MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1891. { MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

A Great Storm prevailed on Aug. 21 in the English Channel.

Three Distinct Shocks of earthquake were felt in St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 20.

The National Colored Congress has elected Mr. Jay C. Fremont president for the ensuing year.

Owing to the excessive price of rye the German Government has decided to use wheat in making bread for the army.

The Pressure of European Governments to better protection of foreigners is producing great excitement in China.

Gales and hurricanes are reported all along the Spanish coast. Many vessels have been wrecked and heavy damage done.

John Murphy was drowned at Willsboro' Point, Lake Champlain, recently, where the Canoe Association are holding their meet.

Rouble Notes fell two marks on Aug. 19 at Berlin. The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a report that Russia is storing up corn for war.

The German Minister of Finance is declared to have sent a personal appeal to the Emperor for the suspension of the corn duties.

An Aeronaut who made an ascent at Macerate, near Rome, met with a terrible death on Aug. 16. He fell and perished in the Adriatic.

The Anglo-Australian Bank, another land company connected with the British Bank of Australia, has suspended. Liabilities, £120,000.

The Chilian Government Cruiser "Errazuriz" has sailed from St. Vincent for Monte Video. It is asserted that she has secured a crew.

At Chelmsford, on Aug. 18, Sadler, the man who stabbed and killed the husband of his paramour, suffered the death penalty for his crime.

The Secret Treaty between France and Russia is again denied on the authority of an "inspired" despatch of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The Suspension of the British Bank of Australia was announced on Aug. 17. Liabilities $800,000, half of which is owing to creditors in England.

Advices from Honolulu state that the Dowager Queen Kapriolani was stricken with paralysis on Aug. 4. No alarming results had been manifested.

Despatches of Aug. 20 from China indicate the situation as most alarming and that the Chinese Government is unable to guarantee the security of foreigners.

A Decree has been issued in which the Queen announces that she foregoes the right to annex Manipur. The Viceroy will choose a native ruler for Manipur.

The Italian Harvest Reports indicate that this year's crops will equal those of 1890. Recent rains have greatly improved the Indian corn crop, which promised to be good.

A State Park Commissioner reports that the true source of the Mississippi river is in a great reservoir nine miles above Lake Itaska, making the total length of the river 2,555 miles.

An Aeronaut named Johnson fell from a balloon to the ground, a distance of about 2,000 feet, at Tacoma, on Aug. 16, and was frightfully crushed. He died instantly. He was said to be intoxicated.

A Milwaukee Despatch says: A burglars' syndicate or trust now exists, according to high police authorities. In fact, there are said to be about a dozen of these syndicates, and the next move will be to consolidate them.

The British Government has notified Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister at Washington, to bring under the notice of the Washington Government the question of the improper packing of cotton cargoes for England.

The Senate at Berlin will propose to prohibit the exportation of rye. Otherwise it is feared that Russia will cut off supplies for Finland. This will upset the plans of Russian merchants, who hoped to export rye via Finland.

The Execution of Conway, who, while drunk, murdered a boy in Liverpool and threw his body into the dock, enclosed in a sailor's bag, has caused much comment. Conway confessed the deed on the scaffold, and the drop was so severe that his head was almost severed from his body. Anti-death punishment advocates are using the incident to push their cause.

Mrs. Walter Beverley Crane, who formerly was Miss Alice Cooper, and who pleaded that she had been forced into marriage with her husband in London, lost her suit taken to annul her marriage with Crane, who had threatened to kill himself with a revolver unless she consented to the marriage. The Court held that she had consented; therefore, the marriage must stand.

CANADIAN.

The Freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred on Sir Daniel Wilson, of Toronto on Aug. 20.

Bella Nichol, aged nine, and Willie Nichol, aged six, were drowned while bathing at Brockville, Ont., on Aug. 19.

It is Understood that, under an arrangement with the Imperial Government, the Load Line Act recently passed by the House of Commons will not take effect until Jan. 1.

A Correspondent in Quebec City asks through the columns of the *Chronicle* why the Quebec police arrested two deserters from the French ships in port and handed them over to the French authorities.

Miss L. Ryckman, lately of London, who has been appointed to fill the position of modern language teacher, at the Parkdale Collegiate Institute, Toronto, will receive the same salary as her male predecessor,—$1,500 per year.

William Goodchild, a lad of 16, attempted to swim the Western gap from the sandbar to Queen's wharf, in Toronto Bay, on Aug. 17. When half way across he was seen to be in difficulty and soon sank. Before assistance reached him he was drowned.

Messrs. Gall & Henderson's unoccupied planing mill on Soho street, Toronto, was destroyed by fire on Aug. 20. "Ned" Cochrane, one of the firemen, fell from a ladder and was badly hurt. Several horses were burnt to death.

Peter Grant, while running along the Grand Trunk Railway main line near Kingston station, to escape the heavy rain, was struck by the suburban train, and run over. His legs were badly crushed. They were amputated in the General Hospital.

"Le Courrier du Canada," which is Sir Hector's organ in Quebec city, and edited by his son-in-law, says:—"The country will soon be confronted with another scandal, with the Mercier Government as its hero. It is not $100,000, but $300,000 which is involved this time."

The *Mail* calls upon the Hon. Frank Smith to deal with the Toronto Harbor Works scandal. It says that during the two years and a half that operations have been in progress time and money have been wasted, and the works have simply afforded an opportunity for the contractors to make money.

Among Other Changes in the Salvation Army organization in Toronto, Col. Young, the Chief of staff, says, is his own return to England next month, after seven years service in Canada. A special officer who can speak French is now on his way to this country to take charge of the French Canadian campaign.

READY FOR BATTLE.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT AND INSURGENT FORCES ABOUT TO FIGHT A DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT.

Valparaiso, Aug. 21.—The insurgent army, numbering nearly 10,000 men, landed yesterday morning at Quintero Bay, twenty miles north of this city. They were brought down from Chaldera on eight transports, three tugs and four warships. The point of landing is fifty miles from Santiago, where President Balmaceda's forces, to the number of 10,000, have been stationed. Quintero Bay is the entrance to a fertile valley and is in a direct line with Santiago and Valparaiso. The Balmacedists here anticipated a movement south on the part of their foes, but they believed Coquimbo would be the first place attacked. It now appears that the hovering of the insurgent fleet in the neighborhood of Coquimbo Bay was only a scheme to deceive Balmaceda. By coming so far south the insurgents leave the large force of Balmacedists at Coquimbo many miles to the north of them and helpless to render aid to the Government army in this neighborhood. The landing at Quintero Bay was, therefore, a complete surprise to the President, but as soon as he learned the news he acted promptly. By his command a large force was sent north to meet the enemy. The "Esmeralda," commanded by Selva Palma, is just outside the harbor. It is expected she will be joined at once by the other insurgent war vessels from Quintero Bay. It looks as if, in conjunction with the advance of the land forces upon this city, the fleet will open fire upon the forts that defend this harbor. Unless some of the Government gunners turn traitors it does not seem likely that the fleet can silence the forts. A fierce fight is imminent. On its result depends, in all likelihood, the complete overthrow of Balmaceda or of his opponents. The rout of the President's forces would undoubtedly be quickly followed by the capture of Valparaiso and Santiago by the victorious army of the insurgents.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

New York, Aug. 24.—The *Herald's* despatch from Valparaiso says that a fierce battle is now in progress within a few miles of the city of Valparaiso between the Balmacedists and the Insurgents. The battle has been raging practically for three days, and it is believed that the number of killed and wounded on both sides has already reached nearly 3,000 men. The first day's fighting on Friday resulted in a reverse to the Government forces. The insurgents are receiving great assistance from their six warships, which are cruising about in the Aconagua river.

VON MOLTKE'S MEMOIRS.

MILITARY DETAILS OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

London, Aug. 21.—The long expected memoirs of the Count Von Moltke are printed to the extent of five columns in to-day's *Times*. The Count touches very lightly upon political matters but confines his attention almost exclusively to the military details of the war of 1870. He reviews at considerable length the incidents surrounding the surrender of Metz and the alleged traitorous conduct of Marshal Bazaine. This disloyalty on the part of the General he rather accentuates than palliates, and goes even further than this and introduces the name of Gambetta into the possibility of Bazaine being a part of a political plot which had for its object the throwing of the dictatorship into the hands of Gambetta and his fellow conspirators.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

Von Moltke's criticism on the battle of Sedan gives many facts that will be entirely new to the readers of history and gives additional interest to that marvellous cavalry fight. Much space is occupied in attention to the exploits of the then King William and it will probably excite some comment that he has passed over with only a cursory mention the connection which Prince Bismarck enjoyed with the empire. Von Moltke indulges in a lengthy discourse concerning the general calamity following all wars and the desirability of adopting some method by which they can be avoided. He compares the *esprit du corps* of the Prussian army with what he regards as a selfish indifference of the French, or perhaps, more properly, their lack of stamina for the want of a suitable leader. The book is written in an easy and therefore a terse and pungent style, and the *Times*, in printing these extracts from it, pays a high compliment to Von Moltke's literary talent.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

CLOSING DAY OF THE DOMINION COUNCIL.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 14.—The most important business of the Council for this or several previous sessions was concluded today in the codification of the constitution and laws of the several courts and degrees of the order. A strong committee has been working upon this revision, and it is thought that a great improvement has been made for the government and management of the order. The application for incorporation is laid over for a while to permit of entire separation from the Supreme Council, for which application is made. It has been fully decided to issue a weekly edition of the *Royal Templar*, and steps are being taken to shortly carry this resolution into effect.

A resolution of sympathy was passed with Mr. A. C. Steele, of Toronto, who was prevented by sickness from attending the session.

The following are the newly-elected officers:—D. Councillor, A. M. Featherston, Montreal, re-elected; D. V. Councillor, the Rev. A. M. Phillips, B.D., Toronto; D. P. Councillor, W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; D. Chaplain, the Rev. C. W. Watch, Oshawa; D. Secretary, J. H. Lavid, Hamilton, re-elected; D. Treasurer, Bank of Montreal; Superintendent of Cadet Work, Miss M. J. Sanderson, Peterboro, re-elected; Superintendent of White Cross Work, J. Thompson, Frederickton, N. B.; Board of Directors, J. H. Flagg, Mitchell, G. M. Lee, Toronto, and the Rev. W. Kettlewell, Norwich; Finance Committee, Dr. C. V. Emory and G. H. Lees, Hamilton; D. Medical Referee, Dr. B. E. McKenzie, Toronto, re-elected; D. Advocate, J. W. Jones, barrister, Hamilton, re-elected; D. Auditor, P. H. Stewart, Cookstown, re-elected.

RAIN MAKING.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN TEXAS WITH BALLOONS, KITES AND DYNAMITE.

