MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1890.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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SUMMARY,

NINE THOUSAND MINERS are on strike in the St. Etienne district in France.

AT A MEETING of Royalists at Richmond recently the Count of Paris denied the rumor of the secession of the Duke of Orleans.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS by a vote of 119 to 45 has rejected the Earl of Meath's bill to qualify women for county councillors.

A DESPATCH says: Advices from Crete say that a number of Turks recently killed three Christian residents of the islands—a man, a woman, and a child.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY presented to the City of Edinburgh by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, Pa., was opened last week. Lord Rosebery presided at the ceremonies.

ANOTHER "JOGGINS" RAFT is to be towed to New York, and the two largest tugs on the Atlantic coast have been despatched from that city to bring it down from the Bay of Fundy.

A DESPATCH from the East Indies says the Dutch have captured the Acheen positions on the Edi river. Eighty Acheenese troops were killed. The Dutch had twenty-four wounded.

THE ROMAN AUTHORITIES have seized some contraband goods and a quantity of valuable objects of art in the form of religious paraphernalia in course of transit to Archbishop Walsh at Dublin.

IT IS STATED that the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company has notified all its employees that it will not, under any circumstances, employ men who are in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

MRS. SUSAN NEY, a Boston woman, aged 45, recently by mistake drank a glass of lemonade in which she had put strychnine with the intention of giving it to her husband. She died in a few hours.

THE VALEDICTORY at the commencement ceremonies of the Union College of Law, Chicago, was won this year by Franklin A. Dennison, a negro of Texas. He has won the highest scholarship of the year.

IT IS REPORTED that the Egyptian Government has paid to Capt. Casati, in behalf of Emin Pasha, more than £5,000 as Emin's salary for seven years' services as Governor of the Equatorial Province in Africa.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Tully, editor of the Roscommon *Herald*, has been convicted under the Crimes Act of publishing an article denouncing land grabbers and has been sentenced to three months imprisonment.

THE REV. DR. PIRRITTE has been elected President of the Toronto Methodist Conference. The College federationists claim to be strong enough to be able to elect a solid federation delegation to the Conference.

IT IS REPORTED that the Legislative Assembly of Victoria has unanimously approved the scheme for the federation of the Australian colonies and has appointed delegates to the convention to consider the subject.

MAJOR WISSMANN, Imperial German Commissioner to East Africa, has arrived at Suez from Africa, on his way to Berlin. He reports that Emin Pasha, when he started for the interior of Africa, was enjoying prime health.

IT IS STATED that the British gunboat "Foxhound" is stranded in Menai Straits, Wales. The "Foxhound" is a composite vessel of 455 tons and 470-horse power, and carries four guns. She is tender to the turret-ship "Neptune."

MR. EDWARD LOWE has been elected High Chief Ranger of the Canadian Foresters at the eleventh annual meeting of the order which took place in Kingston on the 11th inst. The order has now a membership of 10,282 and a balance on hand of $108,014.

ADVICES just received from Africa state that Silva Porto, Captain Major of Bihé, killed himself by blowing up his residence with gunpowder after the Portuguese defeat at Bihé. His body was found wrapped in a Portuguese flag in the ruins of the building.

THE STAGE running between Laredo and Guerredo, Mex., which left Laredo, Texas, last Wednesday with the Mexican mail and two passengers, was held up by Mexican bandits twenty miles down the Rio Grande. One passenger was robbed of $700.

IT IS REPORTED in Berlin that the announcements of Gen. Du Vernois, Minister of War, relative to further military requirements, were made without the consent of Chancellor Von Caprivi, and that, in consequence, the resignation of the War Minister may be expected.

THE LONDON *Standard* newspaper protests strongly against Mr. Blaine's sending cruisers to Behring Sea. It says:—If he attempts to employ force wrongfully against British subjects or property force will be employed on our side also. The gravest condition of affairs may arise from his heedless and intemperate action.

THE BERLIN paper, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* justifies the action of Prince Bismarck in giving his views through the medium of foreign journals. There surely was no harm, it says, in explaining a policy which the Government approved of three months ago, and which the Emperor professed he would continue.

IT IS REPORTED from London that Colonel James Monroe, chief of the Metropolitan Police, has resigned in consequence of the quarrel between himself and the Government regarding the regulations adopted by the police on the occasion of the demonstration against the license bill in Hyde Park on Saturday last.

THE TORONTO ANGLICAN SYNOD did not treat a request on the part of the Dominion Prohibition Alliance, that it send delegates to the great Prohibition Convention to be held in Montreal shortly, with much deference. It acknowledged the receipt of the invitation, and sent to the Alliance a copy of the constitution of the Church of England Temperance Society.

A VERY HEAVY THUNDERSTORM, which in some places was almost a cyclone, swept over wide sections of Ontario, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Illinois on the 11th inst. A tent holding two thousand people was blown down in Jacksonville, Illinois, and a schoolhouse and other buildings were destroyed at Bloomington in that state. At Milton, Ontario, the storm took the form of a tornado, the path of which was fifty yards wide and about two miles long, and everything was swept from this area, houses, barns, fences and trees all going down.

SAVED BY SEAWEED.

CURIOUS MANNER IN WHICH A $1,000,000 CARGO WAS KEPT AFLOAT.

The East India clipper ship "Anahuac" was saved from foundering on a recent voyage in a most curious manner, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Record*. On the ship's second day out from Ceylon it was noticed that the vessel was leaking. The leak gradually increased off the Cape of Good Hope after a westerly gale with a mountainous sea. The water gained rapidly, and the course of the vessel was turned toward St. Helena. But still the leak increased to twenty inches per hour, and Capt. Weldon seriously contemplated abandoning the vessel, and he would probably have done so had not the vessel reached the Gulf stream current, where the drift seaweed worked itself into the crevices of the ship's bottom, stopping the leak and giving all hands an opportunity to rest. As long as possible the vessel was kept in this great current of water, and then her course was shaped toward the capes. On arriving off the coast the leak again increased and when found by the tug "Hercules" off the capes of Delaware, the ship was leaking at the rate of 24 inches per hour. To the drift seaweed alone do the owners owe the salvation of one of the finest vessels in the world's merchant marine and one of the most valuable cargoes a sailing vessel has ever brought to America. She had on board over 4,000 tons of Ceylon spices, valued at $1,000,000.

FAST TRIP ROUND THE WORLD.

LONDON, June 13.—The White Star steamer "Doric," trading between London and New Zealand, claims it has made the fastest voyage around the world. The total time she steamed was 77 days, 6 hours and 50 minutes. The distance was 28,000 miles. The engines worked continuously.

A DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

DRUNKEN GERMAN STUDENTS MAY CAUSE INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A Berlin despatch to the *World* says:—A tremendous sensation has been caused here this week by the arrest of Joseph Jonasson of the firm of Meyer, Jonasson & Co., of 338 Broadway, New York, on the charge of libelling the Emperor William. Jonasson met a couple of students one evening whom he had seen before, and went with them to several places, when suddenly both of them turned upon him and accused him of making objectionable observations about the Emperor, although, as a matter of fact, the latter's name had never been mentioned. Jonasson then noticed that both the students were drunk. He tried to smooth the matter over as a joke, but they refused to listen to him and called for the police, who took Jonasson to a dirty little station house where he was rudely searched and all his valuables, papers, etc., taken. Jonasson protested and called the officer's attention to the drunken condition of both students and demanded to be released. His protests were in vain. He was shoved into the Black Maria and driven to police headquarters. The officers at this station likewise declined to entertain Jonasson's protests and ordered his instant removal to gaol. He was then taken to a dirty cell, compelled to give up his clothes and wear prison garb. For three days and nights he was kept in solitary close confinement and given food in a filthy condition. Friends then secured his release on bail. His accusers now say they made the charge while drunk and remember nothing about the affair. The case is still before the court. There is no doubt as to Jonasson's ultimate acquittal. When he is free he will probably move an inquiry into the conduct of the police officials who refused all assistance to him.

TWO DARK CLOUDS BURST,

CAUSING A SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—At Bull creek, six miles above Maysville, last night two dark clouds met and burst. The creek jumped over its banks and swept away some dwellings and their frightened occupants. The stone culvert on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway over Bull creek was washed into the river, and about midnight, when the storm was at its height, the west bound freight train ran into the washout, causing a fearful wreck. The engine and cars were piled one on top of another almost out of sight in the creek. Engineer C. C. Roodcap, fireman Honaker, and brakeman Eaton were buried beneath the wreck, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Conductor Watts and brakeman Love jumped from the last car and escaped. The train was made up of 32 cars. A fast wrecking train on the way to the scene this morning ran over Frank Scott, a colored employee, and killed him. About a dozen persons living on the bank of Bull creek are reported drowned. The following bodies have been recovered:—John Ruggles, a well-known fisherman; Lucy P. Esteler, a widow, and her two daughters, Betty and Julia, and her two sons. Several hundred people from Maysville have gone to the scene.

NEW YORK STATE SUFFERS SEVERELY.

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., June 13.—A severe thunder storm and cloudburst deluged the villages of Lisle and Whitney's Point and the neighboring country Thursday night. At 5 p.m. the country was veiled in impenetrable darkness and the rain descended in terrifying torrents. The creeks and rivers became raging torrents soon after the cloud burst, and the lowlands were submerged. Considerable live stock perished, and many small bridges were swept away. The damage in the town of Triangle is $150,000. The damage due to the storm in Cumberland county is estimated at $40,000.

SCOUNDRELS CAUGHT.

HOW COUNTERFEIT MONEY IS PUT INTO CIRCULATION.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., June 10.—For some time past letters have been received in this town and vicinity offering counterfeit money for sale. Two letters were taken from the post office here and addressed to D. Draper, who at once returned them to the postmaster. They were forwarded to the proper authorities, who communicated with the Attorney-General's department. The matter was placed in the hands of Government Detective Rogers for investigation. Rogers came to town some two weeks ago and succeeded in locating the party engaged in the business. On Wednesday last Rogers and Detective Greer came to town and had warrants issued for Alexander Cline and one Jacob Hough. When the officers went to get their men they found they had left town. The officers went to Barrie, and on Friday evening Greer returned by a late train and arrested Cline. Hough escaped but his arrest will be made in a day or two. Cline was taken before Police Magistrate Frame, to-day, when evidence was adduced showing that Cline had offered to sell $1,000 counterfeit notes on the banks of Toronto and Commerce for $200. Cline received the $200 from one Thomas Roper. Cline would not deliver the money, but promised to send it to Roper by express to Thornbury. On Roper's going to the express office at Thornbury he got a box, and on opening the box found it was empty. Cline was committed for trial for giving information where counterfeit money could be had. Cline was also committed for trial for sending letters to Robert Horton and Alfred Burton offering counterfeit money for sale, bail being refused in each case. It is stated a number of persons have been duped by the swindling scheme. Cline was taken to Barrie for trial.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

WHAT THE RETURNS FOR JUNE SHOW.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The statistical returns for June to the Department of Agriculture show an increase in acreage in cotton in nearly every State. The average area as compared with the acreage of 1889 is reported to be 1.02. Average condition, .88. The fair price prevailing with low prices for other products stimulates the extension of planting.

The statistical returns of June to the Department of Agriculture include preliminary estimates of the area of wheat, spring and winter, and its condition. While several states increased the area of winter wheat last autumn, a heavy reduction by ploughing and planting in other crops to replace the winter-killed wheat in Illinois and Indiana and other states has reduced the acreage in every wheat growing state of any prominence except Kansas and Oregon. The percentages represent actual area now growing, in comparison with acreage harvested last year, and include all that was seeded last fall except what has been replaced by other crops. The general average is 92.2, a reduction of 8.8 per cent of last year's winter wheat area. An increase of spring wheat is reported except in Wisconsin and Dakotah. The general percentage is 103 8. Taking winter and spring wheat together the percentage of last year is 95.4, showing a net loss of nearly 1½ million acres. The estimated area of 1889 was 38,123,859 acres. The condition of growing winter wheat has declined from 80 to 78 since the first of May.

The reported area of oats is 98.7; condition, 89.8; area of barley, 98.1; condition, 86.4; area of rye, 98.5; condition, 92.3; area of clover, 100.7; condition, 95.1.

BURIED ALIVE.

A HORRIBLE STORY FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 10.—An afternoon paper prints the following story and gives a three column account with details that seem to affirm the truth: Last Saturday the funeral of John Burke, who died suddenly, was held at his residence, and after the services the body was carried to the cemetery. While the body was lying in the casket friends remarked the life-like appearance of the face, but the doctor had pronounced the man dead, and the relatives did not feel like going contrary to the doctor's opinions. When the cortège reached the cemetery someone suggested that the coffin be opened, but this was not heeded, notwithstanding that tapping from inside the coffin indicated that there was life. As the body was being lowered into the grave the tapping became more pronounced, but the people had assembled for a funeral and it had to take place. The coffin was dropped into the grave, the earth fell on the casket and in a short time a little mound covered the secret. Covered it for a time merely, for yesterday the grave was opened, the coffin removed and an examination of the body showed that the victim had been murdered through the carelessness of the attendants. Burke's body was twisted, his features distorted, his tongue bitten nearly in two and his finger nails embedded in his flesh. There was every indication that a horrible struggle had taken place.

CHICAGO'S WORLD FAIR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—Governor Fifer to-day issued a call for a special meeting of the Legislature, to be convened on July 23rd in order to submit to the electors of the State a proposition to so amend the State constitution as to permit Chicago to issue $5,000,000 in bonds in aid of the world's fair, to pass necessary legislation to permit the use of public grounds as a location for the exposition, and to vest the power of eminent domain in the city during the pendency of the fair.

PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

TORONTO, June 11.—The Rev. Dr. Langtry at the Anglican Synod this morning gave notice of the Synod's petition to the Ontario Government for legislation which will give Protestant denominations the right to establish denominational separate schools, which Dr. Langtry says they have not at present, in spite of the assertions to the contrary of Mr. Mowat and Mr. Fraser.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FOR THE COUNTRY'S LAW MAKERS.

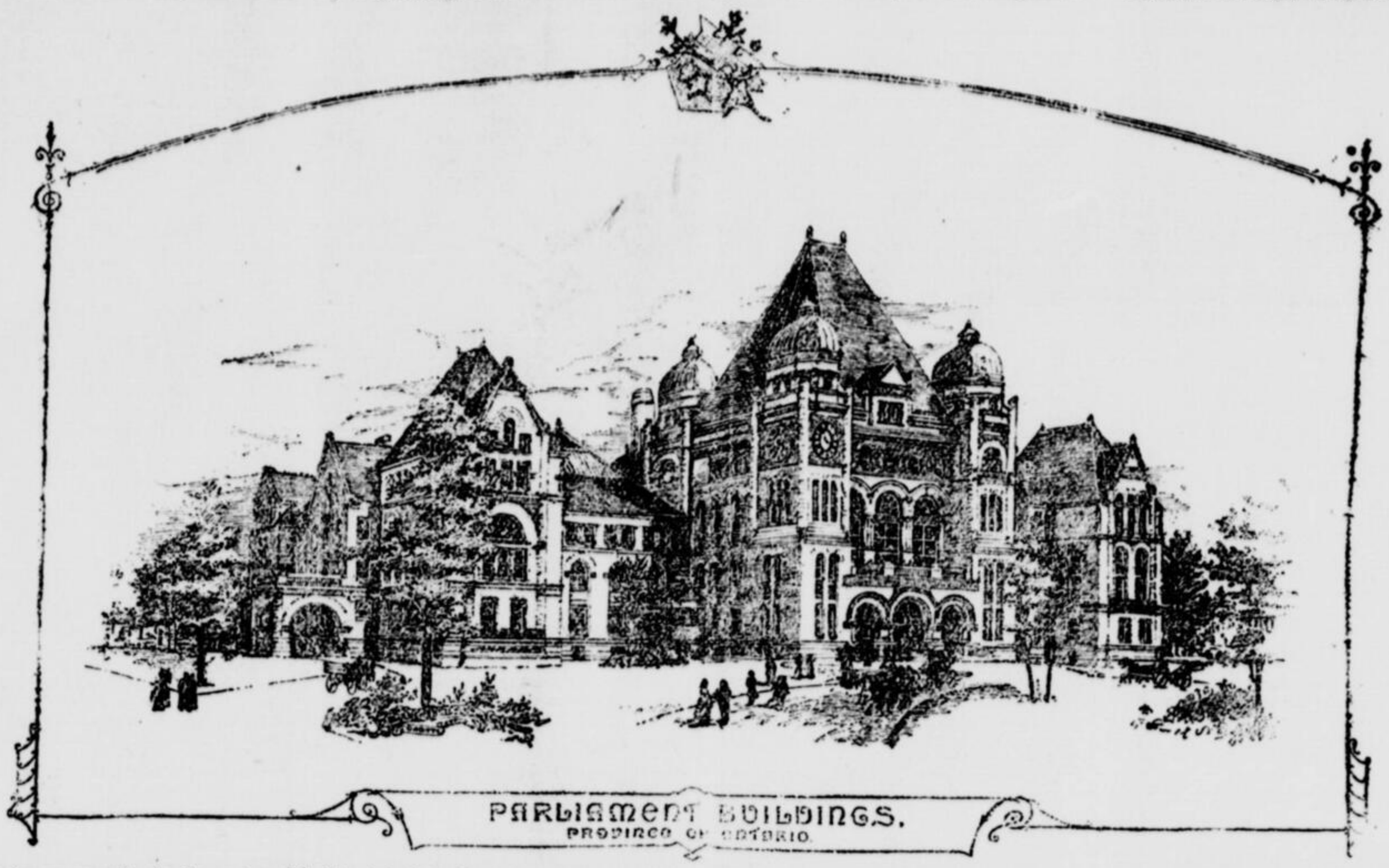
A good deal has been said during the past four years about the new buildings in process of erection for the accommodation of the Legislature and the public departments of the Province of Ontario. The contract for these buildings—or rather for this building, for it is all in one edifice—was let in October, 1886, but so immense is the structure and so prolonged has been the interruptions that the first story is hardly more than completed.

Some idea of the size of the building may be obtained from the fact that a rectangle, drawn large enough to enclose all parts of it, would have an area of six acres. To carry on operations over so great an extent takes time, and, unfortunately, some of what has elapsed since the contract was let, has been lost; first by the death of the original contractor, Mr. Lionel Yorke, and more recently, by the prolonged labor strike of the present season. Under the most favorable circumstances the recently elected Legislature will not be permitted to hold more than one of its four sessions in its new quarters.

The site of the new building is the southern portion of the Queen's Park, directly facing Queen street avenue, and no finer sight can anywhere be found. It is a perfect contrast to such sites as those occupied by the New York State buildings at Albany, and by the great city building in the heart of Philadelphia. It is in some respects superior even to the site of the Dominion Parliament buildings at Ottawa, suitable as that is for the purpose. At no great distance from the new Provincial buildings stands the Provincial University, now to a large extent a blackened pile of ruins, but soon to be restored to more than its original extent if not more than its original beauty. It would have been a great mistake for a wealthy Province like Ontario to have had completed about the same time two great edifices either of which would be unworthy of the other.

The new Provincial building will be Neo-Greek in its style of architecture, adapted with the well-known skill of the architect, Mr. Waite, to the purposes for which it is designed. The accompanying engraving gives a good idea of its external appearance. The main façade runs almost due east and west for a distance of 406 feet, and in the centre of it there is a projection 65 feet in width, in the middle of which is the main entrance, and above it the legislative chamber which runs 85 feet from front to rear. In the western or left hand portion of the main façade is situated the Legislative library, on the same floor with the Assembly Chamber, and between and around them are grouped the committee rooms and other annexes necessary for the work of legislation. The whole of the eastern part of the building will be devoted to departmental offices. The eastern façade looks toward Yonge street and can be seen from that great thoroughfare along Grosvenor street. The western façade overlooks the beautifully wooded ravine which separates the new building from the University. The length of these two façades from south to north is 244 feet. The least imposing aspect of the structure is the northern side, which overlooks the principal part of the park, but this defect was inevitable as the least of several evils from a picturesque point of view.

The main entrance to the building will leave nothing to be desired in the way of beauty and grandeur. The grand staircase inside of it is of stone, and the hall from which it ascends is fifty feet wide by sixty-two feet deep. The main stairway is twenty-two feet wide, and will lead by side flights on either hand to the Legislative Chambers above. There will be four elevators situated in different parts of the building, two in the central portion, and one in the east wing. Great attention has been paid to sanitation, heating, and lighting, and for a building that is not intended to be absolutely fire-proof, it will be as nearly so as possible. Cut-off walls of uninflammable material occur at frequent intervals, and ample provision will be made for protection of important documents in fire-proof vaults, and for the extinction of incipient fires. To the absence of such precautions must be attributed the almost complete destruction of the University by the late fire.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

A CANADIAN TO BE ELECTROCUTED.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 11.—Judge Fish has fixed the time for the execution by electricity of Joseph Chapleau for the week beginning July 21st. When Chapleau was convicted last January the execution was fixed for the third week in March, but a motion before the Court of Appeals for a new trial acted as a stay. The motion was denied and the prisoner was brought here yesterday from Clinton prison for re-sentence. Chapleau killed Irwin Tabor, a neighbor, with a stake, in January. He is said to be a college graduate, and connected with prominent people in Canada. He was formerly a soldier in the regular army and was stationed here. In all probability he will have the unenviable notoriety of being the first man to be legally killed by electricity. Chapleau maltreated his wife and family, and it was for protecting them from his violence that Chapleau killed his neighbor Tabor.

THE FARMERS WIN.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 13.—Judge Shiras has filed his decision in the case of Conklin vs. Wehrman, the celebrated O'Brien County ejectment case growing out of the attempt a year ago to eject a large number of farmers in that county from their homes. The farmers pooled their issues and employed counsel, and the trial which took place here in May was of much interest. The court was asked to enjoin Wehrman from prosecuting his ejectment suits until the title could be settled, and asking that the title be vested in the farmers. Judge Shiras holds that the farmers have both the legal and equitable title, and that Wehrman never had a valid title, and that if he had he has slept too long on his rights now to assert it. This opinion is in harmony with other recent decisions of the higher courts in that State.

RUNNING DOWN TRAIN ROBBERS.

DICKINSON, N.D., June 11.—Sheriff Hayes, of this county, has captured one of the participants in the robbery of the Northern Pacific train at New Salem last Sunday. He supposed his time had come to die and gave information showing that the robbery had been deliberately planned. He gave his name as Charles E. Bailey. There were five men in the band, two of whom came from the west on the train they assisted in robbing. Sheriff Hayes brought the man here and gaoled him. He then started east to attempt the capture of the bandit that started in that direction. The prisoner is a desperate looking character. When captured he was supplied with a fifty pound sack of flour and some bacon and could have subsisted for two weeks on his provisions.

AGAIN AT WORK.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 12.—The weavers in the Ontario cotton mills who have been on strike since April 28th, against a reduced scale of wages, amounting to about 10 percent, returned to work this morning, accepting the reduction. One hundred and thirty weavers went on strike, but one-third of these have gone to the United States and many of those who remained were beginning to feel the worst results of the strike and were glad to return at the reduced scale. The mill has been running for ten days past, many of the weavers' places being supplied by inexperienced hands.

THE CRONIN MURDER MYSTERY.

THE GERMAN SUSPECT LENDS HIS "VALUABLE" ASSISTANCE IN HELPING TO UNRAVEL IT.

CHICAGO, June 10.—John Kunze, the German Cronin suspect, is assisting the district attorney to unravel the famous Cronin mystery. Kunze, with J. A. Quinn, a prominent member of the Cronin Committee, and a Money & Boland operative, left on Saturday night for Joliet, where they transacted some business which it is confidentially declared will bring consternation into Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael, and will reach out further and gather in a man who originated the plan of "removal." It is also said that Patrick O'Sullivan, the iceman, will be pardoned. He is declared to have made a clean breast of the conspiracy, at the urgent pleading of his former prison mate and in consequence of certain facts which have come to Kunze's knowledge since his acquittal. When Kunze was married recently to a young woman from Massachusetts he promised that he would assist the State in bringing the conspirators to justice. One day Kunze entered a saloon where an ardent Clan-na-Gael man happened to be. He had been drinking heavily, and no sooner did he catch sight of the little German than he greeted him with effusive warmth. He flung his arms around Kunze's neck and kissed him, at the same time declaring that he was the greatest little man in the world.

ANOTHER DRINK OR TWO LOOSENED HIS TONGUE

still more, and believing Kunze to be as deep in the plot as he was himself he drew the German to one side and began talking over the case and the details which the police had either never discovered or at any rate had never put in the possession of the State Attorney. Names were mentioned, and among them the name of the man who drove the doctor to his death and afterwards drove the body away from the Carlson cottage. Moreover, the present whereabouts of that man was given as Chicago, as well as the details of the waggon and method used in driving away the body. The waggon used belongs to an undertaker, and the State has already taken possession of it. Every day last week Kunze reported at the State Attorney's office, and three separate trips were made by him to Joliet, where, it is said, armed with his new information, he prevailed on O'Sullivan to tell all he knew about the plot and its execution.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PROTEST.

APPEAL TO THE QUEEN FROM THE LEGISLATURE REGARDING THE FRENCH ENCROACHMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., June 12.—The House of Assembly has been prorogued with all the impressive ceremonies attending the prorogation of the Imperial Houses of Parliament. Governor O'Brien, in a formal speech of dismissal, thanked the delegates, etc.; alluded to questions of peculiar delicacy and matters of vast interest to the colony's future which came before them, but made no direct allusion to the fisheries troubles.

AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

One of the last acts of the House of Assembly was to agree upon the address to the Queen on the French fishery agressions. There is a very strong remonstrance with the Imperial Government against the encroachment of the French on the west coast. It makes an emphatic protest against the French being permitted to fish for lobsters, on the ground that this was not contemplated in the treaty and does a great injury to the colony's interests, because they are not permitted to erect more lobster factories under the *modus vivendi*. The *modus vivendi* is criticized altogether. The point insisted on is the colony's right to legislate for the French shore, which the French deny. Great indignation is expressed because Great Britain's right to the sovereignty to own soil is virtually conceded to the French. Attention is called to the treaties as merely giving the French concurrent rights to fish with British subjects, not an exclusive right, and the use of the strand during the fishing season only for the purpose of drying their fish. Codfish only was contemplated at the time of the treaty, not lobsters. The address shows how the treaty operates to prevent the settlement and development of the valuable country adjacent to the French shore; and claims that the French assumptions of the right to prevent access to develop the interior of the country are entirely unwarranted. The French have no right to prevent the erection of permanent structures on the shore, except fish houses, under the treaty. The French have committed repeated violations of the treaty in permitting the island of St. Pierre to become a nest of smugglers. The next mail to England will take the address to the Queen.

THE PREMIER'S VIEW.

Sir William Whiteway, the premier, when asked his opinion as to the effect the address would have on the Imperial Government, said: "It is impossible to say. We have been appealing for years to the home country for a remedy without much effect, but the present remonstrance is very strong and might convince the Colonial office that affairs are rapidly growing unbearable."

It is admitted that the Bait act this season is a failure so far as being a retaliation upon the French is concerned, because the act is not enforced. It is very difficult to prevent the smuggling of bait across to St. Pierre from Placentia Bay, only about fifteen miles distant, but Sir William Whiteway said that if the bait law could be enforced by a patrol of fast cruisers it might do a great deal to induce the French to sell out their right. Arbitration is the only remedy short of war, which is not at all likely. The difficulty is to get France to consent to arbitrate.

STARVING INDIANS.

AN OUTBREAK FEARED.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A despatch from Miles City, Montana, says the outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians on the Rosebud is due to starvation.

MILES CITY, Mont., June 13.—The attitude of the Cheyenne Indians continues to be menacing, though no overt act has occurred since the killing of Ferguson. Owing to the fact that the Indians have left their reservation and are scattered over the country in small parties, settlers are thoroughly alarmed, and are sending women and children into town in large numbers. Indian lookouts are on all high points and are constantly signalling by mirror flashes and blanket codes. Friendly Indians have reported to the whites that there is to be an outbreak, and they are now making "medicine," which is generally accepted to mean that they are waiting to be joined by allies from the Standing Rock, Sioux and Pine River Cheyennes, to whom messengers have been sent.

A FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

OTTAWA, June 10.—The Minister of Finance has forwarded to Sir Charles Tupper the draft of an advertisement to be inserted in leading English newspapers asking for tenders for a fast Atlantic steamship service. The advertisement calls for a minimum average speed of eighteen knots an hour from port to port, a French port being the starting point on the other side; the vessels to call at either Southampton or Plymouth, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

CARDINAL MANNING'S JUBILEE GIFTS.

LONDON, June 12.—Cardinal Manning addressed a deputation bringing him gifts on the occasion of his jubilee. He said he desired to die as a priest ought to die—without money and without debts. He mentioned in detail the various charitable objects on which he intended to bestow his jubilee gifts. In conclusion the Cardinal invoked a blessing upon his present and absent friends.

PRINCE IN CHATTY MOOD.

SOME GREAT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

HE CAN SERVE HIS COUNTRY BETTER NOW THAT HIS HANDS ARE UNFETTERED.

LONDON, June 11.—The *Telegraph* to-day continues the report of its correspondent's interview with Prince Bismarck. The Prince ridiculed the kind friends of Germany who rejoiced at his resignation, and now want him to be speechless. He declared his intention to continue to serve the country until the last. He said he was able to do so now with a freer hand. For instance in France or Russia, the only countries that could possibly bear a grudge, he was able, now that he was unfettered by official restraint, in many ways to promote peace. He discussed at length the relations between Germany and France, which, he said, were excellent. The attitude of the French Government was exemplary, and of the French people pacific. Nobody was more earnest for peace than was the Emperor William, who, bent upon internal reforms for Germany, had no idea of aggression. Asked whether it was possible to extinguish the French people's grievance by the restoration of their provinces, the Prince declared that

RESTORATION WAS UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE

and that it must be left to time to remove their resentment. Relations with Russia, he said, were equally good, and she certainly would not attack Germany. The Czar was amicably disposed towards Germany. He was averse to conquest and disliked physical exertion, a point that was not without importance to the peace of Europe. Prince Bismarck was unable to say anything about Bulgaria except that the Driebund was strong enough to prevent the disturbing of peace on her account. The Driebund, he said, was as firm as ever and was certain to endure. Only the most unforeseen accident could disturb the European peace. He believed

IT IMPOSSIBLE THAT ENGLAND AND GERMANY SHOULD EVER

go to war and should ever quarrel seriously. If they did quarrel it might lead to a continental conflict even if England abstained from fighting. This, however, was a contingency that was wildly improbable. The African dispute was a trifling matter. The money involved on the part of both companies was less than a single day's expenditure when preparing for a great war. Few trustworthy Europeans, said Prince Bismarck, know or care about these mysterious regions. For my own part, I believe Lord Salisbury's temperate words are more to England's taste than Mr. Stanley's fierce ones. We are both fair dealing people and respect one another sincerely. We can easily come to a proper understanding. There has been plenty of arrant nonsense talked and written about this paltry affair. A few plain words dictated by common reason do no harm. In conclusion Prince Bismarck spoke in the highest praise of the Emperor Frederick, saying he was a true Hohenzollern of the finest character, of most brilliant capacities and of heroic courage. He added that had the late Emperor lived he would have astonished the world by the vigor of his personality and his rule.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

VON CAPRIVI ON BISMARCK.

BERLIN, June 9.—Chancellor Von Caprivi to-day addressed the committee of the Reichstag on the Army bill. He said he was anxious to emphasize the fact that he had only given his adhesion to plans that his great predecessor had already approved. The Chancellor said the withdrawal of Prince Bismarck had left affairs from their nature less secure than when his personality still figured before the world. A thousand things which were in themselves unchanged now appeared with notes of interrogation instead of points of exclamation. "I quite understand," he added, "that you should wish that things had happened otherwise or that Prince Bismarck should return (lively protests from all parts of the House), but it was inevitable sooner or later. We still find the simplest duties difficult because his weight does not fall into the scales. I count in the first place upon a patriotic understanding on all sides. Let us wait another year. Then, if necessary, I shall be prepared to combat all conflicting elements here, but to-day I still face the fray with some anxiety."

Herr Bennegs and Dr. Windthorst declared the Chancellor's statement was satisfactory.

Herr Liebknecht reiterated the objection of the Socialists against the bill.

BISMARCK AGAIN SPEAKS.

LONDON, June 10.—A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has been accorded an interview with Prince Bismarck. The Prince declared that no concession to the Nihilists was possible. Over-education had led to much dissatisfaction in Germany, but in Russia it had led to disaffection. Further education was making pedantic theorists unfit for constitutional government. It would be madness to put such men in authority. Russians do not know what they want. They must, therefore, be ruled with a rod of iron. Referring to the labor question, the Prince ridiculed the idea that workmen would ever be contented, because, he said, the rich are never contented. He spoke against any dictation as to hours of labor and against usurping the rightful authority of parents over their children. Prince Bismarck said Chancellor Von Caprivi was a perfect gentleman. He praised Emperor William and said he was hopeful for the future.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

PESTH, June 10.—In his address to the Austro Hungarian Delegation yesterday, Count Kalnoky declared that owing to the sharply defined individuality of the highly gifted and energetic Emperor of Germany the change in the German chancellorship had no more effect on the relations of the two empires than had the change of emperors. These relations were never clearer or firmer or more intimate than now. The Government saw Gen. Von Caprivi at the head of affairs with no less confidence than when Prince Bismarck was in control. The country's relations with the other Powers were perfectly satisfactory. The radicalism of Servia foreshadowed a tension, but Servia was too weak alone to cause complications. Austria had never failed to remind Servia that it was advisable to cultivate a friendship with Russia, which need not entail hostility toward Austria. Count Kalnoky said no steps had been taken to conclude international agreements of an American protectionist tendency, but the governments interested had been sounded on the subject. All the foreign estimates, including an increased appropriation for the secret service, were unanimously adopted.

THE POPE'S PRESENTIMENT.

DUBLIN, June 13.—The *Irish Catholic* states that the Pope, in replying to the congratulations of visitors at the Vatican, expressed himself as strongly of the belief that great punishment was impending on society for its disregard of and indifference to the church. "The Lord," he said, "will come no longer with a sweet and peaceful face, but with an angry one to strike and purify his church. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I feel in my heart a sorrowful presentiment. Prayer will not suffice to appease the Almighty."

A PRIEST IN TROUBLE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 11.—The Rev. Father Quigley, pastor of St. Francois de Salles Roman Catholic Church, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for "misdemeanor in neglecting to report pupils to the Board of Education." Father Quigley, it is understood, claims he acted on the advice of counsel that the law was unconstitutional.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

IRISH PEACE IN DANGER.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Dillon moved to adjourn in order to call attention to the danger to the public peace arising from the violent and unconstitutional action of the magistrates and police of Cashel and Tipperary. He challenged Mr. Balfour to give the reasons why the Tipperary meeting was proclaimed. He avowed his intention to address all the proclaimed meetings he possibly could. If the forces against them were too strong he would advise the people to disperse and avoid bloodshed. He denounced the police for attacking a peaceful meeting, even if it had been proclaimed, without giving due warning to enable those present to escape.

Mr. Balfour said that an adequate force had been sent to Tipperary to preserve order. If anything serious happened the blame would rest upon those who defied the proclamation.

Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Dillon's motion. He contended that the charges had not been answered.

The motion was negatived by 281 to 220.

THE UNITED STATES PROHIBITORY TARIFF.

Mr. Charles Vincent directed attention to the fact that the House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill providing for enhanced prohibitory duties on cutlery, tin plates, and other articles of British export. He asked whether the English Government, having regard to the disastrous effect which the Senate's approval must have on Sheffield, the Midlands, South Wales and Belfast, would adhere to their view that the free import system of the United Kingdom precluded instructions to the British Minister at Washington to represent to the United States Senate the injury this would do to the interests of a friendly power which in 1889 gave a free market to £95,000,000 worth of competing American goods.

Sir James Fergusson said the Government had not received a copy of the bill, and had not been informed of any important alterations therein.

NO AUTUMN SESSION.

LONDON, June 13.—The Conservatives who were circulating a memorial in favor of an autumn session of Parliament have abandoned the movement, as Mr. Smith, the Government leader, threatened to resign if an autumn session was decided upon. At a meeting of dissident Liberals, to-day, Lord Hartington said he was of opinion that the proposals made by Lord Salisbury, looking to the forwarding of parliamentary business, were the best means to meet the existing difficulties. He urged the dissident Liberals to give their support to the Government. After much opposition a resolution was adopted and declared that the dissident Liberals would support the Government.

It is stated that if Mr. Smith resigns his seat in the Cabinet he will probably be succeeded by Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James will succeed Mr. Matthews as Home Secretary.

The Government has consented to the appointment of a committee to examine into the question of compensation in connection with the licensing bill and to report what is proper compensation.

THIRTY TORIES ALARMED OVER THE POLITICAL EFFECT OF COL. MUNROE'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 12.—Thirty Conservatives have revolted and are treating with the Liberal Unionists with the object of forming a caucus. They are discontented with Mr. Matthews' action relative to Chief of Police Munroe, believing it will have a bad influence in the elections. The virtual dismissal of Col. Munroe, arising from the action of the Government in the matter of police pensions, increased pay and reduction of hours of duty, which measures were favored by Munroe, will make it very difficult to avert a police strike in the event of the Government's adherence to the present policy toward the force.

THE TROUBLE WITH PORTUGAL.

LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson stated that Portugal accepted in principle the arbitration on the Delagoa Bay Railway question proposed by England and the United States.

NO COMMITTEE ALLOWED.

Mr. Balfour declined to accede to Mr. Parnell's request for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the charge that the police of Tipperary and Cashel had used unnecessary violence in suppressing Nationalist meetings.

TORONTO'S NEEDY CLASSES.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON A SOCIAL PROBLEM OF THE DAY.

TORONTO, June 9.—At the final meeting of the Associated Charities to-day Professor Goldwin Smith made an address, in the course of which he said: "We could not reject the evidence of the figures before us, which proved that some time during the winter season not less than four percent of the population of Toronto had been receiving relief of some kind. But let me repeat what was said to those who expressed incredulity or anger at the time; first, that the mere acceptance of relief in a special emergency does not constitute a pauper; secondly, that we have no reason to believe that distress has increased in Toronto out of proportion to the increase in population; and, thirdly, that it is more than likely that a large number of the distressed in our case are immigrants, or at least new comers to the city. Whether the community will benefit by the restriction of the labor market, it is no business of ours to determine. The line we have taken is simply that of warning against unsuitable or unserviceable immigration, from both of which distress has arisen and burdens have been cast upon the charity of the city. We deprecate, though we ought not, perhaps, severely blame, the over zeal of agents of steamship companies anxious to get passengers for their lines. We deprecate Government aid to immigration so far as our province is concerned, and without prejudice to the requirements of any province, like Manitoba, whose circumstances may be different from the others. But if immigrants come of their own account and with a fair assurance of employment when they get here, this is a part of the Queen's dominions, and there is nothing whatever in their class or calling, maybe, to warrant us in driving them away. The American legislation against contract labor, regarded from our special point of view, is the very reverse of wise, since it excludes just those immigrants who are assured of employment and, therefore, cannot be burdens on charity here."

A WARNING.

He warned Canadians against the evils arising out of horse racing which, he said, makes England the blackest of all gambling hells, and speaking of the epidemic of strikes in Europe, which has extended to Toronto, he warned social leaders who spend their holidays in Europe to remain at their posts of duty.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 13.—In the Provincial elections to-day the following were elected: Vancouver city, Cotton and Horne, Independents; New Westminster city, Brown, Independent; Victoria city, Grant Beaven Milne, Opposition; Turner (Finance Minister); Victoria district, Eberts and Anderson, Government; Esquimalt district, Pooley and Higgins, Government; Cowichan district, Davie (Attorney General) and Croft, Government; Nanaimo city, Keith Independent; Nanaimo district, Foster, Independent; Mackenzie, Opposition. The reports from other districts throughout the province will not be complete for some days, but indicate that the Robson Government are sustained by a reduced majority. The Premier was elected in New Westminster and Cariboo district, and the Hon. Mr. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for Yale district.

O'BRIEN'S RECALL DEMANDED:

GRAVE CHARGES OF PARTISANSHIP AGAINST THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

HIS PRESENCE IN THE COLONY ENDANGERS BRITISH CONNECTION.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 16.—The *Herald* demands the recall of Governor O'Brien. It says: Sir Terence O'Brien has not the capacity to understand the difficulties of our position, the heart to sympathize with the distress of the people he is called to govern or the courage to advocate their claims in that quarter where alone they can be redressed. But worse than all that, he has incurred

THE VEHEMENT SUSPICION OF BEING

a violent partisan of a political party. Even before the general elections he took no pains to conceal the dislike he felt to his constitutional advisers. During the elections he displayed a most indiscreet interest in the fortunes of the opponents of the Government then in power. Everyone knows, too, how, before Sir Robert Thorburn's resignation, he was accustomed to consult with Sir William Whiteway upon matters of state and to take his opinion in defiance of that given by his executive council. It is equally notorious that he suppressed from his executive all knowledge of important despatches which he had received from the Colonial Office and held them over for the consideration of the new council. So

BITTER AND UNSCRUPULOUS A PARTISAN WAS HE

that his late advisors unanimously signed a formal protest against him and forwarded it to the Colonial office. Sir Terence O'Brien would make a bad governor of Newfoundland, even in the piping times of peace, but in this season of trouble and danger his presence amongst us imperils not only the freedom and prosperity of the colony, but the honor and dominion of Britain herself. We complain of him because he has invariably sacrificed the permanent interests of Newfoundland to the immediate and temporary necessities of Imperial policy. We complain of him because he has permitted himself to become a pliant instrument in the hands of the leader of a political faction in the country, but

OUR MOST SERIOUS GRIEVANCE AGAINST HIM

is that he has condoned the most outrageous acts of foreign aggression upon our soil and territory. At this critical juncture the unaccredited agent of France has approached far too near the ear of His Excellency for the safety of this colony or the maintenance of British supremacy over it.

WOULD NOT GO ABOARD

UNLESS THE U.S. FLAG CAME DOWN.

KINGSTON, June 12.—"A" battery band would not under orders go on board the steamer "St. Lawrence" because she floated the United States colors. Lieut.-Col. Cotton, commandant, was seen and he said:—"With reference to the matter of allowing the men to land in an American port with military uniforms on, it is against the regulations governing British troops, and I objected. I found out afterwards that it was not intended to land the men. When I learned that the American flag was flying in a conspicuous place on the steamer I objected to allowing the bandsmen to go on board because I did not think it would look right to see a body of British troops being conveyed through the Thousand Islands on a steamer carrying the Stars and Stripes at her stern. There would have been nothing wrong in the men going to the excursion as civilians. The trouble was the men had not proper clothes, and I did not like to see them playing in a body wearing different suits. I am sorry there has been any trouble over the matter. A peaceful understanding could have been arrived at had the flags been lowered before the boat left port. Of course we did not own the boat and could not compel the owners to lower the flag. I therefore refused to allow the band to go on board."

The Union Jack floated at the bow of the steamer when she sailed away. The Gananoque band was secured and took part in a very large parade last night. The incident has caused very much discussion.

WOOL GROWERS' DEMANDS.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 12.—The National Wool Growers' Convention met here yesterday. Resolutions were adopted favoring an amendment to the McKinley bill which shall provide that all foreign wools having any cross or admixture of merino or English blood shall be classified to pay the duties imposed upon Class 1 or Class 2 wools, according to the nature of the cross or admixture. It also demands that paragraph 383 in the McKinley bill be amended by striking out the proviso contained therein, and that paragraph 608 be changed by striking out the words "Russian camel," and recommending that any further change in the McKinley bill shall be only such as will give American wool growers protection, and protesting against any law that will permit wool to be imported in any other than its natural condition, as shorn from the sheep, except as washed or scoured in unbroken fleeces. The present officers were re-elected.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S WINE.

HE GETS A REBUKE FROM THE CHURCH.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The members of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of America administered a sharp rebuke to President Harrison and Vice-President Morton yesterday for allowing wine to be served at their dinners. By the same vote the Synod commended Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker for their firm stand on the prohibition question. There was practically no debate on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Temperance which thus praised the Postmaster-General and blamed his chief, and the vote adopting the report was unanimous. So pronounced is the attitude of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on the question of total abstinence and prohibition that the report of the committee pitching into the President of the United States did not call forth one word of defence from his partisans in the Synod. And there were many Republicans present as delegates. In fact, a member of the Synod estimated that a good number of them are Republicans.

MR. O'BRIEN'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, June 11.—The wedding of Mr. William O'Brien, the well-known Irish leader and editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mlle. Raffalovitch, daughter of M. Raffalovitch, a banker of Paris, took place to-day at the Brompton Oratory in this city. The ceremony was performed by His Grace the Most Rev. Thos. Croke, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel. Among the guests were Mr. Parnell and other colleagues of the bridegroom in the House of Commons. Mr. John Dillon acted as groomsman. An immense crowd gathered about the Oratory. Most of the people wore sprigs of shamrock in honor of the occasion. As the newly wedded couple left the Oratory and entered their carriage they were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

THE INDICATIONS POINT TO A RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 10.—In the House of Representatives at Baton Rouge yesterday Mr. Shattuck introduced the Lottery bill, which was read by title, and under the rules it went over until to-day. It will come up on its second reading for reference to a committee. Mr. Shattuck will immediately move its reference to the special committee selected on Friday. It will be pushed forward on its passage just as fast as parliamentary rules will permit. The lottery is on the aggressive and assuming the whip hand. A careful recount places the House as follows: Pro-lottery, 62; anti-lottery, 65, doubtful, 1. Thus it will be seen that the lottery needs only four of the two-thirds vote in the House, which it already has in the Senate.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

SOME PECULIAR FRENCH REASONING.

LONDON, June 11.—In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read France's note to Egypt. After declaring that the difficulty of employing the profits of the conversion of the debt is more serious than the conversion itself, France contends that the time has arrived when England, in accordance with the many declarations and self-congratulations of her ministers, and for the prosperity and security of Egypt, ought to evacuate the country. The note expresses surprise that the powers do not agree in recognizing that the profits of the conversion ought to be applied in increasing Egypt's military forces in order to enable her to dispense with the British troops. After reading the note M. Ribot declared that France desired the most cordial relations with England, but would lose no opportunity to protest against England's establishing herself in Egypt.

A MODERN HEALER.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—At least ten thousand afflicted people from all parts of the country gathered at Father Mollinger's church to-day to be healed and take part in the celebration of St. Anthony's day. It was a curious assemblage of the lame, halt and blind. Last night five thousand afflicted persons camped about the church. The services began at daybreak and were continued all day and until late this evening. Thousands were unable to gain admittance to the church and all day they stood in the hot sun awaiting their turns to be cured. Father Mollinger is a physician as well as a priest and does not claim any miraculous power but faith coupled with work. He charges nothing, but few people left without giving from 25 cents to $5.

THE WANDERING JEW.

EUGENE SUE'S

GREAT TALE OF THE JESUITS AND LABOR REFORM.

(Condensed for the "Witness")

PART SECOND—THE CHASTISEMENT.

CHAPTER XXXI.—*(Continued.)*

The accusation of Rodin, with regard to the orphans, was a new and fearful blow for Dr. Baleinier. He felt perfectly convinced, that the traitor had passed clear over to the enemy's camp. Wishing therefore to put an end to this embarrassing scene, he tried to put a good face on the matter, in spite of his emotion, and said to the magistrate: "I might confine myself, sir, to silence—disdaining to answer such accusations, till a judicial decision had given them some kind of authority. But, strong in a good conscience I address myself to Mdlle. de Cardoville, and I beg her to say if this very morning I did not inform her, that her health would soon be sufficiently restored to allow her to leave this house. I conjure her, in the name of her well-known love of truth, to state if such was not my language, when I was alone with her—"

"Come, sir!" said Rodin, interrupting Baleinier with an insolent air: "suppose that, from pure generosity, this dear young lady were to admit as much—what will it prove in your favor?—why, nothing at all."

"What, sir," cried the doctor, "do you presume—"

"I presume to unmask you, without asking your leave. What have you just told us? Why, that being alone with Mdlle. de Cardoville, you talked to her as if she were really mad. How very conclusive!"

"But, sir—" cried the doctor.

"But, sir," resumed Rodin, without allowing him to continue, "it is evident that, foreseeing the possibility of what has occurred to-day, and to provide yourself with a hole to creep our at, you have pretended to believe your own execrable falsehood, in presence of this poor young lady, that you might afterwards call in aid the evidence of your own assumed conviction. Come, sir! such stories will not go down with people of common sense or common humanity."

"Come now, sir," exclaimed Baleinier angrily.

"Well, sir," resumed Rodin, in a still louder voice, which completely drowned that of the doctor; "is it true, or is it not, that you have recourse to the mean evasion of ascribing this odious imprisonment to a scientific error? I affirm that you do so, and that you think yourself safe, because you can now say: 'Thanks to my care, the young lady has recovered her reason. What more would you have?'"

"Yes, I do say that, sir, and I maintain it."

"You maintain a falsehood; for it is proven that the lady never lost her reason for a moment."

"But I, sir, maintain that she did lose it."

"And I, sir, will prove the contrary," said Rodin.

"You? How will you do that?" cried the doctor.

"That I shall take care not to tell you at present, as you may well suppose," answered Rodin, with an ironical smile, adding, with indignation: "But, really, sir, you ought to die for shame, to dare to raise such a question in presence of the lady. You should at least have spared her this discussion."

"Sir!"

"Oh, fie, sir! I say, fie! It is odious to maintain this argument before her—odious if you speak truth, doubly odious if you lie," said Rodin, with disgust.

"This violence is inconceivable!" cried the Jesuit of the short robe, exasperated; "and I think the magistrate shows great partiality, in allowing such gross calumnies to be heaped upon me!"

"Sir," answered M. de Gernande, severely, "I am entitled not only to hear, but to provoke any contradictory discussion that may enlighten me in the execution of my duty; it results from all this, that, even in your opinion, sir, Mdlle. de Cardoville's health is sufficiently good to allow her to return home immediately."

"At least I do not see any very serious inconvenience likely to arise from it, sir," said the doctor; "only I maintain that the cure is not so complete as it might have been, and on this subject, I decline all the responsibility for the future."

