heart,
Ready at beckon of Spring to start.

O little maid, there is joy to seek—
Glory of earth and sky—
When the reebed-streak fades out of your
check,
And the dewy gleam from your eye;
Deeper and wider must life take root;
Redder and higher must glow its fruit.

O little maid, be never afraid,
That youth from your heart will go—
Reach forth unto heaven, through shadow and
shade!
We are always young, while we grow.
Breathe out in a blessing your happy breath!
For love keeps the spirit from age and death.
—St. Nicholas.

A QUIET HOUSE.

BY MARY ALICE DEVERE.

My house is quiet now, so still!
All day I hear the ticking clock,
The hours are numbered clear and shrill,
The birds sing in the garden,
The sunshine slopes upon the sill,
My house is quiet now, so still!

But silence breaks my heart! I wait,
And waiting yearn for call or knock,
To hear the creaking of the gate,
And footsteps coming soon or late
To greet me, sitting desolate.
The silence breaks my heart. I wait!

All through the lonely house I go,
From hall to hall, from room to room.
What should I seek to find or know?
The brooding shadows spread and grow,
The startled echoes mock me so,
As through the lonely house I go.

Ah! blessed Heaven, if I could hear
Sweet noises in the tranquil gloom,
Soft broken songs and laughter clear,
The joyous tumult, glad and near,
That vexed me many a happy year—
Ah! blessed Heaven, if I could hear!

Ah! blessed Heaven, if once, once more
My longing eyes might see the stair
Of little footprints on the floor,
And grouped like roses at the door
The sweet child-faces gone before,
Ah! blessed Heaven, but once, once more!

My house and home are very still!
I watch the sun, I watch the hill,
The winter days come white and chill,
And years go on. . . Perhaps Death will
Life's broken promises fulfill.
My house, my home, my heart are still!
—N. Y. Independent.

MY FRIEND'S HUSBAND.

BY FRISCELLA ALDEN.

The friend of whom I wish to speak, like
many another loving wife, palliates all
her husband's shortcomings with the oft-repeated
excuse, "O, it is just his way," an excuse
against which I wish vehemently to protest.
As if anyone had the right to make himself dis-
agreeable to all around him simply because he
was indulging in his own particular disagree-
ableness, and not another's.

But "his way" in this case meant nothing
unpleasant in manner. It was simply that
kind of selfishness which, through inability or
unwisdom, puts itself in the place of another.
The friend of whom I wish to speak, like
many another loving wife, palliates all
her husband's shortcomings with the oft-repeated
excuse, "O, it is just his way," an excuse
against which I wish vehemently to protest.
As if anyone had the right to make himself dis-
agreeable to all around him simply because he
was indulging in his own particular disagree-
ableness, and not another's.

It was the same with regard to money. If
it had happened to be perfectly convenient for
him, he would have been glad to supply her
with all she could spend. But he was what,
in common parlance, is called "land poor."
His large farm was far from bringing him a
large income; and, in the constant endeavor
to enrich the land, he found no time to culti-
vate the mind or soul, and neither time nor
money to give to those who were poorer than
himself. That his pigs should be the fattest
in the market, he would spend all that was
necessary; but to pay his wife's bills, or to
seem a burden too great to be borne. No
fruits were to be found upon his table, because
it "did not pay" to raise them, the health
and pleasure of wife and children had never
been considered a profitable investment.

His horses must have rest; but a holiday, or
any social recreation, for himself or his wife
was quite unnecessary.

But even these things were more excusable
than the neglect of the commonest comforts of
the household. For the first ten years of her
married life my friend managed to possess her
sunk in patience without a drain to her kitchen
sink. But she was built with fine cellar and
dishes, but every drop of water that came to
the house for the supply of a large family
had passed through the wash-tub and into the
sink, it must be poured beneath the kitchen
windows, there to give back its fragrance in
the heat of summer, and to form a mound of
ice in the cold of winter.

But when, at length, prosperity had so far
attended them as to warrant the building of
a fine new house, the days of such trials seemed
over to my friend. Imagine, then, her dismay
at finding the very same condition of things,
with a slight difference in two particulars:

relating to this very thing. But what can be
expected of a man who is too poor even to
subscribe for a weekly paper, while a daily
would be quite out of the question? As his
wife argues, he is too poor not to take one in
these days of great improvements.