Midland, Tex., Aug. 20.—The first experiment with General Dyrenforth's rain-making balloon was made Tuesday afternoon, and was a great success. There were a few scattered clouds in the sky at the time the experiment was made but no indications of rain. Several kites with dynamite attached to their tails were sent up immediately after the balloons and the dynamite was exploded by electricity while rendrock powder was exploded. Great volumes of white smoke ascended only to be beaten down by the rain, which at once began and continued for four hours and twenty minutes. Incoming ranchmen and trainmen say the rain extended over an area of many miles, and Prof. Curtis, meteorologist for the expedition, intimates that it covers an area of not less than 100 miles. Between the ranches and this town, a distance of ten miles, the roads were badly washed out. This region as a rule is very dry, and it is exceedingly necessary to have rain at this season. The rainmakers say that they can flood this country at an hour's notice. Their great experiment, where they will explode a tremendous number of balloons, will probably take place on Friday. The ranchmen and weather prophets do not believe the storm was made by the rain-producers, but General Dyrenforth says he will convince the most sceptical in a day or two.

THE SCENE AT TOUROUVRE.

THE MARCH TO CHURCH—THE COUNT IN HIS GLORY.

Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que., Aug. 19.—Mr. Mercier was the first up in camp this morning, appearing at five o'clock in hunting costume. In conversation with your correspondent he said, "I am not Prime Minister now; I am a farmer. Come, we will first wake up the camp and then I'll show you the farm." With a trumpet he sounded a sort of reveille, and as each soldier appeared he greeted him with a "Bon jour, mon brave Zouave." Taking your correspondent he showed him through the barns containing 22 head of Holstein cattle, two English Norman horses, bulls, stallions, fowl and duck, and talked freely of everything except politics. After breakfast the march to church was begun. Mr. Mercier and Mr. De Montigny rode in a carriage, the former in the uniform of a Roman Count. The march was silent, except for the music of the band. People lifted their hats to Mr. Mercier. The church was crowded. Mr. Mercier, Mr. De Montigny and Judge Bourgeois sat in the sanctuary. Father St. Onge, of Troy, officiated, Fathers Connolly and Brunet, of Nicolet, assisting. Father Proulx preached. Mr. De Montigny presented the medals. The banquet took place at Tourouvre this afternoon, and in the cannonade during the festivities a woman was struck by a gun wad and killed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Leipsic, Aug. 20.—The Baron Zedlitz Neukirch, a student at the university, shot and killed one Lizzie Meissner, at her lodging, early this morning, and then committed suicide. The Baron's father is a well known Berlin politician and a member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet.

SIR HECTOR'S DENIALS.

ANOTHER SWEEPING STATEMENT BY THE EX-MINISTER.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The Privileges and Election Committee meet again this morning. Mr. Edgar asked that some letters referred to in the evidence be produced for consideration by the committee. Mr. Ouimet and the Chairman objected on the ground that such a course would be tantamount to the re-opening of the cases. After some discussion it was decided that the letters referred to be produced. Sir Hector Langevin then read a lengthy statement in reply to the evidence of Mr. Michael Starrs, who, at the last meeting of the Committee, swore that Sir Hector had induced him to withdraw his tender for the British Columbia Graving Dock. He reviewed Mr. Starrs' statements, and denied having tried to prevent the contract from going to Starrs & O'Hanley, and said he never advised Starrs to withdraw his tender. He had read Mr. Perley's report to Starrs, and in that report it was stated that Starrs' tender was too low, that the work could not be done for the amount stated by them and that $50,000 would have to be paid for plant. Probably he told Mr. Starrs that there would be no extras. Mr. Starrs' memory was defective, Sir Hector said, and if Starrs & O'Hanley did not get the contract, it was because he supposed they did not wish to have it.

Examined by Mr. Davies, Sir. Hector denied a number of specific statements made by Starrs stating that he was not aware that the cost of the work done by Larkin, Connolly & Co. was much lower than the amount of Starr's tender. At the interview referred to by Starrs, he (Sir Hector) had merely read a report of Mr. Perley on his tender to show him what the views of department were on the matter. He did not remember Mr. Starrs giving him a cheque for $9,000 as additional security for contract; he contradicted Starrs' story as to what took place at the interview.

Mr. Davies—"Are you in a position to swear that Mr. Starrs' letter withdrawing his tender was not written in your office?"

Sir Hector—"It was not."

Mr. Davies—"Will you swear it was not drawn up in the Department?"

Sir Hector—"I do not know that."

Proceeding the witness denied having suggested to Mr. Starrs to write such a letter or having told him what to say in that letter. He did not recollect anything about being told that Messrs. Alex. Manning, John Shields, Senator Clemow, and P. Purcell were strong financial men who would back Starrs & O'Hanley. He might have had a conversation with Starrs in reference to those men—but could neither deny nor affirm having seen those gentlemen or discussed Starrs tender with them. He would not deny having read to them Mr. Perley's report showing them that the tender of Starrs & O'Hanley was too low.

To Mr. Edgar Sir Hector said that when he sent for Mr. Starrs to come to the Public Works Department to see if he was ready to sign the contract for Graving Dock, he did not read Mr. Perley's report to Mr. Starrs for the purpose of discouraging him from entering into the contract. On the same day that Starrs & O'Hanley withdrew their tender Sir Hector reported to the Council in favor of having the tender of Larkin, Connolly & Co. accepted.

Mr. Edgar—"Why was there such great haste? You did not show much anxiety to get the lowest tender accepted."

Witness—As Starrs and O'Hanley had withdrawn I wanted to get the matter closed.

In further examination by Mr. Davies the witness denied having told Mr. Starrs that there would be no extras, or that the $50,000 for plant would be exacted in full.

Mr. Davies—Tell us what took place on the 21st of October, when you had Starrs brought to your office.

Sir Hector—The Order-in-Council had been passed awarding Starrs & O'Hanley the contract, but he went away without signing the contract. He denied having told Mr. Starrs that $50,000 would have to be paid to the Government for the plant on the works before the contract could be commenced.

To Mr. Amyot—Sir Hector admitted that some times contracts were awarded by the Public Works Department at prices lower than the engineer's estimate. That had been done in the case of the Kingston graving dock.

Sir Hector was then discharged, and Robert McGreevy was allowed to make some corrections in his testimony as it appears in the printed report.

It was decided to summon Messrs. Starrs and O'Hanley and their bankers.

Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Stuart, counsel for Thomas McGreevy, announced that they did not intend to address the Committee, and it adjourned.

MR. THOS. M'GREEVY'S RESIGNATION REFERRED TO A SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—At to-day's meeting of the Privileges and Elections Committee Mr. J. P. O'Hanley was called to rebut the statements made by Sir Hector Langevin yesterday. Questioned by Mr. Mulock, he related that when his firm tendered for the Esquimalt graving dock they put in a certified cheque for $7,500 as security for the contract, and subsequently in October, 1884, at Sir Hector's request, got another certified cheque for $9,000 to put up as additional security.

Mr. Anderson, manager of the Union Bank, corroborated Mr. O'Hanley's statements.

Mr. Michael Starrs, Mr. O'Hanley's partner, was then called. He stated that he gave the cheque for $9,000 to Sir Hector Langevin.

Sir John Thompson objected to this evidence as it was merely repeating statements which Sir Hector had contradicted.

The Committee decided to proceed, and the witness said he had made no mistake in giving his version of what occurred at his interview with Sir Hector on Oct. 24, with reference to his letter to the Public Works Department, stating that there were errors in the tender. He said that Sir Hector suggested withdrawal of his tender. He had made no errors, and wrote a letter for the purpose of giving reasons for withdrawing his tender, which would justify the Minister in returning his cheque.

Sir Hector asked him to write a letter representing that a mistake had been made. He swore positively that the reasons given in the letter for withdrawing the tender were suggested by Sir Hector in his office. When the witness handed Sir Hector the cheque for $9,000, the latter said "Well, I see you are determined to go ahead." Sir Hector then induced him to withdraw his tender and returned the $9,000 cheque, saying, "Thank God, you have relieved yourself of a great burden."

To Sir John Thompson, he said, he had no recollection of Sir Hector reading Mr. Perley's report upon his tender. Mr. Perley came into the room during the interview, and repeated in substance what Sir Hector had said about his tender being too low. He had built a bridge over the Ottawa River at DesJoachims, and done some other works for the Government.

To Mr. Davies the witness stated that he informed his partner of his conversation with Sir Hector before the letter was written, stating there were errors in the tender. The letter referred to was written by his partner, Mr. O'Hanley.

Answering Mr. Henry the witness stated that when he wrote the letter to the department stating that there were errors in his tender he knew such statements were incorrect. He wrote the letters at Sir Hector's suggestion for the purpose of getting his $17,500 of security returned.

NO ERRORS IN THE TENDER.

Mr. O'Hanley, recalled, said he wrote the letter to the Minister of Public Works, withdrawing the firm's tender. It was not true the tender was too low or contained errors, he wrote the letter in consequence of what his partner, Mr. Starrs, told him after coming out of Sir Hector's office. He was told that the letter should be written in that way so that the firm might get back their security cheques. He gave the letter to Mr. Starrs, who went back with it to the Department. The case was then delcared closed on all sides.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, counsel for Mr. Thomas McGreevy, stated that he would address the Committee at its next meeting, on the questions of corrupt bargain and personal profit involved in the charges against Mr. McGreevy. This was agreed to.

M'GREEVY'S RESIGNATION.

The course to be pursued in reference to Mr. Thomas McGreevy's resignation was then discussed. The Clerk of the Committee read the order of reference from the House. The Chairman suggested that Mr. Amyot, M.P., counsel for the petitioner, be examined as to the filing of the petition.

Mr. Amyot preferred that some official evidence in reference to the matter be taken. He stated, however, that he had filed a petition against Thomas McGreevy's return on behalf of Frank Penne and Philippe Gingras within 30 days after Mr. McGreevy's return was gazetted. The petition and deposit had been accepted by the Clerk of the Court. A copy of the petition had been served upon Mr. Thomas McGreevy, whose attorneys had pleaded preliminary objections to the charges in the petition, and argument on those objections would shortly be heard in a Quebec Court.

On the motion of Sir John Thompson, it was ordered certified copies of all documents filed in connection with the McGreevy contestation be obtained for the use of the Committee, and a sub-committee, composed of Sir John Thompson and Messrs. Mills, Davies, Girouard and Adams was appointed to examine precedents upon the case. The committee then adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Fitzpatrick's argument will be heard.

ENGLAND'S FRENCH FRIENDS.

READY FOR THE FRENCH FLEET—A WARM BRITISH WELCOME.

Portsmouth, Aug. 18.—Preparations are all completed for the reception of the French fleet, and they have been made with a will, for Frenchmen are much more welcome than Germans. The whole town, private as well as public buildings alike, is decorated with flags and streamers. The Solent is full of pleasure craft of every description, filled with gaily dressed people. Every point of vantage on the shore for miles around is crowded with spectators. The British men-of-war are anchored in position to do the honors the moment the friendly squadron heaves in sight. The Royal Yacht Club makes a fine display, a large portion of the fleet being here. A position has been assigned to it in the programme of reception.

London, Aug. 19.—Most of the morning papers have editorials extending a warm welcome to the French fleet. The *Chronicle* warns France that England's sad fate in the Crimea, due to depending on German friendship, is likely to be hers if she depends upon Russia in the hour of need. There is a swarm of foreign correspondents and artists at Portsmouth, which fact indicates that deep interest is taken in Europe in the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth. Portsmouth is *en fete* in honor of the French fleet. Bunting is displayed everywhere. The hotels are crowded with guests, and the harbor is full of vessels.