"You can do so safely," said Rodin; "it is not likely that the young lady will ever again have recourse to your honest assistance."

"It is useless, therefore, to employ my official authority, to demand the immediate liberation of Mdlle. de Cardoville," said the magistrate,

"She is free," said Baleinier," "perfectly free."

"As for the question, whether you have imprisoned her on the plea of a suppositious madness, the law will inquire into it, sir, and you will be heard."

"I am quite easy, sir," answered M. Baleinier, trying to look so; "my conscience reproaches me with nothing."

"I hope it may turn out well, sir," said M. de Gernande. "However bad appearances may be, more especially when persons of your station in society are concerned, we should always wish to be convinced of their innocence." Then, turning to Adrienne, he added: "I understand, madame, how painful this scene must be to all your feelings of delicacy and generosity; hereafter, it will depend upon yourself, either to proceed for damages against M. Baleinier, or to let the law take its course. One word more. The bold and upright man"—here the magistrate pointed to Rodin—"who has taken up your cause in so frank and disinterested a manner, expressed a belief that you would, perhaps, take charge for the present of Marshal Simon's daughters, whose liberation I am about to demand, from the convent where they also are confined by stratagem."

"The fact is, sir," replied Adrienne, "that as soon as I learned the arrival of Marshal Simon's daughters in Paris, my intention was to offer them apartments in my house. These young ladies are my near relations. It is at once a duty and a pleasure for me to treat them as sisters. I shall, therefore, be doubly grateful to you, sir, if you will trust them to my care."

"I think that I cannot serve them better, answered M. de Gernande. Then, addressing Baleinier, he added: "Will you consent, sir, to my bringing these two ladies hither? I will go and fetch them, while Mdlle. de Cardoville prepares for her departure. They will be able to leave this house with their relation."

"I entreat the lady to make use of this house as her own, until she leaves it." replied M. Baleinier. "My carriage shall be at her orders to take her home."

"Madame," said the magistrate, approaching Adrienne, "without prejudging the question, which must soon be decided by a court of law, I may at least regret that I was not called in sooner. Your situation must have been a very cruel one."

"There will at least remain to me, sir, from this mournful time," said Adrienne, with graceful dignity, "one precious and touching remembrance—that of the interest which you have shown me. I hope that you will one day permit me to thank you, at my own home, not for the justice you have done me, but for the benevolent and paternal manner in which you have done it. And moreover, sir," added Mdlle. de Cardoville, with a smile, "I should like to prove to you, that what they call my cure is complete."

M. de Gernande bowed respectfully in reply. During the short dialogue of the magistrate with Adrienne, their backs were both turned to Baleinier and Rodin. The latter, profiting by this moment's opportunity, hastily slipped into the doctor's hand a note just written with a pencil in the bottom of his hat.

Baleinier looked at Rodin in stupefied amazement. But the latter made a peculiar sign, by raising his thumb to his forehead, and drawing twice across his brow. Then he remained impassable.

This had passed so rapidly, that when M. de Gernande turned round, Rodin was at a distance of several steps from Dr. Baleinier, and looking at Mdlle. de Cardoville with respectful interest.

"Permit me to accompany you, sir," said the doctor, preceding the magistrate, whom Mdlle. de Cardoville saluted with much affability. Then both went out, and Rodin remained alone with the young lady.

After conducting M. de Gernande to the outer door of the house, M. Baleinier made haste to read the pencil-note written by Rodin; it ran as follows:—

"The magistrate is going to the convent, by way of the street. Run round by the garden and tell the superior to obey the order I have given with regard to the two young girls. It is of the utmost importance."

The peculiar sign which Rodin had made, the tenor of this note, proved to Dr. Baleinier, who was passing from surprise to amazement, that the secretary, far from betraying the reverend father, was still acting for the Greater Glory of the Lord.

However, whilst he obeyed the orders, M. Baleinier sought in vain to penetrate the motives of Rodin's inexplicable conduct, how had himself informed the authorities of an affair that was to have been hushed up, and that might have the most disastrous consequences for Father d'Aigrigny, Madame de Sainte Dizier, and Baleinier himself.

But let us return to Rodin, left alone with Mdlle. de Cardoville.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FATHER D'AIGRIGNY'S SECRETARY.

Hardly had the magistrate and Dr. Baleinier disappeared, than Mdlle. de Cardoville, whose countenance was beaming with joy, exclaimed, as she looked at Rodin with a mixture of respect and gratitude: "At length thanks to you, sir, I am free—free! Oh, I had never before felt how much happiness, expansion, delight, there is in that adorable word—liberty!"

Her bosom rose and fell, her rosy nostrils dilated, her vermillion lips were half open, as if she again inhaled with rapture pure and vivifying air.

"I have been only a few days in this horrible place," she resumed, "but I have suffered enough from my captivity, to make me resolve never to let a year pass without restoring to liberty some poor prisoners for debt. This vow no doubt appears to belong a little to the Middle Ages," added she, with a smile; "but I would fain borrow from that noble epoch something more than its old windows and furniture. So, doubly thanks, sir!—for I take you as a partner in that project of deliverance, which has just (you see) unfolded itself in the midst of the happiness I owe to you, and by which you seem so much affected. Oh! let my joy speak my gratitude, and pay you for your generous aid!" exclaimed the young girl with enthusiasm.

Mdlle. de Cardoville had truly remarked a complete transfiguration in the countenance of Rodin. This man, lately so harsh, severe, inflexible, with regard to Dr. Baleinier, appeared now under the influence of the mildest and most tender sentiments. His little, half-veiled eyes were fixed upon Adrienne with an expression of ineffable interest. Then, as if he wished to tear himself from these impressions, he said, speaking to himself: "Come, come! no weakness. Time is too precious; my mission is not fulfilled. My dear young lady," added he, addressing himself to Adrienne, "believe what I say—we will talk hereafter of gratitude—but we have now to talk of the present, so important for you and your family. Do you know what is taking place?"

Adrienne looked at the Jesuit in surprise, and said: "What is taking place, sir?"

"Do you know the real motive of your imprisonment in this house? Do you know what influenced the Princess de Saint-Dizier and Abbe d'Aigrigny?"

At the sound of those detested names, Mdlle. de Cardoville's face, now so full of happiness, became suddenly sad, and she answered with bitterness: "It is hatred, sir, that no doubt animated Madame de Saint Dizier against me."

"Yes, hatred; and moreover the desire to rob you with impunity of an immense fortune."

"Me, sir! how?"

"You must be ignorant, my dear young lady, of the interest you had to be in the Rue Saint Francois on the 13th February, for an inheritance?"

"I was ignorant, sir, of the date and details; but I knew by some family papers, and thanks to an extraordinary circumstance, that one of our ancestors—"

"Had left an enormous sum to be divided between his descendants; is it not so?"

"Yes, sir."

"But what unfortunately you did not know, my dear young lady, was that the heirs were all bound to be present at a certain hour on the 13th of February. This day and hour once past, the absent would forfeit their claim. Do you now know why you have been imprisoned here, my dear young lady?"

"Yes, yes, I understand it," cried Mdlle. de Cardoville; "cupidity was added to the hatred which my aunt felt for me. All is explained. Marshal Simon's daughters, having the same right as I had, have, like me, been imprisoned."

"And yet," cried Rodin, "you and they were not the only victims."

"Who, then, are the others, sir?"

"A young East Indian."

"Prince Djalma?" said Adrienne hastily.

"For the same reason he has been nearly poisoned with narcotic."

"Great God!" cried the young girl, clasping her hands in horror. "It is fearful. That young prince, who was said to have so noble and generous a character! But I had sent to Cardoville Castle—"

"A confidential person, to fetch the prince to Paris—I know it, my dear young lady; but, by means of a trick, your friend was got out of the way, and the young Oriental delivered to his enemies."

"And where is he now?"

"I have only vague information on the subject. I know that he is in Paris, and do not despair of finding him. I shall pursue my researches with an almost paternal ardor; for we cannot too much love the rare qualities of that poor king's son. What a heart, my dear young lady! what a heart! Oh, it is a heart of gold, pure and bright as the gold of his country!"

"We must find the prince, sir," said Adrienne, with emotion; "let me entreat you to neglect nothing for that end. He is my relation—alone here—without support—without assistance."

"Certainly," replied Rodin, with commiseration. "Poor boy!—for he is almost a boy—eighteen or nineteen years of age—thrown into the heart of Paris, of this hell—with his fresh, ardent, half-savage passions—with his simplicity and confidence—to what perils may he not be exposed!"

"Well, we must find him, sir," said Adrienne hastily, "and then we will save him from these dangers. Before I was confined here, I learned his arrival in France, and sent a confidential person to offer him the services of an unknown friend. I now see that this mad idea, with which I have been so much reproached, was a very sensible one I am more convinced of it than ever. The prince belongs to my family, and I owe him a generous hospitality. I had destined for him the lodge I occupied at my aunt's."

"And you, my dear young lady?"

"To-day I shall remove to a house, which I had prepared some time ago, with the determination of quitting Madame de Saint Dizier, and living alone as I pleased. Then, sir, as you seem bent upon being the good genius of our family, be as generous with regard to Prince Djalma, as you have been to me and Marshal Simon's daughters. I entreat you to discover the hiding-place of this poor king's son, as you call him; keep my secret for me, and conduct him to the house offered by the unknown friend. Let him not disquiet himself about anything; all his wants shall be provided for; he shall live—like a prince."

"Yes, he will indeed live like a prince, thanks to your royal munificence. But never was such kind interest better deserved. It is enough to see (as I have seen) his fine, melancholy countenance—"

"You have seen him then, sir?" said Adrienne, interrupting Rodin.

"Yes, my dear young lady; I was with him for about two hours. It was quite enough to judge of him. His charming features are the mirror of his soul."

"And where did you see him, sir?"

"At your old Chateau de Cardoville, my dear young lady, near which he had been shipwrecked in a storm, and whither I had gone to—" Rodin hesitated for a moment, and then, as if yielding to the frankness of his disposition, added: "Whither I had gone to commit a bad action—a shameful, miserable action, I must confess."

"You, sir?—at Cardoville House—to commit a bad action?" cried Adrienne much surprised.

"Alas! yes, my dear young lady," answered Rodin, with simplicity. "In one word, I had orders from Abbe d'Aigrigny, to place your former bailiff in the alternative, either of losing his situation, or lending himself to a mean action—something, in fact, that resembled spying and calumny; but the honest, worthy man refused."

"Why, who are you, sir?" said Mdlle. de Cardoville, more and more astonished.

"I am Rodin, lately secretary of the Abbe d'Aigrigny—a person of very little importance as you see."

It is impossible to describe the accent, at once humble and ingenuous, of the Jesuit, as he pronounced these words, which he accompanied with a respectful bow.

On this revelation, Mdlle. de Cardoville drew back abruptly. We have said that Adrienne had sometimes heard talk of Rodin, the humble secretary of the Abbe d'Aigrigny as a sort of obedient and passive machine. That was not all: the bailiff of Cardoville Manor, writing to Adrienne on the subject of Prince Djalma, had complained of the perfidious and dishonest propositions of Rodin. She felt, therefore, a vague suspicion, when she heard that her liberator was the man who had played so odious a part. Yet this unfavorable feeling was balanced by the sense of what she owed to Rodin, and by his frank denunciation of Abbe d'Aigrigny before the magistrate. And then the Jesuit, by his own confession, had anticipated, as it were, the reproaches that might have been addressed to him.

Still, it was with a kind of cold reserve that Mdlle. de Cardoville resumed this dialogue, which she had commenced with as much frankness as warmth and sympathy.

Rodin perceived the impression he had made. He expected it. He was not the least disconcerted when Mdlle de Cardoville said to him as she fixed upon him a piercing glance: "Ah! you are M. Rodin—secretary to the Abbe d'Aigrigny?"

"Say ex-secretary, if you please, my dear young lady," answered the Jesuit; "for you see clearly that I can never again enter the house of the Abbe d'Aigrigny. I have made of him an implacable enemy, and I am now without employment—but, no matter—nay, so much the better—since, at this price, the wicked are unmasked, and honest people rescued."

These words, spoken with much simplicity and dignity, revived a feeling of pity in Adrienne's heart. She thought within herself that, after all, the poor old man spoke the truth. Abbe d'Aigrigny's hate after this exposure would be inexorable, and Rodin had braved it for the sake of a generous action.

Still Mdlle. de Cardoville answered coldly: "Since you knew, sir, that the propositions you were charged to make to the bailiff of Cardoville were shameful and perfidious, how could you undertake the mission?"

"How?" replied Rodin, with a sort of painful impatience; "why, because I was completely under Abbe d'Aigrigny's charm, one of the most prodigiously clever men I have ever known, and, as I only discovered the day before yesterday, one of the most prodigiously dangerous men in the world. He had conquered my scruples, by persuading me that the end justifies the means. I must confess that the end he seemed to propose to himself was great and beautiful; but the day before yesterday, I was cruelly undeceived. I was awakened, as it were, by a thunder-peal. Oh, my dear young lady!" added Rodin, with a sort of embarrassment and confusion, "let us talk no more of my fatal journey to Cardoville. Though I was only an ignorant and blind instrument, I feel as ashamed and grieved at it, as if I had acted for myself. It weighs upon me, it oppresses me. I entreat you, let us speak of yourself, and of what interests you—for the soul expands with generous thoughts, even as the breast is dilated in pure and healthful air."

Rodin had confessed his fault so spontaneously, he explained it so naturally, he appeared to regret it so sincerely, that Adrienne whose suspicions had no other grounds, felt her distrust a good deal diminished.

"So," she resumed, still looking attentively at Rodin, "it was at Cardoville that you saw Prince Djalma?"

"Yes, madame; and my affection for him dates from that interview. Therefore, I will accomplish my task. Be satisfied, my dear young lady; like you, like Marshal Simon's daughters, the prince shall avoid being the victim of this detestable plot, which unhappily does not stop there."

"And who besides, then, is threatened?"

"M. Hardy, a man full of honor and probity, who is also your relation, and interested in this inheritance, but kept away from Paris by infamous treachery. And another heir, an unfortunate artisan, who, falling into a trap, cleverly baited, has been thrown into a prison for debt."

"But, sir," said Adrienne, suddenly, "for whose advantage was this abominable plot, which really alarms me, first devised?"

"For the advantage of Abbe d'Aigrigny," answered Rodin.

"How, and by what right? Was he also an heir?"

"It would take too long to explain it to you, my dear young lady. You will know all one day. Only be convinced that your family has no more bitter enemy than Abbe d'Aigrigny."

"Sir," said Adrienne, giving way to one last suspicion, "I will speak frankly to you. How can I have deserved the interest that you seem to take in me, and that you even extend to all the members of my family?"

"My dear young lady," answered Rodin, with a smile, "were I to tell you the cause, you would only laugh at, or misapprehend me."

"Speak, I beg of you, sir. Do not mistrust me or yourself."

"Well, then, I became interested in you—devoted to you—because your heart is generous, your mind lofty, your character independent and proud. Once attached to you those of your race, who are indeed themselves worthy of interest, were no longer indifferent to me. To serve them, was to serve you also."

"But, sir—admitting that you suppose me worthy of the too flattering praises you bestow upon me—how could you judge of my heart, my mind, my character?"

"I will tell you, my dear young lady; but first I must make another confession that fills me with shame. If you were not even so wonderfully endowed, what you have suffered in this house should suffice to command the interest of every honest man—don't you think so?"

"I do think it should, sir."

"I might thus explain the interest I feel in you. But no—I confess it—that would not have sufficed with me. Had you been only Mdlle. de Cardoville—a rich, noble, beautiful young lady—I should doubtless have pitied your misfortune; but I should have said to myself: 'This poor young lady is certainly much to be pitied; but what can I, poor man, do in it? My only resource is my post of secretary to the Abbe d'Aigrigny, and he would be the first that must be attacked. He is all-powerful, and I am nothing. To engage in a struggle with him would be to ruin myself, without the hope of saving this unfortunate person. But when I learnt what you were, my dear young lady, I revolted, in spite of my inferiority, 'No,' I said, 'a thousand times, no! So fine an intellect, so great a heart, shall not be the victims of an abominable plot. I may perish in the struggle, but I will at least make the attempt!'"

No words can paint the mixture of delicacy, energy, and sensibility with which Rodin uttered these sentiments. As it often happens with people singularly repulsive and ill-favored, if they can once bring you to forget their ugliness, their very deformity becomes a source of interest and commiseration, and you say to yourself: "What a pity that such a mind, such a soul, should inhabit so poor a body!"—and you are touched and softened by the contrast.

It was thus that Mdlle. de Cardoville began to look upon Rodin. He had shown himself as simple and affectionate towards her, as he had been brutal and insolent to Dr. Baleinier. One thing only excited the lively curiosity of Mdlle. de Cardoville—she wished to know how Rodin had conceived the devotion and admiration which she seemed to inspire.

"Forgive my indiscreet and obstinate curiosity, sir, but I wish to know—"

"How you were morally revealed to me—is it not so? Oh, my dear young lady! nothing is more simple. I will explain it to you in two words. The Abbe d'Aigrigny saw in me nothing but a writing-machine, an obtuse, mute, blind instrument—"

"I thought M. d'Aigrigny had more penetration."

"And you are right, my dear young lady: he is a man of unparalleled sagacity; but I deceived him by affecting more than simplicity. Do not therefore think me false. No; I am proud in my manner—and my pride consists in never appearing above my position however subaltern it may be! Do you know why? It is that, however haughty may be my superiors, I can say to myself: 'They do not know my value. It is the inferiority of my condition, not me, that they humiliate.' By this I gain doubly—my self love is spared and I hate no one."

"Yes, I understand that sort of pride,' said Adrienne, more and more struck with Rodin's original turn of mind.

"But let us return to what concerns you, my dear young lady. On the eve of the 13th of February, the Abbe d'Aigrigny delivered to me a paper in short-hand, and said to me; 'Transcribe this examination; you may add that it is to support the decision of a family-council, which has declared, in accordance with the report of Dr. Baleinier, the state of mind of Mdlle. de Cardoville to be sufficiently alarming to render it necessary to confine her in a lunatic asylum."

"Yes," said Adrienne with bitterness; "it related to a long interview which I had with the Princess de Saint Dizier, my aunt, and which was taken down without my knowledge."

"Behold me then, poring over my short-hand report and beginning to transcribe it. At the end of the first ten lines, I was struck with stupor. I knew not if I were awake or dreaming. 'What! mad?' They must be themselves insane, who dare assert so monstrous a proposition!—More and more interested, I continued my reading—I finished it—Oh! then, what shall I say? What I felt, my dear young lady, it is impossible to express. It was sympathy, delight, enthusiasm!"

"Sir," said Adrienne—

"Yes, my dear young lady, enthusiasm! Let not the words shock your modesty. Know that these ideas, so new, so independent, so courageous, which you expressed to your aunt with so much brilliancy, are, without your being aware of it, common to you and another person, for whom you will one day feel the most tender and religious respect."

"Of whom do you speak, sir?" cried Mdlle. de Cardoville, more and more interested.

After a moment's apparent hesitation, Rodin resumed; "No, no—it is useless now to inform you of it. All I can tell you, my dear young lady, is that, when I had finished my reading, I ran to Abbe d'Aigrigny's to convince him of the error into which he had fallen with regard to you. It was impossible then to find him; but yesterday morning, I told him plainly what I thought. He only seemed surprised to find that I could think at all. He received my communication with contemptuous silence. I thought him deceived; I continued my remonstrances but quite in vain. He ordered me to follow him to the house, where the testament of your ancestor was to be opened. I was so blind with regard to the Abbe d'Aigrigny, that it required the successive arrivals of the soldier, of his son, and of Marshal Simon's father, to open my eyes thoroughly. Their indignation unveiled to me the extent of a conspiracy, plotted long ago, and carried on with terrible ability. Then, I understood why you were confined here as a lunatic; why the daughters of Marshal Simon were imprisoned in a convent. Then a thousand recollections returned to my mind; fragments of letters and statements, which had been given me to copy or decipher, and of which I had never been able to find the explanation, put me on the track of this odious machination. To express then and there the sudden horror I felt at these crimes, would have been to ruin all. I did not make this mistake. I opposed cunning to cunning; I appeared even more eager than Abbe d'Aigrigny. Had this immense inheritance been destined for me alone, I could not have shown myself more grasping and merciless. Thanks to this stratagem, Abbe d'Aigrigny had no suspicion. A providential accident having rescued the inheritance from his hands, he left the house in a state of profound consternation. For my part, I felt indescribable joy; for I had now the means of saving and avenging you, my dear young lady. As usual, I went yesterday evening to my place of business. During the absence of the abbe, it was easy for me to peruse the correspondence relative to the inheritance. In this way I was able to unite all the threads of this immense plot. Oh! then, my dear young lady, I remained struck with horror, in presence of the discoveries that I made, and that I never should have made under any other circumstances."

"What discoveries, sir?"

"There are some secrets which are terrible to those who possess them. Do not ask me to explain, my dear young lady; but in this examination, the league formed against you and your relations, from motives of insatiable cupidity, appeared to me in all its dark audacity. Thereupon, the lively and deep interest which I already felt for you, my dear young lady, was augmented greatly, and extended itself to the other innocent victims of this infernal conspiracy. In spite of my weakness, I determined to risk all, to unmask the Abbe d'Aigrigny. I collected the necessary proofs, to give my declaration before the magistrate the needful authority; and, this morning, I left the abbe's house without revealing to him my projects. He might have employed some violent method to detain me; yet it would have been cowardly to attack him without warning. Once out of his house, I wrote to him, that I had in my hands proofs enough of his crimes, to attack him openly in the face of day. I would accuse, and he must defend himself. I went directly to a magistrate, and you know the rest."

At this juncture, the door opened, and one of the nurses appeared, and said to Rodin: "Sir, the messenger that you and the magistrate sent to the Rue Brise-Miche, has just come back."

"Has he left the letter?"

"Yes, sir; and it was taken up-stairs directly."

"Very well. Leave us!" The nurse went out.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SYMPATHY.

If it had been possible for Mdlle. de Cardoville to harbor any suspicion of the sincerity of Rodin's devotion, it must have given way before this reasoning, unfortunately so simple and undeniable.

A strange mixture of curiosity, surprise and interest, was joined with Mdlle. de Cardoville's feelings of gratitude towards Rodin. Yet, as she recognized the superior mind under that humble exterior, she was suddenly struck with a grave suspicion. "Sir," said she to Rodin, "I always confess to the persons I esteem the doubts they may have inspired, so that they may justify themselves, and excuse me, if I am wrong."

Rodin looked at Mdlle. de Cardoville with surprise, as if mentally calculating the suspicions that she might entertain, and replied, after a moment's silence: "You are perhaps thinking of my journey to Cardoville, of my base proposals to your good and worthy bailiff? Oh! if you—"

"No, no, sir, said Adrienne, interrupting him; "you made that confession spontaneously, and I quite understand that, blinded with regard to M. d'Aigrigny, you passively executed instructions repugnant to your delicacy. But how comes it, that, with your incontestable merits, you have so long occupied so mean a position in his service?"

"Since I must make the unpleasant avowal the reason is indolence—yes, indolence—the horror of all activity of mind, of all moral responsibility, of taking the lead in anything. With the twelve hundred francs that Abbe d'Aigrigny gave me, I was the happiest man in the world; I trusted in the nobleness of his views; his thoughts became mine. My work once finished, I returned to my poor little chamber, I lighted my fire, I dined on vegetables—then, taking up some book of philosophy, little known, and dreaming over it, I gave free course to my imagination, which restrained all the day long, carried me through numberless theories to a delicious Utopia. Then, from the eminences of my intelligence, lifted up, Lord knows whither, by the audacity of my thoughts, I seemed to look down upon my master, and upon the great men of the earth. This fever lasted for three or four hours, after which I had a good sleep; and, the next morning, I went lightly to my work, secure of my daily bread, without cares for the future, living content with little, waiting with impatience for the delights of my solitary evening, and saying to myself, as I went on writing like a stupid machine: "And yet — and yet — if I chose!"—

"Doubtless, you could like others, surer than others, have reached a higher position," said Adrienne greatly struck with Rodin's practical philosophy.

"Who am I, madame?" answered Rodin, with a smile of the greatest good-nature; "I have already told you that I am a poor old man, who, for the last forty years, having served in the day time as a writing-machine to record the ideas of others, went home every evening to work out ideas of his own—a good kind of man, who, from his garret, watches and even takes some little share in the movement of generous spirits, advancing towards an end that is nearer than is commonly thought. And thus, my dear young lady, you and I are both tending towards the same objects, though you may do the same without reflection, and merely in obedience to your rare and divine instincts. So continue to live, fair, free and happy!—it is your mission—more providential than you may think it. Yes; continue to surround yourself with all the marvels of luxury and art; refine your senses, purify your tastes, by the exquisite choice of your enjoyments; by genius, grace, and purity, raise yourself above the stupid and ill-favored mob of men, that will instantly surround you, when they behold you alone and free; they will consider you an easy prey, destined to please their cupidity, their egotism, their folly. Laugh at them, and mock these idiotic and sordid pretensions. Be the queen of your own world, and make yourself respected as a queen. Love—shine—enjoy—it is your part upon earth. All the flowers, with which you are whelmed in profusion, will one day bear fruit. You think that you have lived only for pleasure; in reality, you will have lived for the noblest aims that could tempt a great and lofty soul. And so—some years hence—we may meet again, perhaps; you, fairer and more followed than ever; I, older and more obscure. But, no matter—a secret voice, I am sure, says to you at this moment, that between us two, however different, there exists an invisible bond, a mysterious communion, which nothing hereafter will ever be able to destroy!"

He uttered these final words in a tone of such profound emotion, that Adrienne started. Rodin had approached without her perceiving it, and without, as it were, walking at all, for he dragged his steps along the floor with a sort of serpent motion; and he had spoken with so much warmth and enthusiasm, that his pale face had become slightly tinged, and his repulsive ugliness had almost disappeared before the brilliancy of his small sharp eyes, now wide open, and fixed full upon Adrienne. The latter leaned forward, with half-open lips and deep-drawn breath, nor could she take her eyes from the Jesuit's; he had ceased to speak, and yet she was still listening. The feelings of the fair young lady, in presence of this little old man, dirty, ugly, and poor, were inexplicable. That comparison so common, and yet so true, of the frightful fascination of the bird by the serpent, might give some idea of the singular impression made upon her.

Rodin's tactics were skilful and sure. Until now, Mdlle. de Cardoville had never analyzed her tastes and instincts. She had followed them, because they were inoffensive and charming. How happy and proud she then was sure to be to hear a man of superior mind not only praise these tendencies, for which she had been heretofore so severely blamed, but congratulate her upon them, as upon something great, noble, and divine!

If Rodin had only addressed himself to Adrienne's self-conceit, he would have failed in his perfidious designs, for she had not the least spark of vanity. But he addressed himself to all that was enthusiastic and generous in her heart; that which he appeared to encourage and admire in her was really worthy of encouragement and admiration. How cold she fail to be the dupe of such language, concealing though it did such dark and fatal projects?

Struck with the Jesuit's rare intelligence, feeling her curiosity greatly excited by some mysterious words that he had purposely uttered, hardly explaining to herself the strange influence which this pernicious counsellor already exercised over her, and animated by respectful compassion for a man of his age and talents placed in so precarious a position, Adrienne said to him with all her natural cordiality: "A man of your merit and character, sir, ought not to be at the mercy of the caprice of circumstances. Some of your words have opened a new horizon before me; I feel that, on many points, your counsels may be of the greatest use to me. Moreover, in coming to fetch me from this house, and in devoting yourself to the service of other persons of my family, you have shown me marks of interest which I cannot forget without ingratitude. You have lost a humble but secure situation. Permit me—"

"Not a word more, my dear young lady," said Rodin, interrupting Mdlle. de Cardoville, with an air of chagrin. "I feel for you the deepest sympathy; I am honored by having ideas in common with you; I believe firmly that some day you will have to ask advice of the poor old philosopher; and, precisely because of all that, I must and ought to maintain towards you the most complete independence."

"But, sir, it is I that would be the obliged party, if you deigned to accept what I offer."

"Oh, my dear young lady," said Rodin, with a smile, "I know that your generosity would always know how to make gratitude light and easy; but, once more, I cannot accept anything from you. One day, perhaps, you will know why."

"One day?"

"It is impossible for me to tell you more. And then, supposing that I were under an obligation to you, how could I tell you all that was good and beautiful in your actions? Hereafter, if you are somewhat indebted to me for my advice, so much the better; I shall be the more ready to blame you, if I find anything to blame."

"In this way, sir, you would forbid me to be grateful to you."

"No, no," said Rodin, with apparent emotion. "Oh, believe me! there will come a solemn moment, in which you may repay all, in a manner worthy of yourself and me."

This conversation was here interrupted by the nurse, who said to Adrienne as she entered: "Madame, there is a little humpbacked workwoman downstairs, who wishes to speak to you. As, according to the doctor's new orders, you are to do as you like, I have come to ask if I am to bring her up to you. She is so badly dressed that I did not venture."

"Bring her up, by all means," said Adrienne, hastily, for she had recognized Mother Bunch by the nurse's description. "Bring her up directly."

"The doctor has also left word, that his carriage is to be at your orders, madame; are the horses to be put to?"

"Yes, in a quarter of an hour," answered Adrienne to the nurse, who went out; then, addressing Rodin, she continued: "I do not think the magistrate can now be long, before he returns with Marshal Simon's daughters."

"I think not, my dear young lady; but who is this deformed workwoman?" asked Rodin, with an air of indifference.

"The adopted sister of a gallant fellow, who risked all in endeavoring to rescue me from this house. And, sir," said Adrienne, with emotion, "this young workwoman is a rare and excellent creature. Never was a nobler mind, a more generous heart, concealed beneath an exterior less——"

But reflecting that Rodin seemed to unite in his own person the same moral and physical contrasts as the sewing-girl, Adrienne stopped short, and then added, with inimitable grace, as she looked at the Jesuit, who was somewhat astonished at the sudden pause: "No; this noble girl is not the only person who proves how loftiness of soul, and superiority of mind, can make us indifferent to the vain advantages which belong only to the accidents of birth or fortune."

At the moment of Adrienne speaking these last words, Mother Bunch entered the room.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SUSPICIONS.

Mdlle. de Cardoville sprang hastily to meet the visitor, and said to her, in a voice of emotion, as she extended her arms towards her: "Come—come—there is no grating to separate us now!"

On this allusion, which reminded her how her poor, laborious hand had been respectfully kissed by the fair and rich patrician, the young workwoman felt a sentiment of gratitude, which was at once ineffable and proud. But, as she hesitated to respond to the cordial reception, Adrienne embraced her with touching affection.

When Mother Bunch found herself clasped in the fair arms of Mdlle. de Cardoville, when she felt the fresh and rosy lips of the young lady fraternally pressed to her own pale and sickly cheek, she burst into tears without being able to utter a word.

Rodin, retired in a corner of the chamber, looked on this scene with secret uneasiness. Informed of the refusal, so full of dignity, which Mother Bunch had opposed to the perfidious temptations of the superior of St. Mary's Convent, and knowing the deep devotion of this generous creature for Agricola—a devotion which for some days she had so bravely extended to Mdlle. de Cardoville—the Jesuit did not like to see the latter thus laboring to increase that affection. He thought wisely, that one should never despise friend or enemy, however small they may appear. Now, devotion to Mdlle. de Cardoville constituted an enemy in his eyes; and we know, moreover, that Rodin combined in his character rare firmness, with a certain degree of superstitious weakness, and he now felt uneasy at the singular impression of fear which Mother Bunch inspired in him. He determined to recollect this presentiment.

"Look there, sir," said Adrienne to Rodin, who drew near hastily. "Yes," added the young patrician, proudly, "I have indeed discovered a treasure. Look at her, sir; and love her as I love her, honor as I honor. She has one of those hearts, for which we are seeking."

"And which, thank heaven, we are still able to find, my dear young lady!" said Rodin, as he bowed to the needlewoman.

The latter raised her eyes slowly, and looked at the Jesuit. At sight of that cadaverous countenance, which was smiling benignantly upon her, the young girl started. It was strange! she had never seen this man, and yet she felt instantly the same fear and repulsion that he had felt with regard to her. Generally timid and confused, the work-girl could not withdraw her eyes from Rodin's; her heart beat violently, as at the coming of great danger, and, as the excellent creature feared only for those she loved, she approached Adrienne involuntarily, keeping her eyes fixed on Rodin.

The Jesuit was too good a physiognomist, not to perceive the formidable impression he had made, and he felt an increase of his instinctive aversion for the seamstress. Instead of casting down his eyes, he appeared to examine her with such sustained attention, that Mdlle. de Cardoville was astonished at it.

"I beg your pardon, my dear girl," said Rodin, as if recalling his recollections, and addressing himself to Mother Bunch, "I beg your pardon—but I think—if I am not deceived—did you not go a few days since to St. Mary's Convent hard by?"

"Yes, sir."

"No doubt, it was you. Where then was my head?" cried Rodin. "It was you—I should have guessed it sooner."

"Of what do you speak, sir?" asked Adrienne.

"Oh! you are right, my dear young lady," said Rodin, pointing to the hunchback. "She has indeed a noble heart, such as we seek. If you knew with what dignity, with what courage this poor girl, who was out of work—and, for her to want work, is to want everything—if you knew, I say, with what dignity she rejected the shameful wages, that the superior of the convent was unprincipled enough to offer, on condition of her acting as a spy in a family where it was proposed to place her."

"Oh! that is infamous!" cried Mdlle. de Cardoville with disgust. "Such a proposal to this poor girl—to her!"

"Madame," said Mother Bunch, bitterly, "I had no work, I was poor, they did not know me—and they thought they might propose anything to the likes of me."

"And I tell you," said Rodin, "that it was a double baseness on the part of the superior, to offer such temptation to misery, and it was doubly noble in you to refuse."

"Sir," said the sewing-girl, with modest embarrassment.

"Oh! I am not to be intimidated," resumed Rodin. "Praise or blame, I speak out roughly what I think. Ask this dear young lady," he added, with a glance at Adrienne. "I tell you plainly, that I think as well of you as she does herself."

"Believe me, dear," said Adrienne, "there are some sorts of praise which honor, recompense, and encourage; and M. Rodin's is of the number. I know it—yes I know it."

"Nay, my dear young lady, you must not ascribe to me all the honor of this judgment."

"How so, sir?"

"Is not this dear girl the adopted sister of Agricola Baudoin, the gallant workman, the energetic and popular poet? Is not the affection of such a man the best of guarantees, and does it not enable us to judge, as it were, by the label," added Rodin, with a smile.

"You are right, sir," said Adrienne; "for, before knowing this dear girl, I began to feel deeply interested in her, from the day that her adopted brother spoke to me about her. He expressed himself with so much warmth so much enthusiasm, that I at once conceived an esteem for the person capable of inspiring so noble an attachment."

These words of Adrienne, joined to another circumstance, had such an effect upon their hearer, that her pale face became crimson. The unfortunate hunchback loved Agricola, with a love as passionate as it was secret and painful; the most indirect allusion to this fatal sentiment occasioned her the most cruel embarrassment.

Now, the moment Mdlle. de Cardoville spoke of Agricola's attachment for Mother Bunch, the latter had encountered Rodin's observing and penetrating look fixed upon her. Alone with Adrienne, the seamstress would have felt only a momentary confusion on hearing the name of the smith; but unfortunately she fancied, that the Jesuit, who already filled her with involuntary fear, had seen into her heart, and read the secrets of that fatal love, of which she was the victim. Thence the deep blushes of the poor girl, and the embarrassment so painfully visible, that Adrienne was struck with it.

A subtle and prompt mind, like Rodin's, on perceiving the smallest effect, immediately seeks the cause. Proceeding by comparison, the Jesuit saw on one side a deformed, but intelligent young girl, capable of passionate devotion; on the other, a young workman, handsome, bold, frank, and full of talent. "Brought up together, sympathizing with each other on many points, there must be some fraternal affection between them," said he to himself; "but fraternal affection does not blush, and the hunchback blushed and grew troubled beneath my look: does she then, love Agricola?"

Once on the scent of this discovery, Rodin wished to pursue the investigation. Remarking the surprise and visible uneasiness that Mother Bunch had caused in Adrienne, he said to the latter, with a smile, looking significantly at the needlewoman: "You see, my dear young lady, how she blushes. The good girl is troubled by what we said of the attachment of this gallant workman."

The needlewoman hung down her head, overcome with confusion. After the pause of a second, during which Rodin preserved silence, so as to give time for his cruel remark to pierce the heart of the victim, the savage resumed: "Look at the dear girl! how embarrassed she appears!"

Again, after another silence, perceiving that Mother Bunch from crimson had become deadly pale, and was trembling in all her limbs, the Jesuit feared he had gone too far, whilst Adrienne said to her friend, with anxiety: "Why, dear child, are you so agitated?"

"Oh! it is clear enough," resumed Rodin, with an air of perfect simplicity; for, having discovered what he wished to know, he now chose to appear unconscious. "It is quite clear and plain. This good girl has the modesty of a kind and tender sister for a brother. When you praise him, she fancies that she is herself praised."

"And as she is modest as she is excellent," added Adrienne, taking both of the girl's hands, "the least praise, either of her adopted brother or of herself, troubles her in this way. But it is mere childishness, and I must scold her for it."

Mdlle de Cardoville spoke sincerely, for the explanation given by Rodin appeared to her very plausible.

Like all other persons who, dreading every moment the discovery of some painful secret, have their courage as easily restored as shaken Mother Bunch persuaded herself (and she needed to do so, to escape dying of shame), that the last words of Rodin were sincere, and that he had no idea of the love she felt for Agricola. So, her agony diminished, and she found words to reply to Mdlle. de Cardoville.

"Excuse me, madame," she said, timidly, "I am so little accustomed to such kindness as that with which you overwhelm me, that I make a sorry return for all your goodness."

"Kindness, my poor girl!" said Adrienne. "I have done nothing for you yet. But, thank heaven! from this day, I shall be able to keep my promise, and reward your devotion to me, your courageous resignation, your sacred love of labor, and the dignity of which you have given so many proofs, under the most cruel privations. In a word, from this day, if you do not object to it, we will part no more."

"Madame, you are too kind," said Mother Bunch, in a trembling voice; "but I—"

"Oh! be satisfied," said Adrienne, anticipating her meaning. "If you accept my offer, I shall know how to reconcile with my desire (not a little selfish) of having you near me, the independence of your character, your habits of labor, your taste for retirement, and your anxiety to devote yourself to those who deserve commiseration; it is, I confess, by affording you the means of satisfying these generous tendencies, that I hope to seduce and keep you by me. I have set my heart on having you for a friend, and you will see that it shall be so. But now that I think of it (a little late, you will say), what good wind brings you hither?"

"This morning, M. Dagobert received a letter, in which he was requested to come to this place and learn some news that would be of the greatest interest to him. Thinking it concerned Marshal Simon's daughters, he said to me: 'Mother Bunch, you have taken so much interest in those children, that you must come with me: you shall witness my joy on finding them, and that will be your reward—'"

Adrienne glanced at Rodin. The latter made an affirmative movement of the head, and answered; "Yes, yes, my dear young lady; it was I who wrote to the brave soldier, but without signing the letter, or giving any explanation. You shall know why."

"Then, my dear girl, why did you come alone?" said Adrienne.

"Alas, madame! on arriving here, it was your kind reception that made me forget my fears."

"What fears?"

"Knowing that you lived here, madame, I supposed the letter was from you; I told M. Dagobert so, and thought the same. When we arrived, his impatience was so great, that he asked at the door if the orphans were in this house, and he gave their description. They told him no. Then, in spite of my supplications, he insisted on going to the convent to enquire about them."

"What imprudence!" cried Adrienne.

"After what took place the other night, he broke in," added Rodin, shrugging his shoulders.

"It was in vain to tell him," returned Mother Bunch, "that the letter did not announce positively that the orphans would be delivered up to him; but that, no doubt, he would gain some information about them. He refused to hear anything, but said to me: 'If I cannot find them, I will rejoin you. But they were at the convent the day before yesterday, and now that all is discovered, they cannot refuse to give them up—'"

"And with such a man there is no disputing!" said Rodin with a smile.

"I hope they will not recognize him!" said Adrienne, remembering Baleinier's threats.

"It is not likely," replied Rodin; "they will only refuse him admittance. That will be, I hope, the worst misfortune that will happen. Besides, the magistrate will soon be here with the girls. I am no longer wanted: other cares require my attention. I must seek out Prince Djalma. Only tell me, my dear young lady, where I shall find you, to keep you informed of my discoveries, and to take measures with regard to the young prince if my enquiries, as I hope, should be attended with success.

"You will find me in my new house, Rue d'Anjou, formerly Beaulieu House. But now I think of it," said Adrienne, suddenly, after some moments of reflection, "it would not be prudent or proper, on many accounts, to lodge the Prince Djalma in the pavilion I occupied at Saint Dizier House. I saw, some time ago, a charming little house, all furnished and ready; it only requires some embellishments, that could be completed in twenty-four hours, to make it a delightful residence. Yes, that will be a thousand times preferable," added Mdlle. de Cardoville, after a new interval of silence; "and I shall thus be able to preserve the strictest incognito."

"What!" cried Rodin, whose projects would be much impeded by this new resolution of the young lady; "you do not wish him to know who you are?"

"I wish Prince Djalma to know absolutely nothing of the anonymous friend who comes to his aid; I desire that my name should not be pronounced before him, and that he should not even know of my existence—at least, for the present. Hereafter—in a month, perhaps—I will see; circumstances will guide me."

"But this incognito," said Rodin, hiding his disappointment, "will be difficult to preserve."

"If the prince had inhabited the lodge, I agree with you; the neighborhood of my aunt would have enlightened him, and this fear is one of the reasons that have induced me to renounce my first project. But the prince will inhabit a distant quarter—the Rue Blanche. Who will inform him of my secret? One of my old friends, M. Norval—you, sir—and this dear girl," pointing to Mother Bunch, "on whose discretion I can depend as on your own, will be my only confidants. My secret will then be quite safe. Besides, we will talk further on this subject to-morrow. You must begin by discovering the retreat of this unfortunate young prince."

Rodin, though much vexed at Adrienne's subtle determination with regard to Djalma, put the best face on the matter, and replied: "Your intentions shall be scrupulously fulfilled, my dear young lady; and to-morrow, with your leave, I hope to give you a good account of what you are pleased to call my providential mission."

"To morrow, then, I shall expect you with impatience," said Adrienne to Rodin, affectionately. "Permit me always to rely upon you, as from this day you may count upon me. You must be indulgent with me, sir; for I see that I shall yet have many counsels, many services to ask of you—though I already owe you so much."

"You will never owe me enough, my dear young lady, never enough," said Rodin, as he moved discreetly towards the door, after bowing to Adrienne. At the very moment he was going out, he found himself face to face with Dagobert.

"Holloa! at last, I have caught one!" shouted the soldier, as he seized the Jesuit by the collar with a vigorous hand.

(To be Continued.)

THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENT IN NEW YORK.

"Mere rose-water philanthropy" was the lofty reply given to the writer by a young Englishman when asked about Toynbee Hall in East London. Possibly there are some who know of the College Settlement in New York only by hearsay who are ready to characterize that in similar language. But a personal inspection of the work carried on there would reverse this judgment, and convince a candid observer that even rose-water may have its uses in the malodorous neighborhood where the wretchedly poor most do congregate in our large cities.

These college or university settlements, as they are called, mark a new and distinct form of sociological effort. Four are already established abroad—two in London, named the Oxford House and Toynbee Hall, and one each in Glasgow and Edinburgh. The genesis of the idea may be traced back to Mr. Moody, who several years ago stirred the students of Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities out of their self-centred lives in the lower classes. "Slumming" became the "fad" with some of these high-bred youth, who were attracted chiefly by the novelty of the thing. Others, animated by a genuinely Christian spirit, entered seriously into the business of reform with a thoroughness characteristic of both the Scotch and English. Finding large sections in these four cities where the streams of ordinary missionary effort were choked by prejudice or by a heathenism as dark as in the kraals of Africa, they conceived the idea of actually living among these people on the footing of friends and neighbors. A tenement was rented, in which several graduates from these institutions took up their abode, fresh relays being supplied at stated intervals. These settlements differ in essential particulars, not necessary to note here, from the Palace of Delight, which is the outgrowth of Walter Besant's realistic presentation in his novels of life among the poor in London.

Imitating the example of their brothers abroad, a group of graduates from Smith and Wellesley colleges have instituted a similar work on Rivington street, in New York. The locality is said to be more densely populated than any part of London. One-half of all arrests for gambling, and one-tenth of all arrests for crime in New York come within the limits of the election precinct in which they live. Five churches vainly try to meet the spiritual needs of about 50,000 people, and there is one saloon for every one hundred inhabitants. These facts sufficiently indicate the character of the neighborhood in which seven young collegiates, representing the highest type of American womanhood, elect to spend a portion of their time. In mental training and social graces they are the peer of any in the land. They have the air of exquisite breeding which comes from good ancestry and constant association with cultivated minds, from extensive travel and thorough acquaintance with art and literature. Thus richly endowed, and possessing also a keen judgment in practical affairs, they have rented an old tenement house, put it in thorough repair, furnished it simply but attractively, and are trying to illustrate by their own methods of living what a true home ought to be.

When first opened last October there were four representatives from Wellesley and three from Smith. Vassar has since joined the force, and fresh recruits from among collegiate women are supplied every two months. Four of the seven are permanent residents in the sense of remaining at least a year, and one is a physician who has an attractive office in the basement. On the same floor are two bathrooms, where hot baths are provided for women at a charge of ten cents. This arrangement created unbounded astonishment at first. Baths as heroic treatment under a doctor's advice in cases of illness had been heard of; but a bath for personal cleanliness and refreshment was beyond their comprehension. Perhaps dirt is the more decent, after all, in homes where both sexes and all ages huddle together in one room, making privacy impossible. But this feature of the settlement is now quite popular, and the sensation of soap is evidently agreeable, as one individual sometimes uses a whole cake at a single ablution. The upper floor is reserved as sleeping rooms for the inmates.

Denizens of the locality who do not understand the object of the home occasionally apply for lodgings. On being told that there is no room, they are dumb with amazement and incredulity. What manner of young women can these be who require an entire sleeping apartment apiece? In their own homes they are accustomed to sleep seven in a bed! A little maid who lives at the Settlement and assists in the household tasks removed only her hat and shoes on retiring the first two nights. No comment was made, but by the third night, watching the example of her associates, she had grasped the idea that a wardrobe without a night dress is considered incomplete in civilized society. But it took her much longer to puzzle out the occult reason for removing all clothing worn during the day before donning this strange garment. This little incident illustrates perfectly the method of teaching adopted by the young ladies. It is chiefly by a series of object lessons.

They do much of the house-work themselves, with the help of only one servant, and all day long the neighbors drop in to watch their odd ways. How deft these elegant young women are! How clean their rooms! Especially at meal-time are they the cynosure of curious eyes. A table regularly spread for eating is unknown in some of the surrounding houses. The children as well as the parents often belong to the wage-earning classes. They snatch a bite wherever they can, sometimes at a street stand, again at a low restaurant. They settle down for the night within or without the miserable place called home according to convenience. In hot weather the fire-escapes on the buildings afford a favorite perch for sleeping. Living in this lawless fashion, no wonder that they are impressed by the sight of a well-appointed table.—*Harper's Bazar.*

TIGERS IN ANAM.

The French officials in Anam have met with considerable difficulty in dealing with tigers, which are extremely numerous in that part of Indo China, notwithstanding the large sums paid for their extirpation. Last year as much as 10,000 francs was paid to the slayers of this marauder. As payment is only made on the evidence of the skin and fangs there is no room for fraud. The *Temps* gives some interesting data about the depredations of this animal, and as evidence of his formidable character quotes the story of an official who requested a change of district because he was tired of administering a territory which contained as many tigers as inhabitants. In other districts they are so numerous that no one would think of driving out after dark. The Anamese, in the hope of propitiating so formidable an enemy, have raised the tiger almost to the level of a divinity. Pagodas have been consecrated to him, titles of nobility have been conferred upon him, and he has been surrounded with a sort of religious cult. When they endeavor to take one, they only do so by means of elaborate stratagem, constructing deep pits and then assailing the trapped animal when at a disadvantage. As there is very little game in Anam, the tiger has as much difficulty in finding food as man has in getting sport. The game of which he is fondest, and which also proves that he is something of a gourmet, is the wild peacock, so that the natives say "wherever there are peacocks there is sure to be a tiger."—*London Times.*

LITERARY REVIEW.

EXTEMPORARY PREACHING.

The Philosophy of Preaching, by A. J. F. Behrends, D.D., pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., is published by Scribner's Sons. It contains the lectures given last February before the Divinity School of Yale University, on the Lyman Beecher foundation. It is not a treatise on homiletics but emphasizes the universal elements of all effective religious address, giving views which have taken form in Dr. Behrend's mind during a ministry of twenty-five years. The lectures are eight in number and deal not only with the philosophy of preaching but with the "personal," the "ethical," the "Biblical," the "spiritual," and, last but not least, the "practical" elements in preaching. In this last he urges the importance of being thoroughly understood not by means of a condescending style but by using the language of the people. "The true speech of the pulpit is plain, direct, unconventional, conversational, with a quiet, manly dignity befitting the occasion and the theme." Models of eloquence may be too much studied. Language is in a state of constant flux. As in the pronunciation and definition of words it is often necessary to pass from the dictionaries to ordinary usage, so language must be studied as a living organism, not as a petrified relic of the past. "The current speech may not be as classical and polished as your scholarly tastes might wish it were, but you must take it as you find it, avoid its coarseness and make the best use of it possible." Dr. Behrends strongly favors extemporaneous speaking, which he defines as neither memoriter recitation, nor loose, unconnected, unpremeditated speech, but the free utterance of clear and thoroughly mastered thought." "Talk in the pulpit," he says, "as earnest men talk to each other and as they talk to you."