I will say nothing of broken door-bells left
unhung for four years, or latches off for as
many more, for these are only among num-
bers minor matters which have brought to my
friend great inconvenience and weariness, but
under patience and sweetness. To me, her
husband seems unutterably selfish; to her, he
is simply of so different a nature that he does
not care for the comfort of his wife. It de-
pends upon such things. I cannot tell her
what I can say here—that he ought to realize
it that his love should teach him to consult
her pleasure if his intellect does not lay hold
of the reasons for her desires; that, though his
cares may imply love, they will not buy
shoes for the children, nor give them the bene-
fits of a private school; that, though the doctor
cannot take the place of love, a little would
sometimes be an acceptable proof of it.

For it is just here that the selfishness lies.
He will give her everything that she wishes,
if the desire happens also to be in the line of
his own perceptions, but that she should have
an individual want, passes his comprehension.
Satisfied with his society himself, he is not
the active life of the farm, he cannot under-
stand the need in her of any woman's society
beyond the kitchen maid's. Fortunately for
her, she has proved herself so valuable a friend
that people are not willing to give her up to
solitude.

I could more easily forgive this man if
he were of dull intellect and slow comprehen-
sion in other respects, but, in the contrary,
though lacking in culture, he is, in most mat-
ters, a man of quick perceptions, clear thought,
and sound judgment, and withal, of a sweet
disposition, if that can be called sweet which
is neither sour nor sharp. His children are
fond of him, and his wife loves him.

But, since he is so selfish, and since he is the
anxious, watchful and devoted husband and
father, for he seems to love tenderly that
which is a part of himself.

Yet, because wife and children are a part of
himself, they must think his thoughts and rest
satisfied with his decisions, though they be
individuality but his own. I do not wish to
speak without charity, but, since life is so
made up of these little things, I cannot help
wishing for her sake, that my friend's husband
would pay a little attention to that other class
of the same verse, "Love seetheth not her own."
Unfortunately, this man is not the only one of
his class, really thinking that he is doing "the
very best he can."—*Christian Union.*

EDUCATING THEIR BRIDES.

A lady missionary in Egypt writes to the
N. Y. Observer some interesting particulars
concerning the girl's boarding-school in Osmia.
It has now won its way to the confidence
of the very best class of Copts in the city. It
is also appreciated by intelligent Muslims,
but as yet only two have ventured to patronize
and those two only as day scholars.

Six or seven of the pupils of the boarding
school have married graduates of the Theological
Seminary here. These have proved them-
selves superior to the uneducated girls of the
same class society that not only educated
young men plainly express their intention to
get wives from among our pupils, but they
even bring their betrothed wives to the school,
stipulating that they shall remain so many
years with us, and themselves furnishing
frank clothing, even in one case where the
girl's father is quite wealthy.

It is not now, as it was some years ago,
that a young man is ashamed for his girl to
be seen, even by a woman, outside of her
father's house; but for a betrothed bride
to expose herself to the eyes of others, I sup-
pose no language could have expressed the
general abhorrence of such a thing. One of
the brides in our school is a tall, pretty girl,
who was betrothed to her husband before, and
after her prospective husband had died, she
remained and she had been some weeks in the
school, one of the teachers told me that nei-
ther of them had ever seen the other's face, and
that if he were allowed to come into the
school he would have no idea which girl be-
longed to him. He knows now, however, for
he got to know her, and every Sabbath he
looks in the church until he sees her, and
his resource. This girl is to remain two years
with us, and then there is to be a grand wed-
ding, and the two young people are then to go
to their own home. This will be as great an
innovation as the matter of the girl coming to
school—the "custom," from time immemorial,
has been to betroth a girl, and put his subjec-
tion to his mother, or, if she be dead, then to
the wife of his oldest brother.

Another of our best and brightest girls was
recently betrothed to the native teacher of
mathematics in the Training College. She has
been in the school three months already and is
to remain three more. She is a girl of fine
character, and is very intelligent, and is
pleased with it, though she is only a few
months more than twelve years old. Her affianced
does not go home in his vacations, though his
town is but twenty miles distant, merely to
avoid contention with his family. They insist
that he shall conform to "the custom," and
marry his cousin. It was the "duty" of
him, but, not wanting her, he ran off to Cairo,
and refused to come home until his father con-
sented that he might place himself in a wife. The
girl is now much too old for our Professor,
but still "custom" requires him to repair his
brother's fault. He has an independent posi-
tion here in the College, and will also have his
own.