VIEWED BY THE QUEEN.

London, Aug. 20.—To-day the Queen accompanied by the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught viewed the French fleet in Osborne Bay. The spectacle was one of the most magnificent ever seen in English waters, the British squadron of escort, however, furnishing most of the magnificence. The vessels both British and French, were splendidly decorated, while their armaments were in the best possible order. Sailors lined the yard and officers in gold lace and brilliant uniforms were conspicuous among the more sober attire of the rank and file. Queen Victoria looked brighter and happier than during the Kaiser's visit, perhaps because she had recovered from the slight cold that then troubled her. In military and naval matters Queen Victoria is never perfunctory. Her Majesty always shows a general interest, and she made many enquiries as to the French vessels, their commanders and their armament. The Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught were not less inquisitive. Owing, probably, to his being a brother-in-law of the Czar, the Duke of Edinburgh received an extra welcome from the French fleet. In the evening, Admiral Gervais and some of his officers will dine with the Queen.

Portsmouth, Aug. 21.—The French fleet in taking position between the two lines of British warships off Spithead, this morning, preparatory to the naval review, manoeuvred badly and were swung broadside by the current. The sea was very rough.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The Russian newspapers, commenting upon the visit of the French fleet to England, express themselves pleased with the honors accorded to the French squadron. They say it affords clear proof of England's intention to seriously associate herself with France and Russia in the maintenance of peace, instead of joining the dreibund, which they claim menaces peace.

Portsmouth, Aug. 21.—The French ships this morning got so much in each other's way that a series of collisions appeared to be imminent. However, the French men-of-war gradually cleared each other, although they were obliged to anchor in a curved line instead of the straight line assigned to them between the two lines of British ships. Queen Victoria embarked at Cowes on the royal steam yacht "Victoria and Albert," and, regardless of the rough water, passed through the lines of the French and English fleets. Yards were manned, the sailors cheered and royal salutes were fired by the great guns of both fleets. The waters were alive with excursion steamers, and the shores lined with people to witness the spectacle. Admiral Gervais went on board the royal yacht and paid his respects to the Queen. The admiral and the Queen exchanged international compliments. Afterwards the royal yacht steamed back toward Osborne Palace.

CHINA AND FOREIGNERS.

REPARATION DEMANDED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.—It is known that the foreign ministers here have been compelled to inform the Chinese Government that a joint naval demonstration of an effective nature, in which the French, American, British and German squadrons will take part, will be ordered in the near future unless speedy reparation is made for the injuries complained of by the ministers.

INCREASING THE PRESSURE.

Tein-Tsin, Aug. 17.—The ministers of the foreign powers have increased the pressure which has been placed upon the Chinese Government, insisting upon the punishment of the rioters and of the officials who neglected to afford protection to foreigners and to the latter's property. The foreign ministers do not demand a pecuniary indemnity, having already settled that point and the amount with the local authorities.

MAY CAUSE WAR.

London, Aug. 18.—The *Standard* says: "Should China persist in her present attitude grave consequences are threatened and no one can foresee the issue. This is what the shrewder spirits of the Kolao and other secret societies desire. They hope to embroil the Government with the foreign powers and thus distract it while it follows its own schemes, knowing that if the foreign powers attacked China doubtless the empire would collapse and the whole land would fall into a state of anarchy, which would not be suppressed in our time. Happily some of the diplomats of Europe understand the condition of affairs, and, knowing how desperately fragile is the Imperial authority in China, will persuade others to deal with China in the most gingerly manner."

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.—The situation at Pekin is grave. The ministers of England, France and Germany, in behalf of the others, have daily interviews with Tsung Li Yamen. The Imperial edict is a dead letter. Honan is the centre of the trouble. The bulk of the army is composed of Honan men, and they defy the authorities of Pekin. The ministers insist that the secret society shall be suppressed; that Honan shall be opened to commerce; that those who were implicated in the riots shall be degraded and full amends given for the outrages, with assurances for the future, or the powers will take immediate action. The Government recognizes that the old tactics of placing the powers against each other are futile and is aghast at their unanimity. The Emperor is anxious to avoid war. He dreads to coerce the provinces, doubting the loyalty of high officials.

WANT A PURE CHINAMAN.

The Chinese openly favor a pure Chinaman for Emperor, and advocate expelling the Tartar dynasty. The attitude of many of the viceroys is suspicious. Li Hung Chang is sitting still, keeping the fleet away from the seat of the trouble. The cost of twenty foreign warships in the Yang Tse Kiang is heavy, but if they are moved the outrages will be repeated. Yesterday an English missionary named Grey was nearly murdered by soldiers at Kerin. Unless active steps are taken all the missions will cease operations.

GOVERNMENT PARALYZED.

The central government's usual tactics are to temporize and refer matters to local officials, but the ministers declare they will not change the venu from Pekin. They have gone too far for retreat without a total loss of prestige. The Government is utterly paralyzed, and afraid to display its rottenness by attempting any action. The English, Russian and French fleets are awaiting orders within easy distance. China is in a dilemma with regard to the movement against her rebellious subjects. The Imperial dynasty's refusal would render foreign intervention inevitable. It is believed, however, that at the first sign of force the present mulish obstinacy of the Government would give way. China is unable to resist, and must yield to just demands.

CHINA'S PROTEST.

London, Aug. 20.—The Government of China has sent a telegram to the German Government complaining of the German ministers joining the protesting powers, on the ground that no German was injured in the recent riots, and states that she is willing to negotiate with Germany alone, in regard to the indemnity to be paid to the Germans who suffered in the Chautung affair in 1890; and further, that Germany is only slightly interested in missions, and, therefore, there is no need for her to identify herself with other powers in the missionary questions.

COMING TO TERMS.

London, Aug. 22.—The *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent learns from Pekin that the dispute between the foreign representatives and the Chinese Government has taken a favorable turn and there is a prospect of an amicable settlement. The authorities are showing themselves more tractable but hesitate to proceed against Hunan. The foreign envoys are also disposed to make matters as smooth as they decently can for China.

PACAUD AND MERCIER.

EXCITING EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE BAIE DES CHALEURS CORRUPT $100,000.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The Railway Committee of the Senate met this morning and resumed its investigation of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway matter. Mr. Barwick, as solicitor for the Ontario Bank, was again the examiner. Senator Tassé read a statement from Mr. L. P. Pelletier, denying the correctness of the evidence that his name was on Mr. Pacaud's notes. Mr. Webb, of the Union Bank, was the first witness; he was examined at length, but most of his evidence was a repetition of what he had given on a previous day. He recited the particulars of

THE PACAUD NOTES

which were deposited with his bank as follows: A note for $5,000 was retired on May 1. It was endorsed by the Hon. H. Mercier, Hon. F. Langelier, the Hon. Chas. Langelier and Senator Pelletier. Another note fell due on July 13, 1891, and was endorsed by Messrs. Mercier, Tarte, Pelletier and C. Langelier. This fell due three days after the letter of credit was paid, and was retired by Mr. Pacaud's cheque on July 4. It was therefore paid one day after the letter of credit was paid.

Another note for $3,000, also drawn by Mr. Pacaud was endorsed by Mr. Mercier and others whom the witness said they had no record of in their books. This was paid 24 days before it matured, or on July 11.

On May 18 another Pacaud note for $500, endorsed by Mr. Mercier and others, fell due and was paid on May 9, by a cheque on Mr. Pacaud's savings department account.

Mr. Webb explained that Mr. Pacaud had a deposit ledger account as well as a savings department account, and that he had made a deposit of $25,000 to the credit of the savings account.

A note drawn by Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., for $400, was retired on May 14th by cash. This was endorsed by Mr. Pacaud.

Mr. Barwick then put the following questions:—

Was there not a proposition made by Mr. Pacaud to your bank in regard to a series of entries to be made in your books which would not have been true entries at the time, and was the bank asked to discount his note for $20,000 and accept one of the $20,000 cheques charged against the letter of credit?

Witness made the following reply: "The proposition was to discount the letter of credit and place it to the credit of Mr. J. C. Langelier as commissioner, and to charge those five $20,000 cheques against it as if they had been paid, and to place a portion of it to Mr. Pacaud's credit, which he could draw at once, and the balance to remain on deposit, to be withdrawn after the letter of credit had been paid."

Q.—"That is, Mr. Pacaud wanted you to give him $40,000 immediately, and go through the form of giving him the balance, whereas, in fact, he would not have got the balance until that balance had been paid when the letter of credit was cashed?"

A.—"He would not have drawn the balance."

Q.—"And that is why you refused the transaction."

A.—"Yes."

In reply to further questions the witness said that the proceeds of the four notes made by Pacaud and endorsed by Messrs. Mercier and others went to Mr. Pacaud's credit in his bank. He presumed that the proceeds of Mr. Tarte's went to Mr. Pacaud's credit.

The Hon. Mr. Power asked: "Supposing that the letter of credit was perfectly good and valid and you were sure of being paid was not that equivalent to a deposit of money?"

The witness said it was equivalent to a promissory note.

Q.—"Mr. Barwick wishes it understood that your reason for refusing to discount was that Mr. Pacaud made a dishonest proposition, and I wish to elicit whether there was anything dishonest in that?"

A.—"Not at all, in discounting the letter of credit." He would have discounted the letter of credit had he thought that the proceeds were going as directed by the Order-in-Council.

To Mr. Langelier witness said that not one cent of the proceeds of these Pacaud notes went to the credit of the endorsers. Mr. Pacaud kept an ordinary account, and from time to time brought in notes in order to raise money for deposit.

Mr. P. B. Dumoulin, of the Banque du Peuple, testified that on May 8, the sum of $10,585 was sent in to his bank in the ordinary course of business by the Banque Nationale.

Mr. P. G. Lafrance, cashier of the Banque Nationale, stated that he deposited in the Banque du Peuple $10,585. He did not know who deposited that money, but he thought that one of the Pacaud notes for $5,000 was paid by the notes of the Banque du Peuple. This note was endorsed by Messrs. Mercier and F. and C. Langelier and by Senator Pelletier. It was dated Feb. 28, and was for two months.

Mr. Barwick then proceeded to more exciting evidence. He proved by Mr. Dumoulin that on July 11 $3,000 was deposited to the credit of Mr. Chas. Langelier in the Banque du Peuple in five hundred and one hundred dollar notes of the issue of the Union Bank. He then called Mr. Webb, of the Union Bank, who testified that on the 13th of July, which was the next banking day, thirteen one hundred dollar bills of the currency of his bank came in from the Banque du Peuple. Mr. Barwick here said that he claimed to have made out a *prima facie* case in regard to the $3,000, but had no more evidence respecting it.

Mr. Lafrance was recalled, and testified that while Mr. Mercier was in Europe Mr. Pacaud had come to him and requested the bank to issue a bill of exchange drawn in Paris in favor of the Hon. Honore Mercier for 25,500 francs, equal to $5,000, that this part of the proceeds of one of the $20,000 cheques was part of the $60,000 placed to Mr. Pacaud's private credit, which was part of the $100,000 letter of credit, and, said Mr. Barwick, "which I say to the Committee was part of the $280,000 subsidy." Mr. Barwick here dramatically declared "that is all the evidence I will offer to-day," as if he had given the Committee something to think about.