> The secret consists in the mastery of the matter, and in the clearness of the logical analysis. It involves the abandonment of an ambition to say fine or eloquent things, and to make your discourses brilliant with literary adornment; though the truest eloquence will often come when you are least laboring for it, when your thought is at white heat and when phrases will leap to your lips which half an hour afterwards you may not be able to reproduce. The secret of forcible extemporaneous speech is in having something weighty to say, and in the determination to make yourself clearly understood. . . . I do not believe that the extemporaneous preacher should be regarded as the exceptional man; nor that free speech in delivering the message of God to man is the ideal form, in the sense of its being the prerogative of the elect few. That assumption nips a wholesome ambition in the bud, and will make a young man who conscientiously attempts it feel, in spite of himself, that he is regarded as vain and conceited. The extemporaneous method is the ideal method only because it is the normal method. It is not the easiest. It is of all methods, the most exacting and perilous. It exposes to the greatest extremes, and makes havoc of any attempt to maintain a fair average. But its very difficulties constitute its practical power. It keeps the preacher to the utmost physical, mental and moral tension. It brings out all the man there is in him; while the erectness of his posture, the kindling of his eye, the naturalness of his tone, themselves constitute an instrument of conviction. It is worth all it costs, and there are few men who by diligent and faithful endeavor through a series of years cannot become acceptable and forcible masters of extemporaneous speech, while many men part with half their power through an early and long continued surrender to the written manuscript.

(Wm. Foster Brown & Co., $1.)

THE GREAT EXAMPLE.

A C. Armstrong & Son, of New York, republish a book which has had great popularity in Great Britain. It is entitled *Imago Christi: the Example of Jesus Christ*, and is by the Rev. James Stalker, M.A., author of "The Life of Jesus Christ," etc. This American edition has an introduction by the Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D.D., of New York, who says that Mr. Stalker is one of the most eminent of the younger ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. He began his pastoral labors in Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, and two or three years ago he was called to Free St. Matthew's Church, Glasgow, where he occupies a place of commanding influence, and by his labors among young people, and his active sympathy with evangelistic work is proving himself eminently useful. Mr. Stalker himself says of his book:—

> If it were permissible I could truly describe the origin of this book in the very words of Bunyan:
>
> When at the first I took my pen in hand
> Thus for to write, I did not understand
> That I at all should make a little book
> In such a mode; nay, I had undertook
> To make another; which when almost done,
> Before I was aware, I this begun:
>
> Whilst writing my "Life of Christ," and reading extensively on the subject, the conviction was borne in upon me that no desideratum more urgently needs to be supplied in our theology than a work on the "Mind or teaching of Christ." For several years I have been working at this task. But as I went on, my progress was impeded by the fact that, especially in the department of ethics, Jesus seemed to teach as much by his example as by his words, whereas it was my intention to derive his teaching from his words alone. I commenced accordingly to write a little on his example, merely for the purpose of clearing the surplus material out of the way, and without any thought that it would extend beyond a chapter or two. But as I wrote it grew and grew, till, almost unawares, the plan of a new book shaped itself in my mind. Recurring to the quaint and pithy language of Bunyan I may say:
>
> Having now my method by the end,
> Still, as I pulled, it came; and so I penned
> It down; until it came at last to be,
> For length and breadth, the bigness which you see.

The book has seventeen chapters, each treating of Christ's example in a different aspect—as a worker, a sufferer, a philanthropist, a preacher, a controvertionalist, &c., &c. It is worthy of careful study. (W. Drysdale & Co.)

The Nature and Method of Revelation, by George Park Fisher, D.D., LL.D., Titus Street Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale University (New York, Scribner's Sons), is composed of a series of articles recently published in the *Century Magazine* revised and enlarged, with the addition of a number of essays on important topics in New Testament criticism. Never has there been so deep and so general an interest in Bible study as there is at present, and it is more than ever important that the Bible should be looked at from the right point of view. Dr. Fisher gives his point of view as follows:—

> In the course of my studies and reflections the perception of the relation of the Scriptures to the historical process of Divine Revelation, the end and aim of which was the full introduction of the Kingdom of God through him who, although he was meek and lowly in heart, did not hesitate to style himself "the light of the world"—the perception I say of this reflection has become in my mind constantly more distinct and vivid. In this ground work of historical reality, this gradual entering of God with a transforming energy into the course of human history, I find a solvent for numerous difficulties of Scripture and a help in its interpretation.

In Biblical as in natural science there are unverified speculations, but there are also sure gains and healthful progress. New opinions are to be sifted and the wheat separated from the chaff. "There is no better motto for the student than the words of the Apostle Paul: 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.'" The titles of three of the supplementary essays are "The New Testament Essays on the Time of the Second Advent," "The Theological Ideas of Matthew Arnold," and "Prof. Huxley's Comments on the Gospel Narratives." (Wm. Foster Brown & Co., $1.25.)

RUSSIA.

A timely issue in the "Story of the Nation's Series," is *The Story of Russia*, by W. R. Morfill, M.A., reader in the Russian and Slavonic languages in the University of Oxford—G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Morfill says that he has avoided politics and taken pains not to draw his sketch from an English standpoint. All nations have been aggressive in their way and it is idle to talk overmuch about Russian aggressions, all nations have some blood-stained pages in their annals and it is something like hypocrisy to be struck with especial horror at Russia's misdeeds.

> Russia is entitled to the gratitude of the world, were it only for the protection she has afforded to the oppressed Christians of the East. The tide of Mohammedan persecution and proselytism was turned from the time when Peter the Great showed the rajahs, groaning under the Turkish yoke, that they could look to Russia for help. It is to her that the new nationality of Bulgaria, which gives such excellent promise, owes its origin. We cannot be surprised that the Christians of the East have felt grateful for her benefits. She alone stood up against their oppressors, and her enemies among us must feel that by their mistaken policy they have only strengthened her hands.

The book is based upon original authorities and is illustrated by translations from Russian historical poems. One of these lays, written on the death of Ivan III., in the fifteenth century, is as follows:

> Why, bright moon, father moon,
> Why dost thou not shine as of old time;
> Not as of old time, as before?
> It happened to us in Holy Russia,
> In storm-built Moscow, in the Golden Jerusalem,
> In the Uspenski Cathedral,
> Of Michael the Archangel.
> They beat upon the great bell,
> The sound echoed over the whole damp mother earth;
> All the princes and bazars came together,
> All the warrior people assembled,
> To pray to God in the Upenski Cathedral;
> There stood a new-made coffin of cypress wood,
> In the coffin lies the orthodox Tsar—
> The Orthodox Tsar, Ivan Vasilievich the Terrible;
> The life-giving cross stands at his head;
> By the cross lies the imperial crown;
> At his feet the terrible sword,
> Every one prays to the life-giving cross;
> Every one bows to the golden diadem,
> Every one looks with trembling at the terrible sword;
> Around the coffin the wax lights burn;
> Before the coffin stand all the priests and patriarchs,
> They read and sing the farewell hymn,
> They sing farewell to our orthodox Tsar,
> Our terrible Tsar—Ivan Vasilievich.

A description of a Russian landscape by Uckrasov is worth quoting also for its truth and beauty:

> There is noise in the capitals, the orators thunder,
> The war of words rages,
> But there, in the depths of Russia,
> Is the silence of centuries.
> Only the wind gives no rest
> To the tops of the willows along the road,
> And, kissing Mother Earth,
> The ears in the illimitable corn-fields
> Bend themselves in an arch."

(Wm. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

HAVELOCK.

No one can doubt that a *Life of Havelock* by Archibald Forbes (Macmillan, English Men of Action series), must be a book of singular interest. It is comparatively brief, yet it gives in clear detail a description with criticisms of General Havelock's career in Burmah, Afghanistan, Gwalior, and the Punjab, Persia, Cawnpore and Lucknow. An authentic portrait of the general is for the first time published. It is taken from a miniature in a locket. Mr. Forbes opens his book with the following glimpse into the inner life of Havelock.

> There are two occasions on which a man reserved by nature and training is apt to disclose himself without restraint; in confidential communication with his closest and most trusted friends; and on his death bed face to face with eternity. Henry Havelock's dearest friend was George Broadfoot, to whom he thus wrote as the outcome of the experience of half a century:—"In public affairs, as in matters eternal, the path of popularity is the broad way, [and that of duty the strait gate, and few there be that enter thereby. Principles alone are worth living for or striving for; and of all the animals the most ill-judging, ungrateful and opposed to their own true interests are men, that is, mankind." When he was near his end, lying in the *dhooly* under the trees of the Dilkoosha, there came to take farewell of him, his valiant and loyal comrade Outram, to whom the dying man's composed assurance was, "I have for forty years so ruled my life that when death came I might face it without fear." These two expressions divulge Havelock's character more perspicuously than could any labored effort of analysis.

(W. Drysdale, 60c.)

TEMPERANCE WORK IN SCHOOLS.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—In your report of the late Dominion W. C. T. U. Convention, which we highly appreciate, Mrs. Noyes, Dominion Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, is represented as saying, "The Union even goes the length of asking that this subject be made compulsory." Surely, your reporter must have made a mistake, for this subject is already compulsory, at least so far as Ontario is concerned. The question is sometimes asked "If teachers don't teach Scientific Temperance, can they be compelled to do so? Is it true that they lose the Government grant?" For the benefit of all who may be in doubt, will you please state in your columns that the teaching of temperance is compulsory in Ontario. Mrs. Noyes will answer for Quebec.

Some of the teachers do not favor the introduction of temperance, on the same principle that they would not favor any addition to the long list of studies required to be taught in the public schools, but the law that provides for the teaching of "reading, writing and arithmetic," provides for the teaching of temperance, and is just as compulsory in the one case as in the other. If complaint is made that any of these subjects are not taught, for which the law provides, and the matter pressed, the school may lose the Government grant; but let us by all means try first what kind, encouraging words can do.

Last week a committee of ladies called upon the teachers of Prince Edward Co., while in convention, and placed before them a communication from the Picton W. C. T. U., offering five prizes to the pupils who should obtain the highest number of marks in a written examination on the subject of "Temperance and Hygiene." The following embodies the substance of the resolutions passed by the convention:—

> *Resolved*—That a paper upon Temperance, prepared by some competent person from the lessons of the authorized text-book, shall be submitted to the pupils on the Friday preceding the entrance examination. The third and fourth class pupils only will be eligible for this competition. Each teacher, or a committee selected by him, shall examine the papers of his school and forward the best one to the Central Committee, the members of which will be appointed by the Picton W. C. T. U.

It was also decided that each teacher should become responsible for a prize of lesser value to be awarded the pupil of his own school who presented the best paper. The teachers of Prince Edward are not afraid of work. Pass along the banner, please!

The testimony of a young teacher in her first school in regard to the text-book is worthy of note. She said:—"When I first tried I thought I couldn't teach temperance from that book, but I changed the time, and put it on right away after dinner, when I am not tired, and I find now that after studying the lesson I can make it interesting to my pupils. Positively, my boys are just crazy for the temperance lessons." Dear sisters, ask your teachers—those who complain that our text-book is a failure—if they will not try this plan. "For the cause that needs assistance, and the wrongs that need resistance" will they not give a little time to this subject when they are not tired, and can make it attractive to their classes. If our lease of life were for a thousand years, and we could keep our boys in the cradle for a century or two, we could afford to wait, but if the boys of to-day are to be the total abstainers and prohibitionists of the future we have no time to spare.

Let us have a few ounces of "prevention" in our homes and schools of the present and our men of the future will not need so many "pounds of cure." If anything is accomplished in this important department of work it must be by individual effort.

H. L. PLATT,
Prov. Supt. S. T. I.

Picton, Ont., June, 1890.

UNDER-BILLING RAILWAY FREIGHT.

(*To the Editor of the Witness*)

SIR,—By your editorial on this subject in your "Weekly" of the 28th May, you seem to think the local agents of the railway could prevent under billing of freight. This might be done in some instances, especially in the case of lumber, but if agents show any signs of suspicion of dishonesty in shippers, and try to prevent it, they are at once the subject of attack and the shipper will get quit of him as soon as possible. I know an instance of this very kind in the case of Guelph, where three or four shippers put their heads together and had the agent removed, really without cause, except his general efficiency. Yet the company pandered to the shippers and actually removed the agent to some small one-horse place, so that now agents won't run their heads into trouble for no thanks. Let the companies find out the overloading by some weigh scales, or any other way they like. Men are not going to watch the railway's interests at the risk of their situations.

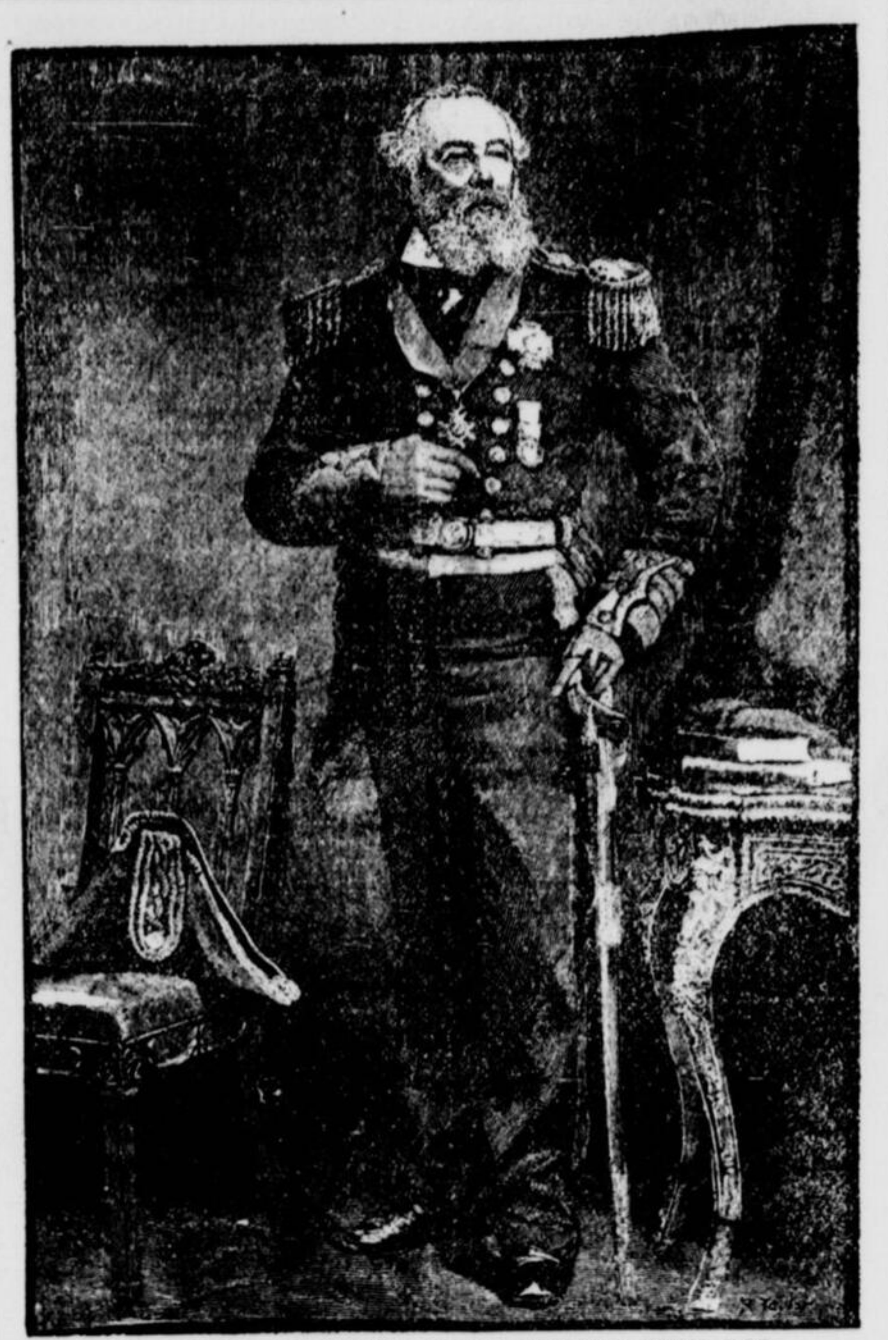
HURON.

MRS. LARGE.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Your report of the death of the Rev. Mr. Large, in Japan, by a gentleman from Kingston, is incorrect as far as Mrs. Large is concerned. Mrs. Large is a daughter of the Rev. Jas. Spencer, formerly Editor of the *Christian Guardian*. One of her sisters is Mrs. Dr. Stewart, of Palmerston, and one Mrs. Detlor, of Clinton. Mrs. Large's mother and a younger daughter live in Paris, Ont.

TOKIO.



THE FATHER OF THE FLEET: ADMIRAL SIR PROVO WALLIS, G.C.B.

THE ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

A LIFE THAT COVERS A CENTURY OF TIME.

On April 12th Sir Provo Wm. Parry Wallis, R.N., G.C.B., Senior Admiral of the British Fleet, entered his hundredth year. He may well be called "The Father of the Royal Navy," having actually entered the service before the end of the last century. He was born on April 12th, 1791, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, son of Mr. Provo Featherstone Wallis, chief clerk in the naval yard there. In 1795, a child of four years, his name was entered on the books of one of the King's ships and towards the end of 1800 he joined "Cleopatra," with which ship in 1804, under the command of Captain Robert Laurie, he first went to sea. The ship, a few months later, in the Atlantic Ocean, fought the French frigate "Ville de Milan," was defeated and captured, but was recovered, a week afterwards, by the British frigate "Leander." The young midshipman Wallis became a lieutenant, and served in several other ships during the French war. In 1813, when Great Britain was at war with the United States, he was second lieutenant of the frigate "Shannon," under Captain Broke, which fought the American frigate "Chesapeake," off Boston harbor. After that famous battle, which was a British victory, when Captain Broke had been wounded and his first lieutenant killed, the command of the ship, with its prize, devolved on Lieutenant Wallis. He was promoted, and was afterwards employed in different naval services on the coast of Mexico, in the Mediterranean, and in 1857 as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief on the south-east coast of America. He went home in 1858, and, owing to the exceptional length and character of his services, it was decided to retain the name of Sir Provo Wallis on the active list for the rest of his life. At the head of that list it has now stood for many years. Other admirals of the fleet are obliged to retire at the age of seventy, and the honor is therefore unique. The dates of Sir Provo Wallis' commissions are:—Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1808; commander, July 9, 1813; captain, Aug. 12, 1819; rear-admiral, Aug. 27, 1851; vice admiral, Sept. 10, 1857; admiral, March 2 1863; and Admiral of the Fleet, Dec. 11, 1877. He was created K.C.B. in 1860, and G.C.B. in 1873. He was Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom from 1869 to 1870, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom from 1870 to 1876.

WHO ARE TO BLAME?

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—A correspondent, whose name I forget, asked the other day what right Sir John Macdonald had to maintain the National Policy in view of the existing depression. The answer is easy. The people of the Dominion have voted in favor of the National Policy on three separate occasions, and for the evil which it has brought upon the country they themselves are responsible.

The principle of protection was adopted deliberately. The issue was before the country at least two years before the vote was taken, and on the 17th of September, 1878, the people voted by an overwhelming majority that protection should be the policy of the Dominion. By the same vote it was decided that politicians like Mr. Mackenzie were not required in Canada, and that political honesty was not wanted.

The country has got just what it voted for; we have all the "protection"

WE CAN STAGGER UNDER,

and about as corrupt a government as could easily be imagined. But let the responsibility be placed where it belongs. There is no use blaming Sir John Macdonald; if Sir John should die to-morrow some other demagogue would take his place and things would be much the same as before.

Men who could be deceived by such a shallow swindle as the National Policy cannot be counted on to display much judgment in dealing with the problems of the future, and men who voted for the "Pacific scandal" crew need not be surprised at members "making some money for their old age." The most unsatisfactory feature in the political situation is that there is no prospect of things being any better.

If the present Government could be swept out of existence and an honest and capable man were placed at the head of affairs he would certainly be defeated just as Mackenzie was. If a premier should conduct the affairs of the country on business principles, if he should reduce the expediture, discharge useless officials, and make those who remained do an amount of work bearing some proportion to the salaries they receive, then all those people who live by plundering the country would be against him. Contractors, who had been accustomed to such jobs as the Quebec harbor works, would be furious against a government that insisted on getting value for its money.

It is not probable that the present generation of Canadians could ever again be deluded by the National Policy, but some other quack scheme could easily be found to furnish an election cry. Perhaps the irredeemable currency might be tried. That would give the demagogues a splendid chance to spread themselves. In eloquent and indignant terms they could call attention to the poverty and misery existing in the country; they could tell affecting stories of poor men who had no money and who could get no work, and who were compelled to leave the country or starve. Something might also be said about the enormous extent of the mortgage debt on Canadian farms, and how in most cases these mortgages could not be paid in consequence of the scarcity of money. All these evils could be remedied by the Government by the simple expedient of printing money, and yet the Government were too indifferent or too stupid to do it. It is not likely, however, that these arguments will ever be used to drive an honest premier out of the Dominion Government, for, whichever party wins, there is but a poor chance for an honest man ever getting there.

J. P. MULLETT.

PROTECTION AND BANKRUPTCY.

EX-SPEAKER CARLISLE IN THE MAY "FORUM."

The Republican tariff policy, as defined and advocated by Senator Dawes and the school of economists which now dominates that party, has already reduced many of our most important manufacturing industries to the verge of bankruptcy, while its disastrous effects upon the agricultural interests of the country have been so general that the wail of the farmer is heard in every part of the land. There has never been a time in our history when there was so much discontent and so little prospect of improvement as there is now among those classes that ought to be prosperous. It is not the wage-earner alone that sends his petitions and complaints to Congress and its committees. Nearly every trade, occupation and profession is organized to formulate and present its demand for relief, and the Republican party responds to their appeals by proposing to extend and strengthen the protective system of taxation under which they have been reduced to their present condition. This, and the appropriation of public money out of the treasury for the benefit of a few favorite classes, is the only remedy it proposes. The evils resulting from thirty years of protection are to be cured by more protection, and the overburdened taxpayers are to be relieved by having their forced contributions given away to wealthy individuals and corporations engaged in the foreign carrying trade.

AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS.

We are requested to print the following appeal to Presbyterians. The record of the writer's own experience would, if he would allow us to publish the accompanying letter, go further than all his arguments to convince the reader of the claims of those he champions:

As the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is at hand it is well to direct attention to this fund for which so little has been done by the wealthy members of our church. By next Assembly there will be nearly seventy ministers on this fund; and this would require some $14,000 to pay the paltry allowance of $200 a year, while only about $11,000 was received in 1889.

Why is it needed? Because the salaries of most of our ministers have not been adequate to meet the expenses of their position and lay up anything for old age and retirement. In several cases for over twenty years of excessive toil their salaries only averaged from $400 to $600 a year, while having to keep a horse and support a family—and even when their salaries were larger in towns and cities, their expenses were greatly increased by rents and fuel, and aiding the poor, etc., so that several have had to spend from $5,000 to $10,000 beyond their salaries to meet the expenses of their position. And that while devoting their whole time and strength to the work of the church and being amongst the hardest toilers and most successful workers in the country,—working from twelve to fifteen hours a day for forty to fifty years—after a severe course of preparatory study of from seven to ten years, and then each gathering in several thousands into the membership of the church, besides laying the foundation of many of the present congregations with excessive toil and sacrifice.

Some of these men might have made a large amount of money or property had they turned aside from their proper work and used their private means to deal in real estate, as some ministers have done. But they feared that their usefulness would be impaired thereby, and were more anxious to promote the divine glory and to avoid everything that would injure the cause of God than to make money for themselves. And are they to be allowed to suffer because of their conscientiousness, after devoting their whole lives to the cause of God and the advancement of the Presbyterian Church in Canada? Is it right for the wealthy men of our church to allow such a state of things to exist? Has not the King of Zion laid the duty of advancing his cause equally upon all his people? Should not all Christians realize that all they have belongs to Christ and should be used in such a way as best to promote his glory? The Great Head of the Church made ample provision for his servants under the old dispensation, who had far less work to do, and that only for thirty years. And he identifies himself with his servants still and enjoins on his people to properly sustain them, and promises his special blessing to those who honor him in his servants. (Matt x 40 42; 1 Cor. ix. 1 14; Gal. vi. 10; 1 Tim. v. 18; Is. xxxii. 8; Prov. xi. 24 25.) When they devoted themselves to the work of the Gospel ministry they did not expect wealth, but they had a right to expect that their expenses would be met and that they would be enabled to lay up a modest competence for old age. But in many cases this has not been realized.

Nearly forty years ago regulations were made by the Aged Ministers' Fund Committee, that $10 per year of service should be paid to ministers on the fund; that is, after forty years' service or more each annuitant should receive $400 per annum. But the Committee have never had the means to pay this very moderate sum.

Let educated men in business, who spend their thousands, imagine, if they can, the anxiety of aged ministers who depend on the mere pittance of $200 a year now payable.

That justice demands that such a provision should be made for aged ministers, as was contemplated by the Committee, becomes more evident when we consider the generous provision made by the civil service for the servants of the public—they being generally allowed at least half or more of their ample salary. Even Toronto policemen, who require no long and expensive course of education, after twenty years' service, are entitled to half their salary, or from $300 to $700 or more. The Methodist Church has also made a more liberal provision for her retired ministers. Now, in order to insure that moderate annuity of ten dollars per year of service we require a capital fund of about $300,000, besides the yearly contributions of congregations and the yearly rates of the ministers themselves. A capital sum of $200,000 at present aimed at would only yield about $10,000 a year, whereas the committee will need over $20,000 a year in future to pay even $300 per annum to seventy annuitants. The ministers should pay on an average $8 or $9 per annum. And if all would thus pay this should yield about $5,000 a year (from over 600 ministers in the Western section). Then if the attention of all the congregations were called to the duty of contributing to this fund yearly, we might expect from $5,000 to $7,000 from their contributions. We should not rest until we have at least from $27,000 to $28,000 for yearly annuities; that is more than twice as much as we have now. The General Assembly for several years has sanctioned the raising of a capital of at least $200,000. But as yet the agent, Rev. William Burns, has scarcely obtained the one-fourth of this amount in subscriptions, and only a very small amount in cash.

READING THE MIND IN THE FACE.

In an article in the *Quiver* on "Revelations of Character," the Rev. W. Mann Statham says: I am not about to defend the position that physiognomy so-called never deceives; but I do submit that it rarely does so, and that qualities of mind and heart and moral being may generally be discerned there. I do not, of course, mean that a deceitful manner cannot be assumed, or that, for a time, men and women cannot look what they are not; but nature has no permanent veils; they are very gauze-like, torn and tattered in an instant by those freaks of real nature which assert themselves in so many unconscious ways. The sentinel Will is off guard in an instant, and quietly, but surely, the revelation comes, and we see under the guise the real man! That our countenances, too, vary with the elevation or deterioration of our spiritual character is evident to our best friends; there are times when we consciously live in strenuous endeavors after a diviner life, and those about us know it by infallible signs in the revelation of our countenance. There is a quiet dignity of expression, not long drawn or Pharisaical, but one which makes manifest a life full of happy cheerfulness and fervency in daily duty, and yet bespeaks a consciousness of the near presence of God. Expression is, after all, no forced or feigned thing; it is the result of life, and the spirit of man which is in him is one of those subtle things that more or less pervade every feature of the countenance.

A BAD BREAK.

It was a funny episode at the mechanics' last meeting when a German American said, the first thing to do was to get rid of the Canadians, eleven out of the twelve present being Canadians or Canadian Americans. It is not safe to say much about nationalists.—*Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) Herald.*

THE PROTESTANTS OF FRANCE.

A MISSION GATHERING AT NIMES.

A LETTER OF DEEP INTEREST FROM MISS GELDARD.

MONTCLAR, Drome, France.

DEAR CANADIAN FRIENDS,—When I see anything beautiful or interesting I always wish to share it with the readers of the *Witness*, and last week a visit to Nimes has given me such pleasure that I do wish to share it with them. Our own quiet valley, with its spring beauty is very dear to us, but every spring comes so quickly that there seems little to tell.

> Silently as the spring time
> Its crown of verdure weaves,
> And all the trees on all the hills
> Open their thousand leaves.

How the cowslips come up unnoticed amid bitter blasts and keen night frosts; how red and yellow tulips with giant star of Bethlehem come up in the corn fields with great tufts of "squirrel cups," as you call them, in the woods, is a yearly marvel as they

> Answer to an unseen signal
> From a hand upon the throne.

But a journey to Nimes was something new. The Mission Interieure was to hold its assembly there in two days, and from the little "groupes" whose delegates constitute this assembly, earnest Christians were going up to be present at its deliberations. We have a "groupe" here, "Groupe de la Genane," our good Maire is president, and we try to do good as far as we can to those, Catholic or Protestant, who surround us. Such is the simple constitution of the Mission Interieure. Where there is still, unfortunately, a state church such a society is specially useful.

HALF A DOZEN CHRISTIANS GATHERED FROM ANY CHURCH

or churches, who have a real desire to work for the Lord, form a "groupe," make their own rules, or make none, beyond the fundamental one that these gatherings shall be on the principle of the Evangelical Alliance. An agent of the society visits them to counsel and encourage them, and, if they desire it, he convokes evangelistic or consecration meetings as frequently as possible. No money is asked for, so that the visits of the agent are in no way "tournées de collecte." Gifts are accepted gladly but never asked. Each "groupe" has a right to send a delegate or two according to the size of the "groupe," and if no member of the "groupe" can be present at the assembly, the members have the right of choosing a representative elsewhere. While giving these details I may add that one "groupe," composed mostly of women, wrote to the assembly asking that a lady resident at Nimes might be their delegate and have the right to vote! The letter was very modest in its tone and Pasteur Babut supported the claims most warmly, and to our great joy the privilege was accorded without discussion. Mlle. Dundas, a Scotch lady, whose work at Beruineres is well known in our valley, who was present as representative of the small "groupe" there, was the first lady delegate inscribed on the roll of the Mission Interieure.

Such was the

GATHERING THAT CALLED US TO NIMES.

We arrived by a late train in magnificent moonlight. How strange it seemed to us, accustomed to the silence of night only broken by the sound of the waterfall or the cry of the "chouette" to pass through the noisy crowd outside the gate and along the lighted streets past cafés and theatres. But suddenly we noticed that we were passing a building which was neither house nor shop, nor cathedral; larger far than any of these, and our friends told us, "You are passing the Arenes!" Yes, there it was, vast and dimly lighted by the moonlight. The arena where thousands of Romans had shouted at the view of the gladiators' combats, or watched with cruel eyes the death of Christians torn by wild beasts. Many a martyr had heard in the lion's roar the Master's call, "Come up higher!" For a moment we could thank God that such cruelties are past, but next day I saw a huge affiche on the walls announcing that on some day, Sunday or grande fete, would take place a bull fight in the Arenes! No! the old human heart is hard still, and cruel as of old. If persecutions recommenced there would still be cold, curious spectators of the sufferings of the martyrs, as well as fierce persecutors like Saul to make "havoc of the church." Morning came, bright and cold, to our great astonishment, for we had expected heat in the plains. I suppose the goats felt the cold unusual, for they were all clothed with a kind of jacket of carpet. The morning prayer meeting brought together in the salle at M. Babut's a large gathering of pastors and others, met to inaugurate the meetings which were to precede and accompany the Assembly of the Mission Interieure. It was pleasant to see the recognitions of old friends with their cordial embraces, and equally pleasant to see the first introduction when some peasant delegate for the first time grasped the hand of some worker known only to him by the pages of the *Chambre Haute* or by the journal of the Mission Interieure. Pasteur Babut himself,

WHO IS ALMOST THE FATHER OF THE MISSIONS,

for it was in his house, and, in fact, in the hall which we occupied, that its first meetings were held, seemed to be greatly beloved by all. His was the opening prayer, which seemed to bring us all very near to God, and was an earnest of the blessed hours we were to spend in prayer during the week. The meetings were then announced to be held, for business, in the free church, for edification in the Methodist chapel. And yet the prominent pastors were of the National church. Babut, Houter, Arnaud, Bastide are all of the National church and yet not a "temple" open to receive the mission delegates.

Alas! The pastors of the National Church at Nimes are almost all "liberal" or broad church. Anyway, they were not liberal enough to take us in, so the Free Church and the Methodist Church shared the honor and the blessing between them. Wednesday, after a still more blessed prayer meeting than that of the preceding day, began the regular assembly of the Mission Interieure. The constitution of the meeting *verification des pouvoirs* might seem a very dull affair, but in the hands of our French brethren it was anything but that. One pastor, who let slip the words that the meeting would now proceed to name two pastors as president and vice president, was promptly called to order. "Mr. A. forgets he is not in a synod," "They need not be pasteurs, there is no such law in the Mission Interieure," "If there is no law there are the traditions," he said. But the delegates voted a layman to the post of president and dear Venerable Pasteur Babut to the post of vice-president. A loving contest now ensued, as the president begged to be allowed to give his place to Pasteur Babut, but the latter so evidently wished to be in the second place that he was allowed to have his way. The genuineness of the sentiments expressed was so evident that it was a real exemplification of "in honor preferring one another." A very hearty laugh was caused by one of the delegates voting in his ballot for "Gustave Vignerou," which was only the *nom de plume* of one of the pastors.

I CAN HARDLY EXPECT CANADIANS

to enter with full interest into the difficulties of their brethren here. It was well known that there were several *questions brulantes*, which might awaken painful dissensions. One of the difficulties was to change a decision of the last Assembly that the agent of the society might be free to hold evangelistic meetings anywhere and everywhere where it seemed best. The old rule had been that when two churches existed side by side, the invitation to the agent could only be accepted if coming from both churches, and thus giving one pastor the power to exclude all evangelistic meetings from his parish. A very moving description was given of an imaginary poor old pastor, left on one side, while a "groupe," which might consist of five persons only, could have a meeting without his consent. To this was given a very natural reply that the meeting would do him no harm, and that he was not obliged to attend it, a very self-evident fact. One real friend of the mission thought that if any change was made in the rule the pastors would re present the agent or the mission as "seeking whom he might devour." The wonderful patience and tact of the president and secretary, who wrote and re wrote, read and re read the minutes, was wonderful, and succeeded, at last, in getting a nearly unanimous vote; reports are not very interesting, but the two reports read at Nimes were masterpieces. Pasto Houter—if you want to see what he is like

LOOK AT A PORTRAIT OF LUTHER

and you won't be far wrong) the editor of the *Retirement*, read the report of the Comité Centrale with the gratifying statement that since the last assembly there has been no deficit! He was greatly congratulated on the success of the *Retirement*, which has met a felt want in France—a religious publication which would be acceptable for distribution. It has no look of a tract and is gladly accepted and read where a tract would be refused or coldly looked upon. Mr. Sainton, the agent of the mission, so dear to all its members, told us little of what he had done, but much of what he desired to see done. Others could have spoken of his self-denying and unwearied labors—in heat and cold—rain and snow—by day and by night; of himself he said but little, but all knew it was owing to his labors that the Assembly of Nimes took place. He had raised up stone by stone the ruins he had found everywhere and many thanked God for the result of his work. Now he urged the mission not to rest contented with doing good for the Protestants, he urged its members to go forward, to seek out among the "groupes" men full of faith and zeal and to send them "en plein pays catholique." For a moment there was hesitation, then the son of the president came forward and in burning words gave his adhesion to M. Sainton's proposal, another and another followed, and it was decided that when the men and the money are forthcoming the Comité Centrale shall send the

MESSENGERS INTO ONE OF THE DARK DEPARTMENTS,

as yet untouched by the gospel. Thursday closed the Assembly, but meetings continued all Friday, a general communion taking place on Friday, which fittingly closed such a season of brotherly love.

The meetings were so absorbingly interesting there seemed time for little else. A few hours on Friday gave just time for short views of Roman fountains and Roman homes. It was really startling to come suddenly on the "Temple of Diana," and to wonder if it resembled that where Demetrius made shrines, and the multitude shouted, Great is Diana of the Ephesians! One thing interested me much more. I went to visit the orphanage for Protestant girls, and was asked, Do you wish to see the tomb of Paul Rabaut? Do you know Paul Rabaut, you readers of the *Witness*? the devoted *pasteur du désert*, whose whole life from the age of 17 was consecrated to the cause of the Lord and his persecuted saints.

HAVING NO CERTAIN DWELLING-PLACE,

destitute, afflicted, tormented, like his predecessors in the 11th of Hebrews, dwelling in deserts and mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth, he yet lived to see liberty of conscience declared, and to have in this very town of Nimes a home for his extreme old age. And this orphanage is in his house; here was his study; there the bed where he died. And now come and see where they laid him. The Catholic cemetery would hold itself desecrated by his corpse; no Protestant cemetery existed; in field or orchard his body might be torn from his grave and flung to dogs or swine—and so they buried him in his own cellar, where for long no stone even marked his resting place.

We descend a long flight of steps and pass through a room where the wood for the fires is heaped, where there is a pleasant scent of dried olive boughs, into the cellar where he was buried—a tomb has been erected over his body and an inscription tells who he was and when he died; while on the wall is placed an extract from one of his letters, which I wish I could send with these lines, but I did not copy it and must defer sending it to another time. And now my letter is too long, I fear, but the subjects of interest are so numerous that I hardly know how to abridge. If any of you go to Nimes don't imitate the example of one of our delegates who visited heathen temples and museums but did not visit the tomb of Paul Rabaut.

Yours sincerely,
S. R. GELDARD.

STONEYHURST COLLEGE.

A VISIT TO THE JESUIT INSTITUTION IN ENGLAND.

A Canadian gentleman at present in England gives the following account of a visit to the famous Jesuit College of Stoneyhurst, which will interest our readers:

Stoneyhurst is situated in Lancashire, close to the Yorkshire border. It is distant twelve miles from the town of Blackburn and about thirty-five miles from Manchester. The Jesuits have here a princely estate, and magnificent buildings. They occupied the place in 1794, as tenants at first, but now have possession of about 2,000 acres of beautiful grounds. The buildings are approached by a drive three quarters of a mile long, bordered by beautiful stretches of green grass, which are bounded by avenues of fine trees. On the grass several fine cattle were feeding, some of them, Scotch cattle, of a yellowish brown color, rough coats and long horns, with altogether a "*noli me tangere*" appearance about them. Nearer the buildings are two large ponds and then lawn tennis and quoiting grounds. The domain once belonged to the Sherbourne family. Sir Richard Sherbourne held office under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. I do not know that this tells much in his favor. He certainly clung to office like some later politicians. A part of the old Sherbourne Hall is still standing, but is soon to be pulled down. On entering, we visited the dining halls, and then the library; it has an extensive collection of books, and they expect that it will soon reach fifty thousand volumes. It contains some very fine illuminated books, such as Psalters, Homilies, etc., dating from the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The museum has a large collection of Roman, British and Saxon coins, but its natural history collection is of very little value. Three large music rooms are provided, each having a number of pianos and a glass partition around each instrument. Three gymnasiums and their recreation rooms are also for the use of the students.

We saw the lavatory where there are 358 stationary marble wash stands, the boot room, where four men are employed as "boots," and the dormitories. We were shown a large swimming-bath 50 feet long and 20 feet wide, lined with enamelled tiles. Several men were engaged in cleaning it, and it takes 24 hours to fill. The large concert and lecture room is very beautiful and I admired especially the grand corridors, arched in Gothic style, and about 200 feet long; the handsome stairways, and the beautiful wood-work in the doors and railings. There are two private chapels, and the large church where a congregation of two thousand people often assembles, for Stoneyhurst is the parish church as well as the Jesuit College. There are now within the walls over 300 students, and at a distance of two miles they have a school for younger boys. The late Father Perry, who visited Montreal with the British Association, was a Professor at Stoneyhurst.

STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A TOLEDO MAN LIVES THROUGH AN AGE IN THIRTY SECONDS.

(*From the Toledo Bee.*)

A *Bee* was sitting in an office on Adams street recently, chatting with the occupant, a well-known young lawyer, when the conversation turned to dreams and the rapidity with which the brain worked during sleep. "Yes," remarked the legal gentleman, "the brain is a marvellous contrivance. If that fact ever skipped my memory it was brought forcibly to mind several days since. I will tell you how it happened. I was suffering with a thumping toothache and resolved to have the offender out. Accordingly I made for the nearest dentist's, while my determination was strong, and dropping into a dental chair answered to his "Will you take gas?" in the affirmative. It was my initial experience with the fluid, but I inhaled it without experiencing any peculiar sensation at first.

"I noticed presently, however, that the office clock ticked abnormally loud; in fact, it soon was pounding away like one of Krupp's giant hammers. Finally I drifted away into another State and found myself in a strange city. Several months passed and numerous trivial things happened which I remember vividly, even the minutest details. Somehow or other I got in with a fast crowd of young men, and one night during a quarrel over a game of poker, I shot and fatally wounded one of my companions.

"I was arrested, and after the usual preliminary proceedings my case came up for trial in the Court of Common Pleas. The trial was a lengthy one. I remember well the district-attorney's summing up, and the strong defence my attorney made in my behalf, but without avail, for the court sentenced me to be executed by electricity, a strange and fearful death. My lawyer got a stay of the excution of the sentence, and the case was carried to the Circuit Court. Another lengthy trial ensued, concluding by the judges confirming the decision of the lower court and I again became reconciled to the thought of being executed. My lawyer was untiring, and finally made another attempt to save my life, carrying the case to the Supreme Court. I think something like a year and a half elapsed before the case came to trial for the third time.

"However, its conclusion bore no fruit to my liking, for I was again sentenced to an electrical execution. I spent many weary days in prison, and it was a relief when the day set apart for my death came around. I awoke early, bathed, ate a hearty meal, and at ten o'clock when the turnkey beckoned me to follow him to the death room I was wholly prepared to depart this life. I seated myself in the somewhat clumsy chair and my arms and legs were strapped tightly down. A dampened sponge was placed on my head, and although I didn't look up, I knew well the connection was made that would soon make me a human conductor. I closed my eyes, but opened them just in time to see the gaoler drop a white handkerchief. At the same instant the current was turned on. A dreadful wrenching, burning pain shot through my system and then—and then I came to. The tooth had just been pulled. I was under the influence of gas just thirty seconds. Yes, the human brain is a rapid worker."

BARTTELOT AND THE RHINOCEROS

A book entitled "Heroes of the Dark Continent" has recently been published, and is advertised to contain a more complete account of the Emin Bey relief expedition than Mr. Stanley himself will be able to publish. The author of the work implies that Mr. Herbert Ward of the expedition supplied him with material in the shape of original letters. Mr. Ward has written a letter, which is being widely published, to the effect that he did not supply material for the work, that the only genuine information of the Emin expedition is to be found in the letters of Stanley and others to the English and American press. He adds: "Among other absurdities, with which this work abounds, there appears an illustrated and detailed account of a highly exciting rhinoceros hunt which we are supposed to have enjoyed on the Aruwimi River, and in which the late Major Barttelot figures somewhat prominently in the air. It happens, however, that there are no rhinoceroses within five hundred miles at least of the Aruwimi River."

A REMARKABLE CLERGYMAN.

There has just died at Patterdale, in Westmoreland, a clergyman of the name of Matheson, aged ninety years, and who had been incumbent of that parish for the long period of sixty years. During the early part of his life his benefice brought him only £12 a year, but it was afterwards increased to £18 a year, which it never exceeded. On this he married, brought up four children, and lived comfortably with his neighbors, educated a son at the University, and left upwards of £1,600 behind him. With that singular simplicity and inattention to form which characterizes a country life, he himself read the burial service over his mother, he married his father to a second wife, and afterwards buried him also; he published his own banns of marriage in his church with a woman whom he had formerly christened, and he himself married all his children.—*Dumfries Courier*.

BUT WHERE IS THE REFORM?

A complete list of the victims of the Longue Pointe asylum horror shows that some ninety-five persons were burned or are still missing. It was a terrible price to pay for reform in the management of provincial lunatic asylums in Quebec.—*Moncton (N. B.) Transcript.*

YOUR VOTE.

BY PASTOR CLARK.

A sacred trust is yours, my countrymen!
Bestowed on you by heaven for rightful ends,
Be not the slaves, the tools, of wily men,
Who fain would make you serve their selfish aims,
Then inly smile at their own craftiness
And your poor want of sight. The name is nought.
If worth be in the man, then give him scope,
And hail his efforts for the public weal;
If worthless, give not added power to harm
Himself and more beside. The loudest tongue
Not always is the wisest; nor the glib
One always true. The love of pay, of place,
Of power is strong. The love of right is rare,
And wins small praise, except from him whose throne
Is in the heavens. Enfranchised men! be men
Indeed. Shun not the light; nor close your ears
Against the truth. Let favorite parties fall,
And promised places go, ere one false word
Befoul your lips, or doubtful deed bemire
Your souls. Rise not on trampled truths to power,
Nor hedge a champion in with guile and lies;
Nor grasp a prize a worthier hand should hold,
The country needs your thought. Its truest wealth
Is in its citizens; their love of right,
Their industry and thrift, their partnership
With God. The man who wrongs another wrongs
Himself far more,—who binds another where
He should be free, is only forging chains
To bind himself with, when the hour shall come,
Teach rulers wisdom. Teach them righteousness
As well. Your servants are they; be not ye
Their slaves. No frown, save that of God, can shut
You out of heaven; no sinless smile can rest
On falsity and wrong. No outward gain
Can make amends for loss of nobleness
And peace within.
A sacred trust is yours,
My countrymen! Weigh well your cause; and then
Go forth, not as the blind, depending on
Another's power to see; but judging for
Yourselves, act freely, void of fear; your words
Not wild, but wise; your hearts, the home of truth;
Your hopes, by reason stayed; your strength, the strength
Of right; your aim, your country's good; your pay,
A conscience clean; your friends by choice, the friends
Of God; your shield, the Almighty's arm; your praise,
Amid the echoing worlds, His grand "WELL DONE!"

Antigonish, N.S.

CYCLING BAD FOR THE YOUNG.

Dr. Richardson admits that since he first warned us of the dangers of immoderate cycling changes have taken place in the construction both of bicycles and tricycles which materially modify the old drawbacks. He is still, however, of opinion that cycling should never be practised by boys and girls, since it differs from other exercises in the fact that it molds the bodily framework, as it were, to its own mode of motion; and riders, in course of time, almost invariably acquire what he calls "the cyclist's figure," which is not graceful, and is not indicative of the possession of perfectly balanced powers. In brief, this eminent sanitary authority is convinced that Mr. Punch's picture of the deformed skeleton of the cyclist of the future, though overdrawn, was not altogether wide of the mark. Of two things at least he is satisfied. They are that the temptation of competition is to an earnest and practised cyclist a "demon of danger," and that the systematic pursuit of cycling should never be fully commenced before the age of twenty-one.—*London Daily News*.

SAVED!—Mrs. Homespun—I'll tell you where you can find a job sawing five cords of wood, poor man. Tramp (eagerly)—Where mum? Mrs. Homespun—Just around the corner of the next street. Tramp—Thank ye, mum; much obliged. I might have run right into it if it hadn't been for you.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bermuda Bottled.
"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of
CONSUMPTION,
Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine."
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

DICK'S LINIMENT for Man and Beast,
is recommended by the most competent authority for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Contusions, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Frost Bites, Cracked Heels, Chapped Hands, [illegible]
TRADE MARK
[illegible] by Druggists and Dealers.
ASK FOR IT, and take no other.
DICK & CO.,
P.O. Box 482,
MONTREAL.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

THE ONLY PERFECT FENCE.
BEST STEEL WIRE
GALVANIZED.
WOVEN WIRE FENCING
54 cts. per Rod and Upward.
McMULLEN'S
Twisted Wire Rope Selvage.
[illegible]
The B. Greening Wire Co., [illegible]
Carvell Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
[illegible]

1834. 1890.
J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,
202 McGill st., Montreal.
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE GROCERS.
[illegible]
ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders carefully attended to.

DR. CHASE'S New and Complete RECEIPT BOOK
and HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN.
[illegible]
F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,
Windsor, Ont., or Detroit, Mich.

HOOD'S "TRIUMPH"
[illegible]
NAME and TRADE MARK is stamped on Soap and Wrapper.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness		$3.00
Weekly Witness		1.00
Northern Messenger	(single copy)	30
" "	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 any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion. Money to accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. Cuts or Large Type, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender). Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

Notice to Subscribers.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $1 to $4, 2c, and $4 to $10, 5c. The American Express Company also issue money orders under $5.00 for 5c, and $10 for 8c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or order of American Express Co. When wishing to have your address changed from one post office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions or advertising: John Dougall & Son, "Witness," Montreal.

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1890.

DR. DOUGLAS AND CHURCH PRECEDENCE.

Dr. Douglas, who with rare independence combines not a little of the political sagacity for which the members of his church are noted, has hit a most effective blow for the principle of Equal Rights. One-eyed party men as they joyfully see supposed Equal Rights men bowing to the party whip at election times may congratulate themselves that the Equal Rights movement is going down. It certainly will not go down so long as it has good cause for being. But in spite of its good cause for being, if its agitators, forsaking real grievances, show themselves as eager for privileges as those whom they denounce, it will accomplish little but harm. What is wanted is, on the one hand, to rid the movement of all demands for unequal privileges, and on the other to keep plainly before the people wherein they are injured by unequal privileges granted to others. Now, Dr. Douglas has brought to the front a long standing insult to his and other religious communions, which has hitherto, on account of its unsubstantial character, passed unnoticed, namely, the position accorded in public pageants to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, and to the former over the latter. The people have so little to do with, and take so little interest in the puppet shows of public pageantry that they have willingly left the honors of such occasions to those who wanted them. Only once before do we remember resentment against the precedence accorded to these two prelatical denominations taking form in public protest. When the Prince of Wales was received in Montreal in 1860 the clergy of the other denominations left the procession in a body because relegated to a separate and inferior place. The late Dr. Mathieson refused to present the address of the Church of Scotland, of which he was moderator, and was accorded a separate and distinct hearing for the same on board the steamboat at Kingston in which the Prince of Wales kept himself a prisoner on the refusal of the Orangemen to withdraw themselves and their decorations from the streets of Kingston. It seems at first sight of infinitely little importance who sits high and who sits low at a legislative opening or other peep-show. But those religious bodies which take an interest in such matters best know the power of appearances over the large majority of people of both sexes; and those who ignore display in their religious observances, regarding it as detrimental to spiritual religion, are not for that reason called on to ignore it when used to their injury by authorities who are bound to show them equal respect. The Methodist denomination has hitherto shown less alacrity than has the Presbyterian in taking hold of the movement against ecclesiastical aggression. This is natural, in view of its different traditions. That church will, however, not fail in time to range its enormous forces in full line. There is a great deal to be said against churches entering upon the field of politics, but no one has ever seriously denied the right of a church to defend its own rights as a body against aggression and insult. No one can for a moment claim that the distinctions observed on public occasions are not a public degradation of the churches not recognized. The Methodist Church has by unanimously adopting Dr. Douglas' resolutions taken the lead in the defence of all such churches against being publicly treated as dissenters.