The most influential girl in the school is the
daughter of the second wealthiest Copt in the
city. He is a self-made man, and Dr. Hogg
thinks is more like a Frank than any citizen of
Upper Egypt. He had for a long time no
son, and his daughter being a very bright
girl, he set about making her an ornament to
the school. She has been six years in the
school, and is a great favorite. She writes
nicely in English. Can answer your ques-
tions slowly, but understands almost all that
is said in English. It must be remembered,
however, that our girls spend half the day
in learning to sew and in housework. Bel-
sams has not, therefore, gone into the dis-
cussion of her education, but of her character.
I heard her the other day, and she was
telling the history of the Kings, from the time of
the Judges to the captivity, and name every one,
with the length of his reign—stating who
were contemporary in Israel and Judah, and if
one had married into the house of the other
with any other special incidents. She cuts
and sews as gracefully as a French girl, and
also those of her two sisters and her
cousins beautifully works in wool, &c. She
is sixteen annually, and it is mainly her exam-
ple which has made it possible for large girls to
come to school without reproach. Her father
has had many offers of marriage for her but
he has refused all, saying that when she is
seventeen she may choose for herself.

A House can neither be kicking up heels in
the pasture nor trotting along the road all the
time. God, too, requires us to put the body
to repose for one-third of the time in each
day. The body is a temple, and it is un-
der the law of God that it should be kept
neither in useful work or beautiful play. There
is a value in mere repose; and the American
people need to put a higher appreciation upon
it. The psalmist puts it as one of the charac-
teristics of the blessed man. He meditates on
the law of God day and night. He chews at times
the cud of reflection. He is not in a hurry to
work less. Midsummer, on the back, under
the hill-side, or by the brook, or on the ocean
surf—this is the time and these are the places
to meditate. He who keeps his mind always
stirred up and gives it no time to settle—
it is no wonder that he is not able to see the
deeper truths clearly.—*Christian Union.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

OUR GREAT HIGH PRIEST.

October 5.—HEBREWS 4: 14-16; 5: 1-6.

EXPLANATORY.

14. "Then," "Therefore," belonging to the
last clause, "let us hold fast," &c. The
whole contents of the section (ch. 1 & 2) form
the basis of the present exhortation.—*Delitzsch.*
"Seeing," "that we have." Here is the reason
given why we should hold fast our profession.
"A great high priest." Called "great" to designate
the high priest by way of eminence, who was the only
person who could enter the holy of holies, and make
atonement for sin. The apostle's day "high priest"
alone no longer designated merely one man, the
single head of the whole priesthood, but it was
applied to his deputy, to ex-high priests, and also to
the priests at the head of the 24 courses.—*Stuart.*
"Our profession," i.e., confession of our Christian faith.—*Alford.*
Having such an High Priest, able and willing
to sympathize with us, who has opened the way to
heaven, prepared for us, for heaven, is not a
great thing, making it important for us; so
wise, so strong, so good, so great, we should
hold fast our faith and love in him, for there
is none else to whom we can go for these things.

15. "For."—As furnishing a motive for
holding fast our profession. The effort is not
hopeless, notwithstanding the majesty of our
High Priest; for we are sympathized with and
helped by him.—*Alford.* He anticipates an
objection.—How shall this great High Priest
help me, who in proportion as he is greater
and more remote from us will probably be
insensible to our sufferings?—*Schlichting.* "Touched
with the feeling of our infirmities." Able to
sympathize with primarily our inner and in-
visible weaknesses, be they physical, and there-
fore leading to outward suffering, or spiritual
and moral, and therefore misery. Indeed, all human
infirmities are here included.—*Alford.* "Infirmities." These
forms of human weakness which make us
shrink from painful duties, or make it difficult
to persevere in well-doing. He can have com-
passion on the weakness that leads to sin, as it
is not said that he sympathizes with sin.—*R. W. Dale.*
There is a connection between what Jesus was,
and what he is. He can be touched now, because
he was tempted then. It is fancied that once for a
limited time, and for definite purposes, Jesus took
part in frail humanity; then the man forever perished,
and the spirit ascended to heaven, and the spirit
unmired. But Scripture has taken peculiar pains
to give assurance of the continuance of his
humanity. And this typifies to us a very grand
and important truth, the truth of the Human
Heart of God. . . . Till we have reflected on
this, we are scarcely aware how much the sense of
human happiness is indebted to this feeling.—*Stuart.*
The sympathy and vigor from mere association with
our fellow-men. The family circle (and the Church)
has a strength and life peculiarly its own. There
is a strange power even in the mere presence
of a common crowd. Hence sacred stress is laid
on the injunction of united prayer. See Illustrative,
1. Observe how he is touched by our infirmities, and
sympathizes with us, and is a special, discriminating
love. There is not a single throb, in a single human
bosom, that does not thrill at once with more than
electric speed to the mighty heart of God.—*Robertson.*
"Yet without sin." There are two who are
unfit for showing mercy; he who has never been
tried, and he who, having been tempted, has
fallen into temptation. The young un-
tempted and upright, are often severe in judgment.
They are for sanguinary punishment, "expelling
the offenders." The old, on the contrary, who
have fallen much, are lenient; but it is a leniency
which often talks thus: "Men must be men: a
young man must sow his wild oats, and reform."
None of these are qualified for mercy. Now, this
qualification, "without sin," is very remarkable for
the one we often least should think of. Un-
thinkingly we should say that to have erred
would make a man lenient. It is not so. Sinners
are not fit to judge sin; their justice is
revenge; their mercy is feebleness. He alone
can judge sin, he alone is fit for showing
mercy.—*Robertson.* "Let us hold fast," and
come to the power of temptation, and come
scatheless through the trial.—*Robertson.*