HISTORY OF VARIOUS BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS.

Ottawa, August 20.—There were two or three new points only brought out to-day before the Senate Enquiry into the Baie des Chaleurs Railway scandal. Mr. Barwick proved by Mr. L. C. Marcoux and Mr. Dumoulin, bankers, that Mr. Pacaud drew a marked cheque for $7,000 on La Banque du Peuple, and that this cheque was deposited in the La Caisse D'Economie, a Quebec savings bank, together with another cheque for $1,000, making $8,000 in all to the credit of L. R. Sirois, notary. Then Mr. Sirois, on May 26, drew a cheque against this $8,000 standing to his credit, and made it payable to Dame Mary Jane D. Fry, whom witness heard was the owner of the house on Dufferin terrace, which Mr. Pacaud bought.

THROUGH THREE BANKS.

This closed the evidence as to tracing the money through the three banks,—the Union, National and Du Peuple, amounting, Mr. Barwick said, to $45,100, and which he asserted was part of the $67,000 on the memo, which Mr. Pacaud showed Mr. Webb as money he had to pay.

Mr. J. J. MacDonald, of River du Loup, railway contractor, was the next witness. He recalled the history of the transactions at the time when he was in the Company with Mr. Heaton Armstrong, of London, England, negotiating for the transfer of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway and its franchise from the old Robitaille-Riopel Company.

THE HISTORY.

Mr. Mercier, he said, offered them $10,000 a mile for the 40 miles to be built, and H. Armstrong to take the bonds of the road, Mr. Armstrong to deposit $840,000 in cash with the Government as security. Mr. Macdonald went to Mr. Pacaud to see how the $400,000 was to be paid. Mr. Macdonald strongly insisted on it being clearly understood that he was never authorized by any member of the Government to deal with Mr. Pacaud. From his past experience, however, he considered Mr. Pacaud a necessary agent in dealing with the Government. The Heaton-Armstrong-MacDonald syndicate failed to arrange with Mr. Riopel and the scheme fell through. All Mr. MacDonald would offer Mr. Riopel for the interest of the old concern was $175,000. Mr. MacDonald admitted that he thought the road he was offering $175,000 for was worth $780,000. He considered that Mr. C. N. Armstrong had no claim against the road because the subsidies more than paid for the construction of the road. The road had been subsidized about $15,000 a mile on the whole and would cost, he thought, on a rough estimate, about $12,000 or $13,000 a mile to construct. In estimating the cost of finishing the first sixty miles at $60,000 or $70,000, total $175,000, and into that estimate of $175,000 he put $50,000 as an amount he would likely have to pay Pacaud during the progress of the work, in order that they might get favors from the Government if they asked for them—ordinary and honest favors, such as obtaining subsidy advances before they were altogether strictly due. He swore that Mr. Thom told him on one occasion that $100,000 of the money the Company received had

GONE IN BOODLE.

Mr. Auguste E. Edge, private secretary to Mr. Pacaud, was examined, but he knew nothing, and nothing was elicited from him. He wanted to testify in French, but the committee declined to allow him. Mr. Tassé declared he had a right to do so. The committee meet again to-morrow.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—In the Senate Committee on Railways, the inquiry into the Baie des Chaleurs Railway bill was resumed this morning. Mr. Barwick has apparently got through with what may be termed the popular part of his case, namely, the disposition made by Armstrong of $100,000 of the $175,000 awarded to him on his claim against the old Baie des Chaleurs Company. To-day, Mr. Barwick acted more as the solicitor of the Ontario Bank and examined witnesses as to work done by the contractors on the old road. The evidence was chiefly to depreciate Mr. Armstrong's claim against the old Company for $298,000. Much evidence of a technical character was given by Mr. A. L. Light, who once occupied the anomalous position of engineer for the Railway Company and engineer for the Quebec Government which subsidized the road. Mr. Armstrong was recalled and was cross-examined as to the facts already brought out. Mr. Barwick asked him if he remembered being at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on March 12, with Mr. Mercier. Mr. Armstrong said he did not even know Mr. Mercier was in the city. He answered a series of questions intended to show a direct approach to Mr. Mercier by Mr. Armstrong, but Mr. Armstrong repeatedly and positively declared that he had only dealt with the Government through Mr. Pacaud. He voluntarily stated that he had an interview with Mr. Pacaud after refusing to answer the Committee's questions, and Mr. Pacaud told him that he intended to go to Ottawa and tell the Committee that he received the $100,000, and that it was none of the Committee's business what he did with the money. In describing the endorsing of the $20,000 cheques over to Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Armstrong said he happened to go into Mr. Pacaud's outer office and there found Mr. Pacaud with Mr. J. C. Langelier and Mr. Francois Langelier, and the former said to Mr. Armstrong "here's your $100,000" handing him the cheques, Pacaud then gave him a sign to retire at once to the inner sanctum where he along with Mr. Pacaud endorsed over the $100,000 in cheques. He expected that they would have arranged the payment of the $100,000 among themselves over to Mr. Pacaud and was surprised to find the cheques given to himself. To his knowledge no member of the Government knew anything about his arrangement with Mr. Pacaud.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday.

ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST.

RADICAL WORKINGMEN IN CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

Brussels, Aug. 17.—The International Labor congress or, as it is now called, the International Socialist Workmen's congress, met here to-day. Mrs. Aveling and numerous English delegates are in attendance despite the fact that but few English delegates were expected. The Belgian delegates delivered addresses in which they heartily welcomed all the delegates to Brussels and urged the union of all the Socialist sects. Their remarks elicited hearty applause.

ALL BUT RUSSIA AND PORTUGAL.

To-day's doings were purely formal. All the countries of Europe are represented except Russia and Portugal. The French followers of Marx Blanki are well represented. Herren Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer, the well-known German Socialists, are present. In accordance with their declared intention to exclude Anarchists, the Belgian delegates objected to three Anarchist delegates, and the Congress most unanimously ratified their objection. It was proposed that the voting be done by nationality, but the decision of the Congress is awaited on this point. Two Americans claiming to represent the same society, presented themselves, and were both admitted after a long discussion, in which it was elicited that a split existed in the society. Another American delegate represented forty groups of Socialists. The British delegates represent 199,300 workmen.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

The subjects for discussion are legislative protection of labor, the laws concerning combination, strike and boycotting, the position and duty of workmen regarding militarism, the attitude of workmen's organizations towards the Jewish question, universal suffrage, the emancipation of labor, a working day of eight hours and other social problems. Herr Singer and M. Vaillant were appointed joint presidents of to-morrow's meeting. Many women delegates are in attendance.

Brussels, Aug. 18.—Merlino, an Italian Anarchist delegate to the Socialist Congress in session here, was arrested by the Belgian police to-day on the ground that he had previously been expelled from Belgium. This arrest caused some commotion among the delegates, but it was almost forgotten in the scare caused by the report that the police were contemplating a number of further arrests, and that all those taken into custody would be promptly escorted across the frontier.

SANIALA'S SPEECH.

Saniala, of New York, and Knudson, of Germany, were elected presidents of the Congress for to-day. Saniala made quite a stirring address. He dwelt upon the increasing importance of the part which the United States played in the economics of nations. He asserted that in the United States $73,000,000 annually was actually stolen from the hands of those who produced it. "Amid all that wealth," he continued, "misery increases so fast that the 'land of the brave and the home of the free' is in reality a hell." Saniala's speech was vigorously applauded.

GRIEVANCES BUT NO REMEDIES.

An uproarious discussion arose over the arrival of Ramos, a Spanish delegate, who replied with much pride and enthusiasm that he represented 55 Anarchist associations, having their headquarters in Barcelona. The other Spanish representatives opposed his admission to the congress on the ground that Ramos represented associations which were always opposed to all endeavors to obtain legislation of a nature to remedy the wrongs they complained of. Finally Ramos was refused admission, and retired amid cheers and groans.

The difficulty of taking decisive steps which are likely to benefit workmen as a whole, becomes more apparent as this strange congress is sifted. Everybody seems to have a deep grievance, but few, if any, seem to have a clearly defined remedy for it.

TORONTO BOODLE CHARGES.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—In response to a note from the Mayor offering to call the City Council together and to submit a resolution for a reference of the Street Railway case to the county judge, on condition that he received from them a sworn statement of their belief in the truth of the charges of bribery, and that they can furnish evidence to substantiate the charges, Messrs. Thos. W. Barton, F. C. Cribben and Walter Burnill, who represent the Trades and Labor Council, have furnished the required declaration as to their belief that members of the Council have been bribed. The alleged facts on which they base their belief are (1) the payment of $4,500 by an employee of the syndicate to shut off an inquiry; (2) the offer of a resident of Cleveland to spend $10,000 to procure a majority for the syndicate; (3) the immediate and unusual energy of some aldermen in pressing the interests of the syndicate, and (4) the zeal of these aldermen and some newspapers known as "the organs of the syndicate" in endeavoring to discredit citizens who are pressing for an enquiry. They decline, however, to assume the expense of obtaining evidence and claim that they should not be called upon to do so.

STORMS AND DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Vienna, Aug. 18.—The village of Kolman has been partly destroyed by a cloudburst. The cloud burst over the mountain near Botsen, which is protected from inundations by a strong dyke two miles long. The fall of water flooded the lowlands and converted a mountain stream into a torrent, which swept through the village of Kolman, carrying away men and cattle and destroying half the houses of that place. Many persons were wounded.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—Hail storms in the Moselle and Sarre valleys have damaged crops to the extent of a million marks.

Hail storms in the Moselle and Sarre Valleys have damaged crops to the extent of a million marks.

A hurricane occurred at Martinique on Aug. 19. The houses were all damaged and many lives were lost.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—The Commission of the Ministry of the Interior, appointed for the purpose, has drafted a project for the creation of a ministry of husbandry, and also to extend the powers of the ministry of domains in husbandry matters. Both these changes are considered necessary reforms in the face of the present crisis. It is stated that the credit for the purpose of providing local works for the relief of the poor will amount to £4,000,000. The heavy replenishing of the stores of the military with grain in Poland and Bessarabia gave rise to the recent rumors of Russian war preparations.

"ONLY LOANS."

CONFESSIONS OF PRINTING BUREAU OFFICIALS.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Before the Public Accounts Committee this morning Mr. Lister, preparatory to entering upon the investigation into the printing bureau, moved for summonses to be issued to R. L. Patterson, J. F. Ellis, P. J. Perrett and A. Witherell, of Toronto. Mr. Somerville stated to the Committee that he thought he could prove that officials of the Public Works Department had been in the habit of ordering goods from Bourcier & Co., dry goods merchants, and having them charged to the Department and sent to their houses. The Committee will ask the House for permission to investigate the matter.

MR. JAMES JOHNSTON,

Commissioner of Customs, was summed to appear to testify with regard to the expenditures in the Montreal Custom House.

Mr. Barron has dropped not the Post-Office investigation. To-day he moved that the attendance book of the Post-Office Department be produced before the Committee.