MR. MEREDITH.

The Conservatives of Ontario are, it is reported, considering the advisability of ousting Mr. Meredith from the leadership of the provincial party. A year ago a revolt against Mr. Meredith was organized, and it spread a good deal before it was stamped out. The recent defeat, in which the Conservatives have barely held their own, has, it is stated, decided the Conservatives to choose a new leader. After the defeat of 1878 the Liberals made the great mistake of changing their leader in a way which appeared, to outsiders at least, to be inconsiderate to Mr. Mackenzie, than whom no statesman has done more honorable service for Canada. The Liberals could plead that they had in view an able statesman who had formerly been Mr. Mackenzie's leader, one whom he was willing to again follow, one who had led the Reformers to victory on a former occasion, and who had established a pure and economical administration for the province of Ontario, whose end was not then and is not even now in sight. Nevertheless, there was a feeling of shame throughout the country at the discarding of Mr. Mackenzie, and this feeling the Conservatives were prompt to make the most of. They all at once developed an ardent admiration for the honest old man who had given his strength to the country. Indeed, had Mr. Mackenzie been made of the ordinary political timber he might have been seduced by these wiles into resenting the treatment he received at the hands of his friends. The Conservatives of Ontario have not the excuses the Liberals had for changing their leader. Mr. Meredith is also an honest and an honorable man, of far more than the average independence of politicians, in regard to ecclesiasticism at least. The opposition he has offered to Mr. Mowat's administration has not been factious, nor has he held out hopes of bribery or corruption at the expense of the treasury or the assets of the province, as unscrupulous politicians have done in Quebec and in the Dominion. Such a leader of an Opposition makes economical and careful administration comparatively easy. The Province of Ontario owes a good deal to the honorable leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, as we think Mr. Mowat would avow, were a fitting opportunity presented. But where is the Opposition going to look for a successor? At this distance Mr. Meredith appears to be head and shoulders over all his Conservative followers, and no other head can be distinguished as prominent. Mr. Meredith is able and dignified, and when the time comes, as in the course of nature it must come, when Mr. Mowat lays down the reins of power his hands will be generally regarded as quite as safe to trust them to as those of any other man on either side.

THE TREATMENT OF SUSPECTS.

Burchell, the man accused of the traitorous murder of young Benwell, now lies in the common gaol of Oxford county awaiting trial, and the horrible nature of the crime of which he stands accused has provoked an outbreak of maudlin sentimentality among the people of that locality which does little honor to their intelligence. The County Council has actually been requested to provide a carpet for the cell of this man who, if not a cold-blooded murderer, is certainly a contemptible swindler. And when that body had the good sense to refuse to do any such thing, it was proposed to take up a public subscription to provide this luxury for him. There is no law which prevents weak-minded people with morbid sympathies from acting upon their silly ideas, but people of ordinary good sense should frown down such unseemly exhibitions of bad morals as well as bad taste. One cause of this stupid sympathy with notable offenders doubtless is the fact that in our gaols too little distinction is made between suspects and convicts. Under British criminal law, no man is to be considered guilty until his guilt has been proved before a jury of his peers, but many officers of justice are too much inclined to regard this fundamental principle of law as an abstract theory only, and prisoners awaiting trial are too generally treated as if they had been tried and condemned. The difference which exists between the treatment of the man who has been remanded for trial, but who can secure bail, and the man who cannot is so great as to create a distinct discrimination in favor of the man of wealth and influence, as against the man who is poor, something which is entirely foreign to the principle of our criminal law. A man who has been committed to gaol to stand his trial is not committed as a punishment, but for safe keeping until he can be tried, and such accommodation should be provided in all common gaols for this class of prisoners as will effect the purpose of the law, without distressing the suspects. Why should there not be in connection with all of the common gaols houses of detention, in which all prisoners not actually under sentence for crime could be kept, and which could be managed upon entirely different principles from the prison itself.

THE OUTBREAKS IN JAPAN.

The Japanese have been called the Yankees of Asia. Since Japan was opened to European people and trade the relations which have existed between the natives and foreigners have been uniformly of the friendliest character. Moreover, the people seemed to absorb the ideas, and to adopt the methods of western civilization with an extraordinary readiness, which was in marked contrast with the character and course of the Chinese and Coreans. The nation even went so far as to adopt a somewhat ridiculous imitation of constitutional government, with a peerage and popular representatives, after the manner of that of Britain. Representatives were sent to all the countries of Europe and to the United States to study in colleges, in workshops and in studios with the idea of more quickly introducing western civilization into Japan. Some months ago the Japanese authorities discussed and seemed in favor of adopting the Christian religion as the national religion: from somewhat low principles, perhaps, their idea being that history taught that Protestant Christian races were most prosperous, and that therefore that form of religion was the best for an ambitious people. The idea that forms of religion were the outcome of the deepest belief of individuals in regard to all that makes life worth living, and could not, therefore, be put on like the new-fashioned European garments many of them adopted so quickly, did not seem to occur to the somewhat materially minded people. Their admiration for everything European seemed sincere enough, even for European "brummagem," which they adopted as readily as things more worthy. The fact that something approaching an outbreak of rabid anti-Europeanism has occurred in Tokio is therefore an astonishing, as well as a decidedly serious matter. The Rev. Dr. Summers, the principal of an English school in Tokio, who has been for years a resident of that city, was recently assaulted by a lancer of the Empress' guard, who considered that he had not shown a sufficient degree of respect to the cortege of the Imperial lady. Dr. Summers complained of the man's action, but no notice was taken of his complaint, and not once, but several times after he was threatened with murder and arson if he did not apologize to the soldier who had struck him over the head with a lance. As the Japanese authorities took no steps to protect him, Dr. Summers thought it best to leave the country, and after he had done so it required a guard of soldiers to prevent the destruction of his house by a mob that had gathered for that purpose. The second outrage, which took place shortly afterwards, was of an even more serious nature. Mr. Imery, a teacher in a Japanese school, was desirous of seeing a game of ball between his scholars and those of another school and made his way to the grounds by scrambling up a bank instead of going some distance to reach the regular entrance. He was attacked by about thirty students, and in the scuffle was stabbed in the face, and otherwise seriously injured. In this case, however, Mr. Imery's own scholars came to the rescue, and the attack upon him was made ostensibly because he had come upon the grounds in an irregular manner. At the present time Japan is endeavoring to come to such an arrangement with the treaty powers as will enable her to take her place in the comity of nations and will restore to her the right to fix her own customs duties. These outbreaks of hostility to foreigners, will not tend to make these attempts successful.

A Dissolution of the Imperial Parliament may not be as far off as those who oppose Home Rule for Ireland and back the septennial act against Mr. Gladstone's life are inclined to believe. In spite of the strongest of motives—the desire for a continued existence—Lord's Salisbury's Government and dual party find it impossible to get along without serious troubles, which threaten to end in division. There are three Government measures of first-class importance before Parliament and upon none of these are the supporters of the Government entirely agreed. Yet the Government is determined to push them through before the end of this session, in spite of opposition from whatever quarter. The country does not like, at least, two of these measures, one that provides for compensation of the liquor interests and another that virtually commits English taxpayers to the expenditure of over one hundred and sixty millions of pounds sterling to buy out the landlords of Ireland. Many Tory members who at least hope for re-election in the next general contest, are urged by their constituents to oppose these measures, and they are not inclined to cut off their last chance of re-election by ignoring the demands of the electors. Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary—who holds one of the most difficult and thankless of offices—has been getting the Government into hot water again for the ninth or tenth time, and it is said the dissatisfaction has culminated in a revolt of Tories, who seek to join Lord Hartington's party, the Liberal-Unionists. As the Liberal-Unionists have the poorest chances of any in the approaching elections, the course of these Tories seems like suicide. The Government's foreign policy has also created a good deal of dissatisfaction. Lord Salisbury is accused by his friends of making surrenders to Germany and France which even Mr. Gladstone would have been ashamed of. When the difficulties of a Government become so numerous, and when they show a tendency to become aggravated and to multiply, dissolution is not unlikely. It offers a convenient method of escape from all troubles of a dissatisfied following.

The Refusal of a Canadian Band to make music on an excursion boat under the flag of a foreign nation, though simply a carrying out of the military regulations by which they were bound while in uniform, has evoked some beginning of national feeling in connection with the use of flags. A Canadian band was, however, quickly found which was ready to play under the Stars and Stripes. In the United States flag incidents are common enough. To run up a foreign flag there on a holiday is to invite assault. Americans are too narrow, and Canadians, perhaps, do better to err in being too cosmopolitan. The refusal of the band is heartily endorsed by the people of Kingston. Judging by the flags we fly any visitor would conclude either that Canadians have no sense of nationality at all or that they have some objection to the rule under which they live and take this means of showing it. During the visit of the Duke of Connaught the Windsor Hotel flung out over its principal portal, and larger than any other, the American flag. Elsewhere it had the French flag, while on top of its turret, which it probably considers equivalent to having it at the peak, was the Canadian ensign. A Montrealer arriving in the city during those festivities took a bet with a friend of one penny that they would count more American flags than Canadian. After a glance at the much taverned Bonaventure street, the penny was handed over. When the seaward bastion of Quebec's renowned crag becomes crowned with the contemplated hotel, ships sailing up the river will see over the castle the British colors, but probably flouting them on the nearer eminence the stars and stripes, and everywhere else the tri-color of France. Proceeding westward the traveller will see fewer tri-colors and more stars and stripes.

The Legislature of Newfoundland has adjourned after adopting about as strong an address to the Queen, in regard to the French shore question, as a colonial legislature could present to the Imperial authorities. At a time when a section of the people have refused to pay taxes—the most direct way in which revolt can manifest itself except by appeal to force—strong language is justified, and it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will recognize and perform their duty as the press of England urge them to do. There can be but one final settlement of the question, and that is the acquirement at whatever price by the Newfoundlanders of all rights over both the land and waters of their island. Newfoundlanders are colonists, but colonists are merely Britons beyond sea in Greater Britain, and they have all the rights and claims to complete self-government which British subjects in Lancashire or Midlothian have. The Imperial Government must represent their views in regard to Newfoundland, or else they will in the end be compelled to leave the representation of their views to a Government that will. Newfoundland should be as dear to the Empire as Devon, and the interests of one part of the Empire should not be sacrificed to the supposed needs of a mere acquisition like Egypt, valuable as that acquisition, no doubt, is. There is no reason either why England's interests in Egypt should in any way be sacrificed to those of Newfoundland. France will not go to war in order to maintain rights which are worth little, and are rapidly becoming altogether valueless, especially when the alternative of a large price is offered.

For Some Time past there has been a constant succession of serious railway wrecks in the United States, and they have all been of the same general character, although of every possible variety. A suburban passenger train and a heavy freight rushed through open drawbridges because there was no interlocking switches to render such a disaster impossible, and the signal system was defective. Not once but half a dozen times have two trains tried to pass each other upon a single track with disastrous results, because an attempt was being made to send over a single line an amount of traffic which would have crowded a double line. A train rolled off a trestle which was not properly provided with guard rails and was practically without a safety floor. While these wrecks have been taking place the hand coupling, the hand brake and the frog have also been taking their daily and weekly tale of life, and so the list of fatalities which makes the American railway system the most deadly in the world is built up. The railway companies suffer from the enormous financial drain entailed by these constantly recurring wrecks, and they must in time put their road-bed into such condition as the modern traffic renders necessary, but this process of reconstruction, necessarily slow because of its costly character, is rendered much slower by the disposition which exists on the part of the railway world and the public to look upon a wreck, produced by a bad system, as an accident. It is not an accident, it is simply an incident of the system, which need never take place if the system is reformed.

The Pope Deplores the decay of religion and mournfully foretells an impending outbreak of God's wrath against the world for its indifference to the Church. Besides his own weary old age, there is, no doubt, much in the Pope's outlook to warrant such forebodings. Seen, however, from our point of view, the outlook of Christianity was never more joyous. Men far younger than the Pope can look back upon a period of the world's history in which its progress from evil to good has greatly surpassed anything before known. Looking not at discouraging details like the stagnant condition of some formally religious countries and the development of unbelief in others where formal religion has brought forth its natural fruit, but at the general awakening of thought, with its corresponding development of enterprise both material and religious, the opening up to the light and fresh air of modern civilization and Christian enthusiasm of old countries in which effete civilizations have been hitherto confined to suffocation, of dark continents crowded with improvable races which have hitherto been thought of as only trackless and hopeless deserts, and of nations in which the bonds of spiritual despotism have been falling to pieces through their own decay, one rejoices that he lives to-day and beholds things which many prophets and leaders of men waited for in vain. Never did religion win such victories as she is winning now. Never had she so strong a hold on the heart and intelligence of mankind as she has to-day.

Prince Bismarck seems to approve of the conduct of the Russian Government in closing the universities throughout the empire, on the ground that over-education makes people unfit for constitutional government. A little learning is said to be a dangerous thing, but great learning such as is possessed by the members of the Reichstag as a body is a distinctly good thing for a progressive nation such as the Germans promise to be. Germany's philosophers and scientists have been her glory and her hope during the dark times, and they made possible what the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck have accomplished. Because Prince Bismarck found himself at a loss for arguments in the debates in the Reichstag when confronted with the learning of the able men who compose that body, and had so often to appeal to the patriotism of the members to trust to the Emperor and himself as the founders of United Germany, he regards learning as a dangerous thing. It is little wonder that correspondents describe "Germans as filling "their lungs with the bracing air of a new "generation and as already seeming to them"selves to be ages removed from the re"straints and oppressions of the Bismarckian "regime." An English correspondent who has just returned from Berlin says that "Any "thought of returning to the Bismarckian "regime would be as wholly out of the ques"tion as an idea of going back to the ancient "corn laws and the rotten borough system "of Wellington would be in England."

The "Manufacturer," a journal published in Toronto, draws our attention to an article in its columns by means of a plentiful supply of blue chalk so that it may not be overlooked, as such articles are likely to be. The *Manufacturer* argues after his kind. A home market for eggs, butter, etc., is, he tells the farmer, necessary to his prosperity, and to create a home market protection is, he thinks, necessary. Now, millions of dozens of eggs, hundreds of thousands of pounds of butter, can find no home market in Canada, in spite of protection, and the despised foreign market fixes the price which the farmers receive. The *Manufacturer* tells the farmer that he is or should be prosperous, now that he has given up growing wheat for speculators to buy at low prices, and has such fine markets for vegetables, eggs and butter as the mighty manufacturing centres of Canada, built up by protection, supply him with. Protected manufacturers who cannot make goods cheap enough to sell, except to farmers forced to buy them by law or pay a heavy penalty, are dependent upon a home market, but farmers are compelled, protection or no protection, to sell their products in foreign markets, and they should not be compelled by law to buy their clothes, tools, machines, and other necessaries elsewhere than where they can get them cheapest and best.

After a Good Deal of counting and recounting the official declarations show Mr. Mowat's majority in the next assembly to be about nineteen or twenty. These are about the figures given by the *Witness* the morning after the contest. As then stated the Government majority has been considerably lessened. It was about twenty-five or twenty-six in the last Assembly. Many of his supporters will come back from their constituencies with much more pronounced views in favor of Equal Rights. Such members as Mr. Blizard, who, though an Orangeman, was all but defeated by an Equal Rights candidate, will be influenced in their course during the next term by the lesson they have learned and the Government will in turn feel their influence. It is the turn of the Conservatives to defend themselves against Equal Rights, and this they are doing, in view of the approaching Dominion elections, by attacking Principal Caven, the head of the Equal Rights Association. The Liberals will, in their turn, try to make party capital out of this movement. Both parties would, however, like to see the movement less alive and less active than it is.

The Toronto Synod of the English Church was very unreasonable in regarding in the light of an offence what was intended as a courtesy, or at least as a courteous invitation to join all other denominations in temperance work. The temperance organization of the Church was not overlooked or slighted in any way, and the Dominion Alliance would have been just as well pleased, doubtless, had the Synod simply referred the invitation of the Alliance to delegates from the Church to attend the meeting to the temperance organization, and had the organization appointed delegates who would have represented the Church. Instead of doing so a clergyman who, we are sure, does not represent the spirit and manner of the Synod, spoke of the courteous invitation of the Alliance as "an impertinence." The Alliance will, doubtless, respond by courteously inviting the Church Temperance Society of the diocese to attend the meeting, and it is to be hoped that in the interest of the church composed of all believers that they will accept it and heartily take part in the work.

The Railway Mileage of the world, according to a German journal, is 357,400 miles, or an increase since 1884 of sixty-four thousand miles. In Europe there are one hundred and thirty-three thousand miles, in America one hundred and ninety thousand, in Asia seventeen thousand eight hundred, in Australasia ten thousand five hundred miles, and in Africa, the Dark Continent, five thousand two hundred miles. Of the increase of sixty thousand miles, which has been made in a short four years, no less than forty thousand was in America, and thirty thousand of the increase was in the United States alone. The number of locomotives in actual use is one hundred and four thousand, and England has eighty engines for every hundred miles of road; Germany, 53; France, 47; Russia, 40; Austria, 32; India, 24, and the United States, only 19. The railway capital of the world is estimated at twenty-nine billions, and of this fifteen billion is invested in Europe.

The Commercial, industrial, railway and other Napoleons of this age might, if they would, learn a useful from the result of the career of the "financial Napoleon" of New York, "Young Ives", as he was familiarly called. The firm which this young Napoleon was at the head of, after an existence of a couple of years, failed for about seven millions of dollars, of which the estate will pay about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The rest of the money was lost in gambling and in expenditure upon clubs, steam yachts and fast living generally. Perhaps, however, the warning is a more impressive one for the possible customers and creditors of such "young Napoleons." Ives has spent some time in prison and has suffered a good deal of ignominy and humiliation, but for quite a time he had what he and his kind would call a good time. Those who have lost all but five cents in the dollar of the money they gave him to gamble with have not even such poor consolation.

The Elevator Owners at certain points in the United States have succeeded in securing the attention of the American Government in regard to their complaints against the United States customs bonding American goods in Canada. They appear to have dropped the charges of fraud against the customs on the part of the Canadian roads, and now confine themselves to pleading that American capital and labor should be employed in transferring and weighing within the United States, instead of Canadian labor in Canada, as at present. The interest of the grain shippers and farmers of the West, as well as of the people of New England, in the free traffic of the Canadian roads is great, and their influence is probably too strong to allow of any change.

The Argentine Republic has, for the last twenty years, been borrowing money as freely as Canada, and that is saying a good deal, and it has had the appearance of a highly prosperous country. The time when, instead of borrowing more money, it has to pay its debts from earnings has now come. The boom is over, and the position of the country is such as to cause commercial, financial and political crises. The Argentine Republic has great natural resources, the money it has borrowed has been spent in opening up its potential wealth, and it has what no other South American country but Chili possesses, an industrious population, but unless its financial affairs are exceptionally well managed it is possible that it may become another Egypt.

There Has Been during the last two years a great number of serious floods over the whole eastern section of this continent, and although during the phenomenally wet springs of 1889 and 1890 cloud-bursts and heavy storms seem to have been the chief apparent cause of these calamities, there can be little doubt that the deforesting of the hillsides has been a leading cause of the growing frequency of floods and droughts. The ruthless massacre of the trees is being avenged.

THE LETTER FILE.

When will the authors of the Canadian stories for the *Witness* know what they are to receive?

(Miss) H. Young.

Galt, Ont., May 31, 1890.

The judges' reports for the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Ontario East have already been published. Those for Newfoundland, Manitoba and the North-West Territories and British Columbia will appear this week, and for Quebec also, if we can find room. The judges' reports for Ontario West and New Brunswick have not yet been received. The prizes and recognition cards and medals for the provinces for which the judges' reports have been received, will all be sent out before the close of this week, and those cards going to winners of the school prizes have "School Prize" written on them in red ink. We hope to have every recognition card and prize in the hands of the winners before the closing of the schools for the summer holidays.

Dear Sir,—There is a certain element of reliability about the *Witness* which always flavors its plentiful news; so we receive it year after year, with healthful relish. Please find renewal for 1890.

(Rev.) Henry Ostrom.

Milwaukee, Wis.

It is true that a relish for what is healthful and improving in reading matter grows by what it feeds on. This also is true, unfortunately, of that which is debasing, until that condition is arrived at when the mind becomes nauseated and has no pleasure in reading anything unless it be the Sunday daily. The habit of reading good literature pays for cultivation. Besides, it is one of the least expensive.

Dear Editor,—Will you allow a stranger a seat at your table? I only want to thank you for your grand paper, and to tell you how the inmates of my home look forward to "the mail night that brings the *Witness*." It is indeed a treasure, which we do well to prize. The Home Department is the means of doing much good among my friends. We love to read and discuss the letters contained in it from week to week and wish you every success.

N. S.

This message comes on the fly-leaf of a letter containing a subscription. That is a good suggestion about discussing in the family circle the letters contained in the Home Department, and the contents of all other departments for that matter. There is no better method of bringing the views of the younger members of the family into accord with those of the elders than this, and of correcting and modifying the views of all through such frank exchange of opinion. The great danger of most discussions is the desire of victory on the part of the speakers, which often overrides the desire to obtain the truth. But when discussing with and before their children the first desire in the minds of the parents usually is the discovery of the truth, and then broad and charitable views will take the precedence over all others. Parents can not over-estimate this method of inculcating correct principles, and no amount of talking to children or of correction can do as much good as talking with them and unconsciously guiding them.

Gentlemen,—The time has come to renew my subscription to the *Witness*, and although we feel sorely, the scarcity of money caused by the National Policy, with its excessive duties, and the want of a market with our neighbors across the lines for the little crops we are able to grow, I have had to stop two of the papers I was wont to take; but the *Witness*, while I can get a dollar, I must have. It is the cheapest and most reliable paper in the Dominion and gives no uncertain sound. Please find enclosed one dollar, and do not strike my name off your list.

Andrew Clarke.

Balderson, Ont.

CANADA PRIZE COMPETITION.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

We present herewith the report of Dr. S. E. Dawson, the judge for Newfoundland and British Columbia in the Canada Prize Competition. It will be noted that the report of these judges refers only to the Province and County prizes and prizes to schools only, and not to the school prizes, which are awarded later on. The first notification of the school prizes which winners will receive is the statement on their recognition cards and medals, which are now being sent out. Praise from Dr. Dawson is a very high honor.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The stories from Newfoundland are of a higher average standard than those sent in last year. There are fewer poor stories among them, and the young people have evidently apprehended more thoroughly the nature of the competition.

County or District of St. John's.—From this county eleven stories are sent. I much regret that two (Nos. 1 and 3a) must be laid aside because of their length. They each contain more than 3,000 words. This is the greater pity because they might have been made much shorter with advantage. They show power of invention as well as of narration. Unfortunately, some of the compositions from this province are wanting in simplicity and directness of style. The models followed have not been the best in English literature; and the influence of newspaper stories can be traced in them. If the young people will pardon me for the remark, I would observe that when a limit of 2,000 words is set to a paper there is not much room for description of the heroine's eyes. If the story is worth anything it will stand of itself without padding. It is better to choose another subject than to dilate upon matters, which between a hero and heroine, go on as a matter of course. Then all superfluous words count up fast, and besides they weaken the effect of the story. The two stories thrown out are the best from the county. It is unnecessary dialogue which has lengthened them beyond the limit. Of the remainder the best are 6a, 10a and 11a. The writer of the last has excellent literary ability but should cultivate a severer style. No. 10a is an interesting story which should be printed. I am compelled to award the county prize to No. 6a as more completely fulfilling all the required conditions.

Bonavista.—This county sends two stories. The better by far is No. 28a, and it is intrinsically a very good story and well told.

Fortune Bay—Sends only one, No. 12a. A good story, simply told, by a boy of 13 years and well deserving a prize.

Harbour Grace.—This district sends five stories, of which four are well worth printing, viz.: 24a, 26a, 23a, 25a. I place them in the order I rank them in. The literary style of No. 26a is the best, but there is such a strong local color about 24a, and the story, though by a little girl of 12 years, is so vividly told that I must give it the preference. The other two are charmingly simple stories of home life. The adventurous boy, enterprising from his cradle, the subject of many special providences, and his resourceful and much-enduring mother are very interesting people because of the mutual adaptation of their special gifts. Such a boy needed just such a mother.

Trinity Bay.—Eleven stories come from this district. They are original and characteristic stories of the locality. Two of them, 15a and 30a, are good and should be printed. No. 15a is directly and simply told, and the incident occurred in the district. It is a most interesting story of the hardships and dangers of the early settlers along the coast, their perils arising not only from the sea but from snowstorms and from cold. This story No. 15 is, in my opinion, the best within the limits of this competition from the Province of Newfoundland.

SCHOOL PRIZE.

This I would award to the Church of England Girls' School of St. Johns.

RECAPITULATION.

Province Prize.—"Lost in a Snow Storm" (15a), by Miss Sarah R. Moore, Reformed Episcopal School, New Harbor, Trinity Bay.

District of St. Johns.—"An Unexpected Journey" (6a), by Miss Edith Park, the Church of England Girls' School. Honorable mention, "Our Lady of the North" (10a), by Miss Evelyn A. Fogwill, Methodist College, and "A Life's Mistake" ((11a), by Miss Bessie Fogwill, Methodist College.

Bonavista.—"A Christmas Reminiscence" (28a), by Miss Chatty Brown, Boyle's Cove School, Bonavista.

Fortune Bay.—"The Wreck of the Artolan" (12a), by Ernest J. S. Simms, Methodist Day School, Grand Bank, Fortune Bay.

Harbor Grace.—"The Loss of the Blue Jacket," (24a), by Miss Alberta Gosse, Spaniard Bay school, honorable mention; "An Interesting Event in the Life of Father and Son," by Miss Ethel Makinson, Victoria street school, Harbor Grace; "How we played Doctor," (23a), by Miss Jessie Coates, High School, Harbor Grace, and "Incidents in a Boy's Life," by Miss Maggie C. W. Coates, High School, Harbor Grace.

Trinity Bay.—"The Loss of the SS. "Lion," (30a), by Miss Feodore J. Collis, Church of England school, Cow Bay.

Prize to School.—Church of England Girls' School, St. John's.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I do not find, this year, so many of those wild stories of mining adventures which, last year, gave exceptional interest to the contributions from this Province; but the young people have written in simple and natural style and there are a good number of capital stories characteristic of life in this distant part of the Dominion. Taken by districts I would rank them as follows:—

Comox.—Five stories come from this district, all by children from eleven to thirteen years of age. They show less indication of assistance from parents than some of the other groups of stories and are very creditable to such young people. The best are No. 59a and No. 58a. The former is the better of the two and, considering that it is by a boy of eleven years, is remarkably good. No. 58a by a little girl of twelve is also very good and should be printed. A composition, No. 61b, by a little Norwegian settler twelve years old, gives an interesting account of life in his old home, contrasted with life on Vancouver Island.

New Westminster.—There are 16 stories from this district. No. 62a is a good story which should be printed, but I would rank No. 75a as the best in this group.

Nanaimo sends seven stories. By far the best is No. 51a. It is well written, both as to literary style and as to handwriting, and the subject is interesting and characteristic of the province. The others are by very young people. The little boy of nine years who assisted at the killing of a cat-faced owl which measured six feet from tip to tip of wings may live a long time before he comes across another as big. He says it is the largest he has yet seen.

Cariboo.—The stories from this district are eight in number. They are not so strikingly characteristic as last year, but they include four good ones, Nos. 44a, 46a, 50a, and 47a. The first is the best, and it is a very good story, directly told, and full of local color.

Victoria.—This district sends six stories. Two of them, Nos. 37 and 41 exceed the limit of length, and, moreover, they are geographical descriptions of the Province of British Columbia more suited for a guide book than for this competition. No. 39a is a good story, but I doubt the advisability of printing it in this collection. The best is No. 38a. The villain of this story is out of place on a British man-of-war. It is a "far cry" from Victoria, British Columbia, to Queen Victoria on the other side of the world, or such an incident, if true, would have had an ending more practically just.

The two best stories from this province are No. 51a, from Nanaimo, and No. 44a, from Cariboo. After considerable hesitation I would award the prize to No. 51a.

The School Prize should, in my opinion, be awarded to the Barkerville School of Cariboo district.

RECAPITULATION.

Province Prize.—"Home of the Yuctataws," by Miss Marian Gordon, Nanaimo High School, Nanaimo.

Comox—Frank Smith (59a), Courtenay School, Grantham. Honorable mention—"Lost on Texada Island (58a), by Miss Mary Smith, Courtenay School, and "Norway and Comox" (No. 61b), by Harold Hellan, Public School, South Comox.

New Westminster.—"A Narrow Escape," (No. 75a), by Miss Anna L. Stewart, High School, Vancouver. Honorable mention—"A Modern Grace Darling," (62a), George M. Thrift, Hall's Prairie School, Hall's Prairie.

Nanaimo.—"An Adventure," (52b), by Miss Anne Minnie Huff, Alberni Public School, Alberni.

Cariboo.—"Caved In" (44a), by John P. Howser, Barkerville School, Barkerville. Honorable mention—"Accidents in Gold Mining" (46a), by Wm. J. Howser; "The Burning of a Mining Town in Cariboo" (50a), by Miss Mary House, and "A Trip up the Fraser River" (47a), by Miss Mollie Mason.

Victoria.—"At the Seaside" (38a), by Miss Birdie Grant, Victoria Central School. Honorable mention—"Rescued," by Miss Lillie Grant, Victoria Central School.

Prize to Schools.—Barkerville School, Cariboo District.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND MANITOBA.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Assiniboia sends only one story, by Miss Aggie Fotheringham, a well-written narrative of an adventure in a blizzard. It should have a prize on its own merits.

Alberta.—There is only one contributor, Miss Helen Mortimer Harris, but she has done very well. Her paper contains a number of short characteristic stories. It deserves a prize.

Saskatchewan sends four stories. I think the prize should be awarded to Mr. Robert Lawrie.

MANITOBA.

Dufferin County.—There are nine stories of pioneering life. The best is that by Miss Annie McCallum. Miss Lois Burns is a little girl of 10, who hopes that this her first essay—will not be put into the "editor's waste paper basket." It is far too well written for that. Master Minor Lowe's is also an interesting story.

Dennis County—Sends six stories, of which the best is that written by Miss Lizzie McLaren.

Manchester County—Sends eleven stories. No. 90a, by Miss Lottie Agnew, is the best. 93a, by Master Archie Vickers, is a good story, and 99b, by Master Artliff Bucknam, is an interesting account of the great flood of 1882.

Portage La Prairie County.—There is but one story from this large county. It well merits the county prize, and is the second best story from the whole province. It is not so characteristic of the North-West as some others, but it displays a marked literary style and power of invention as well as of narration. It is marked 132a—Miss Lavina Jones. If the county had sent twenty stories this one would probably have been the best. It is illustrated also by a capital pencil sketch.

Marquette County.—Three stories. The best is No. 101a by Master Albert E. Kenners, but No. 100a, Edwin Bigelow, is a capital Indian story though very short.

Souris County.—There are two stories from this county. Both are very good and I have had much difficulty in arriving at a decision. Both should be printed. No. 129a, Master John Livingston, is, I think, the better of the two.

Westbourne County—Sends two stories of which the better is No. 131a, Miss Nellie Newcombe.

Brandon County—Sends fifteen stories, many of which are interesting and characteristic. I would award the prize to No. 175a, Miss Vida D. Stewart; No 177a, Master Percival Wilson, is a capital bear story.

Lisgar County.—There are six stories from this county. The best is No. 153a, Miss May Montgomery, which is a tragic episode of Indian life told with much vigor and in good literary style. No. 155a, Miss Majorie Good, is a short story told with charming simplicity by a little girl of ten years.

Shoal Lake County.—Only one story from this county. A graphic account of a cyclone well told by a boy of twelve and deserving of a prize on its own merits. It is No. 145a Master Charlie Kerr.

Minnedosa County—Six stories. Beyond question the best is No. 139a, Miss Tina Ross. It is a capital story, very interesting in itself and well written in a direct and forcible style.

Russell County.—Sends two stories, of which 158b—Miss Alice M. Burgess—is the better.

Rock Lake County.—Eleven stories were received from this county. I have awarded the prize to No. 80a, Miss Ada Clark, but 78a, Master Lawson Kelso, is a good story and should be printed.

Norfolk County—Sends eleven stories, of which the best is No. 194a, Master Geo. T. Henry. No. 200b, Herbert T. Gould, is a good story of Nova Scotia, very well told by a boy of Nova Scotian parentage.

Norfolk and Lorne Counties.—There are four stories in this group. I take it to be a school district formed of parts of two adjoining counties. The North-West country runs so far ahead of the maps that I am not sure in which county the Cypress River post office is situated. No. 201a, Master Norman Carwell, is the best, and it is a remarkably good story told in spirited style. No. 202a, Master Philip Hingston, is a good story also.

Turtle Mountain County.—This county seems to possess literary productiveness to correspond with its great natural advantages. It has contributed seventeen stories of unusual excellence and I have had difficulty in classing them for, with the exception of two all are good. I think the best is No. 104a.—Miss Jennie Thompson. It is in the very front rank of the Manitoba stories. All the stories from this county are worth printing excepting two. No. 109a.—Miss Nellie A. B. Sharpe—should certainly be printed. It gives a charming picture, by a child, of child life with its pet animals, in the distant west. The style is so direct and simple, that one can almost hear the child talk; besides the incident is remarkable, and if there are any more cats in Turtle Mountain like that one they would find a ready welcome in Eastern homes. No. 113a—Miss Etta Reekie—is an interesting description of a very remarkable appearance of six mock suns similar to phenomena described by Capt. Parry. This paper is illustrated by a diagram very creditable to the youthful writer.

Selkirk County.—There are four stories from this county, of which No. 150a, by Master A. H. Seller, is the best.

Winnipeg City sends seventeen contributions, for the most part of a high order of merit. Eleven of them are worth printing. The best is No. 173a, Miss Libbie Macdonald, of Winnipeg, and to it I would award the prize for the whole province. The story is characteristic and full of local color and incident. It displays also much power of narration and of invention. The writer has taken a foundation of fact and constructed, by her imagination, a very interesting tale, which she has told in excellent style. The next place I would assign to No. 162a, by Master D. C. McArthur. It seems to me to be an unusually good and characteristic story. No. 164a, Miss Maud McCrossan, is a good story showing power of construction and management of a plot. No. 165a, Master Herbert W. Madge, is a capital historical summary of the first Red River Rebellion. No. 163a, Miss Ada M. Clark, is an ocean steamer romance, with the end of it cut suddenly off and the moral that "faint heart never won fair lady" is brought home to the dullest soul.

PRIZES TO SCHOOLS.

Three prizes to schools are assigned to Manitoba and the North-West; I would award these to the Winnipeg Central School, the Royal School of Turtle Mountain County, and the Souris (Plum Creek) School of Brandon County.

As in the case of the two other Provinces, I would remark that the general average of stories from Manitoba is higher than in last year's competition. In some instances it has not been easy to class them. They indicate literary ability which, at some time in the near future may blossom into more important work, and, drawing its inspiration from Canadian life and scenery, may reveal to the world at large the rich and varied material now lying unused in the public annals and private reminiscences of the inhabitants of a country so wide as the Dominion of Canada, and with so picturesque a history.

S. E. Dawson.

Montreal, June 2nd, 1890.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE—EQUAL RIGHTS—POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., the Congregational Union Convention at Kingston was given the report of the Congregational College. The appointment of the Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.D., to the chair of Biblical literature was commended. The following were appointed directors on the board of the Congregational College: Messrs. E. E. B. Silcox, W. Warriner, Duff and Learmont. There was a discussion about the work of the college. It was said the churches were opposed to educating students for the United States. Dr. Barbour said he understood the object of the college was to educate students for the church. There was one thing that would chill his work, viz., if he thought the churches did not care whether the college succeeded or not. The college would never prosper if the churches did not give it their sympathy. The college could not help the students from going away if they wanted to. Some people did not want a student to go to Japan or China with the Gospel. If money ruled some students it was impossible to hold them. If money could have ruled him he would have been in the States today. Dr. Barbour said it was right that all, in the different provinces, should support the college in Montreal. The Rev. Prof. Warriner thought most of the students who went to college did so with a view of settling wherever God wanted them. If they were called to a poor congregation they would accept it.

On Sunday the Rev. Principal Barbour preached the annual sermon, which will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the Union.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke moved to the effect that the Union express, at this time, its deep disapproval and condemnation of the subserviency of both great political parties to the unscrupulous and ever encroaching influences of the Church of Rome; and its approval of and sympathy with the movement which has been on foot for the purpose of securing Equal Rights to all. The motion was adopted.

It was moved and carried that as the time-honored testimony of Congregationalism is against all state aid to religious denominations the Union is prepared to use all constitutional means for the elimination of the separate school feature of our educational system and so long as that feature is tolerated will protest against any and all encroachments on popular liberty by the Roman hierarchy. The first week in November was made self denial week to wipe out the debt of over $4,000 in assisting poor churches. This resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, that this Union has observed with humiliation and regret the fact that one of the members of the Dominion Parliament has been convicted by his peers of conduct which they have condemned as corrupt and scandalous and utterly unworthy a member of their body, and that he has declared with apparent truth that he is but one of many who have been guilty of like conduct. It looks with greater shame on the fact that the guilty member has been re-elected by a constituency, thus apparently having his corruption endorsed by the public, and inasmuch as it desires to continue to believe in the moral integrity of its rulers, it would insist that public men found guilty of such deplorable conduct receive the stamp of political reprobation."

A clause was added regarding similar scandals in Quebec and a resolution of concurrence with the Equal Rights movement was adopted.

The Union then adjourned and will meet next year in Guelph.

RANK RENOUNCED FOR LOVE.

A TOUCHING SCENE IN VIENNA.

Vienna, June 16.—Arch-Duchess Valeria today publicly renounced all claims to the throne of Austria in order that she might marry the man of her choice. The ceremony of renunciation took place in the Imperial Council Chamber. It was an affecting as well as an impressive scene. The Archduchess having made her formal declaration, which was duly attested and proclaimed, turned to the Emperor and members of the Imperial family and said "a loving husband would make a true woman happier than a thousand thrones." The Emperor took his daughter in his arms, and all present were deeply touched.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

THE RETIRING MODERATOR'S POWERFUL ADDRESS—MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER DISCUSSED.

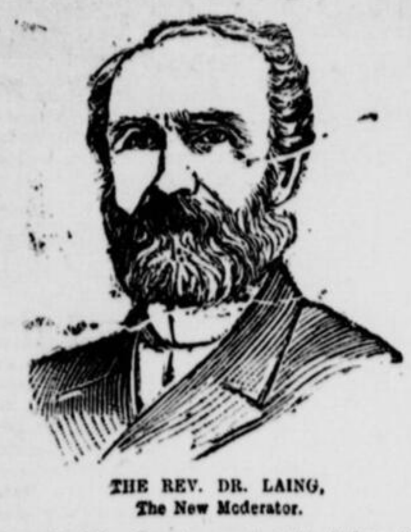
THE SINS OF THE NATION DENOUNCED IN BURNING WORDS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 11.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada assembled in annual session in Bank Street Church this evening when the Rev. Principal Grant, D.D., delivered the retiring Moderator's sermon, the roll was called, and the new Moderator elected in the person of the Rev. Dr. Laing, of Dundas, Ont.

THE RETIRING MODERATOR.

George Monro Grant, A.M., D.D., the retiring Moderator, is no stranger in a strange land, but a Canadian known to many throughout the whole Dominion. He is a native of Pictou county, Nova Scotia, a province in which he afterwards became conspicuous as a minister of the Presbyterian church. After spending fourteen years as pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, he became Moderator of the Maritime Provinces Synod, and as a member of the Union Committee took part in that great movement which was consummated in 1875. His appointment in 1877 to the principalship of Queen's brought Dr. Grant prominently before the Ontario people, and the more familiar they grew with his character and sentiments the more they like him. His educational work so eminently successful was also so hard that the Rev. gentleman was compelled recently to take a trip round the globe for the benefit of his health. Dr. Grant was recently elected President of the Royal Society of Canada.



THE REV. DR. LAING,
The New Moderator.

THE NEW MODERATOR.

John Laing, M.A., D.D., pastor of Knox Church, Dundas, is a native of Scotland, where he was born March 24, 1828. His father, James Laing, was once factor for Lady Hay Mackenzie. His mother's maiden name was Isabella Thomson. The young student was educated partly at the Edinburgh High School and partly at King's and Knox Colleges, Toronto, having come with his family to Canada at the age of fifteen. He won high honors in his university classes. He was a subject tutor in Hebrew and classics in Knox College. He was ordained in 1854 at Scarboro, preached there over five years, and then spent twelve years at Cobourg, where he received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. from Victoria University. He next organized what is now called Coligny College at Ottawa, and in 1873 accepted his present charge at Dundas. In 1854 Mr. Laing married Eliza Smith, of Toronto, and is the head of a large family. Dr. Laing is known as a ripe scholar, a keen observer and an outspoken uncompromising preacher. He is a hard worker and has cultivated many fields. He is the author of a couple of works and has contributed frequently to journals and religious periodicals. He has also a talent for poetry, having often read in public an unpublished scriptural drama entitled "The Betrayal," which is said to have considerable merit.

DR. GRANT'S STIRRING SERMON.

The retiring Moderator's sermon was a deliverance worthy of the occasion and of the man. A score of reverend delegates to the Methodist Conference listened to it among the crowd which filled the edifice. "The kingdom that cannot be moved" was Dr. Grant's text. Referring to the church's position and the kingdom they possessed the reverend gentleman said: "Is it any wonder that men animated by this faith should again and again have turned the world upside down. They did so in the days of Paul and many times since. In the fourth century and in the seventeenth, when the hardy Swede, the Scotch Covenanter, and the English Puritan saved the good cause from extinction. Men of the same spirit, though not of the same form, we must have in our own day if society is to be saved and earth to be redeemed." After setting forth in lofty tones the spirit of Christianity, the preacher spoke of social diseases and their mournful aspects. Everywhere, said he, the

MASSES ARE IN A CONDITION OF UNREST.

The wage relationship between man and man is inadequate. It is better than slavery or feudalism, but not up to the ideal of Christianity. It is not what the fatherland of God or the brotherhood of man demands and implies. Has the Church no message but one of future blessing to the millions who toil for daily bread for a daily wage that may be taken from them at any moment? If not, it will be no church for them. He then went on to speak of the duties owed by Christians to the suffering masses around them. They pitied Herod's slaughter of the innocents, but everywhere around them to-day innocents were being slaughtered in institutions of various kinds; to every hospital betrayed girls in a never-ending stream betake themselves with faltering steps. What becomes of the children? Perhaps huddled off with an entrance fee to institutions in great cities, to be sprinkled with water in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost and to die, or to some baby farm where to live means stunted and dishonored lives. And

WHAT REVELATIONS OF POLITICAL IMMORALITY

are being forced on our attention every day. We condemn Jesuitism and praise Government by party with its Jesuitical methods. According to it the supreme consideration is the greatest glory of the party. Is not this the very essence of the Jesuitism we hate? At this very moment contractors are telling openly of enormous sums of money levied on them by Governments in order that the people may be debauched and elections won. In another case the highest court in the land, after full enquiry, has solemnly and unanimously decided that one of its members was guilty of conduct discreditable, scandalous and corrupt. Straightway thirteen hundred men in one county declare the man worthy to be their representative. The 1,300 men are less than one-quarter of the voters, but the three-quarters are equally guilty until they unite in demanding his resignation, confessing to their shame that they thought more of a petty partisan triumph than the honor of their country. (Applause.) Other evils that threaten the life of the nation might be mentioned, but let these in the meantime suffice.

BANK STREET CHURCH.

The meeting place of the assembly on the corner of Bank and Slater streets was built about twenty-five years ago, when the Rev. Mr. Moore was ordained for the pastorate, which he has continued to fill with conspicuous success for a quarter of a century. Dr. Moore is an example to all young ministers. He has cultivated the field to which God had called him, enlarged it by a conscientious discharge of duty, and to-day can point to a record of spiritual power and moral advancement of which any man has a right to be proud.

The Sunday school addition recently added to Bank Street Church furnishes committee rooms and every convenience for the meeting of the high court of the church.

AN ANIMATED SESSION—THE CHURCH'S MISSION WORK.

OTTAWA, June 13.—The Presbyterian General Assembly opened its first business sederunt with an unexpected debate on the vexed question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. There was also an interesting and important question raised of a constitutional character. Both discussions brought out as many fine legal and constitutional questions, as many intricate points of order and as many amendments as Parliament itself could furnish.

A PECULIAR CASE.

The report of the Committee on the roll contained a recommendation to accept the credentials of the Rev. Kenneth Grant as commissioner from the Presbytery of Trinidad, which raised the question of the ecclesiastical status of this Presbytery, it being claimed that the Synod of the Maritime Provinces had no power to constitute this Presbytery. Prof. Maclaren moved a reference of the case to a special committee, as the case involved a new principle. Principal Grant seconded the motion on the understanding that in the meantime Mr. Grant be invited to sit and deliberate with the Assembly. Principal Forrest, of Dalhousie University, gave a history of this peculiar case. It ran back to the time before the union and the Synod of the Maritime Provinces originally dealt with it. There were four or five ordained men in Trinidad who agreed to form a Presbytery with the consent of the church there. That Presbytery was never on the roll of the General Assembly because no missionary from there had ever presented himself to the Assembly.

Mr. Forrest claimed that the General Assembly of a former year had recognized the existence of the Presbytery, and by virtue of that recognition had given the Presbytery a status. He admitted that none but the General Assembly had powers to erect a new Presbytery. The clerk stated that others than members of the Presbyterian church constituted the Presbytery of Trinidad.

Dr. Caven viewed the question as an important one and urged caution, the question being, had this Presbytery a legal existence. The motion to refer the matter to a committee was carried.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Then the debate on the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister sprang up on the remits to the standing committee on the reception of ministers. The committee on remits recommended that the application of the Presbytery of Quebec for the reception into the ministry of the Rev. Thos. Charbonnell be referred to the committee. The Rev. Dr. Gregg opposed this, and moved that it be not referred to the committee. This was supported by a lengthy speech. He began by saying he had a high personal opinion of Mr. Charbonnell, but he was married to his deceased wife's sister and for that reason he should not be received into the ministry. This was a critical period in the history of the church in regard to this question, and if Mr. Charbonell was admitted it would be the first case of the kind in the history of any British church and it would be a serious matter to begin a revolution. A year ago he said a motion for the reception of Mr. Charbonell had been ruled out of order by the Moderator. Dr. Gregg went into the history of the deceased wife's sister question, referring to the case of the Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Kingston Presbytery, who was virtually condemned by the General Assembly for performing the ceremony of marriage between two persons who stood in this relation. He reviewed the action of the Assembly Committee of 1884 and declared that the law remained as it was, never having been altered by the Assembly. That law provided for the exercise of discipline where there was violation of the Confession of Faith regarding this matter of marriage, and the only amendment to the law was this, that ministers in signing the Confession of Faith are permitted to hold different opinions regarding marriage with these forbidden relations, but the General Assembly has never sanctioned the marriage. It has tolerated it for two years, just as Moses for the hardness of the people's hearts tolerated a divorce which was entirely immoral in itself (laughter). It would be strange to permit a man living in marriage with his deceased wife's sister to come into full connection with the church at the same time that a private member of the church was subject to discipline by the session for living in that relation. It would be a bad precedent for other ministers—(loud laughter)—and if the minister of an English-speaking congregation were to marry his deceased wife's sister his congregation would to a large extent desert him. (Laughter.)

The Rev. Mr. Monro seconded the motion as expressed, but when Dr Gregg came to write out his motion he added to the declaration that Mr. Charbonell be not received the words: "On the ground that he is married to his deceased wife's sister" and to this addition Mr. Monro refused to agree.

Principal MacVicar explained that Mr. Charbonell had been employed by the French Evangelization Society Board because he was certified to them by the Quebec Presbytery, and consequently the board had no right to enquire into his status. The Rev. Mr. Love, of Quebec, declared that Mr. Charbonell was not a member of the Quebec Presbytery, but was on the roll as an ordained missionary. He spoke both French and English fluently, and was one of the best and most successful missionaries they had, doing splendid work. He added that his marriage relations did not interfere with his work.

Rev. Dr. King, of Winnipeg, speaking of the addition made to the motion, said that the ground stated, implied that while a minister may entertain his own views in regard to this relationship, yet if he acted on those views he subjected himself immediately to the discipline of the church. He did not see how any minister or elder having respect to the Supreme Court of the church, could make an alliance of that kind. He deprecated giving the reasons on the motion for declining to receive Mr. Charbonnell.

Dr. Gregg here asked permission to strike out the addition to his motion, stating the ground, but the Moderator would not permit.

Principal Caven said that a great church was not by a side wind going to change its policy on this question. He could not speak of Mr. Charbonnell personally, but whether the last clause in the motion was struck out or not the vote would turn on that question because his marriage was the sole reason advanced for declining to receive him. He wanted a committee struck to enquire into the case in all its aspects, but if the mind of the Assembly was to be tested on this marriage question, it ought to be in some direct way.

The Rev. Mr. McQuarry, of Wingham, brought out the point that as the law now stood office-bearers were allowed to hold their own views and no session would be at liberty to discipline Mr. Charbonell, but it certainly would have power over his wife. (Laughter.) It was an anomaly that his wife could be disciplined for a sin of which the husband went free.

The Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, the Nova Scotia leader, sympathized to a great extent with Dr. Gregg. In view of the fact, he said that the church had deliberately refused to alter its Confession of Faith on this particular point; any subsequent permission of individual opinion was worthless. They could not alter the basis of union in this way by a side wind, to use the phrase Dr. Caven had applied to Dr. Gregg's motion. Any law court would declare they could not change the Confession of Faith without the unanimous consent of the church. He advocated the withdrawal of the last part of the motion, as that courtesy was due to any mover of a resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Gregg—I don't expect courtesy from——

The Moderator stopping him, "I do not think such language should be addressed to the Court." Dr. Gregg having sat down Principal Grant said honesty demanded that the ground upon which they were asked to vote should be stated. The Assembly here voted and permitted Dr. Gregg to strike out the last clause of his motion, leaving it simply a declination of the reception of Mr. Charbonnell. Dr. Sedgewick here took a point of order, but was ruled out. The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Fingal, regarded the law as it stood as giving liberty to ministers and sessions to act in accordance with their own judgment on this question. He and many other members demanded to be enlightened as to the church law as it actually stood. Principal Grant and others pointed out that the ground for refusing the application having been struck out of the motion there remained before them no reason for refusing to send the case to the committee. Here six or seven members took the floor at once, showing the interest in the discussion.

The Rev. Mr. Cruikshank of Montreal moved in amendment that in view of the fact, as briefly pointed out on the floor of this Assembly, that Mr. Charbonell has been married to his deceased wife's sister his application be not entertained. The Moderator said that was Dr. Gregg's motion before it was amended.

Mr. George Hay, of Ottawa, seconded the amendment, so as to get a vote on what he termed the honest question before the house on the marriage question. The Assembly had left men's minds in a state of uncertainty. Mr. Hay made a statement to which none of the rev. delegates dissented, viz., that they were on the eve of a revision of the Confession of Faith.

Dr. King wanted the evidence in this particular case. The Moderator said that in 1882 the recommendation of the committee was that Mr. Charbonell should be received. It was laid on the table, and it was lying on the table to this day.

A member—Has he been dispensing ordinances.

The Moderator—He has.

Is he a minister of this church?

The Moderator—No.

Principal Forrest said the presbytery of Quebec did wrong in employing a man whom the Assembly refused to receive. He moved in amendment to the amendment moved that this matter be remitted to the committee with instructions to report as soon as possible. This was subsequently amended, making it a "special" committee. Mr. Cruikshank's amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Forrest's amendment for reference to a special committee was carried almost unanimously. A number of other applications for admission were remitted to the Standing Committee without debate.

In the evening Principal Forrest presented the report of the Home Mission Committee for the eastern section. The report stated that during the year past a fair degree of prosperity has crowned the work of the church, under the charge of the Home Mission Committee, in the Maritime Provinces. More workmen than ever before were engaged, the figures for the last three years being as follows:—1887 88, 41 catechists and 26 ministers, total, 67; 1888 89, 43 catechists and 35 ministers, total, 78; 1889 90, 49 catechists and 43 ministers, total, 92. A good deal more money than ever before was raised for the work. In 1887-8 it was $6,600.52, with $7,940 in addition for the North-West. In 1888 9 it was $7,859.95, with $254 in addition for the North-West; last year it was $7,897 30, with an addition of $3,419.04 for the North-West. Thus $11,316 last year, as against $8,114 the year before and $6,680 the previous year, mark the growing liberality of the church." The committee is heartily thankful for this manifestation of zeal on the part of the people in the evangelization of the country that is endeared to them by all the ties of home and kindred. The committee is doubly thankful for the patriotic and public spirit shown in the contributions to the North-West.

The Rev. Mr. Smith seconded the adoption of the report, speaking with reference chiefly to the augmentation fund. He challenged any one to say that $750 a year and a manse were too much for a minister's salary. He moved a resolution expressing satisfaction with the report, thanking the church in Scotland and Ireland for continued aid, and noting with pleasure the generous response to the appeals of Dr. Robertson on behalf of the North-West, over $3,400 having been given to help forward the growing work in that portion of the Dominion. The Assembly, the resolution continued, is pleased to find that the augmentation scheme has a growing hold on the congregations in the east as evidenced by the increased number that have met their obligations and the increased amount given to the fund, sanctions the grants made by the augmentation committee and gives the said committee authority to deal with all future applications. The resolution also hopes some plan may be devised to equalize receipts and expenditure without resorting to the reduction of the stipends now enjoyed by the pastors of supplemented charges. This motion was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantford, presented the report of the western section of the Home mission and the augmentation committee, of which the following is a summary:—

The financial statements show that the Home Mission fund closes the year with a small balance in hand amounting to $1,706.82, while the augmentation fund shows a deficit of $658.07 in spite of the reduction of grants that was made in March. Had the grants been paid in full the deficits would have been $2,716.32. But for the handsome contributions received this year from the Maritime Provinces, grants from the British churches, and bequests, the Home Mission fund would have had a considerable deficit also, as the ordinary contributions from congregations are still far from adequate to meet the increased expenditure. The total receipts for Home Missions and augmentation were: Home Mission fund, $51,877.09; augmentation, $25,429 68; Lumberman's Mission, $346 89; college societies, Morrin College, $200; Montreal College, $1,704 50; Queen's College, $1,251 51; Knox College, $2,789 65; Manitoba College (report not received), say $400; total, $84,607 32.

The Rev. D. G. MacDonnell, of Toronto, spoke to the report, especially with reference to the Augmentation Fund. In a characteristic speech of mingled humor and deep earnestness, Mr. MacDonnell administered some stinging blows to those who neglected to contribute or stir up the people to contribute to this fund.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, of Montreal, moved a resolution similar to the one with reference to the eastern section, containing, however, a recommendation with reference to Manitoba, which was left over till to-morrow for consideration.

A RATHER NOVEL DISCUSSION SPRANG UP

which Prof. McLaren began by objecting to a paragraph in the Home Mission report as incorrect. At the last meeting of the General Assembly instructions were given to the Home Mission Committee "in order to secure the co-operation of the women of the church in home mission work, instead of taking action in the direction of forming women's home mission societies, as sanctioned by a previous General Assembly, to confer with the foreign mission committee and with the executive committee of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society with a view of widening the basis of said society so as to include Home Missions in its operations." The report contained the following reference to the conference held: "The Home Mission executive regrets that the object of the conference was to a large extent frustrated by the virtual refusal of the Foreign Mission Committee to discuss on its merit the proposal of the General Assembly to broaden the basis of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, maintaining as they did that the resolution of the Women's Board rendered discussion useless. It was to this paragraph that Dr. McLaren objected, and the discussion showed that there was some little feeling between the distinguished members of the foreign and home mission committees. Explanations corrections, counter explanations and different versions of what took place at this conference were given by Prof. McLaren, Dr. Cochrane, Dr. Warden, Mr. MacDonnell, Mr. Farries and Mr. Hamilton Cassels, of Toronto. Finally it was agreed by the Home Mission Committee to strike out the objectionable paragraph and the report was adopted. The sederunt then closed.

A METHODIST DELEGATION.

OTTAWA, June 13.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, after routine, the deputation appointed by the Montreal Methodist Conference to pay a fraternal visit to the Assembly were introduced, consisting of the Rev. Geo. McRitchie, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, Mr. Peter LeSueur and Mr. P. M. Robbins, all of Ottawa. After being introduced by the Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of the church, the Moderator shook hands with each delegate and called on them to address the Assembly.

FRATERNAL ADDRESSES.

Mr. McRitchie delivered—as, indeed, did all the delegates—a very happy speech. He felt at home as he heard Methodist hymns in the Assembly, and the Conference had better not appoint him delegate again lest he should not return to the fold. (Laughter.) They were getting nearer to organic union in fighting against the common foe.

The Rev. Dr. Ryckman referred to the many bonds of sympathy between the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and elicited cheers by citing the attitude of the two bodies towards the $60,000 grant out of the Jesuits' estates and the resolve of the Montreal Conference not to touch a dollar of it. In a humorous vein Dr. Ryckman said: "You hold the doctrine that there is no falling from grace, but, unfortunately, you do not live up to it. (Laughter.) We Methodists hold the doctrine that there is falling from grace, and, unfortunately, we do live up to it. (Laughter.) Practically we reach the same point." (Laughter.) Dr. Ryckman continued that organic union might not be near or even in sight, but if not he felt it would not be because of differences between the Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

Two lay delegates, Mr. Peter LeSueur and Mr. P. M. Robbins, also addressed the Assembly in clever and appropriate speeches.

THE MODERATOR'S HOPE.

The Moderator replied in a friendly and fraternal spirit, hoping that such occasions might be more frequent in future. He looked forward with hope to a closer alliance between the various denominations. In the meantime there was plenty of room for earnest, close co-operation.

The delegates then retired, the Assembly standing.

RETIRING MINISTERS.

The following applications of ministers for leave to retire were read and referred to that committee, the names of the presbyteries preceding each name: Halifax, Rev. Geo. Christie; Quebec, Wm. A. Johnston; Lindsay, Alex. Ross, M.A., medical certificate; Guelph, Wm. Millican; Toronto, Robt. Wallace, Andrew Wilson and Wm. Meikle; Lanark and Renfrew, Geo. Bremner and John Crombie; Chatham, Arch. Currie; Whitby, Alex. A. Drummond and A. J. McClelland; Stratford, Daniel Gordon; Chatham, A. A. Waddell.

The applications of the Rev. A. L. Wyllie, of Truro, N.S., and of the Rev. Robt. Laing, of Halifax, N. S., to be placed on the roll of presbyteries were granted.

NEW MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

An overture from the Toronto Presbytery was read, recommending the formation of young men's missionary societies in connection with the various congregations. This overture was supported by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and Principal Caven. Dr. Caven urged that young men should occupy themselves with the affairs of the kingdom of Christ. There were many young men fully informed as to political affairs, but wholly ignorant of church missionary work. He hoped that intelligence would be more closely associated with the religious life of the church.

The Rev. Mr. Chisholm strongly endorsed the movement, saying he had many letters from parents asking after their boys who were out in British Columbia among all the temptations of rough life out there. The overture was agreed to.

HOME MISSION SOCIETIES.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson and Prof. Bryce presented a communication setting forth the action of the Synod of Manitoba and the North-West for the approval of the Assembly. The action consisted in establishing Home Mission Societies in congregations and suggesting that the Home Mission Committee of the Assembly take steps for their general establishment. This scheme is a little different from the one just adopted but identical in purpose. Dr. Cochrane thought it was not necessary to endorse the Synod's action. He believed they had sufficient Assembly societies already. Dr. Robertson spoke in favor of the movement, telling the Assembly that there were 8,000 pagans north of the Saskatchewan and 5,000 or 6,000 Chinese in British Columbia, and the Church was doing nothing to overtake them. It was a mistake, he declared, to suppose that the Presbyterian Church existed only for Scotchmen or North of Ireland men. On motion of the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell a motion approving the action of the Synod was unanimously carried.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

At the opening of the afternoon sederunt the Rev. Dr. King, Principal of the Manitoba College, drew attention to the following sections of the Home Mission's report relating to schools and colleges:

Section 1.—"In the report of last year reference was made to schools and colleges. Since that time a radical change has been effected in Manitoba. The dual system has been abolished and the State undertakes now to maintain only one kind of schools. The Roman Catholic Church strenuously opposed the change, but the Protestant population was almost a unit in asking for the abolition of the old law. Our population is sparse, and in the rural districts there are scarcely enough children to make one good school. The cost of maintaining even one school is burdensome, why maintain two? Moreover, the people are from different countries, speak different languages, and in many cases know but little of Canadian institutions. Unless the children can be easily taught the English language and the genius of English institutions, there is no likelihood of their being loyal and our becoming a united people. In the territories the tide has set in strongly in the same direction."

Sec. 2. "The Provincial Government is also taking steps with the view of making the University a teaching body. They seem disposed to erecting buildings and organize a teaching staff. With reasonable encouragement from existing institutions no doubt the whole arts course will be provided for in time. This is as it should be. Denominational colleges have rendered great service in the past, but in the opinion of many the time has come for a change. To be efficient, to meet the requirements of the age, the professional staff requires to be large and the appliances for teaching tolerably complete. There is no college here with an adequate revenue for such conditions. And when one professor in each subject could teach all the students in all the colleges and the class then not be large, why should four be employed? And why should the churches be burdened in doing work that pertains to the State? Why should their funds not be reserved for the interests of religion and morals? So men reason, and the reasoning is like to assume shape in legislation and brick next year, and in a partially equipped teaching university. A rare opportunity now offers, and existing colleges, no doubt, will co-operate with the Government in placing all higher education on a satisfactory and progressive basis. If the $800,000 now in the provincial treasury is spent and university buildings not erected it will never be so easy again to get the ear of the Government or Legislature. Relieved of the burden of maintaining an Art Course with a wholly insufficient staff our professors would be delivered from excessive work and attention could be given to the more adequate equipment of Manitoba College as a theological institution. No court of the Church here has pronounced on the matter yet, but the subject is widely discussed and public opinion forming."

Dr. King thought this whole paragraph should be struck out. It had no place in a Home Mission report. He had no quarrel with Dr. Robertson who made the report, but he could scarcely find terms in which to express his regret that this paragraph should appear in the report. For nineteen years the church has supported a college in Winnipeg and yet the idea was put forward in the report that they should abandon this work. He should let no Government put its hand on the Presbyterian College without the Assembly saying to him "Go." They had made a proposal to the Government of Manitoba for aid in some of the higher branches of education, but the Government replied they were without authority to grant aid. No Government in Manitoba would be sustained who would undertake the responsibility of the whole arts course of the Manitoba University. He believed the Assembly would not give up the work of 20 years without knowing what it was going to get in its place. Dr. King referred to the school agitation, taken part in, he said, largely by irreligious and agnostic men.

Dr. Robertson expressed his sorrow that the paragraph should have appeared in his report and absolved the Home Mission Committee of the Assembly of all responsibility. He moved that the second section be struck out.

Mr. McCuaig thought the whole paragraph, section one as well, should be struck out. This introduced

AN EQUAL RIGHTS TONE

into the discussion. Chief Justice Taylor, of Winnipeg, objected to the first section. They should not, he said, pass an opinion as to the state of the law when the law itself was in an unsettled state. It was at present before the courts and before the Dominion authorities. The report said denominational schools were abolished, but they did not know whether they were or not. The law was changed on May 1st, but every school in Manitoba was to-day going on just the same.

Prof. Bryce contended that the question of the law was not before the Assembly. The people up there had taken strong ground and an important step in the direction of abolishing separate schools. (Applause.) If they voted out the first section of this paragraph they censured the course taken by the people of Manitoba and he did not think the Assembly desired to do that. (Loud cries of "No, no.")

Dr. Cochrane, convener of the Home Mission Committee, explained that he never altered the mission reports except to cut out something intended to be funny or to correct errors of grammar, (loud laughter,) and, he added, the North-West being a new country we give it some latitude.

Principal MacVicar, of Montreal, took strong ground against striking out the first section. The law abolishing separate schools existed and had not been set aside. Instead of striking out the first section he thought the Assembly should expressly approve of it. There was such general applause at this point that Dr. MacVicar was encouraged to add: "I am pleading for equal rights if you like, the same sort of education for all the people. We cannot get a united nation otherwise. In my opinion it is the business of the State to furnish secular education for all the people." The Rev. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, opposed the striking out of the first section and on a vote it was decided to retain it, the vote being almost unanimous in favor of the first section. The second section, to which Dr. King took exception, respecting higher education was struck out unanimously.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Halifax, moved that the Rev. C. B. Pitblado, now of San Francisco and lately of Halifax and Winnipeg, who was present, be asked to take his seat as a corresponding member. This was objected to on the ground that it was unconstitutional, whereupon the Rev. Dr. Reid, the venerable clerk, like an old tactician, moved that the Assembly is delighted to see Mr. Pitblado and invites him to a seat on the platform. This was unanimously carried and Mr. Pitblado's progress to the platform was marked by loud cheers.

THE HYMNAL COMMITTEE.

The report of the hymnal committee shows that upwards of $1,600 was secured in royalty, of which $1,000 was recommended to be devoted to aged and infirm ministers' fund.

A CHURCH SITE CASE.

The Perth appeal case then came up. The congregation of St. Andrew's, Perth, Ont., are divided on the question of a new site for the church building. To settle the dispute a commission with synodical powers was issued, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Warden (convener), Rev. Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Moodie. One-half of the congregation repudiated the authority of the commission and refrained from voting, and demanded an appeal to the General Assembly. The commission gave no judgment, but referred the case to the General Assembly for final adjudication. One-half the congregation want to move the site up town and the other half wish to remain where they are. Mr. Mallock is promoting the appeal.

The parties having been summoned to the bar, much time was spent in how to treat this appeal, the form and so on, ending in a reference of the whole case to a special committee.

THE CASE OF MR. GRANT.

Prof. McLaren, of Toronto, brought in the report of the special committee on the case of Rev. Mr. Grant, a commissioner from Trinidad. Prof. McLaren started to read the report, but had to stop because he said he could not decipher it. Principal Caven, who had written the report, here came forward guiltily amid loud laughter and read the report glibly off. The report stated that the Presbytery of Trinidad comprised members connected with the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, as well as members of this church; that notwithstanding the peculiar constitution of the Presbytery it had been recognized already by the General Assembly, and the committee recommended that the Presbytery of Trinidad be allowed to have its name placed on the roll of the General Assembly. With respect to the future any representative appointed to the General Assembly must be in connection with this Church, and the Presbytery shall not be entitled to representation in the Assembly beyond what is due to the numbers of its members who are in full union with this Church. The report recommended that the Assembly instruct the Foreign Mission Committee to consider the whole question of the relation of composite Presbyteries in the missionary fields with a view of determining questions of representation, discipline and other important matters necessarily involved and report to the Assembly. This solution of a new and intricate question was, after a brief discussion, unanimously adopted.

A member gave notice that he would move that the Assembly recommends the Christian Endeavor Society.

CHURCH AND MANSE BUILDING FUND.

The report of the Board of Management of the Church and Manse Building Fund was presented by Chief Justice Taylor, of Winnipeg. During the eight years the Board has been in existence it had erected 156 buildings valued at $197,000, the amount of aid given from the fund being $67,457. The Board had a balance of $3,297 to its credit. The Board has adopted a regulation making $700 its maximum loan and $200 its maximum grant. An annual collection in aid of the fund is to be taken up in all the congregations.

The report was received. Ontario is specially appealed to for aid. The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, hoped to have some day in the future a similar fund for Ontario and Quebec.

EVENING SEDERUNT.

At the evening sederunt Principal Forrest introduced the Rev. Dr. Waters, of Newark, N.J., a delegate from the Reformed Church of America. Dr. Waters took his seat on the platform, the Moderator cordially greeting him.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Rev. Dr. Wardrope presented the Foreign Mission report for the year. The total receipts from all sources were $77,737; disbursements, $82,791, of which sum the following are the principal items: On account of North-West, $15,554; Formosa, $13,967; Honan, $13,534; India, $22,681. The estimates for 1890-91 are $93,100.

Dr. Wardrope spoke of mission work among the Indians and Chinese of British Columbia and announced that they had an offer of the services of a qualified man to go out next spring among the Indians if funds were forthcoming. There was a recommendation for the institution of a mission in Palestine among the Jews, the funds for which were already given.

The Rev. E. Scott, of New Glasgow, N.S., dwelt on the point that the missionary was the pioneer of commerce, and on that low ground should be encouraged. He spoke of the grand work being done by the women, who last year contributed a sum to foreign missions equivalent to what the whole church contributed ten years ago, or $35,000 (applause).

The Rev. Mr. Grant, the Trinidad missionary, whose reception created the constitutional difficulty, delivered a most interesting address of the work in Trinidad. He told of the Government offering assistance to the churches there. Two hundred pounds to the Presbyterians, three hundred and fifty pounds to the Anglicans, and other sums to other churches. The Presbyterians and Baptists declined the Government's aid. There were, he said, 68,000 Indians in Trinidad. In a little while the probabilities were that the people from India would possess the whole land. The planters' noble dealings with the missionaries were acknowledged by Mr. Grant. The great necessity was for an institution for the training of men to preach the Gospel. A sum of $4,000 was required, and, added Mr. Grant, I am prepared to receive this sum to-night from any gentleman here (laughter and applause).

Rev. J. Wilkie, a missionary to Indore, India, delivered an eloquent, earnest and stirring appeal for help. The whole country was in a state of unrest, throwing aside their old faith and seeking after a newer and a better religion. The natives were fighting round the doctrine of the atonement. The missionaries no longer had to meet the ignorant priests but clever, trained graduates of native colleges, who, at the instigation of the priests, were disseminating infidel doctrines to discredit Christianity. Infidel literature was better known in India than in Canada. To meet these Mr. Wilkie declared they must have educated missionaries, trained to the field. They had to cope with one-fifth of the population of the globe, their equals in every respect, who were rapidly developing in manly vigor and power. Mr. Wilkie's address was the speech of an enthusiast in the work.

The Rev. Hugh McKay spoke of the work among North-West Indians and Mr. Mortimer Clark, of Toronto, of the proposed Palestine mission, which he moved should be located at Jerusalem, where one-half of the population, about 25,000, were Jews and there was only one Protestant mission there, a Church of England one. There was a large Jewish immigration now into Palestine. The hour of adjournment having arrived the consideration of the report was left over till the morning.

"THE RECORD."

OTTAWA, June 14.—The Presbyterian General Assembly this morning first took up the report on the official organ, *The Record*, published in Montreal, which was commended anew. The committee also recommended the publication of an illustrated monthly magazine for the youth, but on the Assembly learning that the magazine published by the Rev. Mr. Scott, of New Glasgow, N.S., was widely circulated a committee was appointed to report on it.

HALIFAX COLLEGE.

The Rev. Dr. Burns presented the report of the college at Halifax. The total receipts were $10,205 and the expenditure $9,800. There were 31 students last year. Principal King of the sister college of Manitoba moved a resolution commending the institution. This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick of Nova Scotia, who said that possibly the Synod would not fill the vacant professorial chair in Dalhousie affiliated college. The resolution also referred to the death of Dr. Lyall and was carried.

The Rev. James Greenfield, of Stornoway, Scotland, was present and was invited to a seat on the platform.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Renfrew, presented the report of Morrin College, Quebec, which is affiliated with McGill University. The attendance during the past session was twenty-eight, of whom a number were young ladies. In the Theological department there were nine students. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Clark was noted and also the appointment of Prof. Macadam. Dr. Campbell announced that it was the intention to appoint two or three new professors. The Rev. A. T. [illegible] been appointed professor of church history and pastoral theology. The total expenditure was $8,827, and the income $458 more. The outlook, Dr. Campbell said, was hopeful. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, moved a resolution endorsing and commending the institution.

The Rev. Mr. Dewey, of Montreal, gave several reasons why they should support Morrin College, which was a necessity [illegible] Morrin pastors in Quebec. Mr. [illegible] for supplying [illegible] Dewey turned his attention to the benighted condition of the Province where the College was situated, and declared that the Legislature was governed from Rome, and in proof said a cable had been received by Mr. Mercier from the Pope stating that a Minister of the Crown might remain in office. This was a reference to Mgr. Labelle, who is, of course, not a minister, but a deputy-minister. The need of trained men for the work in Quebec was illustrated by Mr. Dewey mentioning the case of Kinnear's Mills, whose congregation could not even get candidates for the pastorate because of its isolated location.

The resolution was adopted.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

The Rev. Mr. Warden, of Montreal, presented the report of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. The attendance of students had been the largest in the history of the institution, 83. There is now to the credit of the Endowment Fund $179,000. There was a balance to the good of $257 out of an income to the Ordinary Fund of $11,816. The staff is to be strengthened and $250 per annum is added to salaries of the existing staff. Dr. Warden remarked that hitherto Montreal had almost exclusively contributed to the College, and this, added the doctor with a touch of humor, was scarcely fair to the other sections of the church, and the time had come for prosecuting an appeal to the whole church to increase the endowment fund. The sum aimed at was put by Dr. Campbell, who followed, at $250,000. Dr. Campbell moved a resolution agreeing with and adopting the report. It was seconded by Mr. Geo. Hay, who delivered an Equal Rights speech. He spoke of the College being situated at a point where they had to present a front to the foe of not only the church but the nation's life, and referred to a recent manifesto from the Pope, evidently meaning the cable respecting Mgr. Labelle. An action like that was needed to arouse our people to the real condition of affairs (applause) If they were as true to their principles as the Roman Catholics these things would never happen (applause), and if the Protestants arose in their might, as he believed they would, they would have no more such acts, but equal rights all round (cheers). They need not cry Peace, peace, and talk of this party or that party. "Don't be afraid of the truth," exclaimed Mr. Hay in conclusion, and on resuming his seat was loudly cheered. Mr. Hay was the Equal Rights candidate in the recent Federal election in Ottawa.

The resolution was adopted.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Mr. Justice Maclennan, of Toronto, presented the report of Queen's University, Kingston. There were 415 students registered last session, 78 Theological. The year's revenue was $2,577 less than the expenditure, which was $41,693. Mr. Jeffrey, of Toronto, moved a resolution congratulating Queen's on her success and on the jubilee celebration and commending the institution to the whole church. This was adopted.

KNOX COLLEGE.

Mr. Mortimer Clark, of Toronto, presented the report of the Board of management of Knox College, which contained the following information and recommendations:—

The accommodation for students was taxed to the utmost by the attendance of 101 students, of whom 73 were theological. The total receipts were $18,629, and the expenditure $16,892, a surplus of $1,737.

The Board regret that they are called upon to transmit to the Assembly the resignation of Dr. Gregg as Professor of Apologetics and Church History in the College. After a period of service in the church of upwards of forty-three years, Dr. Gregg has been compelled to tender his resignation on account of advancing years. From the terms of the letter of resignation herewith transmitted, the Board are glad to observe that Dr. Gregg is willing, should the Assembly see fit, to resume part of his work in the Theological Classes during the ensuing session, and also to conduct the Mathematical Class in the Preparatory Course. The Board would recommend to the Assembly that, instead of accepting the resignation of Dr. Gregg, they would permit him to withdraw from the discharge of his duties as Professor of Apologetics, and to accept his offer to discharge the other part of the duties fulfilled by him in the past, namely, those of Professor of Church History and to conduct the mathematical classes in the preparatory course. The Board would further recommend the Assembly to order that the salary of Dr. Gregg as Professor of Church History be in future $1,500. The Board have reason to believe that such an arrangement would be entirely satisfactory to Dr. Gregg. The change in the salary of Dr. Gregg, from $2,500 to $1,500, together with the increased revenue of the College, as shown by the accompanying statements, will readily permit of the appointment of a Professor to assume the duties of the Chair of Apologetics. The Board, after careful consideration of the matter, recommend to the Assembly that the Rev. R. Y. Thompson, presently Lecturer in the College on Old Testament Introduction, be appointed Professor of Apologetics and Old Testament Literature at a salary of $2,500.

Mr. Clark moved the reception of the report with gratitude and the affirmation of the recommendations respecting Dr. Gregg and Mr. Thompson and the teaching staff, and the following further action: The Assembly authorizes the College Board in consultation with the Senate to arrange with Dr. Proudfoot for such additional service in the departments which he has been conducting, as the financial position of the college may admit. Mr. Clark said that the financial condition of the college warranted these recommendations.

The Rev. Mr. Somerville, of Owen Sound, spoke, as did several others, of the efficient service of Dr. Gregg, and added that in Mr. Thompson they had a very safe man.

Mr. Croil, of Montreal, held that so great were the services of Dr. Gregg to the Church and college that he would move as amendment that Dr. Gregg's salary be not less than two thousand dollars. This was seconded by Mr. Drysdale, but withdrawn at Mr. Clarke's request as the arrangements made were satisfactory to Dr. Gregg and the College. The Rev. Mr. McGregor, of Tilsonburg, wanted to move a vote of thanks to Dr. Gregg on the occasion of his resignation, but it was pointed out that Dr. Gregg had not resigned and continues as a professor. Principal King paid a noble tribute to the character and promise of Mr. Thompson. The resolution was adopted, thus carrying out all the recommendations in the report.

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Chief Justice Taylor, of Winnipeg, presented the report of the Manitoba College, which he considered highly satisfactory. The expenditure was $15,000 and the revenue $788 more. The Chief Justice paid a high tribute to Principal King, by whose efforts the debt had been reduced by over $40,000 in seven years, leaving now only some $5,000. The Endowment Fund now amounts to $15,565.

Chief Justice Taylor alluded to the uncertainty existing as to what course the Government would pursue in relation to the Manitoba University, now simply an examining body. They might carry out the proposals of the University Council that the University should teach some of the higher branches or they might possibly decide to hand over to the University the whole arts course. He advised the appointment of a small committee to act as an advisory body to advise what course would be best for the college in case the Government decided on its action before the next Assembly. Principal King endorsed this. Rev. Dr. Warden moved a resolution expressing satisfaction with the progress of the College and commending it to the liberality of the church to clear off the small remaining debt of $5,000. Dr. Warden awarded hearty praise to Principal King for his grand work, which the Assembly applauded. The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Caven brought up an overture from the Senate of Knox College regarding students entering college, and moved the following resolution:

"The General Assembly receives the overture and approves of the steps taken by the Board and Senate of Knox College to make the preparatory course more complete and thorough, and instructs presbyteries to determine whether young men applying for certification to our Colleges with a view of entering the preparatory course should take that course rather than a complete University course, and also to co-operate with the colleges in sustaining and increasing the efficiency of the preparatory course by declining to certify to the College those whose literary attainments are manifestly insufficient to enable them to pass the examinations."

This, Dr. Caven said, would mitigate an evil which impaired the efficiency of students in arts and made their course in theology less satisfactory.

Further consideration of the resolution was deferred till Monday and the Assembly adjourned.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

CONCLUSION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

DECIDING FOR PROHIBITION—KINDLY WORDS FROM SIR JOHN MACDONALD—ORDINATION SERVICES—SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED MINISTERS—THE JESUIT QUESTION REVIVED.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, in session at Ottawa, again met. The election of delegates to the General Conference of September next commenced at about ten a m., and was not completed until five p.m.:—W. Jackson (chairman), J. Elliott, B.A., S. D. Chown, W. H. Sparling, M.A., Richard Robinson, W. Pearson, E. M. Taylor, M.A., W. J. Crothers, M.A., Chas. Deeprose, S. J. Hughes, M.A., W. Timberlake, Wm. Service, H. A. Young.

THE TEMPERANCE REPORT.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas, secretary of the Temperance Committee, gave a report, and it was ordered to take it up seriatim. Mr. J. H. Carson, of Montreal, spoke strongly in favor of carrying our principles on the subject of temperance to the ballot box. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Saunders seemed to be opposed to ministers taking action along the line of political canvass. He was ably answered by Mr. S. J. Carter, of Montreal. Mr. Webster, a layman from Quebec, said: I am not prepared to say that a man who votes against prohibition will never go to heaven, but I do think that the sooner he goes there the better. (Laughter and cheers.) He said that there was, so far as he knew, no salvation for [illegible] in this country but in the third [illegible] there are many [illegible] in the third party, though he does not like. Dr. Douglas thought that we ought to act in such a way as to show the legislators that we mean prohibition. Dr. Williams said he agreed with Mr. Webster that the question of prohibition must be put before any and every other question. Mr. Pitcher's motion, to the effect that we pledge ourselves to vote only for those candidates who satisfy us that they will do their best to secure a prohibitory liquor law, was carried, and by subsequent vote it was made unanimous.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

At eleven Sir John Macdonald was introduced to the Conference by the President, and briefly addressed the Conference on the success of the various churches in the midst of pseudo science and unbelief, and said that it afforded him great comfort in his declining years to know that the various churches were wagering prosperous war for truth and right. He said, "As an old man I can only pray that my declining years may be soothed by the continued prosperity of the great Methodism of our land." (Great applause.)

The report from the Statistical Committee showed an increase of eleven hundred members. This is over and above making good losses by death and removals from the Church.

ORDINATION.

On Sunday morning the Conference opened with a Love-Feast, which is the time for giving religious experiences. In the Dominion Church the following young men to be ordained took places before the communion rail in front of the pulpit: Robert Bailey, John Garvin, George Mossip, Fred. Tripp, L. E. Roy, John Divine, H. Kelso, T. J. Wilkinson and J. B. Larmour, B. A. B. D. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Toronto. He said the most terrible sham of all shams is a Christless sermon. He condemned the so-called higher criticism as being mere negations; men are not saved by negations, but by affirmations. He delivered a most earnest sermon to the candidates for ordination. Several senior ministers assisted in the ordination services. At the Communion service about four hundred and fifty participated.

MONDAY.

An animated discussion largely consumed the time on the subject of changing the method of raising the funds for the superannuated ministers' support. The present arrangement is that each minister shall pay $12 a year, and some are in favor of taxing the minister's salary two percent, as in the case of the teachers in the Province of Quebec under the Teacher's Pension Act. Speaking upon the taxing of minister's salaries, the Rev. W. W. Carson said that there are in the whole of the Montreal Conference only twelve ministers who are receiving over $1,200. In Canada the ministers' salary is in addition to a furnished house free of rent. This is the general rule. After a lengthened debate a large majority voted for no change. During the discussion an aged minister, who is blind, was led with tottering steps to the platform, and with clear voice addressed the Conference which he can no longer see. He, the Rev. J. H. Robinson, was once President of the late New Connexion Methodist Church. He said: "I am 83 years of age. I have been a minister for 58 years, and I began my ministry with a salary of eight shillings and fourpence a week, and I have not yet wanted a meal or a shelter, and I believe if a man does his duty to the Church, the Church will do its duty to him."

SISTERHOOD OF DEACONESSES.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas moved, seconded by Dr. Alexander, that the General Conference be memorialized to establish a sisterhood or order of deaconesses in the Methodist Church. Dr. Alexander said that there was one nun to every 375 inhabitants in the Province of Quebec.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE.

On the presentation of additional items of report of Stanstead College, Dr. Douglas was called for after Dr. Antliff had spoken ably in behalf of the college. The venerable Doctor Douglas, who has spoken much more frequently during this Conference than usual, rose and said: "It is well known that the Eastern Townships make up the Scotland of the Dominion of Canada, with its undulating scenery, its beautiful lakes and rivers, its mountains and its valleys. We must hold up our educational institution in that garden of the land." He spoke eloquently of the rapid growth of McGill University with which Stanstead College is now affiliated. He urged the putting forth of fresh efforts for the extinction of the debt.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Monday evening was given up to a missionary meeting. The Rev. C. R. Flanders, B.A., spoke eloquently in favor of more zeal in connection with the French work. He referred to his father's interest in the French work. (His father was a valued minister in the Eastern Townships.) He said that the work among the French was not clothed with the romance of mission work in other lands. We must strengthen the hands of the brave men laboring among our French fellow countrymen. The Rev. James Henderson was greeted with applause. He spoke of the value of Christianity, and the grandeur of England, tracing it to the Christian religion. He gave statistics to show that in England murders were only one in 7,000 of the inhabitants, and in Germany one in 1,000, and in some heathen lands as great as one in five. A large collection was then taken up for the cause of missions.

TUESDAY.

In the Methodist Conference Tuesday morning a lively debate arose on the subject of the extension of the term of Ministerial service. The report of the Committee on Memorials recommended no change in the present term which is characterized as the "three years cast iron rule." The Rev. J. Pitcher moved, seconded by Dr. Saunders, to the effect that a minister be permitted to stay a fourth or a fifth year when circumstances warrant. After much discussion, the following resolution was carried.

That this conference continue to recognize that three years is the appointed time of the pastorate, but we desire to memorialize the General Conference to empower the stationing committees in exceptional and necessary cases to extend the term to a period of four years when the application is endorsed by a three-fourths vote of a quarterly meeting and a majority of the Annual Conference.

THE JESUIT QUESTION REVIVED.

Much interest was excited on Tuesday afternoon by a motion of the Rev. A. Campbell, seconded by Mr. S. J. Carter, condemning the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for accepting the $60,000 offered by the Jesuits Estates legislation. As the feeling ran high, Dr. Douglas moved in amendment simply that no institution of the Methodist church should accept any portion of this amount, and disclaimed any purpose of reflecting upon the Protestant Committee. After much excitement and cross-firing it was agreed that the Rev. Dr. Shaw should be heard, and that then the vote should be taken. Dr. Shaw explained the present position of the matter. He maintained the constitutionality of the Jesuit legislation, and that the duty was imperative upon the Protestant Committee to administer funds placed in their hands for superior education. He specified the demands made by the committee upon the Government of Quebec which have been fully met, namely, the perpetuation of the trust for superior education, the increase of the grant to $63,000, the allowing of interest on the same from August 1888, and the placing of the capital amount in full instead of interest in the hands of the Committee. He could not yet state what disposition would be made of the amount. Of course, he said ironically, Stanstead is so wealthy it will need no help from this quarter. Some one calling "order," Dr. Shaw apologetically withdrew this statement. (Laughter.) He proceeded to say it would be a personal relief to him if the resolution of the eloquent Dr. Douglas was carried, as in the Protestant Committee he would no longer be responsible for trying to secure some help for Stanstead College from this source, but he advised the Conference to act with care and moderation. The amendment of Dr. Douglas prevailed by a small majority.

THE OKA INDIANS.

A resolution regretting that the Oka Indians had declined to listen to the proposals of the last conference to unite in the Township of Gibson with their Protestant brethren, was carried.

PROTECTION OF FEMALES.

The Memorial Committee with regard to the recent legislation on the subject of the age of criminal consent report the age should be twenty-one years, without regard to wealth or social position. An amendment on which Dr. Antliff ably spoke was carried to ask the Government to place it as high as sixteen years, it now being fourteen years. This was carried.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas, Secretary of the Committee on Temperance, presented a resolution expressing strong disapproval of the use of fermented wine at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Carried unanimously.

A resolution paying a high tribute to the great moral and intellectual worth of the late General Superintendent, Dr. John A. Williams, was passed. This resolution expressed the warmest sympathy with the bereaved family of the late Dr. Williams. The Conference was much moved while Dr. Douglas and others were paying tender tribute to the memory of the man who held so high a place in the affection of his brethren.

WEDNESDAY.

The Conference closed on Wednesday. The stationing committee's last draft has been made and the following are the changes in stations from our published list:—

CHANGES IN STATIONS.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

James Ainswith, Montreal second, with Rev. J. T. Pitcher.
Montreal eleventh (Hochelaga and Cote St. Louis)—H. Walker instead of R. Bailey.
Montreal twelfth, Cote St. Antoine,—F. Tripp.
Lachine,—T. S. Harris.
Caughnawaga,—J. Dionne.
Lachute,—W. D. Lambly.
Hudson,—One to be sent.
East Harrington,—E. A. Davis.
Lakefield,—T. Brown.
A. Logan, L. Massicotte, Robert Ewan, and W. N. Chantler, go to the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Wolfe Island—Job Roadhouse.
Gataraqui—W. J. Wood.
Inverary—J. A. Dowles.
Battersea—Asa [illegible]
Lansd[illegible]
[illegible] Watts.
[illegible]wne West—J. M. Larmon.
Pittsburgh—P. L. Richardson.
Sydenham—One to be sent.

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

Brockville, George street—H. Cairns.
Escott—J. W. Cross.
Oxford Mills—Wm. Pyke.

MATILDA DISTRICT.

Morrisburg—Dr. W. Hansford, superannuated.
Matilda—A. Mills.
Inkerman—W. Knox.
Chesterville—E. Richardson.
Moulinette—John Holmes.
Cornwall—W. McGill, superannuated.
Avonmore—F. H. Sproule.
Berwick—John Garvin.
H. W. Burnett goes to Wesleyan College, Montreal, and W. Relyea to Victoria College.

PERTH DISTRICT.

Perth—E. Tennant, superannuated.
Almonte—E. M. Hammond, superannuated.
Arnprior—W. Raney.
Walford—Richard Eason.
Westport—R. Bailey.
Glentay—J. Stevenson.
F. G. Robinson, sent to Wesleyan College.

PEMBROKE DISTRICT.

Portage du Fort—R. C. Horner.
Clarendon—W. Boshart, with W. Wells.
Haley's Station—E. R. Kelley.
Cobden—A. M. Delong and C. A. Sykes.
Locksley—D. T. Cumming.

NIPISSING DISTRICT.

Mattawa—J. C. Irvine.

SUDBURY DISTRICT.

Webwood—R. G. Peeven.
Chapleau—W. J. Conolly.
Schreiber—W. Williamson.
Indian Mission—J. Agar.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa, Bell street—W. H. Stevens.
Eardley—H. S. Osborne.
North Gower—J. Grenfell.
North Wakefield—T. H. Wright.
George Wain and T. E. Burke go to the Wesleyan Theological College.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Richmond—W. W. Ryan.
Danville—F. A. Reed.
Sawyerville—W. Adams and A. R. Hodgeson.
Marbleton—G. Stafford.
Robinson—J. H. McConnell.
Drummondville—One to be sent.
C. S. Vaughan, A. T. Jones and E. G. Elliott, Wesleyan Theological College.

STANSTEAD DISTRICT.

Georgeville—J. C. Wood.
Magog—W. K. Short, M.A.

WATERLOO DISTRICT.

Cowansville—G. H. Porter, M.A.
Farnham—E. S. Howard.
Granby—M. Taylor.

HUNTINGDON DISTRICT.

St. Johns—A. Campbell.
Chambly—J. Watson.
Valleyfield—Thos. Bell.

CHAIRMEN.

The following were elected chairmen of the several districts:—Montreal, Dr. T. G. Williams; Kingston, J. Kines; Brockville, G. G. Huxtable; Matilda, J. E. Mavety; Pembroke, Dr. Saunders; Nipissing, J. Webster; Sudbury, S. Huntingdon; Ottawa, G. McRitchie; Quebec, H. F. Bland; Stanstead, W. J. Jolliffe; Waterloo, W. H. Graham; Huntingdon, J. Armstrong.

THE END.

The Conference closed with a few words from the President, expressing thankfulness that all the sessions of the Conference had been characterized by a spirit of brotherly love, and that while opinions had often been opposed there had been nothing to regret in the mutual expression of the same. The doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. R. Whiting. The General Conference will be held in September in Montreal. This is the only legislative body of the Methodist Church in Canada, including Newfoundland, and meets only once in four years.

MONTREAL NEWS.

THE COAL HEAVERS, who have been on strike for about two weeks, have gone back to work.

THE CORNER STONE of the new Y.M.C.A. building was laid on Thursday afternoon, a large number of notables being present.

THE REV. DR. FULTON, of New York, has been lecturing in Montreal during the week, his subjects being based on "Loving words for Romanists."

THE "HERALD" of this city has taken on a force of non Union compositors to replace the Union men who went on strike, and is now issued in its regular eight page form.

THE GRAND JURY has been visiting the public institutions, the penitentiary, Exhibition Building, where the insane patients from Longue Pointe are placed, the city gaol, etc.

AN EMPLOYEE of the C.P.R. working under a car in the station had both legs cut off by the car being put unexpectedly into motion, and was taken to the hospital where he died the same day.

IN THE HALE-COWLES SHOOTING CASE, described last week, the wounded man is in the hospital, the assailant has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and is out on bail, while Mrs. Cowles and her daughter have returned to their home in Cleveland, O.

LAST WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON a fire took place in Dow's brewery, some malt taking fire. The whole brigade of the city was called out and put out the fire, although it was very hard work, the fumes from the malt temporarily suffocating half a dozen firemen.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION is *in statu quo*. At the hearing during the past week three witnesses, Tarte, Pacaud and Whelan, were examined. They refused to give names and on being threatened with imprisonment had a writ of prohibition issued. Dr. Matthew Hutchinson has been appointed to fight the writ on behalf of the Government.

THE COMMISSION appointed by the Government to investigate the Montreal harbor improvement schemes for the prevention of floods, etc., has returned a report to the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal. The Commission pooh-poohs the theories and plans of the Montreal engineers and business men, making very vague and indeterminate objections. It is regarded in the light of a snub for Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MINISTER'S STORY.

A minister and his little boy cured of obstinate skin diseases by the Cuticura Remedies. Praises them everywhere—in the pulpit, home, and in the street.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

For about thirteen years I have been troubled with eczema or some other cutaneous disease which all remedies failed to cure. Hearing of the CUTICURA REMEDIES I resolved to give them a trial. I followed the directions carefully, and it affords me much pleasure to say that before using two boxes of the CUTICURA, four cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I was entirely cured.

In addition to my own case, my baby boy, then about five months old, was suffering with what I supposed to be the same disease as mine to such an extent that his head was coated over with a solid scab, from which there was a constant flow of pus which was sickening to look upon, besides two large tumor-like kernels on the back of his head. Thanks to your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES, his scalp is perfectly well, and the kernels have been scattered so that there is only one little place by his left ear, and that is healing nicely. Instead of a coating of scabs he has a fine coat of hair, much better than that which was destroyed by the disease. I would that the whole world of sufferers from skin and blood diseases knew the value of your CUTICURA REMEDIES as I do. CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP are worth ten times the price at which they are sold. I have never used any other toilet soap in my house since I bought the first cake of your CUTICURA SOAP. I would be inhuman as well as ungrateful should I fail to speak well of and recommend them to every sufferer. I have spoken of it, and shall continue to speak of it, from the pulpit, in the homes and in the streets. Praying that you may live long, and do others the same amount of good you have done me and my child, I remain, yours gratefully,

(REV.) C. M. MANNING,
Box 28, Acworth, Ga.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation and weakness of the Aged is the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing, Strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

LAWFUL WORK ON THE SABBATH.

JULY 6.—Luke 13: 10-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days".—Matt. 12: 12.

EXPLANATORY.

I. Jesus at church on the Sabbath.—Ver. 10. "And he was teaching in one of the synagogues": as was his custom. Synagogue means "a place of assembling together," and corresponds to "church" in our day. In the New Testament times they had been multiplied to such an extent that nearly every town and village seems to have had one or more synagogues.—*Cook*. The services were more like our prayer-meetings, or Bible-classes, or a conference of Churches, than like our usual Sabbath morning services. It was quite the custom to invite any distinguished rabbi to speak to the assembly, if he were known to be in town. "When a popular preacher was expected, men crowded the area of the synagogue, while women filled the gallery." "The preacher sat while he was speaking."—*Edersheim, Life of Christ*, 1: 439-450. "On the Sabbath": Jesus spent his Sabbaths in two ways. While there was a public service in the house of God, he attended divine worship and took part in it. The rest of the Sabbath he spent in doing good to all needy ones within his reach. These two things express the Spirit of Christianity and the right method of Sabbath-keeping. And in these respects Jesus set an example which we ought to follow.

II. Jesus performs a marvellous cure on the Sabbath.—Vers. 11-13. 11. "And behold, there was": note that not even great bodily infirmity kept this woman from the house of God. And, like her, those who attend public worship under great difficulties receive peculiar blessings. "A woman which had a spirit of infirmity". Literally, of weakness, feebleness of health, sickness. In what way Satan was the cause of her disease we do not know. Besides demoniacal possessions there are diseases and weaknesses in which the victim may be said to be "bound of Satan." For example, one who serves Satan by becoming a drunkard induces habits, appetites, and conditions of body by which he is bound, as in chains, even after he repents and forsakes his evil courses. On the other hand, Stier denies that subjection to Satanic influence is any proof of wickedness, and claims that this woman was afflicted by Satan in spite of her piety, like Job of old. She is found in the synagogue on the Sabbath to hear the words of life; not a word is said of the pardon of her sins; when she is healed she breaks forth in devout songs of praise to God, and she is pronounced by the Saviour, with manifest tenderness, a "daughter of Abraham."—*Whedon*. "Eighteen years". Showing the strength and incurableness of the disease. "And was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself". Her case seems to have been such an one as is not infrequently met with in the present day, even in the streets, in which there is a gradual wasting and relaxation of the muscles and ligaments of the back by which the trunk is held erect, so that the body falls forward, without there being any disease either of the brain or spinal cord, or any mental impairment.

12. "And when Jesus saw her, he called her to him". As Jesus in almost all cases required faith, and as she showed her faith, as soon as she was cured, by glorifying God, added to the fact that she came to the synagogue to worship, it is almost certain that Jesus must have seen faith in her, or at least that condition of spirit which would blossom into faith at the first word from him.

Answering before they ask. Jesus thus shows how willing he is to help. "If he does so much for a person, when unsolicited, how much more will he do for those who call upon him in prayer."—*Stelle's Commentary*. "And said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed (unchained, set free) from thine infirmity": as from the chains of a bondage. The Greek tense, the perfect, "expresses the immediateness and the permanence of the cure."—*Cambridge Bible*.

13. "And he laid his hands on her". (1) Jesus lays his hands upon her, through which a heavenly power is poured.—*Whedon*. (1) This act strengthened and confirmed her faith. (3) It drew attention to the source of the cure, so as to lead others to come with their sins and their sorrows to be healed. "And she was made straight". Being loosed from the bonds that held her, she was able to stand upright. "And glorified God": claiming nothing as a right, but acknowledging the healing as the gift of God through his Son,—

"Each blessing to my soul most dear
Because conferred by thee."

In the worldly-minded God's gifts draw the heart away from the giver. But they draw the Christian's heart toward God, as proofs and revelations of his love.

III. The accusation of Sabbath-breaking.—Ver. 14. "And the ruler of the synagogue". The president of the college of elders, who answered in some respects to the pastor of a modern church, but was more an executive officer and less a teacher.—*Abbott*. "With indignation". With strong and indignant feeling against Jesus, because he had set at defiance their ecclesiastical regulation, and the common teaching of the synagogue as to the Sabbath. "Because that Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day". The malignity and folly of this man seem almost incredible. Instead of falling down and glorifying God that so astonishing an act of divine power and mercy had taken place in his synagogue, and that he had been privileged to be present and witness it, he, in his envy and wrath, speaks words which imply that this afflicted woman ought to have absented herself from the synagogue when the Lord was there, lest he should have compassion on her and heal her.—*Sadler*. "And said unto the people". He had neither the courage to address Jesus himself, nor the candor to address the poor healed woman, but preaches at them both by rebuking the multitude, who had no concern in the transaction at all.—*Farrar*. "There are six days in which men ought to work". True; but there had been no stroke of work; no one had even come to the place for the purpose of being bodily saved. A word spoken, the stretching out of a hand, a straightening of herself on the part of the woman—that was all.—*Bliss*. "In them therefore come and be healed, and not on the Sabbath day. As if healing were unsabbatical work.