16. "Let us therefore." An exhortation to
confidence, even in our guilt and need, grounded
on the sympathy of our great High Priest.—*Alford.*
"Come." We must approach God. All holiness
is a drawing near to God in feeling and life,
and we must in our prayers and desires come
to God.—They miss the idea of a drawing near, and
assume that it merely contains an exhortation to
God. Its prime thought is that we should
constantly associate ourselves with Jesus at
the throne of grace.—*William Lincoln.*

Ch. 5: 1. "For." From the nature of the
high priesthood of Jesus, resembling as it does
on the one hand the priesthood of Aaron, and
on the other that of Melchizedek, the author
demonstrates (5: 1-10) that we shall not ask in
vain for manifestations of the goodness and
grace of God.—*Robertson.* Every high priest
must be able to sympathize with the people
among men. He has in view the spiritual
high priest. All of these, the human priests,
"is ordained." Appointed. "For men." In
behalf of, for the benefit of. Being taken from
men, he is appointed for men.—*Alford.* "In things
pertaining to God." In relation to his concerns
with God.—*Stuart.* "Let us have mercy." His
office is not to teach, but to offer sacrifice for
sin.—*R. W. Dale.* So Christ came first to
offer sacrifice for sin, then to teach and help.
"Gift and sacrifices." Both are to be taken
for "for sin."—*Alford.* Gifts are the various
kinds of thank-offerings. Sacrifices, the various
sin and trespass offerings, that were made with
blood. The offerings are divided into two classes.
The sweet-scented offerings are one class. The
burnt-offering, the meat-offering, and the peace-
offering belong to the sweet-scented class. (2) The
sin-offering and trespass-offering are not sweet-
scented offerings. After a sin-offering had been
presented, and the offerer's sin put away, he
brought a trespass-offering, and presented it to
God. This was a sweet-scented offering, and it
was something very pleasant to God. In these
different sacrifices we get so many different
aspects of Christ's one sacrifice.—*Rev. George Rogers.*

2. "Compassion on the ignorant." Those
sins which were committed without the pur-
pose to do evil, or where he had been hurried
into evil by nature. It is well known that
by no means all transgressions are voluntary,
under the old covenant, atoned for by sacri-
fice. Wilfully wicked transgressions were re-
quired to be punished.—*Alford.* "Out of the way."
Erring, deluded. Such sins are not meant
as proceeding from habitual errors, but such
as at the moment of their being committed
were not accompanied by a clear consciousness
of their culpability.—*Alford.* The sympathy of
Christ extends to the frailties of human nature,
not to his hardened guilt.—*Robertson.* "He
himself, compassed with infirmities." Being
surrounded by the same infirmities, he is better
qualified to understand and sympathize with
others. So the teacher and preacher.