Mr. Lister proceeded with the printing bureau. Mr. Brown Chamberlain, Her Majesty's printer, and Mr. H. J. Bronskill were examined with regard to the purchase of printing paper and envelopes. Mr. Bronskill acknowledged that he had received from Macfarlane, Austin & Co., Montreal, $70 or $80 commission on a purchase of paper in 1870 amounting to $459. That was the only commission he said he had received. He admitted he had received money from Perritt, of Barber & Ellis Co., which he looked upon as loans. In 1890 he had received $200 to take his people to the seaside. That the money had come by letter and had been sent because of the intimacy between him and Mr. Perritt. In May of this year he received $100 from Mr. Perritt in Ottawa to pay his life insurance, and in June he received $100 of an advance to send his people to the seaside. No notes or receipts had been given for either of these amounts, and no acknowledgment of the indebtedness had been given at the time. The payments were made by Mr. Perritt in Mr. Bronskill's office. Two weeks ago he had sent Mr. Perritt a note for $100 to cover the June advance. He had come to the Printing Bureau Jan. 1, 1889. The only money he had received was the $200, 1890, and the $200 in May and June he had received from Messrs. Barber and Ellis, and that was the only firm he had received money from. The witness protested that these matters were purely personal, and had nothing to do with the Bureau. The witness did not know Mr. Perritt before he took his office in the Bureau.

NOT AS COMMISSION.

J. T. Johnston, manager of the Toronto Type Foundry, was called. He had sold $10,000 worth of type, etc., to Mr. Senecal, superintendent of the Printing Bureau, at different times. He was asked if he had paid Mr. Senecal any money, and answered, "Not as a commission." When he was asked if he had before or since the sale of the material to Mr. Senecal paid him any money by way of gift, loan, or in any other way, the witness refused to answer. He said he had no other business transaction with Mr. Senecal. The refused question was repeated and the witness said he thought it was his own affair, a private matter entirely.

The Chairman told the witness he would have to answer, but he remained obstinate. Mr. Bowell made a motion that the witness be reported to the House. This did not scare the big blonde witness. He asked time to consult his counsel and he was given one hour to make up his mind. There was a passage at arms between Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Darby Bergin, one of the Government's stalwart supporters.

Mr. Chapleau had been in a way, objecting to the question, and Mr. Bergin said he thought it was a mistake for the Secretary of State or any minister to make objections.

Mr. Senecal, superintendent of the Printing Bureau, was examined. He said he had bought during the years, since 1886, $90,542 worth of type from Mr. R. L. Patterson, of Miller and Richards, type founders. He received no commission, but at various times he had received sums of money from Mr. Patterson, which he had not returned and for which he had given no acknowledgment in the shape of notes. The payments were not of the nature of commissions and were purely of a private nature. He could give the Committee no idea of the amount or the dates of the payments. He would not swear the total amount was $5,000. He did not know. Mr. Johnston, of the Toronto Type Foundry, who sold him about $8,000 worth of type and had also given him money in small sums at various times in the past four years. The amounts would be small. He had not thought of paying them back. He did not know the total. He would not swear it would not exceed $2,000. He had received a present from Mr. Polson, of the Polson Iron Works. He did not remember the amount. He would not swear it was not $300. It was paid in Toronto when they were at lunch together.

Mr. Johnston returned and admitted that he had paid Mr. Senecal small sums of money, which would amount probably to more than $1,000.

The Committee adjourned.

THE HOLY COAT OF TREVES.

Treves, Aug. 19.—A fragment of the Holy Coat exhibited at Argenteuil, near Paris, on Sunday last, was brought to this city by a deputation for comparison with the Holy Coat which is to be exhibited here. A microscopical examination revealed the fact that the Argenteuil coat is made of camel's hair, while the Treves garment is made of linen. The members of the deputation remain to join in the adoration of the Treves garment. Bishop Korum, in a pastoral letter, invites pilgrims to contribute money for the restoration of the cathedral and to the denuded papal treasury.

The *Cologne Gazette* protests against the Treves Exhibition as a fraud. Five thousand persons have written asking permission to touch the holy coat, hoping thereby to be healed.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The managers of the railways entering Treves are making extensive preparations for an enormous passenger traffic. The trains announced for Sunday will be able to bring 50,000 pilgrims to Treves for contemplation of the holy coat. The burgomaster of Treves says he expects that 60,000 pilgrims will come to the city and march in the procession. He thinks the bulk of the pilgrims will bring their own food, and, therefore, there will be no difficulty in feeding the crowd. The provost of the cathedral has declined military aid to preserve order. The guard of honor which will accompany the pilgrims will consist of volunteers from Catholic families and pupils of the priests' seminary. The Pope permits the exhibition to continue two months, but the Bishop thinks six weeks will suffice. A deputation of the Knights of Malta will attend the inauguration. Restaurant keepers are obliged to dismiss their waitresses and employ only men during the exhibition.

MANIPUR EXECUTIONS CONDEMNED.

OPINION OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS OF INDIA.

Calcutta, Aug. 20.—The execution of the Manipur princes has created a profound sensation throughout India. The vernacular press of India strongly condemns the so-called "hurried orders" issued for the execution, which, the native press declares, was hastened lest English opinion should undergo a change in favor of the condemned princes after the publication of their defence. The manner of the Tongal General's execution, particularly, shocked native feeling. It is said that he was too ill to stand up, and that his executioners were obliged to lift him upon a stool before the drop fell.

SENT INTO EXILE.

Calcutta, Aug. 21.—The Jabrab or Manipur agent, who was the leader of the attack upon the British residency at Manipur, and Prince Augoa Zena, whose sentences of death were commuted by the Viceroy of India, to transportation for life and the forfeiture of their property, have been sent into exile. The British authorities at Manipur were obliged to have the prisoners removed secretly to avoid a possible disturbance or attempt at rescue. The prisoners are now en route to the Andaman Islands, a British convict settlement in the Bay of Bengal.

EIGHTY NATIVES DROWNED.

Port au Prince, Aug. 18.—A terrible accident occurred here last Friday. Storms had swollen the mountain streams and the river St. Marc overflowed its banks. For some time the stone bridge over the St. Marc river resisted the strength of the torrent. At length, however, the foundations were undermined and the whole structure tumbled into the river. A number of natives were on the bridge when the accident happened. The bridge went down before the people were aware of their danger. A great many were thrown into the river. The more fortunate ones managed to reach the bank after a hard struggle. All the others, some eighty in number, were swept along and their dead bodies were swept out to sea.

RECTOR AND CHILDREN DROWNED

Grand Falls, N.D., Aug. 18.—While bathing in the Red River last evening the Rev. William T. Currie, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Ruth, his daughter aged 13, and Dora Vankirk, aged 14, were drowned.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW BANQUETING HALL.

New York, Aug. 18.—Mr. Edmund Yates' London letter to the *Tribune* says: The building and decoration of the banqueting hall, which the Queen added to Osborne House, have cost about £15,000, and now that the structure is finished nobody knows what it is to be used for, and it was scarcely worth while to expend so much money in order to provide adequate accommodation for the private theatricals which now take place at Osborne every winter. The Queen is understood to regret that the work was ever sanctioned by her, but it was begun in a hurry and has considerably outgrown the dimensions originally contemplated, so there has, of course, been a corresponding increase in the expense.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

has promised to go over to Dublin for three or four days shortly after his return from the Continent, when he will be the guest of the officers of the 10th Hussars at the new Marlborough barracks.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The departure of Prince Henry from England, and the long silence of the *Official Gazette*, have given rise to a great many exaggerations about the illness of the German Emperor. The blow he received on his knee would have been of small importance had not his love of perpetual motion been so great as to have aggravated the injury. The knee is now seriously inflamed, and the medical advisers, whom he was persuaded to consult with the utmost difficulty, have insisted on his remaining a prisoner on board the "Hohenzollern," till the end of this week. This advice has been strenuously backed up by his doctor, the husband of Princess Henriette of Schleswig-Holstein. Nothing, however, can possibly keep the illustrious patient quiet. He persists in walking up and down the deck to show that he is not so ill as the French papers make out and gives a State dinner to-morrow night in honor of the Emperor of Austria's birthday, and another on Thursday.

MR. W. H. SMITH

is recovering satisfactorily, but very slowly, and the greatest care has to be exercised to prevent a relapse, as he is so very weak. Last week he was not so well, from having caught a slight chill on going from his bedroom to the drawing-room and this made necessary his going back to his room. Two or three days of warm weather, have however, done him good, though he feels it very trying in London and as soon as he can safely leave he is to go to Greenland for a short time prepratory to another change.

EXTRAORDINARY ARMY ORDER.

The following extraordinary army order has been issued:

The use of outside influence to support applications for personal advantages has for many years been prohibited by the regulations; but as these regulations are of old date, officers and others now in the service may not be aware of them. Therefore it is notified for the future guidance of all concerned that any attempt to obtain favorable consideration for such applications by the use of outside influence will be regarded as an admission on the part of the applicant that his case is not good upon its merits and will be dealt with accordingly.

What does it mean? Are we really to suppose that outside influence is no longer to be brought to bear, or is the order intended only to frighten those whose outside influence is not powerful enough?

ALMY ARRESTED.

CAPTURE OF MISS WARDEN'S MURDERER IN HER FATHER'S BARN.

Hanover, N.H., Aug. 20.—Frank C. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warden, was discovered in Mr. Warden's barn this morning. Almy fired fifteen shots at his pursuers. Charles E. Stuart, a student at the college, located Almy in the hay by prodding with the long handle of a shovel. When he punched the hidden man a bullet was fired upon him through the hay on which he stood. The concealed man continued firing, at the same time digging himself out of the hay, and fired at least 15 shots at the searchers, driving them from the barn. A council of war was held as to the best means of dislodging the murderer. The council resulted in appointing a committee of procedure. While many favored burning the barn to drive Almy out, the majority favored entering the barn and volunteers for this purpose were called for. Twenty men immediately responded.

OVERPOWERED AND CAPTURED.

The officers later on attacked the barn with Winchester rifles, and Almy retaliated with shot after shot from his revolvers. Almy was finally overpowered and taken to the Wheelock house, where he was confined in a room. Half a dozen officers with drawn revolvers stood at the front stairs holding back the excited crowd. The Associated Press reporter has had an interview with Almy, who lies on a cot in a room in the Wheelock house. He has been shot twice in the left leg and the leg is broken below the knee. He has a bullet wound on the head. He shows the effects of his hiding in his thin, pale face.

HE ADMITS THE MURDER.

After the murder he went direct to Mr Warden's barn and watched there when her body was brought to the house. From his hiding place in the barn he had a full view of the house the whole time of the funeral. He says he has been about the premises ever since, making frequent visits to Christie's grave by night and moving about for necessary food. Almy will be arraigned to-morrow. The wounds in Almy's leg were made by C. E. Hewitt, who emptied his revolver into the hay mow while Almy was firing up out of it. At 10 p.m. Almy is sleeping, guarded by the sheriff and a deputy. It is little short of a miracle that with all the shooting to-day none was hit but Almy.

Hanover, N.Y., Aug. 21.—Almy was arraigned this morning, and said that not knowing what else to say, he would plead not guilty.