Pharisaic Sabbath rules. The Jewish sailor had refused, even when threatened with death, to touch the helm a moment after the sun had set on Friday, though a storm was raging; and thousands had let themselves be butchered rather than touch a weapon in self defence on the Sabbath.—*Geikie*. The utmost Pharisaic ingenuity was exhausted in making observance of the Sabbath a burden. Thirty-nine kinds of work were separately specified as illegal. Grass was not to be trodden, as being akin to harvest work. Shoes with nails were not to be worn, as the nails would be a "burden," and a "burden" must not be carried. A tailor must not have his needle about him towards sunset on the Friday, for fear the Sabbath should begin while he was yet "carrying" it.—*Eugene Stock*. Their devotion to the Sabbath was right, but their method of applying it was false in the extreme. A set of hard definite rules binding the conduct, instead of great principles planted in the heart, always leads to evil, to inconsistency, and hypocrisy, and smothers the true life under a load of mere outward forms.

Men are often opposed to good being done, because it is not done in their own way and according to their own views. This conduct is often the result of envy. Many men oppose rivals, missions, Bible societies, and Sunday-schools—strange as it may seem—from professed regard to the purity of religion.—*Barnes*.

IV. The true keeping of the Sabbath.—Vers. 15-17. 15. "Thou hypocrite": The true reading is plural, as in Revision. Ye hypocrites,—this man was but a representative of a class. A hypocrite is one who wears a mask on the stage, acting the part of one character while he is really another.

This man was a hypocrite, in that he made "zeal for the sanctity of the Sabbath a pretext for his malignant opposition to Jesus."—*Sadler*. "Doth not each one of you on the Sabbath loose his ox", etc. Do necessary labor for brute beasts that they may have comfort and help. Such labors were not what is meant by "work" in the fourth commandment. And even the scribes so understood it.

16. "And ought not this woman". Here follow three contrasts: (1) "Being a daughter of Abraham": one of the covenant people of God who ordained the Sabbath, and therefore of vastly more importance than the cattle. (2) "Whom Satan hath bound": under the power of one who would injure her to the utmost. Another contrast with the kindly master of the cattle. (3) "Eighteen years": a terrible affliction, in contrast with the ordinary thirst of their cattle. "Be loosed from this bond on the Sabbath day". The argument was complete. Every reason for their own action had tenfold force as applied to what Jesus had done.

17. "All his adversaries were ashamed". The verb in the original is intense, thoroughly ashamed, perfectly confounded. And this, too, in the eyes of the people as well as their own. So every mouth will be stopped at last (Rom. 3: 19; Dan. 12: 2).—*G. W. Clark*. "And all the people rejoiced". Jesus released them from a heavy bondage of forms, and led them into the freedom of the truth. It was doubtless by design that our Lord wrought so many miracles (seven) on the Sabbath day; not that he meant to lessen the reverence of the Jews for the Sabbath day, but to correct their superstitious notions. On that day we always find him, either in the temple or in the synagogue; either instructing the minds or healing the diseases of the poor; and thereby marking out the Sabbath day as a proper season, not only for devotion, but for the religious instruction of all classes. Therefore the visiting of the sick, and carrying to them the instructions and consolations of the Gospel, is a holy work, eminently suited to this holy day.—*Williams*. Jesus came not to destroy the Sabbath, but to fulfil. Jesus, neither here nor elsewhere, abolishes or lessens the force of the fourth commandment. It is still in force as a day of rest and of worship. Jesus only removed the rubbish with which the Pharisees had covered it, and he left it a day of freedom, of joy, of peace.

The Sunday-Sabbath. Sunday is just as really the seventh day and the Sabbath day as is the Saturday-Sabbath of the Jews. All the difference lies in beginning the count from a different point. Bush well says, "All that the commandment expressly requires is, to observe a day of sacred rest after every six days of labor. The seventh day, indeed, is to be kept holy, but not a word is here said as to the point from which the reckoning is to begin. It is every seventh day in rotation after six of labor.

The importance of the Sabbath. To the individual, (1) Because man needs the rest for his whole system. To care for his spiritual nature, to prepare for immortal life. To the nation. (1) Whatever is necessary to the best good of the individual, is necessary to the best good of the nation. (2) Sabbath-breaking leads to crimes of all kinds. It gives opportunity for all dissipations. (3) An enforced Sabbath-keeping is the only means by which the laboring classes can retain their Sabbath rest. A pleasure Sabbath naturally degenerates into a work day. (4) The Sabbath gives opportunity for the best influences to be exerted upon all the people.

Sabbath-Keeping. (1) The Sabbath should be a day of religious joy, not of gloom. But in order to be this it must be (2) a day of rest from bodily toil, from worldly cares and business, and also (3) a day of worship, of study of God's Word, of spiritual culture and growth. (4) This is God's way, devised ages ago, of doing what workingmen are now waking up to the necessity of doing; viz., diminishing the hours of labor, and giving more time for recuperation and culture. The sooner all Sabbath labor is cut off, the better for all. (5) The spirit of the Sabbath is more important than any particular form of keeping it. (6) Therefore fill the sabbath with worship and devotion; seek to make it accomplish its purpose of rest and spiritual life, and there will be little danger of error in the methods of Sabbath-keeping.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

ONLY A RICE SELLER.—Among many instances of touching devotion to the cause of Christ found among the converts of the Neyoor Mission, the following, in its imperfect English, from the pen of a native catechist, is touching in its simplicity and devotion:—Natchethram lives at a place inhabited by Roman Catholics and heathens. She is a rice-seller. She is supported with the little means which she gains from her trade. She keeps on regular attendance to Sunday services, and made it a principle to contribute a chuckram for every Sunday meeting she attends. This is too great to her ability. Whenever she goes to market with rice for sale, on her return home she would take out a cash and put it separate into a contribution box before she attends to any business. When on a Sangam day I opened the box, I was very much astonished to see the box full of cash, which amounted to fs. 9 and gave me also in separate cash equal in value to 2 chs. I then enquired her why it is all cash. She replied, that the box was full to its brim. I therefore put that according to my custom in a separate box. This woman has devoted herself to Christ. She bears resemblance to the poor woman of Jerusalem, who put two cash, which was all she had that day for her food.

MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA.

MISS McKILLICAN'S EXPERIENCES.

A CANADIAN LADY'S LIFE IN THE LAND OF THE CELESTIALS.

Miss Jennie McKillican of Vankleek Hill, who went to Peking as a trained nurse nearly two years ago, and whose first impressions of China have already appeared in our columns, writes further to a friend. Of the medical mission work in which she is engaged in that city, she says: "I think in many respects the first year is the most trying one; you feel so perfectly useless and so helpless. You have so many calls from the natives, who insist on talking to you. You do not understand them. You smile and try to be pleasant, but a chronic smile is not easy, and twenty times a day you exclaim, Oh if I could only talk Chinese. Neither Dr. Sinclair nor I enjoyed our study as much as many others have and I occasionally shed a few tears, not very many, over my Chinese books, I was rather ashamed of those tears until I found that others were similarly affected, and that it was quite the proper thing to do. So you see I am making the confession to you. But after all we were not at all unhappy. The novelty of everything kept us from being very homesick. We saw so much misery we longed to be able to do something for the poor creatures, and looked forward with pleasure to the time when we could begin work. Now our work has begun. We have opened two dispensaries, one in the compound where we live, and the other about a mile distant, where our mission has another compound. You understand, of course, what we mean by "compound." I shall try to draw a sketch of ours, or if I cannot, get one who can. In our compound is Dr. Atterbury's hospital and dispensary, where women have been treated, but many came to us, who

WOULD NOT ALLOW A GENTLEMAN

physician to treat them. In our dispensary there are three rooms. The first, a waiting room, where our Bible woman talks to them while they are waiting their turn to be treated. They sometimes begin to gather as early as nine a.m., but we do not go out to them until 11.30. Then we go into the dispensing room and have two or three patients come in at a time. Each patient usually has a few friends with her and our dispensing room is quite filled up. We ask their honorable name, lofty age, etc., and after writing it down proceed to enquire into their trouble. Some of the cases are not specially interesting, but many of them are so pitiful they make our hearts ache. They have come from such a distance, walking, because they cannot afford a cart, or the nature of their disease makes the jolting of a cart unendurable, and they look into our faces so beseechingly, and beg us to help them. I think a physician in a heathen land sees cases that no one ever sees in a Christian country. It is dreadful to see some of the results of ignorance and superstition. It is often very unsatisfactory to try to do much for them, for even if it is medicine they need we don't dare give them more than a few doses, as they seldom take it as directed, but think if a little is good, more must be better, and so

TAKE IT ALL AT ONCE.

Yet many of our patients live quite near and are able to come every day and feel quite friendly toward us, and interested in the truth. We have had a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure in the in-patients we have had, for we have a few rooms with k'angs where we receive patients. I had imagined our hospital would be a large ward with foreign beds, white sheets, etc., and the patients were to have a good bath and then I was to robe them in white night dresses, and they were to be so pleased and think a white, soft bed a luxury such as they had never before even dreamed of. But, alas for my hopes! Even the very poorest beggar would scorn to have anything to do with such a suspicious looking affair as a white bed, but a little Chinese room with a k'ang and a brick floor they know how to appreciate. They bring their own bedding, which consists of a large thick quilt made of blue cotton, and which they roll themselves up in. We have a kind, motherly old woman who tends to our rooms; and cooks the patient's food for them. We have just discharged a woman who had an amputation of the breast for cancer. She had suffered so much for several months she at last made up her mind to see what a foreign doctor could do for her. She had heard that foreigners took out the eyes and sometimes the heart of any poor native that came under their power, and many other stories about our wicked practices, but she had also heard that foreign doctors were successful in many cases where a native practitioner had failed, so she ventured to come to the dispensary. When told that a knife would have to be used and that she would have to spend some days with us, her courage failed, and she went home. After a few days she came back, the pain was so bad she could not stand it. Dr. Sinclair removed the cancer and after staying three weeks with us, she went home well and happy, and very, very thankful for the relief from pain. After she had been with us for some time she told us what she had heard about foreigners, and how frightened she was the first few days. She was a very intelligent woman, and we used to enjoy sitting on the k'ang beside her and talking to her. We tried to tell her why we came out to China, but our Chinese is so imperfect we found it wiser not to try to teach her our doctrine, but we did tell her about our wonderful country. She used to have some hearty laughs over our descriptions of the way we travelled, and the way we did things in America. We have had a few other patients who have gone home

DELIGHTED WITH THEIR IMPROVEMENT

in health and the kindness they have received, and they come every day to the dispensary bringing some friend who is suffering. The woman who assists us in the dispensary and who goes with Dr. Sinclair when she is called out to private families is an earnest Christian and a great help to us. She understands all we say, and can act very well as an interpreter, for we understand almost everything she says though she can not speak a word of English. The number of women in the Sunday services has increased considerably since the dispensary was opened and we invite them all, or at least all who can, to come to our rooms after the morning service and wait for Sunday-school. We show them pictures, photographs and all the pretty things we have, and Dr. Sinclair's assistant, or the Bible woman, tells them of our religion and the God we worship. The most of them come from curiosity, but a few of them seem interested in the truth, come quite regularly to the services and two have asked for baptism.

Dr. Sinclair was called out a few days ago to see a woman who was said to be very ill. When she reached the house she found her dressed in bright colored silks and laid on some boards, ready for burial. The woman herself was very weak, and apparently indifferent to all that was going on around her, but her friends were very anxious to have something done for her. She had fainted, and they, thinking she was dying, hurried her off the k'ang and

PUT ON HER GRAVE CLOTHES,

as they think it very dreadful to die in their ordinary clothing. Dr. Sinclair did not give them much hope, but gave the patient some medicine and came away. In the evening they came for her again, saying the woman was much better. They begged Dr. Sinclair to go, and she went and found the poor woman so excited and anxious to live. Her husband and brothers were there, and they prostrated themselves before Dr. Sinclair, striking their foreheads on the ground and beseeching her to save the patient and they would attend the foreigners' services, believe in their religion, or do anything for them, and the poor little woman caught her hands, and looking so pleadingly into her face said "Save me, save me." The friends had thought her better and several times had put her own clothing on her and placed her on the k'ang, then, thinking she was going to die, had again prepared her for death. It must have been very trying for the poor sufferer and for her friends too, and it was very hard to tell them there was no hope.

Dr. Sinclair has been called to several cases where the friends had waited until they were quite sure there was no more hope from the native doctors, and where even if she could not save the life of the patients she could in a measure relieve their sufferings, and gain their confidence and respect by her kindness and her skill, and I believe she will soon have many calls to cases that are not quite so hopeless; and who can tell how soon she may have a call to some inhabitant of that mysterious forbidden city. But even if we are never called to care for the Empress we shall be happy and contented in our work. We have had calls from the native physician who is attending the Emperor's father, He

STUDIED UNDER DR. MACKENZIE,

who died a few years ago, and was sent up from the Viceroy's hospital in Tientsin. But you are so well informed in regard to all these things, I may be telling you what you already know. Do you know, or do you care, that the seventh prince, our Emperor's father, had paralysis; had lost the use of his hands, and was almost helpless, but now, after a few months' treatment of electricity and other foreign methods, he can go out riding, can write, and is quite delighted with his doctor. This prince was once on a foreign steamship, and was so pleased with its arrangement that he had part of his palace fitted up as nearly like a dining saloon with its white furnishings, also some state rooms, as he could have it done. He is quite proud of it and when he took the doctor in to show it all to him, asked, "Now, can't you imagine you are in a ship?" To-day a number of us went out and had a ride on the ice in a kind of sled drawn by men. There is a moat around the city, and in winter there are men who have those sleds, or ice boats, and you can have quite a fast ride of about a mile for one cent. There were seven of us on one sled, and though it was not equal by any means to a toboggan, we enjoyed it very much. It seemed more like something we have at home than anything I have had in the way of riding. Yesterday we had a walk on the top of the wall where we could look down on the hundreds of tiled roofs, narrow, crowded streets and wide streets just as crowded, where the mingled notes coming from below were softened and not at all unpleasant, and where we had no dust. We could see in the distance the yellow roofs of some of the buildings in the forbidden city and other objects of interest. Peking is

A STRANGE CITY.

There are so many beautiful places where wealthy people live and where there are large courts with flowers and trees and many beautiful things, but we do not see any more of it than you do, except when we see the tops of the trees from the streets. I forgot to tell you that just now we are having holidays, as it is the Chinese new year. We have no teachers, and everyone is supposed to be happy.

For the past two days and nights there is almost a constant firing of some kind of explosives and fireworks, and one could almost imagine the city was being besieged by a foreign army.

The weather has been very mild and pleasant, and were it not for the dust winter in Peking would be delightful, though not equal to our Canadian winters with our beautiful snow.

I have not yet got a plan of our compound that will give you any idea of the place. You know, do you not, that our houses are built of brick and have tiled roofs. When we move to Ya'sh Hutung, the other compound, and begin to keep house, I shall try to give you a better description of our work and hospital arrangements.

I am in hopes of having the *Weekly Witness* and the *Canadian Independent* sent me, for I want to know something of what is going on in Canada and in our churches. And now, my dear friend, if you want to do some good missionary work in Peking you can do it by occasionally sending a few illustrated papers, a Carnival number of the *Witness*, for instance. If you cut out some pictures of any kind and send them you can have more in smaller bulk—you cannot imagine how our women appreciate such things. Yesterday one of the dispensary patients brought Dr. Sinclair a present of some milk. We had a good laugh over it. The woman had asked her what she liked best in the way of food. Dr. Sinclair suspected that she wanted to make her a present, and laughingly said cow's milk, as she thought that the most unlikely thing she could ask for, for the Chinese do not use milk. But the woman got the milk somewhere and presented it with a great deal of satisfaction in a dish that did not look very clean by any means. Many of the women are so grateful for what we do for them it is sometimes quite touching, and it makes the work very pleasant, though perhaps not any more important.

Peking, China.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The report of the fifth Indian Congress, held at Bombay in December last, bears interesting evidence of the activity of the people of our Eastern Empire. The discussion on the excise system showed a wholesome determination to deal with the great drink evil. One of the speakers, Rev. Thomas Evans, Baptist missionary, thus described the fearful progress of the traffic:—

Under the Mohammedan rule the excise revenue of India was not twenty lakhs of rupees, and then it was imposed as a fine, as a restriction to try and keep the people from drinking. When the King of Oudh was lord and master in his country, there was no grog-shop in Lucknow or within ten miles of the city; but now we have over one hundred grog-shops in Lucknow under British rule. When King Theebaw, of Burmah, was sitting upon his throne, there was not a grog-shop in Upper Burmah; but the English have taken possession of the country, and last year the excise revenue in Upper Burmah was over two lakhs. When the Honorable East India Company came to an end in 1858, the revenue from the excise of India was 50 lakhs of rupees; to-day it is 500 lakhs of rupees.

The speakers gave the Government credit for having done something of late to reduce the dimensions of the evil; and we are glad to say that the Congress agreed to a resolution expressing an earnest hope that no time will be lost in dealing with the excise question in the sense advocated by temperance reformers. Copies of the report (price 1s.) may be had from the offices of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 25 Craven street, Charing Cross.—*The Christian.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

DR. MARY CRAWLEY, of Edinburgh, has been appointed physician to the family of the Maharajah of Patiala and to have charge of the female hospital there.

DR. PECK, of the American Board, on returning from China after nine years of service, finds that he has a record of 70,000 cases which he has treated, including those who have come more than once, and that fully 46,000 persons have thus been brought under his influence.

THE MOST NOTABLE ARTICLE in the first issue of *Short Cuts*, the new halfpenny paper, for which Mr. Archibald Grove is responsible, is that of Lord Randolph Churchill on temperance legislation, in which he displays the burning zeal of the new convert. "It is admitted by all," he says, "that the health and the morals of the people would be prodigiously improved and elevated by a reform of the licensing laws."—*Presbyterian Messenger.*

THE LITTLE GIRL, HELEN KELLER, of Alabama, came to Boston, deaf, dumb and blind. For some time she has been at the Blind Asylum at South Boston, where she has made remarkable progress, exceeding in her readiness to learn, even Laura Bridgman. Some few weeks since she was placed in charge of Miss Fuller, of the Horace Mann School, and it is said that in a very short space of time she has acquired the power to express herself by words which are perfectly intelligible to every one.

DR. WYLIE.—We regret to record the death of this venerable and very able Scottish divine, which occurred at Edinburgh on the 4th of May. Says the Belfast *Witness*: What a length of time he has been at work! His "Scenes from the Bible" charmed us when we were children. It is nearly forty years since his prize essay on "The Papacy" appeared, and his *opus magnum*, "The History of Protestantism," is a current work. Such a prolonged literary activity is as rare as it is admirable. A truer Protestant, a better or more genial, or more kindly man never lived.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

JAPANESE MORALITY.—An interesting article in the *Hochi Shimbun* recently discusses a new difficulty which confronts Japan. In abandoning her old systems of law, politics, and science, she must abandon her old system of moral philosophy also. It is a perplexing question at present in the educational departments as to what shall be done. Leaders of thought at first favored a utilitarian system, but it was thought too subtle for a school text-book of common morality. The religion which forms the basis of the occidental morality could not be introduced without great confusion and peril, it was thought. It is difficult to rehabilitate Confucian classics; but it is decided to compile a new text-book on morality, taking his precepts as a basis. O that the Christian church might move more rapidly and take the ground that is just within our reach! As Japan is moving from her old time landmarks, shall not we help her to an acceptance of the religion which shapes occidental morality, as a natural sequence of her acceptance of occidental civilization?—*Rev. John L. Dearing.*

DR. BARNARDO'S WATCH STOLEN.—Mr. Wookey, of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, observes: "A bright, intelligent little fellow applied for admission to the Homes. When questioned by Dr. Barnardo as to what was his employment, he at once declared himself a thief, and proceeded to relate some of his exploits which grew more and more marvellous until they culminated in his asserting that he had walked bodily off with some block of buildings. He was sent into the yard to amuse himself among the other children, while other arrangements were made for him, and as he left, the Doctor had some doubt as to his being a thief, but none as to his being a liar. When he had been gone some time the Doctor had occasion to look at his watch, but to his surprise it was gone. 'That little fellow must have taken it,' he thought as he went hastily out to the yard, and no sooner had he made his appearance than the boy swaggered up to him, and said, 'I say, Gov'nor, it's me you are looking for, I guess. I suppose you have missed this,' and he drew the missing watch and chain from his pocket. 'You did not believe me when I said I was a thief. You thought I was telling lies, but you see I was not.' That is a specimen of the material with which we have to deal at the Homes, bright, quick, and intelligent, but with all their talents misdirected. At the age at which they are admitted to the Homes they are capable of being bent towards good; in a few years, if not stopped they will become confirmed in their evil habits, and, having no honest industry, in a manner wedded to their criminal practices."

A "FAREWELL" PICTURE.

Poor child! Thy weary limbs are now at rest;
Thy tired hands are folded on thy breast
Above thy silent heart.
The drooping lids that cover o'er thine eyes
Are closed and never, never more to rise,
Or feel the hot tears start.

Thy lips, that only tender words have said,
Are faintly smiling, though no longer red.
Ah! smiling at the tomb?
Thy cheek, though very pale, is still as fair,
And in the golden meshes of thy hair
Are flow'rs of sweetest bloom.

How lovely art thou, dearest, lying there!
A beauteous, wind-blown blossom, very fair;
Too tender for this earth.
The path has been too thorny for thy feet,
So thou hast turned to heaven again to greet
The God who gave thee birth.

And yet we hover round thy silent clay
As children round a trodden flower of May,
Naught can our grief dispel.
Our tears fall fast above thy raptured face
As now we lay thee in thy resting place.
Poor, tired child, farewell!

C. P.

Lodi, Michigan.

HOME DEPARTM ENT.

FALSE REASONING—A BRITISH COLUMBIA SNOW SLIDE—EQUAL RIGHTS—WHY HOUSE WORK IS NOT IN FAV R.

FALSE REASONING.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE,—I have read "B. A. F.'s" letter, and in reply would say that the man who was refused marriage for the simple reason that he smoked tobacco was better without that woman, for I am convinced that she would have greater faults herself, and I think that, as a rule, people are always trying to pull the mote out of their brother's eye instead of taking the beam out of their own. I enjoy reading the Home letters very much.

MARMION.

June 1, 1890.

"Marmion," do you really think that the fact of women having greater faults themselves is a reason why men should use tobacco? Is it not a good deal like saying: "Two blacks make a white," or "John Smith is a known thief, and if I am a liar I am not half as bad as he is"? Is the fact of so big a beam in the eyes of so many women a sufficient reason why you should glory in the mote in your own eye and cultivate it until it grows larger and larger, and finally completely obscures your moral sight. I am speaking thus now especially to the young men of our circle, for a reliable little bird has whispered to me that "Marmion" is still some months at least from his majority, and it pains me to see young men fall so easily into a trap of false reasoning. It grieves me to see my young brothers so befog their naturally clear minds. I am sure the young ladies of our circle when they speak against tobacco, alcohol and card-playing and so many other very debatable subjects do not mean to do so in the "I am holier than thou" spirit, but rather they seek to destroy the evil that comes closest to them; The monster sin has a thousand heads. When one comes close to you what would you do with it? Would you buckle on your armor and journey for months and years to destroy a larger head that was doing more mischief, to be sure, but which a stronger man nearer it might subdue just as well, and all that time leave the first to grow larger and stronger until the little evil that might have been destroyed with a single blow, shall have grown to be complete master of the situation? "Take us the foxes the *little foxes* that spoil the vines," for small and quick and sly as they are they can damage a score of vines, while a larger and clumsier animal would destroy one. Go into the study of these questions in a manly and womanly spirit, young people, and use all the powers God has given you to find out the truths and the whole truth. Only in a sound body can a man or woman accomplish all that God has left for him or her to do, and with yourselves it lies chiefly whether you will be able to do it. Oh, young friends of the Home Circle, study carefully the divine laws of health set for our guidance, and as you learn follow them out to the letter. Don't try to bolster up a pet sin. Don't point to the hundreds of men who have accomplished much good while they nursed pet vices too. There are far too many of them among us. Look instead, and see how all their life long they have been handicapped by these very vices; how in the race of life they might without them have attained a goal still better worth the winning; how, without such a load to bear themselves, they might have helped many more of their fellows on the highway of life; how, without such a burden to overbalance them, they might have reached down far deeper into the depths of sin and brought up many weaker than they.

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

EDITOR HOME.

A SNOW SLIDE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—I enclose a copy of a letter received in April from Glacier, B.C., written by an old gentleman, my father, and thought it might be an interesting item for the Home Circle.

SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal.

Yours of the 4th reached me to-day and found me up to my eyes in business and over my head in snow. I expected to have been here a month earlier, but have been kept back on account of the deep and beautiful snow. Not the common, every day slush that you have in your cities covering up the filth of your streets, lanes and back yards. The snow here falls like the gentle dew, but unlike the early dew does not melt away in the morning of spring. There is now in this mountain fastness five feet on the level and only melting away at the rate of half an inch in the twenty-four hours, although with the brightest sun and thermometer in the shade above temperate. There are no snow drifts, as there are neither storms, cyclones nor blizzards in this uncultivated part of God's great creation.

The many rugged mountain tops around this locality, Glacier, B.C., are covered with perpetual snow, bright and beautiful, reminding one of the great white throne on which one sat and all bowed down before him and cried Glory, &c., &c.

I have in my lifetime seen many of Nature's grand sights. The rising sun coming up in all its glory, evening sunsets that still cling to my memory, the Falls of Niagara, the boundless blue oceans of the Atlantic and Pacific, the endless beautiful prairies. I have been on the mountains of California when the whole valley has been covered with a sea of mist, dazzling to look upon, and the bright sun mingling and making the scene one of joy and gladness; but never in my life have I seen anything to approach the grandeur of the mighty snowslide that rushed madly over the mountain's slope to-day. I was standing on the platform when a mighty roar, rivalling the sound of a thousand fog horns or everyday thunder startled me, and on looking in the direction of the blast or explosion, reminding one of the last trumpet. I saw the mountain side in full motion, rushing and crashing down at lightning speed, sending up clouds of beautiful spray and in its force and indescribable power carrying all before over the natural terraces and masses of granites, over the snow sheds, down, down, until it reached the river. This occurred about five in the evening, about half a mile from the Glacier Hotel. There has been another a little west, at Albert Canyon, delaying trains and interrupting telegraphic communication, east and west. On Tuesday a tremendous one occurred at Rogers Pass, crushing and destroying about one hundred feet of those strongly constructed snow sheds. The view of the snow slide will long haunt my memory. I would like to have the artistic skill to paint it, but the skill of the best artist would be futile as the two great features, sound and motion, cannot be described with brush or color.

J.C.

SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

DEAR FRIENDS,—Permit an interested reader of the Home to make a few remarks for the first time.

I have read your letter carefully, "Hypatia," and am very much astonished to hear that a girl could have such hard times in Manitoba, a province that we hear spoken of as the servant girl's paradise. I thought that girls there were more to be envied than pitied, and I am still of the opinion that yours must be an isolated case. Get another place; you can easily find one, for help is scarce. Try to find one where the mistress was not a hired girl herself, for you will find that class the hardest to please.

You are mistaken in believing that money has anything to do with making a lady, although I am sorry to say that you are not alone in your belief. Not long ago I heard of a school teacher defining a lady as a "richly dressed woman." My own opinion is that a true Christian woman is a lady, no matter in what station of life she may be. So never mind, my dear girl, you are doubtless more of a lady than your mistress is. Remember that

"Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

I am sorry to say, "Harriet," that I am not a member of the W.C.T.U. I am not near enough to any branch to join or I would not hesitate to become a member. I intend to send for the "W[illegible]man's Journal" and I always do what I can to help the temperance cause. I live, and have lived for [illegible] ten years, in a municipality where there has never been any liquor sold, and where we have never had any struggle with the enemy, except [illegible] to build up the wall of local option to keep him out. I see that the *Witness'* Toronto correspondent thinks that the New Party is dead or at its last gasp, and maybe the wish is father to the thought with him and a good many others; but those who live longest will see the most and I venture to predict that the next Dominion election will find that it is a very lively corpse, too lively for the corrupt politicians.

I wonder if the Equal Rights party have any idea of giving us equal rights in the fullest sense of the term. It would include female suffrage, which I don't think any of the promoters have any idea of granting.

Isn't it amusing to hear some men talk about women not being fit to vote. By the same rule a woman is certainly not capable of ruling over the lords of creation, so how do they account for Queen Victoria being the best and most successful sovereign that Britain has ever possessed.

They must either deny her right to reign or acknowledge our right to vote.

The "Home" is the first place I turn to in the *Witness*. Isn't it very provoking to have all sorts of brilliant ideas floating through your brain, when you are too busy to commit them to paper, and when you sit down to write to find that you cannot recall them to mind. Please, "Ullah," let us hear from you soon.

ANOTHER MARY.

THE REASON WHY.

EDITOR HOME,—A few weeks ago there was a good deal of discussion in this column regarding the "servant question." I do not want to open it again though I am sure it was profitable to many, but I have just come across a word or two by Sarah Orne Jewett so sensible, so practical that I want to share it with all the circle. She says:—

I wish it were in my power to persuade young girls who wonder what they shall do to earn their living, that it is really better to choose some business that is in the line of a woman's natural work. There is great repugnance at the thought of being a servant, but a girl is no less a servant to the man who owns the shop where she stands behind the counter all day than she is when she waits upon the table or cooks the dinner in a pleasant house; and to my mind there should not be a moment's question between the two ways of going out to service. The wages are better, the freedom and liberty are double in one what they are in the other. If, instead of the sham service that is given by ignorant and really overpaid servants to-day, sensible girls who are anxious to be taking care of themselves and earning good wages, would fit themselves at the cooking schools, or in any way they found available, they would not long wait for employment, and they would be valued immensely by their employers. When one realizes how hard it is to find good women for every kind of work in our houses, and what prices many rich people are more than willing to pay if they can be well suited, it is a wonder more girls are not ready to seize the chances. It is because such work has been almost always so carelessly and badly done that it has fallen into disrepute, and the doers of it have taken such low rank. Nobody takes the trouble to fit herself properly, but women trust to being taught and finding out their duties after they assume such positions—not before.

DOES IT CONTAIN ALCOHOL?

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—I have been, since the "Home Circle" was formed, a silent, though deeply interested reader of it. It has answered many a question of importance to us all. I wish to ask one now which has often puzzled me: Is it right to use mince meat such as we can buy prepared for use? It seems to me it is much like whiskey pickles. I would like "Ullah's" opinion very much. Girls, why can't we write to each other through the "Home Circle" more than we do?

PEARLE.

QUERIES.

"Agnes" writes:—We wish to organize a Union here, but do not know how to go to work. Would someone intimately connected with W.C.T.U. work please inform us?

NOTICE.

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

NO ES FROM BANZA MANTEKE.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY RICHARDS AND MRS. GUINNESS.

"I want you to tell me something about the African Christians. You were laboring some years, I think, before you had any converts?"

"Yes; six years more or less. Of course I had at first to build and plant and get acclimatized. Then I had to learn the language—no easy task when you have no teacher and no books. It was years before I could understand and enjoy hearing it, and before I could use it with any power."

"Yes, of course. And you had illnesses and deep sorrows."

"I had. God bless them to me. On my first visit to England on account of health, I was greatly exercised about the apparent lack of blessing in Africa. I felt I must be blessed if I was to be made a blessing. And when I got back, my one desire was for converts. A great yearning for souls took possession of me. I could not sleep for it sometimes, and had to pray God to take it away, for it was consuming me. But there was no sign of blessing. I resolved to go elsewhere if the word bore no fruit at Banza Manteke. But first I asked myself what was the fault? I was preaching the truth, and the people listened; but they did not seem to feel in the least."

"Yet you were in earnest, were you not?"

"Dead in earnest. But, as I read, I began to see I had been trying the wrong way to do good to the heathen. I had been much occupied with many things, and the one great thing to which a missionary should devote himself mainly, if not exclusively, preaching, had not been made prominent enough. It is so easy in Congo to get distracted. There is so much to do. Building, planting, ordinary business of various sorts, learning the language, teaching, writing, travelling,—all these things are apt to squeeze the preaching into a corner."

"I can easily understand that. Congo is like England in that respect."

"Ay; but the consequences are most serious there. Preaching—'the foolishness of preaching'—is God's one great ordinance for the salvation of men. When the revival came, I was no longer satisfied with occasional services and regular Sunday work. I gave myself to preaching daily—twice a day. One year I preached seven hundred times. And the Congo folk don't care for short sermons. They like a full hour or hour and a half. They have so much to learn!"

"But surely people could never attend so many and such long meetings?"

"Ah! but they do. I asked them to choose their own time. They fixed on one o'clock, when all their field work is done and they have had their mid-day meal. And again, later in the evening, they come freely and eagerly. But they like to hear the same teacher. Changes put them out very much, for they do not gain confidence all at once. They want the same voice, and the same thing taught over and over again. They learn only from the preacher, at first at any rate; not, as here, from books and from intercourse. The preaching consequently should be daily, and, if possible, two or three times a day. Weekly preaching is no use; it is all forgotten before the next service."

"But a missionary must do other things. He must teach the school, for instance."

"No: that is mere waste of time at first. When the people are converted, then have schools for the Christians, that they may learn to read the word of God and teach it in their turn. But preaching with a view to conversion, immediate conversion, this is God's commandment, and this is the missionary's work—his prime, principal, paramount, peculiar duty. If you want schools, send out teachers; but missionaries go to make converts."

"But when people are converted they need teaching."

"Undoubtedly. That is the object of our incessant meetings. We have to teach them to observe all things that Christ has commanded; and I assure you it takes a lot of teaching to do that among the Congoese. We want to get the converts ready to be in their turn teachers and preachers as quickly as possible. As regards the Christians, it is teach, teach, teach, all the time. They soon learn more than you would think. The Spirit of God seems to make them intelligent. They learn to read fast; they open little schools in other villages to teach their own townfolk to do the same. They send their children to school too, fast enough, as soon as they are converted: though before we had actually to ransom slave children in order to get a school at all. The heathen want to be paid for coming to school."

"Yes, conversion makes all the difference. What truths did you find most fitted to awaken attention and touch the heart?"

"Ah! that is the core and kernel of the whole thing. I went to work the wrong way at first. My first idea was to teach the heathen the folly of idolatry and superstition, the nature of God, about his will as expressed in the law, about duty and morality and such things, as well as about Christ, his words, his miracles and parables, his death and resurrection. But I found it all no use. At the end of six years I had not a convert."

"Well?"

"Then, in bitterness of spirit, I prayed and searched the Scriptures, and noted what the apostles did, and began to follow their example."

"But surely they did all the things you just named."

Afterwards. But they did something else first. They preached Christ and him crucified; they made people feel their guilt in killing and rejecting him, in not resembling him, in not caring for and coming to him. They kept to the one point, and Christ himself bade them do so. They were to proclaim repentance and remission of sins through him. Not a hundred things! one thing,—Christ and him crucified."

"Yes, and you were trying to lead up to that, to prepare the people to appreciate the gospel."

"Ay. But when I gave up all leading to it, and preached that, day by day, and week by week, then I speedily saw a glorious change. Then I had proof that Paul was right when he said that it is the gospel itself that is the power of God to salvation. I don't go into the philosophy of the thing, but I saw the facts; and I think that facts are more convincing than philosophy. When once I took this ground, and charged the people with sin for not believing in Christ, and urged that he was the only Saviour, and ready to save them then and there,—then I felt clothed with power, and that it was the Spirit of God who spoke through me."

"And what were the results?"

"Heart-cheering! Marvellous! The stolid, stupid people waked up. I saw looks and whispers and nudges between neighbors: astonishment, eager interest; and soon conviction and shame, tears of penitence, restless desire to hear, more shame, alarm; and very soon I was assailed on all sides with the question, "What must I do to be saved?" I was alone most of the time, and positively I had no time, no, not so much as to eat, some days. The whole place and the country-side was in a stir. I had to neglect all else; I was preaching, and dealing with inquirers all day long. And soon the converts were numbered by hundreds."—*Baptist Missionary.*

SISTERS.

BY JENNIE FOWLER WILLING.

There are young ladies living in fine homes, free from self-support, and special domestic care, who have nothing to do but "enjoy themselves;" yet whose hearts are as heavy as lead with thinking of the troubles of those to whom they might carry worlds of blessing, if only opportunity were given. They look upon their own lives as wretchedly useless, yet they do not see how to make them better. Their fathers amassed wealth. Their mothers did their part. Their brothers share the business. They have a full portion of the family energy; yet there is nothing for them but to make calls, talk nonsense, haunt dressmakers, ride about, listen to gossip that pours itself over one who cannot escape, like the dropping of water on the scalp of a Chinaman dying by slow torture. Since they are in no haste to marry, they must let life wear on, while their individuality, as a factor for good, wears out and they settle into the *role* of "auntie" for their married sister's irrepressibles.

A lady who had broken through social restraints, and taken up public work on behalf of the needy, was questioned by a gentleman in regard to the fearful sacrifice she was making. "Never happier in my life," was her reply. "As you know, I was most lovingly cared for in my home, but I could not shut my ears against the poor people. I always wanted to die to escape the responsibility that the pride of my family would not let me meet." He looked at her as though she were a strange, new specimen. "You are phenomenal." His wife raised her quiet, brown eyes to his face. "No, dear, you are mistaken. She has a true woman's heart; that's all."

What can these young women do? There is no measuring what they might do if they were given a chance.

The Romish church has found its best capital in the answer to that question. Its straight bonneted women, gliding about through hospital wards, caring for little children, hiding the outcast's sorrow, baptizing the dying, raising money for the church, managing the finance and affairs of their great Orders, those "sisters" steady the triple tiara more surely than any other of its props.

The "High" Church of England has taken the cue in giving scope and opportunity to its women of culture and means. The costume and vows of its "sisters" differ but little from those of the older church.

"The "Low" church of England has its Mildmay "sisters," a hundred ladies who are free from vows, living in community, supporting themselves, and caring for a bewildering number of benevolent institutions.

The Wesleyan "Sisters of the People," in London live together, paying their own board, and toiling tirelessly, but most joyfully for the poor. Some of them had a serious time getting the consent of their friends to their work. The grandfather of one of them is the richest Wesleyan in Great Britain. He has a fortune of twenty millions. She said to me in her quiet beautiful way, "They'll do anything for me if I'll give up this work; but, you know, I must obey God."

In this generous, gracious America, there must be scores of young ladies with similar capabilities and "call." They could be placed in a plain, pleasant home, with a chance to study and teach the Bible, and any amount of good work among the needy. The beautiful ministrations would make the deserts of vice in our great cities "bud and blossom as the rose."

General Booth, in calling for officers for his Army, specifies certain qualifications that would be quite the thing for all who are or ought to be candidates for Christian work. They must be "anxious to devote their lives to soul winning, with character that will bear any amount of investigation, perfectly ready to speak, pray, visit, sit still, travel a hundred miles, or die at any moment, willing to be led and taught, and to be sent home again if they do not succeed; willing to be misrepresented, misunderstood, and undervalued."

Who can tell what a benefaction a score of such young ladies would be in this great, miserable, wicked old New York. I would be glad to hear from them at 146 W. Sixteenth street.—*Union Signal.*

"WHATSOEVER."

A TRUE STORY.

One cold, drizzling day in April, a young lawyer was busily engaged in studying up an important case, when a shadow fell across his page, and, looking up, he saw a young man of his own age standing near his desk.

"I am exceedingly busy this morning," he hastily volunteered, "unless your mission is important."

"It is, Mr. Parmelee, very."

"Then, sir, please state it," said the lawyer in a tone of annoyance, dropping his pen.

"I want my will written."

"Your will! What is your haste for that?"

A violent racking cough that sounded like a death knell was a significant answer, but he recovered in a moment, and with a sad smile said: "My physician told me last night I could not be sure of three days ahead; that is the reason I am out such a day as this. My old college friend, Otis, whom you know, told me to come to you. He said you would see justice done, if necessary, after my death."

The whole manner of the lawyer changed as he looked up into the unnaturally bright eyes bent so earnestly upon him, and noticed the deep hectic flush on either cheek. Suddenly there flashed across his mind, as if whispered from some unseen quarter, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

"I hope you will excuse my manner a moment ago," he said; "the fact is, I am often bothered by people who really want nothing. Yes, I know Ned Otis. He is from Yale. My Alma Mater is Princeton," and drawing a chair to his side, added: "Sit down, Mr.——"

"My name is Lorton."

"I will be happy to serve you, Mr. Lorton. Are you apprehending trouble of some kind?"

"Yes; there is some property left by my uncle that has not yet been divided, and there are some technicalities that may be used to prevent the transfer of my share to my wife; but she must have it."

"Most certainly," said Parmelee, "and I will take pleasure in seeing that justice is done."

Some time was consumed in the careful examination of the case, and then the will was written, signed and witnessed.

With an air of great relief young Lorton rose to go. "I am greatly indebted to you, Mr. Parmelee, for this prompt action," he said, taking a worn purse from his pocket. "What do I owe you?"

"Nothing. Nothing at all," returned Parmelee, noticing for the first time the seedy, though exceedingly genteel appearance of his visitor.

"But I have occupied much valuable time, and it is only right——"

"Do you remember," laughingly interrupted the lawyer, as he tipped back in his chair and thrust both hands into his pockets, "that old Roman Emperor who exclaimed at the close of a day in which he had done nothing for humanity, 'Perdidi diem?' Don't force me into the same corner, I beg."

With a smile that lighted up his whole face, the young man replied, "Your kindness will force me to imitate that old Roman people in their title of Titus—'Amor et deliciæ humani.' I am going to accept it, however, and some time—after I am gone—I hope you will be compensated for your trouble."

"It is a pleasure, Mr. Lorton, but before we separate may I ask you one question?"

"Certainly."

They had walked to the door and stopped.

"You have made a certain kind of preparation for the journey, which, you say, you are so soon to take; may I ask if you are prepared in a higher sense?"

"Journey! Oh, I see," he said, bitterly, the smile dying away and leaving his face sad as before. "Yes, it might be a journey, but more likely annihilation."

"But suppose the Bible is true, and the end is not annihilation—what then?"

"You must excuse me from talking upon that subject, Mr. Parmelee. To quote from your own Bible—'The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger'—but you know the rest, and with a gloom on his face that betokened a mind overshadowed with doubt and darkness, he hastily bowed and left.

Wharton Parmelee went back to his work, but that pale, sad face haunted his mental vision, while the clearly whispered "Whatsoever" kept ringing through his mind.

There was no cessation to this haunting memory, and two days after he went to see him. As he entered the sick chamber Lorton looked up with a smile of welcome.

"I hope you will not look upon me as a stranger intermeddling with private bitterness," said Parmelee, taking the thin hand extended to him. "Receive me, my dear friend, as a brother in Christ, for I verily believe he has sent me to you."

"To tell me the Bible is true! There is no need. Your last words, 'What then?' have rung through my soul ever since. Oh, the bitterness of death, and the chilling doubts of the great unknown future."

"No, no, my dear fellow. You forget that the sting of death is sin. Thrust from you the sin of unbelief, and just trust in a loving, merciful Saviour, whose death for us has made an eternal heaven of our future—positive for all who love him. Not something merely to be hoped for, but positive, because he said, 'Where I am there shall ye be also.'"

"That sounds delightfully sure."

"All God's promises are sure and steadfast, and you have nothing to do but trust them. Can't you do that?"

For an hour Wharton Parmelee sat by that bedside, telling the old, old story that is always new, and before leaving he poured out in earnest pleading a prayer that light might come to this awakened soul and he be led to rest peacefully and trustingly in an Infinite Saviour.

The next day Rev. Dr. Parmelee called at his son's request, and in the evening, when Wharton entered the room, the radiance of Lorton's countenance assured him that all was well.

"Peace at last," whispered the dying man; "Peace in Jesus."

That night he went home. And in the retrospection of the past there is nothing that brings more joy to Wharton Parmelee than this fact that God used him as an instrument in helping this wandering soul into the safe fold of Christ.—*Carle Liemer, in New York Observer.*

I HAVE SEEN many dying beds, but never have I seen one which seemed to me to be a proper place in which to make preparation for eternity.—*Albert Barnes.*

IT IS RELATED OF THREE CHILDREN, that during a thunderstorm they were asked each to choose a favorite text. One selected, "The Lord of glory thundereth," and being asked her reason, said, "I once heard a great noise when I thought I was all alone in the house; and I was so frightened, I screamed, and father's voice called out, 'Do not be afraid, little Maggie, it is only father.' And now when it thunders very loud it always seems as if I heard God say, 'Do not be afraid, little Maggie, it's only Father,' and I don't feel a bit frightened."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

LILLA'S WHITE LIE.

BY FLORENCE D. HALLOWELL.

"O Margie, I do wish we hadn't accepted Kitty Lane's invitation for Thursday! Here's one from Ada Barclay for the same day," and Lilla Dent threw into her younger sister's lap a dainty envelope and card. "It is really too provoking!"

"I wonder why they arranged to have both parties on the same day?" said Margie, as she read the card.

"Oh, that's easily explained! Ada don't visit Kitty, of course. You know the Lanes don't pretend to any style at all, and their house is a regular old shell."

"I never was out there," said Margie, "so I don't know how they live; but I always liked Kitty, and she is far ahead of either of us at school."

"Yes, she's nice enough; but she always dressed so plainly that I couldn't help feeling sorry for her. I wonder she ever thought of giving a lawn party. Of course all the girls will go to Ada's."

"I won't for one," said Margie. "You can write Ada that we already have an engagement for Thursday."

"Indeed I will not! She is sure to have all sorts of grand arrangements made. Kitty's party won't be a circumstance to it. No, we must make some excuse to Kitty."

"Don't make any for me, Lilla. I promised to go to Kitty's, and I intend to go. You can do as you please, but I think you ought to keep your promise."

"Not when I know we would have a much better time at Ada's."

"But how Kitty would feel to know you were at Ada's!"

"She never will know it."

"What excuse will you make to her, then?"

"I will write her that, when I accepted her invitation, I forgot I had agreed to spend Thursday with Aunt Mary. Of course I will say I am sorry, and she won't think anything of it. And it isn't a story to say that about Aunt Mary, for I did agree to go up there some day this week."

"It's a white lie, Lilla. You know how often mother has warned us against them."

"Please don't preach, Margie. I can stand it from mother, but not from you."

So Margie said no more, and the two notes, one accepting and the other declining the invitation, were duly written and sent.

Thursday afternoon the two girls started out together, but while Lilla stopped at the great white gate before a handsome stone house about a mile from town, Margie went on to a farmhouse half a mile beyond.

Lilla fully expected to find a merry group of young people gathered on Mr. Barclay's beautiful lawn, but to her surprise Ada was sitting on the big piazza alone.

"I must be too early," she said a little vexed. "And yet the invitation said four o'clock, and it must be long after that."

Ada ran down the steps to meet her.

"Oh, I'm so glad you've come!" she cried. "I was growing dreadfully impatient, and had begun to think you had gone on to Kitty's."

"Why, aren't you going to have a lawn party here?" asked Lilla, feeling a little bewildered.

"Not to-day," laughed Ada. "You see, just after I sent that invitation to you and Margie on Tuesday, Kitty Lane came over to ask me to a lawn party at her house to-day. Well, as she had sent out all her invitations, and I had sent out only the one to you—though I had written some of the others—we concluded it would be better for me to put off my party until some other time. And I didn't write to recall my invitation to you, because I thought if you happened to accept you could just as well stop here and go over to Kitty's with me. I am so sorry Margie couldn't come with you."

"Margie has gone to Kitty's," said Lilla, who had changed color several times while Ada was speaking. "We didn't know that you visited her at all."

"Oh, dear, yes!" said Ada. "I see her very often. She is one of my dearest friends."

"Have you seen her since Tuesday?" asked Lilla.

"No; she's been too busy to come over, and we've had company, so I couldn't leave home. But we had better start at once, Lilla, or we may miss some of the fun."

But Lilla did not move.

"I don't think I can go, Ada," she said, "I have such a bad headache."

"Walking in the sun has given it to you, perhaps," said Ada. "But it may wear off after you are cooler."

"I don't think it will," rejoined Lilla. "I had better go home at once. You needn't say anything to Kitty about me in any way."

"But, indeed, Lilla, you mustn't go home. We will wait a while, and perhaps you will feel better."

But Lilla shook her head.

"I think I had better go home at once," she said.

She looked so pale and wretched that Ada ceased to argue with her, and they parted company at the gate, Lilla going toward town, and Ada hurrying off in the direction of the Lane farmhouse.

Poor Lilla! her heart ached a great deal harder than her head as she walked slowly along the dusty road, and her eyes were blinded by some very bitter tears. She had good reason to regret that white lie.

She was lying in bed thinking of what she had missed, and the grand time they must all have had at Kitty's, when Margie came home at half-past nine.

"Oh, Lilla, I had the best time!" she exclaimed. "Lawn tennis, croquet, boating on the river, and such a nice supper! But I couldn't help thinking of you, Lilla, and wishing you were with us. You will never know what you missed."

Lilla sat up in bed, her eyes swollen with weeping, her cheeks flushed.

"I wonder if—if Kitty and Ada—knew about me," she said.

"I'm afraid they did," admitted honest Margie, reluctantly. "I saw them talking together for some time, and heard Kitty repeat what you had said in your note. Yes, I am afraid they did."

Lilla was sure of it a week later, when she failed to receive an invitation to Ada's lawn party, and, as she saw her sister go off without her, she resolved, with a heart almost bursting with grief, that as long as she lived, she would never tell another lie, either white or black.—*Union Signal.*

PUZZLES NO. 24.

HOUR GLASS.

Line down centre, a guess nearly right. 1. An abridgement. 2. Worthy of imitation. 3. A division of a book. 4. Compassion. 5. An iota. 6. A consonant. 7. A fruit. 8. Vegetable mould. 9. Foreign. 10 Just. 11. View. ANDREW A. SCOTT.

SQUARES.