3. "That said." Is Ps. 2: 7. "Thou art
my Son." This is not a direct proof of Christ's
divine appointment to the high priesthood.—*Alford.*
He intends only to show that it was God the
Father from whom he had received all his medi-
catory power as king, priest, and prophet to the
church. For this solemn declaration doth prove that
he is divine, nothing, performed nothing, but
what he had appointed to him, and he was
himself who; that he had so authorized him
unto this office more particularly declared in
the ensuing testimony.—*John Owen, D.D.*

6. "In another place." Ps. 110: 4. "Thou
art a priest forever." Hence all that the Lord
is to us, and all that he secures for us, is ours
eternally. As nothing changes God's affec-
tion, so nothing can change our blessing. What
a precious Saviour! Not the least is
lost in the unchanging eternal char-
acter of his love. Therefore, eternal for us.
"Wherefore he is able to save them to the ut-
termost (years) and extreme of heaven, even to
the very throne of God."—*William Lincoln.*
—Condensed from *Pilgrim's Select Notes.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HELEN'S ARCHPIEST.

BY BESSIE BARTON.

"Aunt Bessie, will you take care of this for
me? You can kill it better than I can."
Helen's gentle voice attracted my busy feet,
and I stooped to see what it might be that I
was taking care of after her and kill.
She placed in my hand a broad green leaf
of our common milkweed, and pointed with
pride to a tiny pearl attached to the under side
of it. Delicately ribbed and pointed was this
dainty pearl, and well my little niece knew
the Archpriest butterfly which placed it there.
It was the first one the children had found
just as Helen said, and we admired it very
much, especially grandpa, who is spending a
few weeks with us, for he never saw a butter-
fly egg before in all the seventy-seven years
of his life.

"How long before that will hatch?" he
asked.
"I cannot tell," said mamma, "how soon
this will hatch, because I do not know how
long it has been here. A few years ago I saw
an Archpriest placing an egg upon a leaf and
that hatched in three days."

I placed the stem of Helen's leaf in water
and waited. The second day the little pearl
grew darker, and I happened to be passing
just as the little creature was leaving the
shell. I took it to grandpa, and it grew it
until it ate up the shell it had just left. Does
anybody suppose that we were watching a wee
bit of a butterfly take its first meal? Then
somebody is mistaken, for it was just a very
small caterpillar that crawled out of that but-
terfly's egg.

Grandpa had finished eating the shell it
came from on the leaf which the water had
kept quite fresh. Was not Mrs. Archpriest
very wise to place her egg upon the very kind
of leaf that the young caterpillar would like
for food? It hatched on the 13th of June. I
noticed, the 18th, that it had stopped eating
and seemed to be resting, but it was waiting
for a new suit of clothes, and I had it. Its
skin became too tight, and now, after waiting
a few hours, the old skin split at the head,
and the caterpillar walked out clad in a new
suit of brighter colors. Now we noticed the
rings of black, yellow, and white encircling
the body. It ate first the old skin and then
the milkweed again. It changed its skin
and moulted twice more, the 21st and 24th.
The last time it crawled upon the window-
pane, and everywhere it went it left a delicate
tracery of web, which it made by moving its
head from side to side as it crawled. It was
upon the glass when we went to bed and still
in the same place in the morning, looking so
round and contented. About ten o'clock, how-
ever, it came out all right with broader stripes
and gay colors than ever. It had a pair of
black antennae or "horns," as the children
call them, near the head and another smaller
shorter pair near the tail.

"Oh, has he got his new skin, and is that
all the story he had on him?" asked our four-
year-old Dennis, as he looked at the wrinkled
cast-off garment.
While our caterpillar lunched upon the
"stuff" Emma and Helen brought a fresh
stalk of milkweed and put it in a bottle of
water. When it had chosen the leaf it wished
to eat first it commenced at the stem and ate
it almost off; then it went to the point of the
leaf and ate it off, and so on until it was all
gone. In some of the larger leaves it cut the
large vein two or three inches from the end
and then ate from the point to the mark before
choosing another leaf. While we were eating
breakfast the morning of the 27th it left the
plant and crawled up the window-casing. It
was now more than two inches long and as
large round as a finger.

Mamma said that it was eating now
and was looking for a place to prepare for a
great change. Wishing to watch it, I put it
in a glass case and a stalk of the milkweed
with it. After searching about for some time,
he fixed upon the under side of one of the
leaves. It moved its head an inch or two in
every direction, spinning a very fine web upon
the leaf. Sometimes he gathered some of the
leaves to be gathering some of the web to-
gether with his first pair of feet.

There was a white knob or knob as large as
a pin-head in the centre of the web when it
was finished. It clasped this knob with its
last pair of feet, and after resting an hour or
two, it let go of the knob, and the web came
down. It was now a small, round, white knob
(the size of a pin-head) and as long as the
last pair of feet. It was now a small, round,
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