ONTARIO CROP BULLETIN.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—A bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural Department gives the result of the harvest as obtained from reliable sources, the condition of live stock, and much other information of value to farmers and dealers in agricultural productions. The report may be briefly summarized as follows: The total area in crop was 7,838,081 acres, as compared with 7,912,297 acres in 1890. There were also 2,721,281 acres of pasture on cleared land, an increase of 179,189 acres over last year. Fall wheat is a very fine yield, estimated to reach 20,800,000 bushels, as compared with 14,300,000 last year. Spring wheat is above the average, the yield being 9,600,000 bushels as against 7,600,000 in 1890. Barley, a good crop. Oats, good. Peas, exceptionally good. Hay and clover, unusually light. Roots, fair. Apples, light. Small fruits, an abundant yield. On July 1, as estimated from schedules sent in by farmers, there were 678,459 horses of all classes, or an increase of 18,823 over the previous year. There were 1,978,815 head of cattle, an increase of 84,103 over 1890. The milch cows now number 773,234, or 4,604 less than last year, of sheep and lambs there are 1,693,751, being a large increase of 354,056 in the year, but this is still 196,982 less than in 1884, since which year there have been regular decreases. There is a further increase of 15,757 in the number of hogs, the present number being 1,156,316. The number of poultry is 7,006,090, an increase of 151,225. The total clip of wool is 5,498,141 pounds as compared with 4,574,700 pounds in 1890. In spite of the generally poor condition of pastures, the present state of live stock leaves little to be desired. Live stock generally are in a thrifty and healthy condition, in many cases unusually so.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PRINCIPAL DUFF.

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—Prof. Edward Duff, Principal of Baptist College here and late of Peterboro, Ont., died to-day of consumption.

A PIONEER METHODIST.

Wolfeville, N.S., Aug. 21.—The Rev. George Johnson, one of the pioneer missionaries of the Methodist Church of Canada, died at his residence, Grand Pré, this morning, at the advanced age of 83 years. The Rev. Mr. Johnson entered the ministry in 1830, and labored faithfully throughout the greater portions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during his period of ministry. He was the father of Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician.

The Rev. John Jackson Brown, LL.D., professor of chemistry and physics in Syracuse university, is dead.

Louis Paulsen, the distinguished chess player, is dead.

MR. LOWELL'S WILL.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 20.—The will of the late James Russell Lowell disposes of substantially the whole of the property for the benefit of his daughter and her children. He gives, however, to Harvard College such books from his library as the literature of the college does not possess or of which, for any reason, the editions in this library are preferable to those in the college library. He gives all his manuscript to Mr. Charles Elliott Norton, making him his literary executor. The amount of property left by Dr. Lowell is not large, for he was far from being a rich man.

A GIRL'S THEORY.

BY MARY TOWLE PALMER.

Lucy drew back and shook her curly head. Her mouth was tightly shut and expressed a determination worthy of Cæsar.

"Lucy," said her aunt, with a pleading emphasis on the first syllable, "you will dust the parlor this morning, won't you?" And she held forth a duster, hoping that the young girl would relent, as she sometimes did. But anyone could see that this time she had no such intention. She did not look cross, however; she only showed a dimple and tossed her head.

"No, Aunt Jane, I couldn't," said she, and then she turned and ran upstairs to her own room, where she kept various materials to aid her in agreeably passing the time. The aunt sighed as she accepted the stern decree of her young niece.

Miss Jane was an intelligent-looking young woman of perhaps thirty years. She expected company to-day and she must bake the cake herself and straighten out the house from top to bottom, in order to be free afterward to entertain her guest, for the one maid servant would have enough in attending to the plain cooking and the ironing. Well, well! But that was not the worst of it. Aunt Jane was troubled about Lucy's morals. A tall, active, rosy girl of fifteen, full of energy and capacity, and yet so selfish as to refuse to lift a finger for the good of others! It was melancholy enough. While Miss Jane whisked and dusted, and made the parlor shine all over, Lucy, up in her room, cheerfully hummed a tune as she took from her writing desk a sheet of paper, sharpened a pencil, and then set herself down, determined to write a story. She felt under an obligation to do something remarkable to pay for having been so disobliging. Lucy had a theory that useful people were always uninteresting, but that if she economized herself, as it were, and kept herself free from the toils and moils of the ordinary mass of mankind, she should become a remarkable person in the course of time. She had never confided this theory to her aunt; if she had it would have cleared away numerous mysteries which at present weighed heavily upon Miss Jane's mind. Miss Jane never imagined that Lucy's conduct was based upon a theory. She supposed that each refusal came from momentary laziness, whereas no one liked activity better than Lucy, when the occasion seemed to her a worthy one.

The scenery out of doors was beautiful this morning and Lucy's desk faced the window. It was impossible to help looking out on the sunny fields and the feathery elms before her, so that after two hours had gone by Lucy found that just half a page of manuscript lay on her desk, as the fruit of her morning's work; and this she had read over and over so many times that she could not possibly tell whether it had any meaning in it or not. A ring at the door gave her an excuse for jumping up joyfully from her seat, tossing away her tiresome paper and running downstairs.

"I'll go to the door, auntie," she called. This was a part of the household work which Lucy enjoyed, for she possessed a lively curiosity and objected to having anyone call at the house without her knowing it.

Her aunt's expected guest had arrived, and a very bright and attractive vision she was. She seemed a young woman of about twenty-five, with a slim, stylish figure, and a golden knot of hair, surmounted by a small mystery of a bonnet. She was complete. Lucy felt at once that this young lady knew and did everything that was brilliant and admirable. She gave in her allegiance then and there.

Perhaps, in her worldly little heart, she drew a contrast between this shining figure and that of her commonplace and merely useful aunt, who now came hurrying forward and threw her arms warmly around the newcomer.

"This does me good!" she said, looking into the fresh face she had just been kissing. "Come in here and let me look at you. Why, Angela, you look younger every year."

For a moment the two friends quite forgot Lucy's presence, and then her aunt drew her forward and introduced her as "The niece of whom you have heard, who has been with me for the past month, and is, I hope, to be my companion for a year, while her mamma is in Europe getting well."

Lucy did not relish this prospect in the least, still she greeted Miss Angela very prettily. Her thoughts, meanwhile, ran in this wise: "Miss Angela, you must see at once how uncongenial a companion my aunt is for a bright girl like me. I look forward to receiving great sympathy from you." Lucy was obliged to go on and confess to herself, however, that just at present the guest seemed entirely absorbed with Aunt Jane, and had a meagre amount of attention to bestow upon the most charming of nieces. And Aunt Jane certainly looked better than usual. Upon her face glowed such an expression of pleasure that Lucy wondered at it. It was, indeed, the same kind look which had caused a momentary warmth in the young girl's heart when she first arrived in Longdale, a month before; but in the disappointment following the discovery of the plainly furnished rooms and the simple and industrious domestic economy of the household, Lucy had forgotten to look for the pleasant expression in her aunt's face and it had apparently disappeared.

Lucy had said to herself: "I must take a firm stand against all this; if I do not, I shall soon become a most ordinary person, and I shall be quite unfitted to go back to city life."

It may be supposed that the young girl had suffered severely from homesickness through thus having been transported from city to country, from luxury to plainness, but such had not been the case, as her face could testify. The fact was that a subtle and exquisite taste pervaded Miss Jane's house and also her manners, and the influence of this Lucy had enjoyed, without at all knowing why she was so cheery and contented in her new surroundings. And now had arrived the charming Miss Angela to create an excitement, as being a person made to be worshipped, and Lucy was determined to capture her.

There were two things that made it somewhat difficult to produce an impression upon Miss Angela Lane. One was a little fact in philosophy which Lucy could not be expected to have yet discovered; namely, that an impression can be made more easily when the one making it is doing something else. The other fact was that Angela was so devoted to her friend Jane Brown that she seemed almost unconscious of the existence of Lucy Delaye.

Lucy had drawn around her a circle of friends of her own age, from the best material the village afforded—the doctor's daughter, the minister's two, and the lawyer's dignified grandchildren, who were glad to patronize a stylish girl from New York. To these she confided frankly how uninteresting she considered her aunt, how surprised she was that Miss Angela seemed to like that plain individual, and also how she, Lucy, found the visitor (who evidently knew "what was what") very congenial.

Miss Angela had been in Longdale for a week. It was another beautiful June morning and Lucy was ready to dance with the delight of living. She tripped lightly into the parlor to see what was going on, and there she encountered Angela, her print dress tucked up, and her cheeks glowing, while in her hand she wielded Lucy's dingy enemy, the duster.

"Oh, Lucy, I'm glad you have come. If you will finish dusting the parlor for me I can go up and be making the beds, and then we can all get through earlier,"

Lucy caught her breath. "Dust the parlor for you"—she began, and she was tempted not only to seize the duster, but to kiss the little white hand that handed it to her.

Angela continued rubbing the leg of a table as if she had no time for talking; that being finished she held her implement toward the hesitating girl. By this time Lucy's self-possession had returned.

"No, thank you, Miss Angela, I'm not in the habit of doing such things." And for a moment she realized how inconvenient an article one's dignity may become; for Miss Angela's eyebrows went up with a slightly amused smile. Lucy darted to the kitchen in search of her aunt, and found there the odor of sponge drops just out of the oven.

"Oh, Lucy, dear," said her aunt, "my friend and I are going off for a day in the woods. You may have any two friends you please to take dinner with you and keep you company while we are gone."

But Lucy did not like to be "shed" in this matter-of-course way; besides, she could not bear to think that Miss Angela would be gone so many hours and give her no chance to explain why she had seemed so disobliging; so she said, wistfully:

"I wish I could go with you, Aunt Jane."

"Why, dear child, so you shall if you wish. I thought it would be dull for you, with two elders like us."

"Not with her," murmured Lucy.

"How glad I am that you like her so much," said Miss Jane; and her niece went dancing to her room, full of anticipations for the day. Perhaps she should have a chance to tell Miss Angela about her desire to write a story, and perhaps Miss Angela would ask her to read what she had written, and in this way she should be able to show Miss Angela how inappropriate it was to expect her to do drudgery, as if she were a common girl!

Lucy's room was across the hall; on the other side were two large square chambers connecting, the guest room and her aunt's. Lucy left her door open as she went in, but happened herself to be just behind it in the closet when she heard the two ladies coming chatting upstairs. This may have been the reason why Miss Angela, supposing no one to be within hearing, called out cheerily to Miss Jane, who was in her own apartment—each standing before her respective mirror in a dressing sacque:

"Jennie!"

"Yes?"

"Forgive me for being so frank, but what an uninteresting child your niece is!"

A great wave of crimson surged into Lucy's face as she heard this, and she dropped weakly into a chair and became still as a mouse.

"Oh, no, not uninteresting," called back Miss Jane's voice, with anxious tone in it. "Not uninteresting, but,"——

"I must be firm," answered Miss Angela's silvery tones. "For you know uninteresting and uninterested are synonymous terms, and —now, what is she interested in?"

There was a pause.

"Well," said Miss Jane presently, "I don't quite know yet."

"She's old-fashioned," announced Miss Angela's voice, accompanied by the shutting of a bureau drawer, "behind the times, you know."

Lucy winced—the very thing she was not.

"Angela," Lucy heard her aunt say, "haven't you noticed, though, that sometimes the dear little thing has the brightest look on her face!"