I. 1. A wanderer. 2. A tree. 3. Plants bearing fruit. 4. Happening. 5. Stays quiet. LIZZIE ELLERTON.

II. 1. Assembly. 2. Knowing. 3. Degrees. 4. A strand. 5. An island. CHARLIE ELLERTON.

III. 1. To defraud. 2. An axe handle. 3. A tree. 4. Declares. 5. Neat. R. H. JENKINS.

CHARADE NO. 1.

While I my whole was bringing
Upon my homeward walk,
To me my first was clinging
As limpet to a rock.

My path through thickets threading,
By many seconds passed;
But I, naught living dreading,
Reached home with whole at last.

ANDREW A. SCOTT.

CHARADE NO. 2.

A preposition forms my first,
My next's a number, but reversed,
Among the fishermen 'tis heard;
A single vowel makes my third;
My fourth the fox did to the goose,
A very meet and proper use.
These four together make a word
Which you, of course, have often heard;
But further I will not explain,
I'll let you exercise your brain;
You'll quickly guess it if you'll think,
Almost as easily as you'd wink.

JAMES HERBERT.

PUZZLERS' CHAT.

The Puzzle Department has not had a drop letter puzzle for a long time. Take a proverb or verse or some short saying and strike out each alternate letter, beginning either with the first or second, and put a hyphen after each letter. Thus "Puzzlers' Chat" would be "p-z-l-r-c-a" or "u-z-e-s-h-t." Let some of the puzzlers send in puzzles of this variety. Short good charades, enigmas, and syncopations, etc., will be welcome also.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES No. 22.

Novel Square—

A A A A A A
P E M T N A
P L R I N A
E O O R D A
A R P O R A
R O S E M A

(Read diagonally from left to right). First six initial letters forming common verb, Appear. Last six initial letters forming girl's name, Rosema.

Zig-zag.—

1 2
3 4
5 6
7 8
9 0

1-2, Wrens. 2-3, Sloth. 3-4, House. 4-5, [illegible]. 5-6, Eider. 6-7, Ratel. 7-8, Lemur. 8-9, [illegible]. 9-0, Panda. 1-9, Whelp. 2-0, Serra.

Syncopations.—1, Whist-whit. 2, Coast-cost. 3, Feasts-feats. 4, Skate-sate. 5, Hoarse-horse. 6, Vital-vial. 7, Placid-plaid. 8, Threat-treat. 9, Weary-wary. 10, Rowan-roan. 11, Bread-bred. 12, Canter-cater. Syncopated letters—Saskatchewan.

Charade.—Am, I, cable, Amicable.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

MILK TESTING.

In no department of Canadian industry has there been so much progress made during the past ten or a dozen years as in the manufacture of cheese, and though the farmer's profits have been rather small, yet there has been such an apparent stability about the whole business as to make it one of the most promising sources of income to Canadian farmers. The chief, and almost the only, cause of small profits to the Canadian patrons of cheese factories is to be found in the poor class of cows kept by most farmers, and this defect, serious enough in itself, is greatly aggravated by the lack of proper care and food. It is customary for agricultural writers to rail indiscriminately at the "scrub cow," but I have seen some scrub cows here in Canada that would "take the shine" out of three-fourths of the pure-bred cattle with elongated pedigrees and euphonious names. Yet a larger proportion of good milkers will be found among a herd that has been pretty well bred up by the infusion of blood from milky breeds. But every dairyman should keep only "tested" cows, be they scrubs, half-breeds or pure bred, and these cows should always receive proper attention in the way of food, water or shelter, even when dry as well as when giving milk.

I have recently given a good deal of attention to the testing of milk sold by different milkmen, as well as by many of the groceries in and around Montreal, and it is really astonishing the great difference there is in the quality of the various samples of milk, especially in the amount of butter-fat contained in them. Now the fat in the milk furnishes us with the best evidence of its quality, as well as the state and condition of the cow, and to some extent to a knowledge of her previous condition, for a cow that was well fed twelve months ago, will, other things being equal, give much richer milk than one that has not been so well fed last year, though she may be equally as well fed now. Whenever a cow gets a little "out of sorts" there is at once a perceptible diminution in the amount of fat in her milk, while there is no change in the quantity of other milk solids. I have experimented with nearly all the various instruments used in testing milk without a chemical analysis, and have found none to be so satisfactory as the oil test, by churning a small quantity of milk in a bottle, and then heating it until all the fat rises to the surface in the form of oil. In carrying out the oil test I use a glass tube, such as is used for a water gauge on steam boilers. This glass tube is eighteen inches long and seven-sixteenths of an inch in internal diameter. There is a common cork used as a stopper on one end, and from this cork there is a space measured twelve and a half inches from the cork and a mark put on the tube. I fill the measured space in the tube, twelve and a half inches, with milk, twice, emptying it into a small wide-mouthed bottle, about five inches deep and two inches wide, internal measurement. I have now twenty-five inches, tube measure, of milk in the bottle, which fills the bottle about one-third of its height. I put this bottle of milk away in a warm place for about twenty-four hours. When the contents have become thickened, it is then churned by shaking it well for about ten minutes. The bottle with its contents is then left for a few minutes in hot water, between 140 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Upon examination the contents of the bottle will show a thin layer of oil on top of a bunch of curd, and below that is the whey. In order to secure a better separation, the bottle should be placed in cold water and cooled to about 65° and churned again for a few minutes and replaced in the hot water for a while when it will be found that the oil is still at the top, but the curds and whey have changed places, the whey now separating the oil from the curd. Sometimes it is best to repeat the cooling, churning and heating process in order to the more complete separation of the oil from the curd. Now pour out the oil into the glass tube, and should the tube be filled before all the oil has floated out of the bottle, let the tube stand a few seconds until all the oil has come to the top, then withdraw the cork at the bottom of the tube so as to allow most of its contents to run off, but be sure and replace the cork before any of the oil gets out. Now pour the balance of the oil remaining in the bottle into the tube, and when the oil has all risen to the top of the tube again run off most of the curds and whey from below it and refill the tube with warm water.

The pouring of the warm water on the oil will remove most of the particles of curd that may have remained in the oil, and a little stirring of the oil with a knitting-needle will remove the rest. If the milk was rich in butter fat it will now be found that there is one inch of pure oil in the tube, and as there were twenty-five inches, tube measure, of milk operated on, it will show that the milk contains four percent of butter fat. If there is only three-quarters of an inch of oil in the tube it will show three percent of butter fat, &c. A very little practice will make any one quite expert in testing the quality of milk in this way, but if the milk has been watered it will require a lactodencimeter, which costs about $1.25, to show how much of the fluid has been used.

RUSTICUS.

AGRICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, of "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

WARTS ON COW'S TEATS.

J. B., Owen Sound, Ont.—Having frequently noticed in the *Witness* persons asking a cure for warts on cows teats I send you the following:—After milking, wipe the teats dry, and give them a good coat of fresh lard. We have used it often and never found it to fail. It is recommended for mares too but we have not tried it. Ans.—This is a very simple remedy, and easily applied. It is well, when any remedy is suggested, if we can have the testimony of experience, from those who have not only heard of it, but tried it, and found it effectual.

NURSERY STOCK, &C.

A READER, Burns P. O., Ont.—Q.—1. Give the addresses of a few of the growers of nursery stock in Ontario. 2. Give the names of a few books on horticulture or fruit-growing, telling where they are to be had. 3. I have a plot of ground planted with currant bushes, gooseberry bushes, &c., which is very rich but is full of weeds. Would it be advisable to sow some kind of grass seed between the rows. 4. Is there any substance which will destroy weeds if applied? Ans.—1. G. Leslie & Sons, Toronto; Stone & Wellington, Fonthill; D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines; W. Stevenson, Guelph. 2. "Beadle's Fruit, Kitchen and Flower Garden," to be had of the author, D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines, Ont., "Barry's Fruit Garden," and other similar works published by the Orange Judd Co., New York. Write and ask them for an illustrated catalogue. 3. I am afraid there is nothing for it but diligent hand weeding, and persistent hoeing. Currant and gooseberry bushes get choked up with grass if it be allowed to grow between the rows, how much more would this be the case if the spaces were seeded down to grass. 4. Salt in sufficient quantity will destroy weeds, but it will also be fatal to other vegetation. I repeat there is nothing that can be done but to exterminate the weeds by hand pulling and hoeing.

A MURDEROUS SOW.

R. L. S., Westbrook, Ont.—Q.—I had a sow which had a litter of pigs in the spring. I fed her liberally, and among other things some fat pork. She did not eat much of it. When her pigs came she snapped and bit at them, and would not let them near her for two days. She seemed not to know what they were and when she did let them near her I think she had no milk, so they all died. She was in good condition and so were the pigs. She will farrow again in a short time, and I would like to know what to do with her. She is very savage when let out for a run or when put with other pigs and I am afraid she will kill the little ones again. It was her first litter, and she had fourteen. Ans.—This is a trouble of not very frequent occurrence, but very vexatious and when it does take place. Some think these cases of child-murder are the result of sows being penned up, and that, in confinement, they lack some food which they obtain when at large. If this explanation fails and the murderous disposition is still displayed, the best course is to turn the unnatural creature into pork as quickly as possible.

TO MAKE DAIRYING a paying and profitable business one cannot afford to overlook the feeding value of skim milk.

FARM GLEANINGS.

WEED THE GARDEN early and often.

IN TRANSPLANTING PLANTS of every kind keep the roots moist.

TOO MUCH WATER used in transplanting is worse than none.

A GOOD GARDEN is the most profitable patch of the size on the farm. It is a lesson on the advantage of high culture.

SOME OBJECT TO CUTTING HAY early because the stock will eat so much more of it. This ought to be a good reason for early cutting.

ORCHARD GRASS is first to ripen, then clover, followed by timothy, and then red top. If properly cured, all make a good quality of hay.

THE FIRST BARLEY of the season was harvested at Waukena, Cal., Friday, May 23. The yield was forty-three and three quarters bushels per acre. The first wheat of the season was marketed May 18, the earliest ever known in California.

AN EXPERT has estimated that Illinois roads cost the farmers of that State yearly $15,000,000 in extra hauling, and counting the better market the farmers of this State have for vegetables, fruits, butter, milk, &c., the loss must be at least as great. Bad roads are one of the causes of the depressed condition of agriculture in Pennsylvania, and it is gratifying to note that the public in general are finding it out.

WHEN CORN LOOKS YELLOW and is thin upon the ground, a top dressing of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia will soon bring back the color and produce a vigorous growth. When corn is suffering from wire worm a top-dressing of salt and nitrate of soda, followed up or preceded with repeated heavy rollings, will quickly produce a marvellous change. In all these cases we recommend top-dressing.

AN ORCHARDIST in one of the western counties of this State, tried an experiment which strongly proved the benefit of cultivating the ground in orchards. He set out an apple orchard and gave good care. The fifth year it bore eight barrels of fruit; twenty barrels the sixth year; and for eight years afterwards the annual product was eighty-five barrels on an average. Cultivation had been continued up to this date, and he thought it was now time to seed it to grass and clover. The next year the product fell to eighteen barrels, or to less than one-quarter. Cultivation was then resumed, and the second year it bore two hundred and twenty-five barrels. The owner concluded to keep up clean culture in future.

FAVORABLE WEATHER.—Not for more than ten years at the least has the west country been favored with such weather as has been experienced since the beginning of the present season. Hill and lowland farmers have alike been satisfied, which is rather an unusual coincidence. Generally speaking, the weather suited for one part of the country, or for one class of farming, may not be the best for another, but this year the happy medium has been struck, and has resulted in the production of the exact amount of sunshine and shower that everyone wanted. The consequence is that vegetation is now in a very advanced state, and brairds of all kinds of grain are quickly covering the clod, and carry that dark green hue so pleasing to the eye of the experienced farmer, and raising hopes of an abundant yield at harvest time. Wheat is specially promising, being thickly planted and healthy, having escaped for the most part the ravages of insects, which frequently make havoc of the young plants in the earlier stages of growth.—*Glasgow Herald, May 21.*

WHEN TOP-DRESSING MAY DO HARM.—When land is in good condition and the crop is seen to be in a thriving state, the line of maximum production may easily be overstepped. In such cases a top-dressing is liable to produce too much straw, and should a wet summer or even a "droppy" growing season occur, the crop becomes twisted and lodges. The consequence is a disappointing yield and a thin sample. Top-dressings in such cases also induce blight, and thus the £20 or £30 spent on top-dressing is worse than lost. Top-dressings produce no effect in certain cases, difficult to explain or understand, but we may state, as a fact, that they produce less effect on well-farmed land which has been dunged than upon exhausted soils or those naturally poor. Top-dressings also sometimes produce little or no effect in dry seasons and in dry climates. In the more southern parts of Europe these dressings are less used than in England, and one large farmer in Austro-Hungary declares that artificial manures only produce an effect once in a series of years, while oil-cake fed by cattle may always be relied upon to increase a crop, when applied in the form of dung.

THE BURDOCK REMEDY.—Last year I lost my early turnips, radishes and bunching onions through the maggot, but I saved some later sowings by the application of the burdock remedy mentioned by Prof. Lintner in his bulletin of 1868. It is there credited to a correspondent of the *New England Homestead*, and is as follows: "Take green burdock leaves and stalks, run them through a hay cutter, put them in a large kettle or tub, and mash them with an old axe or maul, adding water and pounding them to a pulp. Let it stand over night, have the decoction strong, and when you see the first sign of the maggot, use this, and it will be found a dead shot for the worm. I have used it 40 years on onions. I use a sprinkler, taking off the nozzle and pouring the solution along the rows. I seldom have to apply it the second time." We are advised to use it at the first sign of the maggot, but I applied it as soon as the young plants were visible, hoping at the same time to ward off the flea, but that lively little gentleman required a dose of air-slaked lime flavored with turpentine before he could be induced to quit. For the maggot, the burdock is a capital remedy. In powdering a patch of cabbage attacked by the flea with the turpentine lime, it appears as if the further you proceed the thicker the fleas become; and so they do, since you are driving them before you, and when the last row is reached it seems alive with them; where they then hop to I cannot tell, but I know that they will not again visit the cabbage plants you have dusted, so long as there is a smell of turpentine about them.—*J. H. C., Monroe County.*

SOWING TREE SEEDS.—The sowing of any seed is governed by the season of the ripening of the plant, its relative hardiness, or else, in the case of perennials, by the nature of the seed, and its season of ripening. In the case of forest trees, as a rule, seeds that ripen early in the season, as in the case of the cottonwood, some maples, etc., germination in favorable situations commences almost at once. Of the maples, the seeds of the white (soft) maple, and those of the red maple, ripen in less than a month after the leaves are fully developed. They should be gathered and sown immediately, preferably in seed-beds, where they may be kept moist, and transplanted the next spring. The hard maples and the box-elder (Negundo aceroides) ripen in the autumn. The chestnuts, buckeyes, all the nuts and acorns, in fact, ripen in the autumn, and must be preserved as heretofore stated. The seeds of the ash—white, black, blue, green, red and European—ripen in the autumn, and if not sown immediately, should be kept in sand, and sown early in the spring. The sand should be only slightly moist, simply to preserve the natural moisture of the seed. The pine family proper, as a rule, flowers in the spring, and commonly matures the cones in the autumn of the next year. The honey locust, and the common locust, and the catalpa, ripen their seeds in autumn. Of the birches, the red birch ripens its seeds in the early summer, about June, and the canoe birch a month later. The yellow birch ripens its seed in October, and the black or cherry birch in November. The early-ripening species may have their seeds sown immediately, in seed-beds, kept moist and cool; and the later-ripening must have their seeds kept in sand until sown.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A WASH OF FRESH BUTTERMILK is said to kill lice on hogs. The milk needs to be well rubbed into the bristles.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL STOCKMASTER said recently that he would not keep about his place an animal that would not allow him to handle it in the field.

HOME-BRED AND HOME-RAISED COWS for the dairy every time. The owner knows their constitution, peculiarities of temper, feeding and management generally. They know their owner and their place of residence.

THE DECLINE IN PRICES of live cattle and dressed beef in British markets has caused American shippers to lose heavily. They have heavy freight contracts and must continue to ship or pay freight.

A SHEEP FARMER says:—I have seen a field which had been used as a pasture for colts and calves till about one third of it was covered with golden-rod and blackberry vines, changed to a fine grassy sward in three years, by putting in a few more sheep than it would keep in good condition, giving them extra food to make up the deficiency.

THE PIGS WHEN WEANED may be fed the following combination: 15 lbs. wheat bran, 15 lbs. wheat middlings, 15 lbs. rye feed, mixed in milk and fed warm. This also simply shows the proportion of food; the feeder must apportion the amount to each pig. But this will grow the muscle, bones and frame rapidly, and this may be given for about two months.

THE DOG TAPE-WORM—*Tænia cœnuris*—however, in its cystic form inhabits the brain and spinal cord of sheep, and with fatal results. On this account flock-masters are justified in keeping their pastures clear of canine trespassers at all times, and they should be protected therein by statute. Mississippi gives this protection, and perhaps other States. Ohio does better, subjecting the owner of the stray to a fine of five dollars.

MANY A CROP has proved worthless from lack of good seed alone—and, keeping up the parallel, many a scrub and almost valueless animal has been produced by using an inferior sire in order to save (?) a few shillings or dollars. Those who patronize poor seeds and sires "miss it," decidedly, and usually (and very naturally) belong to the class which lugubriously declares that "farming don't pay."

M. E. HALL, Faulk County, South Dakota, in relation to a device to prevent a cow from sucking herself, writes: By putting a horse collar on her neck, it measurably prevented her from sucking, but yet for a long time she managed to suck herself a little. Then I put on two collars which she wore all last summer, and now she brings her milk home all right, without the collars. If she returns to her vice, the collars will go on again because it is a handy remedy.

CHICAGO HORSE MARKET.—The horse trade shows no abatement of the activity that has characterized it for some weeks past, and for desirable stock in all classes good prices are being realized. The demand for fancy saddlers and drivers keeps ahead of the supply, and the offerings of heavy draught horses are not excessive. The only description for which the market is dull is the "plug." The latter is selling at pretty low prices. The last week's receipts were 2,400 head, against 1,909 head for the corresponding week last year.—*Prairie Farmer.*

IMPROVED HOLYWELL WHITE PIGS.—Mr. Sanders Spencer, of Holywell Manor, near St. Ives, Hunts, reports that the foreign demand for his pigs is considerably greater than in previous years, about 70 boars and yelts having already been sold this year for export to 13 foreign countries. On the 2nd inst. two yelts were shipped to Russia; on the 5th inst, a boar and a yelt to Sweden; on the 11th a boar for Holland; on the 17th four boars and four yelts to Russia; and on the 21st a boar and a yelt to the Cape. The total number of breeding pigs sold this year exceeds 200.—*Suffolk Journal.*

A LITTLE PAMPHLET on an exceedingly important topic "Tuberculosis—Its Relations to Agricultural Industry and Public Health," is published by the State Cattle Commission of Massachusetts, and we presume may be obtained by enclosing stamps to the secretary, Mr. A. W. Cheever, of Dedham. We strongly advise every cattle-owner to send for it at once and study it carefully. The disease referred to is both so fatal and so insidious, alike among the lower animals and the human race, that one cannot watch too carefully any agency by which its germs may be propagated or scattered.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE HACKNEY HORSE is, without contradiction, the oldest breed of coach horses in existence—tracing back, registered, to Shales (699), foaled in the year 1775. They originated as far back as 200 years, when the Norfolk trotting mares were crossed with Arabian and thoroughbred stallions. The Norfolk trotters have always been noted for their very high knee-action. The English coach horse is a cross-bred horse, *i. e.*, one that is not eligible to register either in the Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach, or Hackney Stud Books.

MR. CHAPLIN is getting some returns which threaten to prove the alarming statement that eight out of every ten beasts in England are afflicted with consumption, and the official belief is that the proportion is even higher with Continental stock. If the doctors decide that the bacilli of tuberculosis can be conveyed in the joint, the vegetarians will have at length an argument to which they have never before attributed any great weight. And what will the farmers say to a Tory heretic who condemns their stock, or the butchers either whose trade will be ruined if we begin to ask ourselves "ought we to eat beef?"—*Leeds Times.*

A BROOD SOW should have strong, tough bones. An all corn ration will not produce them. Professor Henry demonstrated that a corn made is much more easily broken than those grown from a mixed ration—a ration strong in albuminoids. In selecting breeding stock we would always want to know whether they are from a family noted for fertility. This is an inherited quality and cannot be too well established. Like all valuable qualities in any domestic animal, it is easily lost by bad management. It is also desirable that the parent stock be of a quiet disposition and even temperament.

CANADIAN SPRINGERS WANTED.—Lean stock of all kinds continue very dear, although the extreme prices made a few weeks ago are now the exception. Dairy cows, if young and fresh, command high prices, while cows due to calve in autumn are the dearest class of stock in the market. Why do not the Canadians ship calving cows instead of steers? If they can spare them from stock, they could make a much better price for them than for fat heifers. Public feeling is now very greatly changed with reference to the importation of States cattle, and pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Chaplin with the view of having them landed in the same way as Canadians from certain ports where it is asserted that there is not the slightest ground for supposing that disease exists, and until the Free Trade policy is extended to store cattle the same as to fat the anomaly of dear lean and cheap fat cattle will continue, and drain the purses of those who attempt to feed cattle if it does not enrich those who rear the youngsters.—*Glasgow Herald.*

THOROUGHBRED BONE.—"That must be a strong horse, for see what large bones he has." But bone, like other animal tissue, is made up of cells, says the New York *Tribune* and these cells differ in density even in the same bone, and are widely different in the different breeds of horses. If a bone is sawn across it will be seen to consist of a hard, compact exterior and a softer interior. If a section is made of the bones of a thoroughbred and a scrub horse, or horses that show in life clean flat legs and round, large legs respectively, it will be seen that the latter compare very unfavorably with the former in density and consequent strength. The bones of higher bred animals exhibit less bulk, but more strength, than the big, loose, spongy bones of the lower bred animal. It is said that, comparatively, the smaller, but more compact, bones of the thoroughbred are in strength as two to one of the average cart horse. The experienced veterinarian can tell the breeding of a horse by examining his bones. Thus understood, the hackneyed phrase, "bred in the bone," is not meaningless. In view of these facts how important it is that growing colts be fed a due proportion of bone-making foods, chief among which is wheat bran.

YOUNG PIGS.—The members of the Tunbridge-wells Farmers' Club have had an opportunity of listening to a good, practical paper on pigs by Mr. Sanders Spencer, and so satisfactorily did the author acquit himself that he was promptly elected an honorary life member. Some useful suggestions were given as to the kind of pig to breed, and as to the general management of pigs. The treatment of young pigs is thus described: "The weanlings should be fed at least three times a day on, sharps and bran, skim milk being added if possible. In the summer they will eat a considerable quantity of lucerne, tares, or clover, and thrive well on it with other food; in the autumn cabbages, kohl-rabi, or swedes; and in the spring mangel will prove of great value and be thoroughly enjoyed by the pigs. The food can be increased in quantity and in strength by the addition of barley and pea meal to the sharps and bran until by the time the pigs are five months old meal will be their principal food, and when they are six to seven months old they ought to be ready for the bacon curer." Whilst Mr. Spencer strongly objects to cooking the meal with which pigs are fed, he is, nevertheless, strongly in favor of mixing the food with warm water when the weather is very cold and frosty. Little pigs especially will thrive far better if their food be given to them new milk warm. If the meal be mixed with hot water, this must be done just before being fed to the pigs, not some hours before, as is usually the case when cold water is used, as the hot water will cause fermentation to set in rapidly and extensively.—*English Paper.*

CROSS BREEDING.—Among the many breeds of cattle and sheep each may have characteristic good points, one breed may have a very hardy constitution, while another, although requiring much assistance from the hand of man, may be calculated to feed in early life and make flesh and fat at a high ratio for the food consumed. It is quite evident that by the intermingling of such breeds a considerable portion of the good points of both may be retained, and practice proves that it is so. However, in crossing, it appears that in all cases the female should be the hardier and the male the softer breed. The female gives the constitution and inward organization, the male the outward form—that is, from the female may be expected to come the degree of density in the bone, the size of the heart and blood vessels, power of digestion, and power and nature of the brain; in truth, the parts ruling the temperament and constitution. From the male come the outward shape of the body, the flesh-forming qualities and nature of the skin and the hair or wool growing upon it. The produce of a thoroughbred mare and cart stallion may have much of the density of bone—large blood vessels and even speed powers of the dam, but at the same time is sure to inherit largely the form and appearance of the cart horse, and although the power of motion may be great, and even speedy, still the manner of movement is sure to resemble to an unfortunate degree that of the sire. In fact, a horse so bred may be a successful steeple chaser or even hunter, but the appearance is clumsy and the action rough and uncomfortable. When the manner of crossing is reversed, and the male is the thoroughbred, then the appearance is more that of the blood horse, and although the bone may not be so dense, the blood vessels not so well developed, and the powers of endurance not so great, still from the appearance and manner of movement being more taking, horses so bred are generally preferred.

DAIRYING DOTS.

IT IS REPORTED that a new butter, called glazed or varnished butter, is about to be placed on the English market by French dealers. It is made in the ordinary way, and afterwards loaf sugar is melted in hot water, and the solution is poured over the butter, to which, as it cools, the solution gives a glaze, which adds much to the keeping quality of the butter.

THE *Prairie Farmer* advises the trial by farmers' wives of canning cream in the same way as fruit is canned. Success, it says, would open up a trade of vast value to farmers all over the world. There is no form of food in as great request and really as much needed to-day as good, honest, fresh, sweet cream.

DAIRY BULLETIN No. 1 for 1890 has been issued by the Department of Agriculture for Canada, at Ottawa, and its contents are of great value to everyone connected with dairy business. A copy may be obtained for each patron of any cheese factory by an application to the Dairy Commissioner, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, stating the number required, the name of the factory and the post office to which they are to be sent. They will be furnished free.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER from the United States for the month of March were 1,724,295 lbs., against 2,153,560 for the corresponding month last year. For the nine months ending March, 3, 1890, the exports were 25,209,370 lbs. against 12,163,725 lbs. for a like period last year. Cheese exports for the month of March were 2,322,494 lbs., against 1,842,082 lbs., for the corresponding month last year. For the nine months ending March 31, 1890, the exports were 91,696,462 lbs., against 81,126,378 lbs., for a like period last year.

THE OFFER of the Victorian Minister of Agriculture of a prize of £300 for the best and cheapest appliances for cooling a chamber for the preservation of milk, cream, and butter has attracted a great deal of attention, and there is a prospect of keen competition. A large number of persons have called upon Mr. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture, in regard to it, and the demand for copies of the conditions has been so great that the 300 originally printed have all been distributed, and more are required.—*Australasian.*

A CHINESE DAIRYMAN.—It is worthy of mention that a Chinaman secured the first prize at the Exhibition Dairy Produce Show on Friday for half a ton of butter suitable for export. The prize is a silver cup valued at £5, presented by Messrs. A. and T. Burt, in addition to which he carries off the exhibition certificate of merit. He had three opponents in the contest, one of whom came from the far-famed fertile Taieri; but, although the latter's exhibit was up to the standard that generally emanates from that quarter, it went down before the production of the Celestial. Things have indeed come to a pretty pitch if Chinamen can teach our valiant farmers how to make butter. The flag of the Chinese Empire floated gaily and triumphantly over the exhibit in question, so that those who visited the produce show had no difficulty in finding it. Mr. Chew Chong is the successful individual's name, and he comes from Taranaki, where he has a dairy factory.—*Otago Witness.*

SALTING WATER.—Some interesting as well as instructive experiments have been made with salt at the Minnesota experiment station. It was found that even the merest film of butter was impervious to salt. Different thicknesses of butter were tried, all with the same result. It is salt-proof. The only way it remains in butter to flavor it is purely mechanical. It is always mechanically held in the minutest spaces between the butter granules. The smaller the granules the more thoroughly can the brine be distributed through it. The importance of this is self-evident. Washing and salting butter while it remains in small granules is the common-sense way of doing it. If the butter is "gathered" before salting, it is hardly possible to salt as evenly, by any amount of working, as it can be if the salt is applied when the butter is in a granular condition. If the salt is all right, and at once dissolves as it should, the butter can be immediately pressed into a solid mass, and prepared for market. This packing butter directly from the churn is becoming a common practice. It saves work, prevents the injury of the grain of the butter, and lessens the risk of exposure to the air.

YOUNG STANLEY IN SPAIN.

A SPEECH THAT WAS CHEERED BECAUSE NOBODY UNDERSTOOD IT.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette)

Doubtless many a newspaper man—Naquet, of Divorce Law fame, among others—remembers Stanley's presence in Madrid in '69, when the agitation in Spain, following the September revolutions, drew thither correspondents from all parts of the world. The impression he produced upon his brother journalists at that time was one of amazement at what they looked upon as his unbounded audacity. Some amusing reminiscences communicated by one among them, who has remained by his friend, contain a case in point. When Stanley made his first appearance among them a short, thick-set youth, with piercing eyes and a shock of black hair thrown back from a powerful forehead, they were doubtful in what class—Monarchists, Republican or Radicals—they would have to include him. He seemed, however, to regard the political aspect of affairs with indifference. The debates of the Cortes he hardly considered worthy of his serious attention. On the other hand he paid scrupulous heed to the sayings and doings of the assembled notabilities—Prim, Serranos, Topete, and others. He spoke only his mother tongue, and was supremely assured of the superiority of that and everything else that "hailed from the States" over all that an effete Europe could show. During the course of a burning June the foreign correspondents were invited in a body by a group of Spanish friends to make a tour through Andalusia, and were received in the decaying and romantic old city of Cordova by mayor and council with banners flying, drums beating, and the shouts of an enthusiastically welcoming crowd. Naturally, the occasion demanded a banquet, and the banquet demanded speeches. English, French, and German correspondents found each in turn something gracious or graceful to say to their hosts, dwelling upon the past magnificence of the Spanish Empire, and expressing a confident hope that the nation would emerge glorious from its many trials. Only Stanley, speaking in thunderous tones, as from an American platform, discoursed in a widely different strain. He told his hearers that their day was over, that Spain—so to speak—was played out, that the Latin races were finished, that it was the turn of the Anglo-Saxon to take the lead, under the banner of the Stars and Stripes and to carry freedom and civilization from one extreme of the New World to the other. As his speech was delivered entirely in English, of which none of his audience understood a word, it was received with loud acclamations, and the Spanish version was rendered by a judicious interpreter in a series of elaborate phrases that veiled the true import of his words.

BRUSH YOUR HAIR AT NIGHT.

No woman need expect to have her hair looking beautiful who goes to bed without taking it down and giving it its night dressing. A woman who has wonderfully beautiful hair says: "I take out all the pins, brush my hair well, and then plait it carefully but loosely, so that in the morning it is not in a snarl. I usually try to brush it ten minutes, but when I can get somebody else to do it for me the sensation is so delicious that I almost wish they could keep on forever. Of course, I sit down to brush it, because standing taxes the strength too much. I am one of the people who believe in learning the easiest way to do everything, for really the same ends may be gained with less exertion. The foolish woman is the one who rushes about her room in dressing, paces the floor while buttoning her gloves, stands while she is arranging her hair, and the result of her folly shows itself in her weariness when the hour for recreation arrives." Think over all this, you nervous women. Try to recognize the wastefulness of misapplied endeavor, and while you strive in every legitimate way to make yourselves look as pretty as possible, save your strength for something for which it will absolutely be required.—*Ex.*

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

NUMISMATIC.

SEEKER, Montreal.—Q.—What is the value and nationality of the coin I describe? It is copper, about the size of a penny, bearing on one side the inscription "8 doubles, 1858," while on the other side is a shield with three lions rampant. Ans.—Your coin belongs to Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands off the coast of France, which have been dependencies of the British Crown since the Norman conquest. It is common, worth to collectors little more than face value which equals two cents. There are three other values: One, two, and four doubles, the only coins struck especially for the island.

ENQUIRER, Que.—Q.—I have a silver coin about the size of a ten cent piece with these words on it: "Victoria, Queen," (with bust of Her Majesty on one side) and on the other "Mauritius, 1877, twenty cents." 1. How much is it worth in Canada? 2. Is its reception as a ten-cent piece merely a matter of courtesy? Ans.—1. The Mauritius twenty cent piece could be easily passed here for a Canadian ten cent piece, which coin it resembles somewhat in size and design. It is worth more than ten cents to collectors. 2. Of course it is not a legal tender in Canada although traders would not refuse it when offered in payment of a purchase. In this manner foreign coins brought here by sailors and travellers are accepted as change by shopkeepers unawares or expecting to secure the value from collectors. Many European coins of base silver are thus often passed for much more than the value they represent as having the appearance of pure silver.

ADDRESS OF DR. CULLIS.

SEXTUS, N. S.—Q.—Please give me the address of Dr. Chas. Cullis. Ans.—The address is No. 16 Somerset street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE BIBLICAL CUBIT.

PONT ROUGE, Que.—Q.—What was the length of a cubit, as Solomon's temple was measured? Ans.—The cubit of the Scriptures is computed to be a little less than 22 inches, while the English cubit is 18 inches.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

FIGURES, Que.—Q.—1. What are the qualifications needed to enable a young man to become a chartered accountant in the city of Montreal? 2. Have the chartered accountants an association or club? Ans.—1. He must have been a professional accountant for a year in Montreal or a clerk or apprentice to a chartered accountant for three years, and would then have to pass an examination. 2. The chartered accountants have an incorporated association.

THE DOMINION LOTTERY LAWS.

OLD FRIEND, Ont.—Q.—What are the restrictions regarding lotteries in the Dominion of Canada? Ans.—They are found in chap. 159 of the Revised Statutes of Canada which provides, in effect, as follows: Anyone printing or advertising a scheme for the disposing of by games of chance, etc., any property, money, and so forth, or selling or buying tickets for the same is liable to a fine of twenty dollars, on summary conviction, with exception for charitable, religious, and colonization purposes.

A STREET'S NAME.

INTERESTED, N. S.—Q.—How did Craig street, Montreal, receive its name? Ans.—It was called after Lord Craig who was governor of Canada at the beginning of the present century.

FIREMAN AND ENGINEER.

YOUNG INQUIRER, Ont.—Q.—I wish to get a place as stoker or fireman on one of the railways—the G. T. R. or C. P. R. 1. How can I do so? 2. Is a fireman promoted to be an engineer through ability, or does he merely have to serve as fireman a number of years? Ans.—1. Apply to Mechanical Superintendent, G. T. R. shops, Point St. Charles, Montreal, or to Mechanical Superintendent, C. P. R. shops, Hochelaga, Montreal. 2. Promotions of this kind are made through ability, but are not always made on the first evidence of good capacity. Thus, a good man might have to work as fireman a long time before being made an engineer. Of course one must have a good education.

MEDICAL.

Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, Witness, Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1.00 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.

RED HANDS.

READER, N. S.—Q.—Would you kindly advise me what would prevent me from having red hands. I do not work much, but it seems to make no difference as my hands are always a deep red color, summer and winter. Ans.—Wash your hands in very warm water, and after drying bathe them in a solution of tannin, one drachm to a glass of water.

DANDRUFF.

J. S. L.—Q.—What is the best known cure for removing dandruff from the head? There are lumps nearly all over my head, and I am pretty sure it is dandruff. There seems to be a hard scab over each lump. Ans.—I think you will find coal oil effectual for your trouble. Wash the scalp thoroughly in soft water and Castile soap, and when nearly dry rub into the roots of the hair 15 or 20 drops of the oil. Do this every day for two till cured.

SPRAINED ANKLE.

STUDENT, Ont.—Q.—I have sprained my ankle three times, last time about ten or eleven months ago, it is still weak, what should I do to strengthen it? Ans.—Bathe the foot with cold water and rub the part frequently and well with Pond's extract of hammamellis and take five drops of tincture of arnica in water three times a day.

LOCOMOTO-ATAXIA.

ENQUIRER, North of Ireland.—Q.—Would you please state: 1. What is disease known as Locomotor ataxia? 2. If chronic is it curable? 3. What generally produces it? Would cold and damp room do it? 4. What remedy is usually applied? 5. Am 56 years of age, of sedentary habits, otherwise good health with exception of sharp stinging momentary pains in legs chiefly, which afflict me now and then, and which die away when relieved with wadding and sometimes cold water cloths. Ans.—1. Ataxia is described by writers as "the disturbance of movement caused by defective co-ordination of movement,"—"The purposes of the will are correct, but not properly carried out." 2. Much can be done to arrest its progress by baths, massage, electricity, diet and exercise, but a perfect cure can hardly be expected. 3. Exposure to cold, dampness and debilitating diseases coupled with imperfect nutrition, &c. 4. Local friction, electricity, &c., do much good. The occasional sponging down the spine with acetic acid is also helpful. 5. Your case does not indicate that you have the disease.

INFLAMED EYES.

MAUDE, Ont.—Q.—I am troubled with inflamed eyes, especially after being out in the east wind. Have been told that I have catarrh in throat and nose. Would that be the cause of the inflammation in the eyes. If so, what would remove it? Ans.—Use an inhaler. The catarrh probably has some connection with your trouble.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

READER, Ont.—Q.—I have been troubled with catarrh in my head for about five years, which has been getting worse, especially for the last two years. I can very seldom breathe through my nose at all, and my throat will often get dry and hot and sore, causing hoarseness. There is often a dull heavy pain above my eyes and temples, and sometimes a soreness in the chest. When walking quickly there is an odd beating in the head which nearly blinds me. Please prescribe for me through your paper, as I would rather not consult a doctor. Ans.—Use an inhaler. Attend carefully to diet, bathing and exercise.

NUMBNESS IN THE HAND.

ANXIOUS, N. S.—Q.—I have been troubled with a sense of numbness, sometimes in only one hand and at other times in both during the night. When I wake I find myself numb. I sometimes rub my hands to restore circulation, but upon waking again I am numb again. What is the cause? I am over thirty years of age, unmarried. I am very sensitive to draughts, so that upon the slightest exposure I take a violent fit of sneezing and running at eyes and nose. What would be the best thing to build one up, as I feel weak and useless. Ans.—Do not sleep upon any form of stretch bed, *i.e.*, where the mattress is suspended by a head and foot piece. Take three drops of tincture of nux vomica in half a cup of boiling water before meals. Avoid draughts of air and do not omit the rub down (or bath) and walk each morning before breakfast.

SKIN DISEASE.

SUBSCRIBER, Que.—Q.—Kindly inform me where I can find a specialist in skin diseases (of the head and face). Ans.—Dr. Foley, Union avenue, this city, is a specialist in diseases of the skin.

FRECKLES AND PIMPLES.

W. M., Ont.—Q.—Would you kindly let me know through your valuable columns how to remove: 1. Tan from the skin? 2. Pimples from the face and chin. Ans.—See issue for 4th June under head of "freckles" and for pimples a previous issue under heading "Comedones." Enquirers would do well to cut out and preserve answers for coming possible needs.

ERYSIPELAS.

L. S. writes to say if the sufferer from erysipelas, who wrote to the *Witness*, will try powdered slippery elm, made into a poultice with cream, and slightly heated, it will cure this painful disease. Leave the poultice on daily for several hours.

NOTE.—We offer this to our readers as possibly useful to those who need it.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R., Meaford, and MRS. J. C., Seamo.—We could not advise without consultation, but you had better see a doctor.

MAGGIE.—Your mother's case should have immediate attention. Have her come up here for consultation. In the meantime her food should be non-irritating, and consist chiefly of milk.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

PARTNERSHIP.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—A enters into partnership with B and takes half interest in a flour mill business. B has a miller engaged but says he can discharge him at the end of any month. After three months B settles up with the miller and discharges him. The miller says "You engaged me for a year." He sues B for the balance of his wages and gets judgment against B. Is A liable for any expense in this case? Ans.—No.

A WILL CASE.

AN INTERESTED ONE, Ont.—Q.—A made a will some years ago distributing his property among several sons and daughters. Since then, of his own accord, he has deeded the property to one son, B. A retained a life lease for himself and wife, but is now dead. 1. Is the will of any use? 2. Can the other children compel B to pay them their shares, as mentioned in will? 3. Will they have any foundation for a lawsuit? All the parties are married and over age. Ans.—1 Apparently not. 2. It does not seem that they are in a position to do that. 3. It is possible, but there does not appear, from your statement, to be anything substantial for them to go upon in that way.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

JUSTICE, Summerside, P. E. I.—Q.—A man has been married 11 years. And he and his wife as the world sees them have been comfortable and respectable. He, notwithstanding, has been subject to violent fits of passion which his wife has heretofore been successful in allaying. But lately in a mad freak about some trifle he took away her little children and kept them out in the country over a week, she not knowing where they were for some time. He remained with them one night leaving her alone. Is it legal for a man to take his children from the mother while she remains in his house without some sufficient cause alleged or proven? If not, what course should be pursued if in future he takes them away? He uses very threatening language and appears crazy when in these spells. Ans.—As matter of law we cannot see that the father is not entitled to do so.

A DAY IN CORNWALL.

SOME PLEASING EXPERIENCES.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

FALMOUTH, May 20.

From Taunton I have made a rapid passage through Devon till now I find myself again in Cornwall, about as far south and west as it is possible to get in this "tight little island" of ours. It is a good thing for us that it is tight, for there is certainly a great deal of water about it. For days past I have been following the coast line and getting peeps at the deep blue sea; at Dawlish and Teignmouth, as the train ran in and out of the short tunnels cut through the red sandstone cliffs; at Plymouth, where I had an evening hour upon the famous Hoe, hardly caring to withdraw my eyes from the glorious panorama of earth and sea and sky, even to admire the noble and almost living statue of Drake which the genius of Bœhm has given us in commemoration of the Armada fight and victory. I had one day inland, but I did not get away from the water, for it rained incessantly the whole twenty-four hours. This was at Truro, and as it happened to be the day of confirmation service by the bishop, it caused a good deal of annoyance. The new cathedral could hardly look its best in the wet; externally it is never able to look well, it is in an altogether too elementary stage of its development, but the undoubted beauty of the interior did not show to advantage in the cold grey atmosphere of a rainy day. Bishop Wilkinson has only lately returned to his people; having been abroad for his health. Indeed, it was expected that he would be obliged to resign his See, but he now hopes to be able to continue his work. The churchman, but his charge to the five score people, young and old, who were making their

FIRST COMMUNION

gave little token of this. It was rather practical than aught else, directly aimed at the formation of a consistent character in those who were now professing to have "put on Christ." Methodism in Cornwall has hardly got over the flutter it was put into by the sudden attack made upon its stronghold by the formation of a see and the building of a cathedral, but it is steadily addressing itself to its work and has, I am told, no reason to fear any diminution of its hold upon the people. On the other hand, the Church of England seems to be making rapid strides. Here in Falmouth there has been completed since my last visit an immense and solid structure of considerable architectural pretension, and well placed on the crown of the lofty hill whereon stands the observatory. The corner stone of this building was laid by the Prince of Wales, and I am given to understand that the service and ritual will be of the extreme High Church type. All around it on the height are the mansions and villas of the wealthy people who of late years have found out the rare beauty of this sea-girt peninsula. As an offset to all this ecclesiasticism I went quietly on Sunday to two "dissenting" places of worship in the town. In one of these, the Rev. Chas. Chapman, late of Montreal, was announced as the preacher for next Sunday. The sermon I heard was from one of his students at the Western College in Plymouth. It does not call for remark; but the thin attendance and listless aspect of the people were quite remarkable. In the evening I heard a sermon of the good old "ranter" type. I could hardly believe that I was in a Baptist chapel. The preacher fairly roared at times, and the people groaned. The sermon cannot be criticised except for its sweet unreasonableness and want of logical consistency. But in a brief prayer-meeting which followed it was evident that the feelings of a good many had been stirred. Women as well as men were heard in prayer, one rapidly following another without pause and without being called on. And the "amens" shook the building. This, I suppose, is what is called the "Cornish fire," and I had heard something like it before, but never in connection with the services of the staid Baptist body. Perhaps we shall get a new denomination of

BAPTO-METHODISTS!

This Falmouth is indeed a lovely place. I am perched up here I cannot say how high, but besides several sharp inclines I came up a "Jacob's ladder" of a hundred and eleven steps. And as each step was about nine inches high, perhaps I may ask—like the Dutchman—"how high is dot?" But now I am up, what can I see? A local historian declares that Virgil in his Æneid gives the best answer, and he quotes it from Dryden's translation.

"Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An island shields it from the roaring sea
And forms a port secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the jutting land on either side.
* * * * A sylvan scene
Appears above, and groves forever green:
No hawsers need to bind the vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors, for no storms they fear."

The worst of the Latin poet's imaginary harbor of rest for poor, wandering Pater Æneas is that it is so terribly vague. As I look at the scene visible from my window, the description seems to fit it exactly; as it no doubt fitted some land-locked Mediterranean harbor which Virgil had seen; and as it fits more than one spot which I have seen in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. However, here it is; not seen to advantage to-day, as the sky is overcast with clouds; but still gloriously beautiful. Half a square mile of harbor surface, alive with half a hundred ships of many sizes and kinds. More than one war vessel is in sight yonder under the hill; while away to the right is a grove of masts and funnels lying handy to the docks and the railway station. Above them rises

PENDENNIS,

a fort-crowned hill which has its history lying back all the way to the eighth Henry. One side fronts the sea, another commands the entrance to the harbor, and the side next me dominates the docks and the town. The drive around this hill is the crack excursion for Falmouth visitors. When I saw it some years ago it was a glorious summer evening, and the setting sun brought out all the "effects" which delight the soul of our painters. To day I am, perhaps, best where I am, behind the window, and yet with a good view before me. No dulness of the weather can destroy the beauty of the soft-green hills opposite, green to the water's edge, into which they run with every variety of jutting point and graceful curve. Every hill and point and inlet has its name and its little interest. The sweep of water to my left runs narrowing up to Penryn, a town of much higher antiquity than Falmouth, which, indeed, two centuries ago, had scarce a house in it. Behind the point of land in front you enter the famous little river, the Fal, of which we are at the mouth. This is navigable to Truro, a dozen miles or so. It is said on the authority of Queen Victoria to be like another river which is like the Rhine. Its advantage is that its beauties are packed in small compass. You don't have to meander among meadows for many hundreds of miles in order to see a succession of wooded heights and beetling crags with ruined castles on their tops. You do the Fal in a couple of hours by the help of that dauntless little steamer the "Resolute"; which for a shilling ("with liberty to tug," which may make the two hours three:) and you get all the wooded heights and curving shores you can possibly want. And if the crags on the tiny English Rhine don't beetle "worth a cent" and if they don't have no ruined castles, there are at any rate pretty villas, stately mansions, and tiny village churches which are quite as beautiful and far more satisfactory.

V.V.

LADIES AS UNDERTAKERS

OF FUNERALS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

I met a brisk, pleasant little woman the other day (writes Miss Mantalini) who seems to combine in herself a dozen functions. She undertakes funerals, furnishing houses, washes valuable china, packs ladies' clothes and things for voyages, drapes dresses, arranges the details of a wedding-breakfast, goes shopping, and pays ladies' bills; in fact, she does anything. She likes the work. She insists on being placed on an equality with her employers, and so escapes painful jars. "I started with a small connection eighteen months ago," she said, "and it has increased at such a rapid rate that now I can never get a day to myself. I have just finished a two months' engagement in Cornwall, where I have been furnishing a house. But I don't care for such long engagements. I prefer to work in London, so that I can get home every night."

"Do you undertake sewing and that sort of thing?"—"I don't care for sewing; it's so overdone. What I do principally is washing valuable china, shopping, furnishing, packing, and paying bills. Some ladies are so careless with their money. If a lady asks me to do a dress I don't refuse. I don't refuse to do anything, and that is why I have been so successful."

"Do you do many funerals?" "I have conducted three, ordering all the mourning. The people said I had saved them a lot of money. My employers always treat me nicely. I don't think I have had more than one disagreeable experience since I began. I have to suit prices to customers, but I always get 7s. a day for furnishing, with food and travelling expenses, and 5s. a day for packing. In packing I never allow anybody to help me. I put up fourteen cases of wedding presents for a lady who was going to Germany, and not a thing got broke. I do shopping for ladies in India; and recently a lady in Hong Kong asked me to purchase an outfit for her."

"Altogether, then, you find the thing pay?"

"It's an excellent business for a woman. I have tried to persuade some of my girl friends to help me when I have had too much to do. But they always say it's so much like going out charing by the day."

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

REPARTEE.

Duck—"Quack!" Doctor—"You lie!"—*Grip.*

THE OCCASION.

"Were you ever sandbagged?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"When I bought that last lot of fine sugar from you."

THERE SEEMS TO BE A REVIVAL of the postage stamp mania among the boys. The other day in school one of the youths was asked by the teacher, "For what is the Island of Ceylon noted?" And the boy answered with promptness and good faith, "For its postage stamps being awful hard to get!"—*Boston Transcript.*

THE MAN who thinks he is bright is seldom inclined to keep it dark.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"THERE IS ONE SOLACE left me at least," remarked the old farmer. "After all my boys leave and go up to the city, after the pigs and the cattle die, and everything else forsakes me, there is at least one thing that will stick to the old farm." "And that is—?" "The mortgage."—*Lawrence American.*

"THIS DUST NUISANCE must damage you a great deal," he said to the grocer, as he dodged into the door to let a great cloud roll by. "Oh, no, sir. Anything added to maple sugar, prunes, evaporated apples, etc., is paid for by the public at so much per pound. I am not doing any kicking."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE DARWINIAN THEORY AGAIN.

Miss Jones—"Professor Griddle, do you dare to look me in the face and then say that I originally sprang from a monkey?"

Professor Griddle (a little taken aback, but equal to the occasion)—"Well, really, it must have been a very charming monkey."—*Harper's Bazar.*

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.—Prominent Citizen (Chicago)—"Who is that at the door?" Wife—"Looks like a collector after your subscription to the World's Fair fund." Prominent citizen—"Quick! Hang out the smallpox flag."—*New York Weekly.*

SHAKESPEARE'S MISTAKE.