Lucy could bear no more. She slid into the closet, where she shut out the voices by burying her face in the skirt of a dress. Whether she were grateful to her aunt for defending her or whether she were angry with the whole world and every one in it, she did not know. At all events, she never should have courage to issue forth from that closet any more. Nevertheless, she knew the time would come when she must show herself, for she heard the two ladies bustling down stairs, and then she heard them seeking her from room to room below. She knew it was only a question of time before she should hear (what now floated up to her) her own name called. She mustered all her voice and answered as naturally as she could, "Oh, Aunt Jane, I've decided to have the girls to dinner, and stay at home after all!"

"Very well, dear. Good-by."

The garden gate swung together and Lucy had the day before her. She gazed after the departing figures as they moved along the shady road, Miss Angela's hair catching the sunlight and glistening under her hat, and Miss Jane moving in an elastic fashion which spoke of a daily familiarity with exercise. She saw Miss Angela stop and gather a branch of wild roses, which she pinned to her companion's dress with the air of one doing homage to a superior. Just after this they passed out of sight in the bend.

Lucy felt perhaps more uncomfortable than ever before in her life, it is so very unpleasant to hear one's self spoken of in uncomplimentary terms! She felt like an outcast, misunderstood and unappreciated. The day was spoiled. How should she employ it? Pleasure was quite out of the question with the words "uninteresting" and "old-fashioned" ringing in her ears. Had they really been applied to her? She felt enraged and then puzzled, and then hurt, and then wretched; and this succession of mental phases, ending in a long cry, which occupied the morning. The afternoon brought into her mind a furious determination to write something perfectly wonderful, address it to Miss Angela, and deposit it on her bureau that she might find it on her return and be filled with remorse and shame. If Lucy's life had depended upon convincing Miss Angela of her mistaken judgment, her passionate determination to do it could not have been stronger, "Uninteresting and old-fashioned."

The little rhyme which Lucy wrote that day was really good, but it was not laid upon Miss Angela's bureau. It was hidden away in the desk, and only shown to Miss Jane weeks afterward, when she and her niece had become very intimate and devoted to one another.

After Lucy had written her rhyme she was more calm, and catching up her hat she started out for a walk. She had not gone far before she met a gentleman, one whose appearance announced him a stranger in the village. As Lucy approached his space slackened, and he accosted her with an apology, asking her if she could tell him where Miss Brown lived.

"Which Miss Brown?" asked Lucy, glad to speak after a day of silence.

"Miss Brown, the great authoress," answered the gentleman fluently. "The one who has written the novel of the year." He spoke as if she must of course know all about it. She was much puzzled.

"There are only two Miss Browns in this place," she said, presently. "One keeps a little baker's shop, and the other is my aunt."

"May I ask the way to your aunt's?" he said in a business-like tone.

"You must be in the wrong town," said Lucy positively.

"I must see Miss Jane Brown, of Longdale, and I don't believe she is a baker," he remarked, with an amused smile, and Lucy obediently showed him where the only person she knew of that name lived; but she believed that the gentleman would be much disconcerted when her aunt returned and he discovered his mistake.

While he waited in the parlor he and Lucy gave each other some mutual information.

"Is the Miss Brown whom you are looking for really a great authoress?" asked Lucy.

"Oh, very successful, indeed," he answered. "They've just brought out her tenth edition, and that, for an unknown writer, is something unusual."

"Well," said Lucy, meditatively. "My aunt is just a person, just a common, ordinary person, you know."

"She doesn't carry a pen behind her ear, or wear an ink spot on her thumb, eh?" said he, lightly.

Lucy meditated for some moments and ended in a positive tone, "She cannot be the lady you are looking for."

In a short time the lady in question walked in, and the gentleman greeted her with a very low bow, and seemed somewhat awe-struck. Miss Jane was dignified and quiet, though her eyes betrayed a certain gleam in their serenity, as she heard the words which he used in regard to her writings. Lucy also heard, in a dazed way, mention of large sums of money. Evidently this was, after all, the authoress. Angela drew the astonished young girl away to the piazza.

"Miss Angela," said Lucy, in a low voice, "I never knew till this moment that Aunt Jane was—anything."

"That she wrote, you mean," said Miss Angela. "No, she has kept it very quiet, but people are gradually finding her out, in spite of all her shyness."

"Miss Angela," said Lucy, again.

"Well?"

"I heard what you said to Aunt Jane about me this morning."

"Why, what did I say? I've forgotten."

Lucy gasped a little before she could bring out the dreadful words: "You said I was uninteresting and old-fashioned," she said, finally, with an effort.

"Oh, my dear, do forgive me," cried Miss Angela, putting her arm about the young girl, kindly, "but your aunt is so wonderful, of course no one can expect to be considered interesting when she is near. Truly, Lucy, I should not be at all annoyed if you said it of me. It is to be expected."

"But what did you mean by 'old-fashioned,' Miss Angela?"

"Well, Lucy, to tell the truth, I meant that you did not seem to be very useful. That used to be the old idea of a lady, you know, to be helpless, but I thought times had changed. But, dear child, it must have sounded very harsh, hearing it in that way I am so sorry."

Lucy was so relieved. She had feared that the term "old fashioned" referred to her manners, or her figure, or her taste, or her dress, or something she could not help; whereas now she had the matter all in her own hands. It occurred to her that if her aunt could be at once useful and great, why, so could she! What a discovery! Her theory was broken to atoms, and Lucy, instead of going into mourning for the loss of it, felt as if a burden had been taken off her shoulders.

As soon as she had a chance she caught her aunt and threw her young arms impulsively and tightly around her.

"Oh, Aunt Jane, do let me confess to you It wasn't because I was disobliging, nor because I was lazy, nor even because I disliked it, that I wouldn't dust the parlor. It was because I had a theory!"

"And what was that?" asked her aunt, greatly delighted. "It takes a brain to have a theory, so I am proud of you."

"I thought," said Lucy, laughing, "that if I made myself useful I could never be great. Wasn't it funny?"—*The Churchman.*

A SUNDAY CLUB-HOUSE.—Nothing is more unlike a Christian church than a few wealthy people assembling on Sunday morning, content with themselves, to listen to an address by a liberally compensated master of ceremonies, and to music of the highest order, and then going to the world of business or pleasure until custom calls them back to their Sunday club-house.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

THE VARILLOS DIAMONDS.

A STORY OF HYPNOTISM.

(A. C. Townsend in N. Y. Independent.)

I.

One afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the cosy boudoir of a well-located house in New York was occupied by two persons—Madame Varillos, its owner, and her visitor, Paul Methuen. For personal description—*place aux dames.*

Madame Varillos is an exceptionally handsome woman, still on the right side of thirty five. In spite of her foreign sounding name it is clear at the first glance that she is of American or English birth, and to the former nationality she actually belongs. Her complexion is fair, a perfectly featured face and large bluish gray eyes, being framed by a wealth of golden-colored hair; her figure, that of a woman of rather more than the medium height, is still perfect in its symmetry, though verging slightly toward the plumpness and maturity of the *trentaine.* Her every pose and expression denote the woman to whom care or anxiety are strangers, one for whom wealth with all its comforts has always been an accustomed condition and who, though practically alone in the world, is fully able to appreciate and enjoy the many good things of this life.

Madame Varillos is a widow, the relict of an absurdly wealthy South American planter, to whom she was married when quite a girl, more to please her parents than to gratify any love or passion of her own. With him she lived for over a dozen years, in perfect happiness and content, and, at his death, found herself the sole possessor of the Varillos estates and their enormous wealth. Not the least item of the legacy was the famous collection of diamonds and other gems, a collection comprising a fortune in itself and of almost unequalled beauty even in these latter days.

Shortly after her husband's death Madame Varillos migrated from her tropical home to her own native state, taking up her residence in the house, her personal property, into which we have already gained an introduction.

In disposition, the fortunate widow is of perfect temper and amiability, easily pleased, but by no means so easily flattered. If she harbors any idea of re-entering the marital ranks, it is safe to say that, so far, no single one of her many suitors has made the least impression upon that suppositionally pregnable fortress—her widow's heart. A woman of somewhat changeable moods and fancies, she is wont, from time to time, to devote her mind and leisure moments to the study of some one of the more interesting subjects of the passing hour. At present her attention is engrossed by the much discussed science or charlatanry —as the case may be—of hypnotism. It is this whim on her part which has brought about a certain intimacy between herself and her present visitor, who, in his turn, is now entitled to a few words of introduction.

Paul Methuen is a man of short stature and somewhat slim figure; his dark, bushy hair surmounts a pale, smooth-shaven face, which has for its most striking feature a pair of large, black, piercing eyes. Perhaps it is to these latter that he owes much of his reputation as mesmerist, hypnotist,—what you will—and there can be no doubt that, even to a superficial or skeptic observer, his eyes contain some uncanny and strange influence.

Of Methuen's antecedents little or nothing is known. He is one of the band of mysterious specialists who periodically appear above the horizon of a city like New York; the apostles of some strange and novel creed; coming, Heaven knows whence, living, Heaven only knows how, and ultimately, when the craze for their especial cult has subsided, disappearing as mysteriously as they arose.

It is through the introduction of a friend—also a captive for the time being to the fascination of the new science—that Madame Varillos has met and become in a measure familiar with one who professes to contain within himself the strange influence and power of hypnotism. Great as the widow's interest in the subject and all appertaining to it is, it is not entirely through her own enthusiasm that the intimacy between them has advanced so far. Methuen, himself, almost from their first meeting, has singled her out for his especial attention. Always ready to attend the receptions and gatherings formed in his honor, and there to propound his theories anent the latest and most abstruse of "isms," he has, nevertheless, shown a marked and open preference for the society of Madame Varillos, and, during his frequent visits, has labored indefatigably upon a lucid explanation of his experiences and belief. On no occasion as yet, however, has he let fall the slightest wish or suggestion to attempt the exercise of his innate influence with her as subject. Even at this moment, when carried on in the utmost privacy, their conversation is of a general order, and, strangely enough, has turned upon the widow's own affairs.

An accident has brought this about.

Lying upon the small writing table close to her chair is an open letter. It is a communication from one of the large safe deposit companies in New York, and refers, in a business way, to a small private safe which she has rented in the cellars of this particular establishment. Apologizing to her visitor for reading the letter in his presence, she has merely glanced through it, and then thrown it aside.

The interruption, however, has given Methuen his opportunity, and by a series of adroitly put, though careless seeming questions, he has drawn from her a fact that he has long been striving to ascertain—that nearly the whole of her famous diamonds, as well as certain documents and bonds of extreme value, are stored within the vault.

Were Madame Varillos at this moment looking into his face, she could not fail to observe a strange and sudden gleam in those dark, mysterious eyes. She, however, is more intent upon a description of certain antique gems which are among her carefully guarded jewellery, and which she seems to value more highly than most of her priceless diamonds.

A newspaper is lying upon the small sofa where Methuen sits. He carelessly picks it up, and glances in an absent way down its columns, letting it be seen that his attention is still devoted to his hostess' words! His eye at last catches what it has been seeking for; the shipping list, and he reads,

"Due to sail to-morrow—Wednesday,
Steamer "Teutonic"—for Queenstown—at 12 noon."