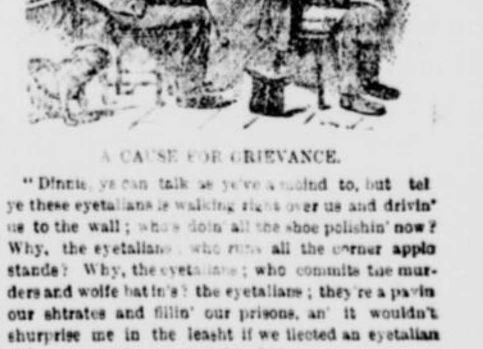
Chicago Theatre Manager—"Very sorry, but it won't do to bill 'Hamlet.' Won't 'Othello' do? 'Hamlet' won't go here?"

Star actor—"It's a sublime tragedy."

Manager—"Yes, yes, I know all that; but, you see, whenever ole Polonius comes out and says, 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be,' it makes folks mad."—*New York Weekly.*

PERSONALS.

The absurd "personals" in some papers are made the butt of the following "take off" which appears in the humorous column of a contemporary: "Will any philanthrophic gentleman lend a Colonel in the Horse Marine ten pounds for a few weeks? This appeal is inserted without the knowledge of the officer himself by a fellow officer who sees no other way of obtaining the return of ten pounds advanced by him to the Colonel some years ago.—Address X., ——, Office.



A CAUSE FOR GRIEVANCE.

"Dinnis, ye can talk as ye've a mind to, but tell ye these eyetalians is walking right over us and drivin' us to the wall; who's doin' all the shoe polishin' now? Why, the eyetalians. Who runs all the corner apple stands? Why, the eyetalians; who commits the murders and wife batin's? the eyetalians; they're a pavin our shtrates and fillin' our prisons, an' it wouldn't shurprise me in the leasht if we liected an eyetalian alderman in this very war'rd!—*Life.*

TWO OF THE WORST PUNS of the season were developed by the Richmond gathering. The Boston *Herald* said that the day would be General Lee observed, to which the Chicago *Tribune* retorts that this statement is R. E. Lee uncalled for.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"IS THAT CEMENT ANY GOOD?" asked a prospective purchaser of a peddler. "Any good?" was the reply. "Why, you could mend the break of day with that cement."—*Harper's Bazar.*

QUICKLY ARRANGED.—Old Million—"What! Want to marry my daughter? Why, the child is hardly out of school dresses yet. She needs a mother's care as much as ever, sir." Young Poorchap—"Oh, that's all right; I'll live here."—*Life.*

A SLIGHT ERROR.—"See here, fraud, hand over that cent I just put in your hat. You're a swindler. You have as good eyes as I have." "Why, excuse me, sir; but I got the wrong sign to-day. It oughter be 'Deaf and Dumb.'"—*Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.*

PAYING THE PIPER OUT.

Ethel—"Oh, look, nurse!—isn't that a naughty man? He's screaming dreful—and yet he's got such a big feeding-bottle!"—*Funny Folks.*

FORCE OF HABIT.—Auctioneer Muller (at the dinner given in honor of his daughter's betrothal)—"Gentlemen and ladies, I have to announce to you that my daughter Elise has been to-day betrothed to Mr. Angler for the first, for the second, for the third and last time."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

NO NOTICE TAKEN OF IT.—First Tramp—"I don't see why our names don't get inter the papers, Bill." Second Tramp—"Why should they?" First Tramp—"Well, I read to-day that a dinner was given to some big gun in New York a day or two ago. We get dinners given to us every day, and nothing is ever said about it. Folks is prejudiced, Bill."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

A STUDENT OF HUMAN NATURE.

Blinks—"By the way, I must introduce you to my friend Winks. He's one of the best fellows in the world, a noble fellow, a glorious fellow. He's had a great many ups and downs, Winks has."

Jinks—"Judging from your enthusiasm, he is now on one of the ups."—*New York Weekly.*

FANNY—"The papers are making a great fuss about smokeless powder now." Arabella—"Yes; just as though we had not used it for years."

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

COBOURG, June 9.—The Conference Sabbath services were more than ordinarily interesting. The morning fellowship meeting was marked by the old Methodistic fire and deep religious feeling. The Rev. Dr. Burwash, the ex-President, preached in his usual able, scholarly, and fervent manner. The ordination service, conducted by President Burns, followed the preaching service.

The children and friends gathered at the afternoon Sabbath-school service were treated to two most excellent addresses from the Rev. J. A. Jewell, B.A., and Mr. Wm. Johnston, superintendent of the Bridge street Sunday school, Belleville. The latter's realistic and remarkably instructive and entertaining manner, while highly delighting the boys and girls, was most fascinating to the adults.

The Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., of Napanee, preached in the same church in the evening, after which a large number remained for the annual sacramental service.

IN BEHALF OF LAYMEN.

Perhaps the most important business of the morning session was the reception and passing on to General Conference of a resolution from the laymen. This was an outline of certain principles which it was maintained should be observed in ecclesiastical administration. It asked that quarterly boards have through a representative or representatives access to the stationing committee; that effect be given to invitations of such board, consistent with the general Church interest; that there is no valid reason why laymen should not take part in all the business of the annual conference; that a board should be formed having authority to station for the entire Conference. This manifesto was ably and wittily supported by Judge Dean, who regretted that laymen at Conference were so placed by the present discipline that they were constantly subjected to temptation from having nothing to do. He maintained as to the resolutions read that it was a principle that no man should be a judge in his own cause. After considerable discussion the memorial was sent on to the highest court without the expressed endorsation of this Conference.

HE MAY MARRY.

The Rev. G. R. Clare, who was ordained yesterday for special purposes and who is appointed to a mission in which life for a young man alone is almost impossible, was given permission to marry.

Immediately after the opening of the afternoon session a memorial service was held in which reference was made to the death of the late General Superintendent, Dr. John A. Williams.

At its close Mrs. Shearin addressed the Conference on behalf of the Woman's Missionary Society.

The report of the Statistical Committee showed the membership to be 29,955, an increase of 787. Notwithstanding the financial depression the missionary fund is in advance of last year. The Conference has a totality of church property of nearly $1,200,000.

Conference adjourned earlier than usual to give time for committee work.

THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

COBOURG, June 10.—After the opening exercises and reading of the minutes, the ex-president nominated a committee to arrange for the erection of a monument in honor of the late Chancellor Nelles.

The report of the Memorial Committee provoked a long discussion. Its first article recommended that the General Conference take such steps as will make the matter of transfer and stationing of ministers easier and more satisfactory. This leaves the arrangement of conference boundaries wholly in the hands of the supreme court, without, that is, even any direct recommendation in the matter from this Conference. Many maintained that this Conference was not too small for administrative purposes. Dr. Burwash thought that the body that makes the transfers and that makes the stations should be united. He would not alter the boundaries under the present circumstances as that would not help the difficulties. He believed there was a good deal in the spirit of a conference and in its historic growth and enthusiasm, and prophesied that when the General Conference met there would be a satisfactory solution of the whole question. The object before us is to secure some method of stationing and transfer that will give our men the value of whole work. Dr. Williams asked that the Bowmanville District be added to us. This would make an evenly balanced Conference. This minute was adopted.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Professor Workman, as a question of privilege, took the platform and said that he noticed a very strange resolution in the report of the Guelph Conference. He understood that a committee on alleged rationalism was appointed to take into consideration some statements made by him in Jackson Hall. "Alleged rationalism," said the speaker; "may I tell my brethren that I never suggested a rationalistic thought in my life." He came here for the sake of the cause of Christ, and because of the interests of Victoria University. The whole report and resolution was a misrepresentation, and the implication was an absolute falsehood. He had had a conversation with his brethren on this question. His aim had been to combat rationalism. All through the lecture he had put the divine element beside the human element. He strongly objected—was it fair—to be put thus before the public and church without any careful investigation? He would ask the Conference to quietly take his explanation until the lecture is again delivered, which would be next Saturday, in Toronto, and printed for the inspection of all.

Dr. Burwash followed, saying he had conversed at length with the former speaker and there was no ground which would justify him to lay a charge of heterodoxy against Dr. Workman. Of course he did not agree with every detail or thought or part of the theory set forth. Difference of opinion as to interpretation is very different from the denial of the divinity of the word of God and of its authority. Dr. Workman, in answer to direct questions, had assured him that he believed in the full inspiration of Scripture and that Christ was the centre of Old Testament prophecy. His character had passed in the district meeting in which the question was asked, "Does he believe and preach all our doctrines?"

Dr. Reynar thought there were two things about the person who had written the resolution in question; first, he was mad; and, second, that learning had not made him so. The things stated in it are absurd and self-contradictory, and contrary to the facts. There were some things in the lecture new to him, and he meant to study them, but that they were contrary to Methodist teaching he could not see, and when the brethren read the lecture they should remember a brother gave it. The following resolution was finally carried in the matter:—

> Moved by Rev. A. B. Chambers, seconded by James Ferris, Esq., and resolved, that having heard the statements of Rev. Dr. Workman in reference to the action of the Guelph Conference re his lecture on "Messianic Prophecy," we request the President and Chancellor of the University to nominate a committee to draft a suitable resolution for adoption by this Conference.

The influence for good exerted by each and all of the professors of Victoria College cannot be fully appreciated until one has gone in and out among the populace of Cobourg and vicinity, and the Methodist Church at large is properly proud of not only the efficiency but of the sterling moral qualities and sound theological views of its University professors.

SEVERAL ITEMS.

Item No. 2 of the report of the Memorial Committee asked that the General Conference take into consideration the publishing of a paper at $1 per copy. This would probably secure a very wide circulation and pay itself fully by its advertisements, while reaching more minds and giving a wider influence to church matters.

No. 3 asked for the forwarding of a memorial from districts asking for the election of chairman by the members of districts immediately after the final reading of the stations.

Another item asked that the Government make it compulsory that each municipality keep a record of births, marriages and deaths for the inspection of all.

After an hour's discussion it was resolved by a good majority that the quarterly ticket should be retained.

The Nominating Committee reported the names of a large committee to make all arrangements for the celebration of the centenary of Canadian Methodism.

END OF A BUSY SESSION.

COBOURG, June 10.—Tuesday evening's session was commenced at 7.30. Among the many recommendations of the Memorial Committee was one asking the General Conference not to alter the present pastoral term, another praying that the minimum allowance for missionaries in the home fields be not less than $600; for town works $700 per annum. The Revs. J. C. Wilson, M. J. Bates, J. A. McCannus and N. Damer Drew were appointed delegates to the Dominion Alliance Convention at Montreal.

DEACONESSES.

A long resolution referred to the good and unique work of deaconesses in the past and asked for the establishment of the order in connection with Canadian Methodism.

Cordial thanks were tendered to the kind people of Cobourg for their cheerful welcome and generous entertainment.

COPIES OF MINUTES.

After considerable discussion it was resolved that the Conference order 2,500 copies of the minutes. The apportionment to each circuit was left with a committee.

DR. WORKMAN'S CASE.

COBOURG, June 11.—The report of the committee appointed to consider the Guelph Conference resolution, referring to Dr. Workman, showed that the Conference could not help expressing its deep regret that, even with the best of motives, an attempt should be made to pass judgment on one of its members by those to whom he is not responsible in the first instance, without giving him any opportunity of a hearing, without the evidence essential to a well considered judgment, and in disregard of the discipline of our Church which provides a reasonable and righteous course of procedure in such cases, and that after due and careful investigation by the constituted authorities of the Church and with all the knowledge of the case at present available, no grounds are found on which a charge of heresy could reasonably be brought against Dr. Workman, and no occasion to withdraw the confidence and the esteem in which he has always been held and is still held by his brethren.

MERCIER'S TRIUMPH.

THE PROVINCE ENDORSES HIS ADMINISTRATION.

The result of the Quebec election on Tuesday shows that Mr. Mercier's Government has been sustained. The returns so far received indicate the election of 44 straight National supporters of the Government, 23 Conservatives, one Liberal-Independent, Mr. Lovell, of Stanstead, one Independent Nationalist, Mr. Lussier, in Vercheres, and Mr. Beland as a Labor-Nationalist, in Montreal No. 1. There are three counties yet to hold their elections, Lake St. John, Chicoutimi and Saguenay and Gaspe. The two former are safe for the Government.

The Conservatives have won seats from the Government in Bagot, Beauharnois, Champlain, Hochelaga, Kamouraska, L'Assomption, Maskinonge and Three Rivers.

The Government has won from the Opposition in Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Montmorency, Nicolet, Quebec County, Vaudreuil, and it is claimed, though there is doubt on the question, in Terrebonne. The Government has also carried the new divisions Montreal 1, 2 and 3, St. Sauveur, Matane, Wolfe, Drummond and Arthabaska. The Conservatives have won in Richmond. The official count may change this result slightly either way, but not so as to affect the situation.

THE MONTREAL DIVISIONS.

Montreal No. 1 returns Mr. Beland, the labor candidate and a supporter of Mr. Mercier; Montreal No. 2 returns Brunet, Liberal; Montreal No. 3, Rainville, Liberal; Montreal No. 4, Clendinneng, Conservative; Montreal No. 5, Hall, elected by acclamation; Montreal No. 6, McShane, elected by acclamation.

In Hochelaga county, Champagne, Liberal, the former member, is badly defeated by his old time opponent, Mr. Villeneuve.

THE LATEST C. P. R. PURCHASE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 12.—The details of the purchase of the New Brunswick Railway by the Canadian Pacific were arranged to-day and accepted by the Canadian Pacific directors. It is understood that matters will run along as usual until July 1st. Then the Canadian Pacific will take formal control of the road. It is not known yet what changes will be made, but it is believed that nearly all the officials and employees in the general offices of the New Brunswick Railway will be removed to Montreal and that General Manager Oram will become manager of the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, embracing Mattawamkeag to St. John, with headquarters here. It is further stated that the Canadian Pacific will immediately begin extensive repairs on the New Brunswick Railway wharf property at Sand Point, on the western side of the harbor.

WHY LORD WOLSELEY RESIGNS.

LONDON, June 13.—It is positively announced that General Lord Wolseley will resign on July 31st. Lord Wolseley's views as to the reorganization of the army are at variance with those of the commander-in-chief, the Duke of Cambridge, whose retirement he considers necessary before anything practical can be effected. The Queen stands by her cousin, the Duke, and refuses to hear of his withdrawal.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, June 16.

FINANCIAL.

The financial situation remains almost wholly unaltered since last week. Call loans are still made by bankers at 5 to 5½ percent as to collateral, and good commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 percent as to name and date.

The Sterling market is somewhat firmer, rates being a shade higher than last week. Round amounts of 60-day bills are quoted at 109 1-16 to 109 3-16 between banks and of demand bills at 109⅝ to 109¾. Cables, 110¼. Currency drafts on New York are drawn at 1-16 premium. Counter rates are ⅛ higher all around.

The Stock Market has been very dull during the week, and business has been so small that the morning session on Saturday has been given up for the summer, and the board will adjourn over every week until September from Friday night to Monday morning. Values have been on the whole weaker. The most marked declines have been in Montreal Bank stocks and in Montreal Telegraph, but nearly all stocks have followed the lead of these two. Canadian Pacific is an exception, it being steady as to value, but the sales being small. A large business has been done in the right of stockholders to subscribe to the new issue of Montreal Gas and Montreal Street Railway stocks at par, these rights selling at $35 and $36. Cotton stocks have been stagnant. To-day's sales, which are a fair indication of the tone of the market at the moment, are as follows:—

Morning sales—2 Bank of Montreal, 218½; 1 at 218; 1 at 217½; 10 Commerce, 124; 525 Richelieu, 58; 10 Montreal Street Railway, 187½; 250 at 188; 50 Montreal Street Rights, 37; 50 Gas, 202½.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers).

MONTREAL, June 13.

Bank Stocks.	Buyer p.c.	Seller p.c.	H'f-yr'ly dividend	Par value of shares	Amount paid up.
Montreal	218½	219	5	$200	all
Ontario	117	116	3	100	all
Peoples	98	96	3	50	all
Molsons	165	160	4	50	all
Toronto	217	210	4	100	all
Merchants	141	140½	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	.....	130	3½	50	all
Union	.....	.....	3	60	all
Commerce	124½	123½	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	.....	.....	3	25	.....
Hochelaga	102	100	3	100	.....
British N. A.	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....
National	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Ville Marie	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....
Intercolonial Coal	.....	30	4	100	.....
Montreal Telegraph Co.	99	98	3	40	.....
Richelieu & Ontario Nav.	60½	58½	6	100	all
City Passenger Railway	188	187½	6	50	all
Montreal Gas Co.	203½	202½	.....	40	.....
Canada Shipping Co.	66	.....	1½	100	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry.	83½	83	.....	100	.....
" L. G. Bonds	108½	.....	.....	£ 5	.....
Canada North-West Land	80	75	.....	100	.....
Canada Cotton	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Dundas Cotton	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Montreal Cotton	86	80	.....	100	.....
Canada Cott. Bds	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Stormont Cotton	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Hochelaga Cotton	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Bank of Montreal x-d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants x-d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The weather has been more summerlike and seasonable and therefore more favorable for business, but there is not much change to report in the condition of things. The usual dulness of the midsummer season has begun, and it will be a month or more before this "between seasons" period will be over. In the meantime a fair sorting-up trade and some business in anticipation of the fall trade is doing. The grain and flour trades are quiet, but they have been more profitable this season so far. It is expected that the Lower Provinces and Newfoundland demand for flour will spring up about the end of this month, by which time the stocks accumulated in the former in anticipation of the increase of the tariff will be exhausted. The export trade is dull and only a small peddling business is doing to supply local needs. The crops seem to promise pretty well all over the Dominion, the advices from Manitoba being particularly cheerful. In the Territories the prospects are, it is said, not so good, but it is yet too early to judge. Of trade in Manitoba and the North-West the *Winnipeg Commercial* says:—

> The state of the city wholesale trade cannot be said to be improving, although all concerned look forward to a much more satisfactory condition of affairs being reached before the fall comes around. The facts are, that cash returns from the country are so slender and unsatisfactory, that most wholesalers are not inclined to push business for a time, and where customers have to be carried, they are invariably averse to increasing the load. As a consequence the sales of fall and winter season goods from samples are far short of what they usually are at this time of the year, and this is made even more marked by the unwillingness of many retailers to purchase fall lines, until crops have advanced a little further, and a more definite forecast of the harvest results can be made. The trade in summer sorts is also abnormally light, as retailers generally refuse to carry their former customers, and in consequence have but a limited demand from cash customers for immediate wants. In food products and staples of every day consumption matters stand much the same, and the volume of sales is consequently held down to a starve-along proportion. Only in lines connected with building and contracting is there anything approaching to a normal movement, and even in these there is no rush or bustle. In short, wholesaler, retailer and consumer alike are getting along with as little as possible, and all are looking to the coming crop as likely to bring around the state of activity in trade generally for which all are so anxiously and eagerly waiting.

DRY GOODS.—Some orders have been received for Canadian woollen goods, underclothing, etc., during the week and also for Canadian tweeds. Cottons have been dull though it is said prices are steady. The rumors of the general purchase of Canadian mills by an English syndicate are said to be baseless. Remittances are not much improved.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market is quiet but steady. Pig iron has sold in round lots at about quotations or a shade lower, Summerlee at $21.50, and Carnbroe at $18. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 44s 6d. Manufactured iron is steady. Box iron sold at $2.40 in small quantities, and in round lots at somewhat less. Both tin plates and Canada plates are steady. We quote:—Coltness, $22.00; Calder, $21; Langloan, $21.50; Summerlee, $21.50; Gartsherrie, $21.50; Dalmellington, $20; Eglinton, $18.50; Carnbroe, $18.50; Bar iron, per 100 lbs. Ord. Crown, $2.40; Swedes, $4.75 to $4; Lowmoor, $5.50; Hoops and Bands, $3; Block tin, $24 to $25. Copper, per lb.—Ingot, 15c; Sheets, 14c to 19c; Canada plates, good brands, $2.90 to $3. Tin plate—Coke, $3.75; Charcoal, $4.10. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, $3.90; Sheets $4.75. Shot, 6c; Lead pipe, $5.25; Zinc, sheets, $5.25 to $5.50; Spelter, $6.00; Remelted, $1.00; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c.

NAILS are still weak. An irregular cut of 10c per keg has been made, but some contracts are being filled at $2.65.

LEATHER.—Business has been fairly active in sole for export. Black leather buff is 1c higher. Other descriptions steadier, but unchanged. We quote as follows to-day:—Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 20c to 22c; Spanish sole, B. A., No. 2, 17½c to 18c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 1, 18½c to 19c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1, 18c; China sole No. 2, 16½c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 22c to 25c; English oak sole, 40c to 44c; Rough, light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; Upper, waxed light, 26c to 28c; Upper, waxed, medium and heavy, 24c to 27c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 32c; Buff, 10c to 13c; Pebbled Cow, 10c to 13c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 14c to 18c; Splits, junior, 12c to 14c; Splits, calf, 32c to 35c; Calfskins, light, 40c to 45c; do. heavy, 45c to 50c; do. French, $1.05 to $1.35; Kipskins, English, 60c to 70c; Patent, cow, 15c to 16c; Kid, French, $10 to $20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is no change to report. Manufacturers are receiving a fair number of orders.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is fairly active. Heavy chemicals are active and, as a rule, firmer. Bleaching powder is easier; caustic soda, firmer. Vitriol steady. Quotations are as follows:—Bleaching powder, $1.80 to $2; bicarb. soda, $2.75 to $3.00; sal soda, 85c to $1.00; caustic soda, $1.85 to $2.00; soda ash, $1.50 to $2.00; chlorate potash, 22c to 25c; alum, $1.80 to $1.60; copperas, 80c to 90c; sulphur flour, $2.25 to $2.50; sulphur roll, $1.90 to $2; sulphate of copper, $6.00 to $7; white sugar of lead, 8c to 12c; brown sugar of lead, 7c to 10c; bich. potash, 9c to 11c; bich. soda, 7c to 8c; logwood, per 100 lbs., $2 to $2.25; sumac, Sicilian, 60c to 75c; pruss. potash, yellow, 25c to 26c; Cutch, 7c to 7½c; Gambier, 7c to 8c; Madras indigo, 60c to 80c; Quinine (Eng.), 52c to 55c; do. German, 45c to 50c; opium, $4.25 to $4.50; morphia, $1.90 to $2; glycerine, 24c to 25c; carbolic acid, 55c to 60c; iodide potass, $3.75 to $4; gum arabic, 65c to $1.25; tartaric acid, 53c to 55c; cream tartar, 26c to 27c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There is no change to report. Green butchers' are quoted at for No. 1, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; No. 3, 4½c; calfskins, 5c per lb.; sheepskins, $1 to $1.25 each; lambskins, 25c each.

PETROLEUM is steady at 13c for car-lots, and 14c for smaller quantities of Canadian; and 23c to 25c for American.

COAL is steady. The following are quotations for to-day:—Anthracite, $5.75 for stove, $5.75 for chestnut, $5.50 for egg and $5.50 for furnace per 2,000 lbs. We quote to-day:—Scotch grate, $5.50 per ton; Scotch steam, $5.50 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.50 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $3.75 to $4.00 per 2,240 lbs.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

Montreal, Monday, June 16, 1890.

SUGARS have been without any special change for some days, and quotations of last week may practically be repeated. 7c to 7⅛c in ordinary trade. The combines have the cut off these quotations, which state of affairs still continues.

MOLASSES advanced to 15c to 16c in Barbadoes for the wine gallon. Values here are 33c to 35c. Syrups steady.

TEAS.—The silver advance is affecting values in Japan and China, and quotations, at least for Japans, are higher. Low qualities, with style, are not plentiful here.

COFFEES steady; demand fair.

RICE quiet and unchanged.

SPICES.—The market is not active at late values.

FRUITS.—Valencia raisins quite firm at the full rates for some time current. California is likely to show an increase to a considerable extent in quantity this season, Malaga raisins corresponding in quality not in much demand. Other fruits quiet.

OILS steady for Steam Refined at the advance. Cod is 34c to 38c.

PETROLEUM quiet.

SALT is inactive.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—Business is very quiet but steady. We quote:—

Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba	$1.22	to	$1.23
No. 2 do do	$1.20	to	$1.21
Peas, per 66 lbs. in store	.00	to	.77½
Peas, afloat, May delivery	.00	to	.79
Quebec oats	.00	to	.00
Ontario oats	.41	to	.42
Corn, duty paid	.50	to	.51½
Corn, cargoes in bond	.41	to	.43
Barley, feeding	.00	to	.40
Barley, good malting	.00	to	.52

FLOUR.—No sales were reported on 'Change to-day. Business is dull and prices, though steady for small lots, would be shaded for round lots. We quote:—

Patent Winter	$5.25	to	$5.50
Patent Spring	5.75	to	5.90
Straight Roller	5.00	to	5.15
Extra	4.70	to	4.80
Superfine	4.25	to	4.50
Fine	3.50	to	4.00
City Strong Bakers	0.00	to	5.50
Strong Bakers	0.00	to	5.50
Superfine (bags)	2.00	to	2.10
Extra (bags)	2.20	to	2.30
Fine (bags)	1.50	to	1.90
Oatmeal, standard, per bag	2.15	to	2.25
Oatmeal, granulated	2.30	to	2.50
Oatmeal, rolled	2.30	to	2.50

GENERAL PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts have been falling off, but the tone is gone from the market, and about 13c is the best obtainable price for lots.

HOG PRODUCTS.—We quote: Western Mess, $16.00 to $16.50; Chicago Short Cut, $17.00; Canada Short Cut, $17.00; lard, 8c to 8½c per lb.; bacon, 10½c to 11c; hams, 11½c to 12c.

FRUIT.—Trade has not been at all active, and it will not become so until after Canadian fruit begins to come in in large quantities, for there is not an eighth or a tenth of the American fruit which came into Montreal last summer coming in this. We quote:—Oranges, in cases, re-packed, $10; lemons, $2 to $4, in boxes; pineapples, 10c to 25c, according to size and condition; bananas, $1 to $1.75 per bunch; Egyptian onions, 4c per pound; Bermudas, $3.50 per case.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The boom has begun, Brockville's first board of grass cheese having been scooped at 9c as a ruling price. The cable is at 47s 6d for new. The country is free of cheese and the only explanation of the wreck that seems reasonable is that someone has sold short. We quote:—8¾c to 9c for white; 8¾c to 9¼c for colored.

BUTTER.—Very dull and quiet with nothing doing but a very unsatisfactory jobbing trade. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 18½c; Townships, 14c to 17c; Western, 14c to 15c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

WEST END HORSE MARKET.

(Report of the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.)

The receipts of horses via G. T. R. for the week ending June 13th were 218; left over from previous week, 34; total for week, 252; shipped during the week, 163; left for the city, 30; sales from the stable, 24; on hand, 35. Business remains quiet: any demand for horses being from local buyers. Two carloads of horses are reported for Monday the 16th.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—JUNE 16.

There were about 250 head of cattle, 200 calves and 350 sheep and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was fairly active, and prices were better than on last Thursday, yet scarcely so high as they were a week or ten days ago. A few head of the best beeves were sold at 5½c per lb., and pretty good cattle sold at from 4½c to 5c; oxen and rough steers at from 4c to 4½c, and bulls at from 3½c to 4½c per lb. There were only a few milkmen's strippers offered to-day, and while none of them were very fat, yet there were no really lean cows among them, they sold at from $30 to $40 each. Calves were in good demand at from $2.50 to $4.50 for common veals, and from $5 to $8 each for the good one. Mutton critters are in good demand, shippers are paying from $5 to $7 each, or from 4½c to a little over 4¾c per lb. for suitable sheep. Lambs sell at from $2.25 to $4 each. Fat hogs are rather scarce and sell at about 5½c per lb. A few young thrifty cattle were bought to-day at from 4c to 4½c per lb., to ship to Britain as stockers.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET—JUNE 13.

There were about 190 milch cows offered on this market to-day, and though the milkmen were present in large numbers, trade was exceedingly slow, and prices considerably lower than they have been lately. Two superior cows were held at $125, but without being sold; about half a dozen good cows were sold at from $45 to $50 each, and a number of others at about $40 each. Common cows sold at from $25 to $35 each, while small bossies sold at from $15 to $20 each, and one very small lean milker was sold for $10, or about the price of a good calf. Over a dozen cows were sold at Point St Charles yesterday afternoon at from $35 to $40 each, and seven small Canadian cows were bought by a milkman at the East End abattoir yesterday at a trifle less than $22 each.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—JUNE 13.

Owing to the wet, disagreeable weather very few farmers from a distance came to the market to-day excepting those who came by rail, but the near-hand farmers and truckers, and also the market gardeners were present in large numbers, and green stuffs were very plentiful and pretty low in price. Grain was rather scarce, and the price of oats and buckwheat were decidedly higher. As there is considerable land in the province which has thus far been too wet to cultivate, buckwheat is in demand, to seed this land with when it becomes dry enough, as it is too late for other crops. Rhubarb, radishes and lettuce were offered in cartloads, and sold at about 25c an armful. Spinach is plentiful at 25c per basket; very fine cauliflowers, grown by Mr. Patrick Power, were sold at 25c each; American cabbages are $2.25 to 25c each; Montreal cucumbers are sold at about 8c each; asparagus, 20c to 25c the bunch, small celery selling at 5c the bunch. Potatoes are lower in price; old carrots are $1.50 the bag; turnips 80c do., new potatoes from the States $2.00 per bushel. There were a few dressed hogs sold at 7½c per lb.; poultry, dead and alive, were more plentiful than usual; turkeys selling at from 85c to $2 each; geese, from 75c to $1 each; ducks, about 90c the pair. Butter was unusually abundant, and the prices were lower all round; eggs, were also plentiful, but prices are unchanged. The fruit market is active, and oranges, lemons and apples are all looking up; strawberries and bananas are easier. There is a moderate supply of hay and prices are without change.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats, $1 to $1.10 per bag; peas, 90c to $1 per bush.; buckwheat, 60c to 65c do.; beans, $1.50 to $2 do.

DRESSED HOGS, POULTRY, &c.—Turkeys, 90c to $2.00 each; fowls, 65c to $1.00 the pair; spring chickens, 40c to 60c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 80c to 95c per bag; Swedish turnips, 75c to $1.00 do.; American, new cabbages, $4.70 per brl.; lettuce, 12c to 15c per dozen; radishes, 7c to 10c do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 15c to 18c per lb.; ordinary prints, 18c to 22c; superior prints, 25c to 28c; packed eggs, 14c to 15c per dozen; fresh, 16c to 20c.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $2.50 to $4.50 per box; apples, $7.00 to $7.50 per brl.; oranges, $10 per case.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $8 to $10 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 50c to 65c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.00 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

WEST END STOCK MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending June 13, were as follows:—

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves
Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, for the week	2,830	88	523	362
Left over from previous week	300	130		
Total for week	3,130	218	523	362
On hand	423	80		

The receipts for the week at these yards were large with little change to note in the trade. Butchers' stock was more plentiful but with a good demand there was no material alteration in values. The prices for sheep and lambs were steady with a larger supply. The hog market seems slowly but steadily recovering from the effects of the glut of three weeks ago, and closing prices show an advance over last week.

We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, export	5c	to	5½c
Cattle, butchers' good	4½c	to	5c
" " medium	4c	to	4½c
" " culls	3¼c	to	3½c
Sheep	[illegible]	to	5c
Hogs	$5.25	to	$5.50
Calves	$4.00	to	$8.00

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 196 carloads, or 3,304 head. These arrivals included 159 carloads for exportation; 33 carloads to be sold and 4 carloads direct to a local slaughterer. The trading opened weak at a decline of 10c per 100 lbs., and closed very dull and fully 15c lower. Poor to prime steers sold at $4 to $4.85 per 100 lbs., with a bunch of selected at $5.05; bulls and dry cows at $2.80 to $3.50. Dressed beef steady at 6½c to 7½c per lb. for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers dull at 10c to 11½c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 7½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, 10 carloads, or 2,440 head. Good to prime offerings ruled steady at former prices, but common stock was easier and ½c per lb. lower on lambs. Poorest to best sheep sold at $4 to $5.40 per 100 lbs.; common to choice lambs at $5.50 to $7.75. Dressed mutton dull at 9c to 10½c per lb.; dressed lambs weak at 10c to 12½c.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 3,800; market slow, lower; beeves, $4.70 to $5; steers, $3.65 to $4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $4.10; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.40 to $3.10; Texas steers, $2.40 to $3.20; cows, $1.60 to $2.20. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000 head; shipments, 6,500; market strong, higher; mixed, $3.70 to $4; heavy, $3.80 to $4.07½; light, $3.75 to $4; skips, $3 to $3.60.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

EDINBURGH, June 4.—There were more fat sheep shown yesterday. The quality was generally above an average. The greater proportion of them were clipped. Trade was quiet at about last week's prices. Half-bred hogs, clipped, sold at 44s to 52s; crosses, rough, 45s to 53s; do., clipped, 42s to 50s; lambs, 32s to 45s. Top price of mutton, in wool, 9d; secondary, 8½d; inferior, down to 8d per lb. Extreme top price—Clipped 8½d; current, 8d per lb. There was a large supply of cattle in this day's market, the quality being rather above an average, which met a slow trade, and prices were the turn in favor of purchasers. Bullocks sold at £17 to £22 5s; heifers, £14 10s to £18 10s. Extreme top price of beef, 8s 3d; current, 8s; secondary, 7s 9d; inferior, down to 7s 6d per imperial stone.

NEWCASTLE, June 4.—Yesterday's prices:—Prime heifers, 7s 8d to 8s; small pigs, 6s 6d; large fat do., 6s 9d per stone. Small sheep, 7½d to 8d; large fat do., 7¼d to 7½d per lb. Lambs, 10d to 11d per lb. Cattle shown, 2,231; sheep, 6,504; pigs, 608.

SALFORD, June 4.—Larger supply of both cattle and sheep yesterday. Fair trade for cattle and choice sheep at late rates. Inferior sheep slow at a reduction, and good demand for lambs at late prices. Fewer calves, and quick sale at higher prices. Quotations:—Cattle, 5d to 7d; sheep, 7d to 9d; lambs, 11d to 11½d; calves, 7d to 8½d. Cattle, 1,784; sheep and lambs, 16,673; calves, 187.

BUTTER.

CORK, June 3.—Ordinary—Firsts, 81s; seconds, 77s; thirds, 67s; fourths, 46s. Mild-cured firkins—Superfine, 84s; fine, 80s; mild, 73s. In market—1,027 firkins, 2 kegs, 280 mild.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 16, 4 p.m.—Consols, 97 5-16 for money; 97 8-16 on account.

LIVERPOOL, June 16, 11.30 a.m.—Spring wheat, 7s 1½d; red winter, 6s 11d; No. 1 California, 7s 1d; corn, 3s 6d; peas, 5s 6d; pork, 53s 9d; lard, 31s; bacon, 29s to 30s; tallow, 25s; cheese, 53s for old; 47s 6d for new.

NEW YORK, June 16, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 91⅞c June; 91½c July; 90½c Aug.; 90⅜c Sept.; 92½c Dec.; 90½c May. Corn, 40½c June; 41½c July; 42½c Aug.; 42½c Sept. Oats, 33½c June; 33¾c July; 31¾c Aug.; 30⅛c Sept.

MILWAUKEE, June 16, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 82⅞c cash; 82⅞c June; 85¼c July.

DULUTH, June 16, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard 87c cash; 87c June; 85c July; 85¼c August; 86c, Sept.

TOLEDO, June 16, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 87c cash; 87c June; 86½c July; 86½c August; 86½c Sept.; 89c Dec.

ST. LOUIS, June 16, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 88½c cash; 87c June; 85½c July; 84c Aug.; 85c Sept.; 87½c Dec. Corn, 32½c cash; 33½c June; 32½c July; 32½c Aug.; 33½c Sept.; 33½c Oct.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 16.—Spring wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99; red winter, No. 2, $1.00 to $1.01; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, $1.19 to $1.20; Manitoba No. 2 hard, $1.17 to $1.18; barley, No. 2, 50c to 51c; No. 3 extra, 48c to 49c; No. 3, 40c to 43c; peas, No. 2, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 43c; flour, extra, $4.15 to $4.20; straight roller, $4.50 to $4.60. Market increasingly dull. Sales No. 2 Hard Manitoba wheat at equal to $1.19 here. Peas outside at 61c. Oats on track at 42c, and outside at 37c to 38c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 16.—White wheat, 93c to 95c; red wheat, 93c to 95c; spring wheat, 90c to 95c; peas, 54c to 55c; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 38c to 39c; corn, 45c to 50c; clover seed, $3.75 to $4.00; timothy seed, $1.50 to $2.00; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4 to $5; strong bakers do., $4 to $5; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.00 to $6.50; apples, per bag, $1.50 to $2; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 3c; potatoes, per bag, 85c to 90c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 10c to 12c; butter, in firkins, 10c to 12½c; eggs, per dozen, 12c to 13c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ontario, June 16.—White wheat, fall, wheat and spring wheat, $1.00 to $1.00 per bush.; barley, 35c to 40c per bush.; peas, 58c to 60c per bush.; oats, 30c to 37c per bush.; corn, 40c to 50c per bush.; buckwheat, 40c to 50c per bush.; rye, 50c to 55c per bush.; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 90c to $1 per bag; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt.; dressed hogs, $6.50 to $7.25 per cwt.; hay, $8 per ton; hides, $3 to $4; flour, $2.60 to $2.75 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, tub and rolls, 15c to 16c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; lard, 11c to 12c per lb.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 16.—Potatoes, 55c to 60c; eggs, 10c to 12c; butter, 15c to 20c; chickens, 40c to 77c; hides, 5c; wool, 20c; tallow, rough, 2½c; do., rendered, 5c; sheepskins, $1.50; calfskins, 6c; barley, 30c to 40c; wheat, 70c to 80c; rye, 40c to 45c; peas, 55c; oats, 25c to 30c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH, Ont., June 16.—Flour, roller, $2.50 to $2.75; fall wheat, 98c to $1.00; spring wheat, 97c to 98c; bran, $12; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 36c to 37c; rye, 42c to 45c; peas, 55c to 58c; eggs, 11c to 12c; butter, 12c to 14c; potatoes, per bag, 55c to 60c; sheepskins, $1.00 to $1.50; hides, $2.50 to $3.00; wool, 20c to 23c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., June 16.—Fall wheat, 91c to 92c; oats, 42c to 45c; corn, 45c to 50c; wool, 18c to 23c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ont., June 16.—The market has been well maintained during the week, and prices firm at about 8½c for the balance of May make. A fraction above this has been paid where competition between buyers came in for retail lots. Owing to the recent rains and warm weather, pastures are in fine condition, and the make is gradually increasing. Sales were as follows:—1,600 boxes at 8⅝c; 62 at 8 9-16c; 440 at at 8⅝c; 140 on private terms; one small lot of June make was sold at 8¼c.

UTICA, N.Y., June 16.—The cheese market to-day was very dull until just before the close, when buyers commenced bidding lively and business was brisk. Reports from New York were of an encouraging character, and apparently the demand for cheese is increasing. The ruling price was established at 8⅝ cents, an advance of ⅛c over last week and the extreme price quoted at 8¾c. It was rumored that at least two of the leading factories obtained 8⅞c. To-day's transactions were 10 lots of 918 boxes at 8½c, 87 lots of 7,670 boxes at 8⅝c, 29 lots of 2,634 boxes at 8¾c, 25 lots of 2,182 boxes at 8⅞c, 2 lots of 200 boxes at 8⅞c, 11 lots of 1,077 boxes on commission. Total, 164 lots of 15,087 boxes. The ruling price was 8⅝c. The transactions for the same date in 1889 were 22,595 and the ruling price 8⅝c.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., June 16.—There has been a stronger market to-day and a better feeling prevails among sellers and buyers. Transactions—2 lots of B.C. and 69 lots at 8½c; 18 lots at 8¾c; 17 lots at 8⅞c; 7 lots on commission. Total, 8,208 boxes. Farm dairies sales:—1,158 boxes at 8c to 8½c; bulk, 8¼c. Butter—35 packages of creamery butter sold at 15c, and 20 packages of dairy at 15c to 16c.

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 16.—Sales of cheese here to-day were as follows:—Cloverfield, 1,825 boxes at 8⅝c; Marshfield, 1,000 boxes at 8⅝c; Springville, 1,100 boxes at 8⅝c. Total, 4,825 boxes.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—The arrivals of new have met with a very good demand this week at 46s for choice colored, and 46s 6d to 47s for choice white, and stocks are well cleared off. Finest old (September-October make) have also been in good request at 53s to 54s for choice white, and 50s to 52s for choice colored. Low and medium grades have been in rather better demand at 5s up to 40s according to quality. Our market closes very steady on best new.

BUTTER continues dull and neglected, and the quality of American and Canadian that is here is nominally offered at 32s to 45s, and the sales are very small indeed. We quote Irish butter—Cork firsts, 8?s per cwt.; seconds, 78s; and thirds, 64s.—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, June 7th, 1890.*

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

CLARE.—At Belle Riviere, P.Q., on the 3rd inst., the wife of Samuel Clare, of a daughter.

KINGSTONE.—On the 5th inst., at 172 Congregation street, the wife of Edward Kingstone, of a daughter.

McCAMMON.—At Inverness, on June 6, 1890, the wife of John McCammon, of a daughter.

MACLAREN.—At Toronto, on May 29th, the wife of J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., of a son.

PERIARD.—In Lachute, on the 10th inst., the wife of A. J. Periard, of a son.

REA.—At 203 Chatham street, on the 11th June, the wife of E. Rea, of a daughter.

SMITH.—On the 11th inst., at 10 Park avenue, Mrs. W. H. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLAN–DUNBAR.—In this city, on Wednesday, June 4th, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Edgar J. Hill, M.A., B.D., James Allan to Helen Dunbar, second daughter of John Dunbar. No cards.

ATKIN–DAWSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, McGill College, Montreal, by the Rev. Findlay McN. Dewey, M.A., Hope Tweedale Atkin, of Egerton Park, Rock Ferry, England, to Eva, youngest daughter of Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University.

AIRD–THOMAS.—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, James, second son of Captain A. D. Aird, to Amy Florence, second daughter of the late Henry Thomas, Esq.

CLARK–EVERETT.—At St. Mark's church, Toronto, on the 7th June, 1890, by the Rev. C. L. Ingles, James Clark, of Montreal, to Rosa R., eldest daughter of John Everett, 210 Cowan avenue, Toronto.

DEAN–RICHARDSON.—At Fort Covington, N.Y. on Wednesday, June 11th, by the Rev. D. Mackay, B.A., William A. Dean, of Montreal to Louisa C. Richardson of Fort Covington, N.Y.

FULLER–PAYNE.—At St. Martin's Church, Montreal, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. O. Troop, Joseph Abraham Fuller to Mary L. Payne.

JONES–CAMERON.—In this city, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Ker, Rector of Grace Church, George Jones, to Annie, eldest daughter of Angus Cameron, both of this city.

LEGASSICK–MAYBURY.—At the West End Methodist Church, by the Rev. C. R. Flanders, on the 11th inst., Benjamin Legassick to Eliza Shaw Maybury.

McFARLANE–DICKSON.—In this city, on Thursday, June 5th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Ker, William James McFarlane to Rachel, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Dickson, both of this city.

Winnipeg, Man., and St. Alban's, Vt., papers please copy.

NEVILLE–McLEOD.—On the 11th June, 1890, at the residence of Robert Neville, Esq., 24 Latour street, Montreal, James, youngest son of George Neville, Esq., New Glasgow, P.Q., to Isabella, fifth daughter of Alexander McLeod, Esq., Dalhousie Mills.

PRICE–BLACK.—At St. Andrew's Church, Fergus, on 10th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Mullin, W. J. Price, commission merchant, of Montreal, to Helen, second daughter of John Black, Esq., of Blackburn Park, Fergus, Ont.

ROY–ADAMS.—At Toronto, Ont., on 23rd May 1890 by the Rev. W. Paterson, Alexander Roy, to Robina Adams, both of Belfast, Ireland.

ROUGH–MACDONALD.—At the Parkdale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, June 10th, 1890, by the Rev. R. P. MacKay, pastor, Alex. (AL.) Rough, of Montreal, Que., to Edith Macdonald, eldest daughter of James Macdonald, Esq., of Toronto.

SCULLY–COLEMAN.—In this city, June 10th, 1890, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, Dr. D. J. Scully, to Miss Lena L. Coleman of this city.

SMITH–LOVEJOY.—At Somerville, Mass., 5th June, by Rev. Dr. Noyes, assisted by Rev. G. H. Wells, D.D., of Montreal, Albert Edward Smith, of Montreal, to Lillian Virginia Lovejoy, daughter of B. P. Lovejoy, Esq.

SMITH–HADLEY.—At Verdun, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Harris, Thomas L. Smith, of Pointe Claire, to Frances H., elder daughter of E. Hadley, Esq.

SMITH–McNALLY.—On the 11th June, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Father Toupin, Charles F. Smith, to Maggie, second daughter of the late Bernard McNally. No cards.

SYMINGTON–SYMINGTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, 157 Coursol street, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Smythe, John Symington, of St. Armand, Que., to Jennet (Jennie), eldest daughter of Jas. Symington, of this city.

TIDMARSH–YOUNG.—At St. Stephen's Church, on the 11th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Evans, M.A., Alex. G. Tidmarsh to Violet, daughter of Andrew Young, Esq.

UNIAC–HOPE.—At Lakewood, N. Y., U. S. A., Monday, June 2nd, 1890, by the Rev. J. Leland Howard, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Thomas J. Uniac, of Randolph, Mass., and Miss Henrietta, daughter of John Hope, of Lennoxville, Province of Quebec.

VIZARD–McCLURG.—In this city, on the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Geo. H. Wells, D.D., W. Vizard, of Ottawa, to Maggie A., second daughter of Mr. W. J. McClurg.

WATT–PATTISON.—On Thursday evening, June 5th, 1890, in St. Andrew's church, Fergus, Ont., by the Rev. J. B. Mullan, James Malcolm McKenzie Watt, of Montreal, to Stella Elizabeth Pattison, second daughter of William Pattison, Esq., Fergus.

WHYTE–BRYSON.—In Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal, June 10, 1890, by Rev. S. P. Rose, assisted by Rev. J. Clark Murray, LL.D., the Rev Charles W. Whyte, B.A., son of the late Rev. James White, of Osgoode, Ontario, to Grace Arthur (Daisy), daughter of the late T. M. Bryson.

DIED.

AUBIN.—At 92 St. Denis street, on the 12th June inst., aged 87 years and 7 months, N. Aubin, Swiss Consul, for a long time a prominent journalist, and for years employed as Gas Inspector for the Dominion.

ASH.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Henry Ernest Ash, only son of R. H. Ash, of infantile convulsions.

BROWN.—In Ingersoll, Ont., May 31st, 1890, Paulina M. Kingsbury, beloved wife of Thomas Brown, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.

CHURCH.—At Leeds, County Megantic, on the 5th inst., Thomas E. Church, aged 31 years.

CREELMAN.—In this city on the 14th inst., of Bright's disease, at Strong's Private Hospital, Mr. Matthew Creelman, in his 56th year, late Boiler Inspector for the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada.

DANSKEN.—In this city, on Saturday, 7th June, Ethel Jean, youngest daughter of James Dansken.

DUSS.—On Friday, 13th June, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. R. J. McNally, No. 583 Seigneurs street Mrs. Lupina Duss, aged 71 years and 10 months. Interment at West Woodstock, Conn., U.S.

HUMBLE.—At St. Remi, on the 8th June, Mary Stuart, widow of George Forister, and wife of John Humble, in her 70th year.

KAY.—At Goderich, on 4th June, in the 28th year of his age, Harry J. Kay, youngest son of Wm. Kay, Esq.

KLOCK.—At Aylmer, the 5th June, 1890, Florence McDougall, wife of R. A. Klock, aged 24 years, 8 months and 8 days.

LESLIE.—Suddenly, of spinal meningitis, at the Manse, Newtonville, on Saturday, the 7th inst., George Purkis, elder and dearly beloved son of Rev. Alex. and Emily Leslie, aged 10 years.

McKAY.—On May 31st, at Edenside, Rosebery, Manitoba, of inflammatory croup, James Buchanan, youngest and beloved son of Charles and Elizabeth McKay, aged seven years, four months and eleven days.

QUINN.—In Quebec, on the 10th June, 1890, after two days' illness, of congestion of the lungs, Mary Quinn, aged 19 years.

RENAUD.—At the Rectory, St. Johns, Que., Charles Algoma Campbell, third son of the Rev. J. F. Renaud, rural dean, aged 7 years and 6 months.

RODGER.—On Sunday, 8th inst., Alexander, son of Mr. James Rodger, aged 12 years.

SCRIVER.—At Northfield, Minn. on the 1st June, 1890, Hiram Scriver, son of the late Col. John Scriver.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 10th inst., William How Smith, aged 64 years.

SYKES.—In this city, on the 13th June, Henry Alexander Sykes, eldest and dearly beloved son of Henry Sykes, aged 3 years, 10 months and 13 days.

TAYLOR.—In this city, on the 12th inst., at her son's residence, Wm. J. Taylor, Eleanor Morgan, in the 66th year of her age. Birmsey, England, papers please copy.

TODD.—At St. Andrews, P.Q., June 8th, Robert Todd, aged 81 years, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

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"I remember Johnston's Anodyne Liniment," Said an old man, "when I was a boy." Same now.
To avoid a cold and lameness from wetting, rub The chest with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Ask your nearest dealer.
"I often prescribe Johnson's Anodyne Liniment For erysipelas," said a physician to us. "Universal household remedy," is the common People's name for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Full particulars sent free.
Why suffer with sore muscles? Johnson's Anodyne Liniment makes them very pliable. Eighty years Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has Led. No better indorsement wanted by us. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.
Neuralgia is obstinate. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has cured many severe cases. Probably your grandmother when a child, knew And used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

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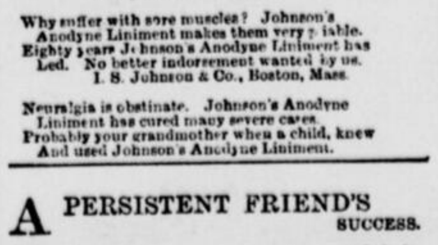

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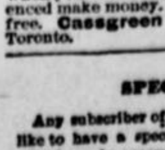

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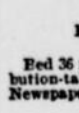

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