He lays down the paper and, abruptly rising from the sofa, seats himself in a chair immediately facing his hostess.

"Madame Varillos," he says, "grant me your attention. I have something of importance to say to you."

With a slight expression of astonishment, she raises herself to a more erect position in her chair, turns her face directly toward his, and meets the full stare of those glittering, fathomless eyes.

A slight tremor passes through her and her face grows visibly pale, but her gaze is not withdrawn. For some moments not a word is said; the silence in the little boudoir is only broken by the ticking of a little fancy clock.

With his eyes still holding her in thraldom, Methuen slowly raises his two hands, holding them between his own face and that of his victim in the chair. He moves them gently to and fro for a full minute, half whispering once or twice the word, "Sleep!" until at last he sees the widow's eyelids droop and close, her lips lose all rigidity and slightly open, and her body fall listlessly against the chair's support.

For another interval he continues the rhythmic movement of his hands, never for one instant withdrawing his eyes from the white face. Then, at last, he speaks:

"Madame Varillos, are you asleep?"

No answer.

In a louder tone: "Are you asleep, I say?"

"Yes," comes from the pale lips.

"Can you distinguish what I say?"

"I can."

"Tell me about your jewellery and papers, lying in the vault. In what are they contained?"

"In a small iron box."

"What is the number of the vault in which it is stored?"

"One thousand and seven."

"And the key to the vault?"

"Here, in my writing-desk."

"Give it to me."

Mechanically she turns in her chair, opens a secret drawer in the desk beside her, and takes out a key which, with rigid arm, she hands to Methuen.

"If any one but yourself is to obtain admittance to your private vault, what procedure is necessary?"

"They must have a written order from myself to the manager of the company, bearing on its face a secret code known only to him and to myself."

"Write out such an order. Here is paper and pen. If particulars are necessary, state that Mr. Carvalho, one of the executors of your late husband's estate, wishes, with your consent, to obtain access to the vault at half-past eleven to-morrow morning. Now write!"

Again she turns to the desk, and, taking up the pen, writes laboriously and slowly, but legibly and in her natural hand. Having written the last word, she takes up blotting-paper to dry the ink; but the wily Methuen is on the alert and snatches it from her hand, as she again falls back into her chair. Having dried the paper at the open fire, he folds it in two and thrusts it in an inner pocket. Then having carefully arranged the pens and paper on the writing desk in their former places and seen that the secret drawer is firmly closed, he once more seats himself upon the sofa.

Raising one hand before the sleeper's face, he makes a rapid movement, exclaims in a sharp, decisive tone: "Awake!" and even as the word leaves his lips, has again picked up the newspaper and is scanning its contents.

As her eyes open, Madame Varillos raises herself with a little start and stares around her, as if awakening from a strange dream.

"So you see, Madame Varillos," breaks in Methuen's voice, "judging from the article I have just read to you, this paper, at least, is not altogether skeptical. But now," laying down the sheet, "with your permission, I will take my leave. I must endeavor on my homeward way to pay my respects to our friend Mrs. ——, and I see it is already nearly five o'clock.

Without allowing his now thoroughly awakened hostess time to frame an apology for what she considers her sudden and unaccountable sleep or absent mindedness, the apostle of hypnotism hastens from the room and house.

With a little smile, whether at her own remissness or the impetuous leave-taking of her visitor, it is impossible to say, Madame Varillos sinks into an easy chair, and, taking up a novel, is soon lost in its contents.

As for Methuen, for reasons best known to himself, his promised call upon their mutual friend is not made or, in any case, is delayed. As he gains the street he hails a passing hansom, is driven at topmost speed to the shipping office in the lower part of the city, and within a few minutes has booked and paid for a passage for himself by the next day's steamer, under the prosaic but sheltering name of "Mr. Smith."

II.

At the very moment, on the following day that the hands of the large clock in the central hall of the ——Safe Deposit Company pointed to the half-hour after eleven, a cab drove up to the door of the massive stone building. From it there stepped a man, evidently of foreign birth, of dark complexion, with long, flowing black hair, his face almost covered by a thick beard, moustache, and heavy eyebrows. Entering the main office he inquired for the manager into whose office he was ushered after a moment's delay. Though speaking English with a foreign accent and an evident effort, his manner was perfectly cool and collected as he explained the business upon which he had come and his wish to gain admittance to his client, Madame Varillos' private safe. Producing the necessary order he laid it upon the desk in front of the official and left it to substantiate his request. The manager carefully examined the communication, verified, so far as could be seen, a portion of its contents by reference to a small private ledger, and then, after one short, searching glance at his visitor, touched a small bell which lay in front of him.

"Mr. Parker," he said to the clerk who answered the summons, "will you take this gentleman to Madame Varillos' safe. I presume Mr."—glancing at the written order —"Mr. Carvalho, you know the number."

"I do, sir. One thousand and seven. I have also the key."

"That is right," said the manager. Mr. Parker will attend to you. Good-day sir," and the stranger and the clerk left the room.

After traversing a short subterranean passage, the door of the main vault was opened to them by an attendant in charge. Walking slightly in advance the clerk led the way to the spot where, on one of the small iron lockers, the figures 1007 were painted.

"This is the Varillos safe, sir."

"I thank you. That is all I require."

The clerk walked away and returned to the upper floor, while the stranger, with shaking fingers in spite of his effort to remain calm, proceeded to open the door of the small safe.

It was done. In another moment he had grasped the handle of an iron strong-box, removed it from its resting place, and slammed to the numbered door.

At last he held the treasure in his hands; a treasure large enough to make him rich for the remainder of his life, and of which he had been dreaming for days and nights together.

The thought flashed through his mind: "The diamonds alone are worth hundreds of thousands, let alone the bonds and securities which I know are nearly all negotiable. Aha! Madame, that short sleep was an expensive one!"

Nerving himself, he scaled the broad steps leading to the office, bowed carefully to the uniformed keeper at the door, and in another moment was in the open air with the Varillos diamonds underneath his arm.

Entering the cab he ordered the man to drive to the —— Hotel, and there dismissed him. Once inside the hotel, he rapidly passed through the corridor, made his exit by a side door, hailed another cab and was on his way toward the wharf from which, within a few minute's time, the great Atlantic liner would sail. Such baggage as was absolutely necessary he had already sent down to the steamer and now, on reaching the dock, had nothing more to do than walk aboard; nothing, but to safely guard the widow's strong box.

All was bustle and confusion on board. The last bell warning visitors to leave had already rung, and the late-coming passenger had no little difficulty in pushing his way toward the staircase leading to his stateroom.

At last he gained the longed-for haven—a haven in which he could count upon absolute privacy, for he had had the foresight, when booking his passage to engage the entire room.

Still grasping the precious box, he locked and bolted the cabin door and then, with almost a sob of relief, flung his burden upon the velvet covered couch.

He looked at his watch; it wanted but three minutes to the hour of noon. "A very good half-hour's work," he muttered, and then sat down in feverish impatience for the steamer to leave the wharf. Until then he was determined to abstain from examining his spoil.

Would the ship never move! Surely something special must have happened to detain her! The Police! Every footstep hurrying past his cabin caused him a horrible sensation of nervous fear. He could almost fancy the hands of his watch had stopped, so slowly did they move.

At last! at last! the hoarse bellow of the steam whistle, and looking through the port-hole he could see that the vessel was moving slowly, slowly from the pier; the moment for realization had come! Snatching up a valise, he unlocked it with fingers still trembling, and taking out a strong, steel chisel, prepared for his onslaught on the box, "And to think," he said, between his teeth, as he wrenched the lock, "that apart from what you contain, I have barely twenty dollars in the world!"

The lock soon gave, and the box was open. Inside lay a leather jewel case, of exceptionally large size. Even in his frantic haste and excitement he could notice the initials of its late owner, stamped in plain, gilt letters, R. V.—Rosalie Varillos! Touching the spring he opened the case. On the topmost tray lay an envelope with some superscription which he did not even glance at. Throwing the letter aside, he raised the tray. There was nothing underneath it but the velvet surface of its under neighbor. He lifted that—nothing underneath! The next—nothing. The jewel-case was empty!

With a hoarse cry—drowned by the tramping of busy feet upon the deck above—he fell forward upon the velvet couch, and lay there motionless like a log.

III.

The good ship was rushing on its eastward way, with Sandy Hook miles and miles behind, before his consciousness returned. For a full minute he sat half-dazed, before the truth came back to him. His eyes fell upon the envelope, which in his greedy haste he had thrown aside. He listlessly picked it up and examined the address. It ran:

"PAUL METHUEN-CARVALHO-SMITH, ESQ.
Passenger per
Str. 'Teutonic.'"

With a wondering curse he tore it open. This is what he read:

"*Wednesday Morning.*

"DEAR MR. METHUEN:—Pardon my not using your full hyphenated name. Our friendship should dispose of all such ceremonious details.

"I am really angry with you for leaving New York in such unaccountable haste, and without even allowing me an opportunity of bidding you good-by, and offering you my sincerest wishes for a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic. Late last night my business agent told me the steamer which you had selected, so that I am at least able to send you these few lines embodying what I missed saying by word of mouth.

"I was fully expecting, and I may add, hoping to have seen you to-day, if only to express to you my deep regret at the failure I made yesterday afternoon in the character of 'subject.' I fear that for a perfect illustration of the mystery of hypnotism, some more impressionable and less commonplace personage than my poor self is necessary. Honestly, I tried my best to submit to the wonderful influence, but could not; so I did what I thought was next best—I pretended to. To-day, I am in sack-cloth and ashes for my deception, and must ease my mind by a most humble apology.

"By the way, as business called me early this morning to the place where my few baubles are in safe-keeping, I mentioned your intended visit to the manager. I trust you found him all that was courteous and obliging.

"Again heartily wishing you *bon voyage,*

"Faithfully yours, ROSALIE VARILLOS.

"P. S.—As Captain —— of your steamer is an old friend of mine (I have crossed with him several times), I have sent him a hurried line introducing you, and telling him of our friendship. I am sure he will make you comfortable. R. V."

"IMAGES."

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In perusing one of your late editorials I have noticed with considerable surprise your criticisms on "Image worship," as you choose to designate it. You plainly insinuate that Catholics suppress the second commandment with reference to this subject. As, no doubt, you are a repository in yourself of theology and ecclesiastical history, will you be kind enough to inform your intelligent readers at what period and at what time did Catholics suppress this commandment. St. Jerome spent thirty years in translating the Bible and writing eleven voluminous commentaries on the sacred texts. In all the editions of the Catholic Bible you cannot point to one in which this was suppressed. Your assertion is evidently a mistake. You know there is a direful woe pronounced in Holy Writ against adding or diminishing to its sacred sanctity. Now, if you look at any Catholic Bible you will find the second commandment there as it was delivered by the Almighty God to Moses on Mount Sinai.

Catholics have a certain respect for sacred images. A picture of Christ's crucifixion reminds us of the Passion from the entering into the garden until the resurrection from the tomb. They inspire our minds to raise our thoughts to heaven, to contemplate with sadness what our blessed Saviour suffered for our our fallen humanity and man's redemption. Sacred images are representations of Christ, his apostles and saints. They are also delineations of holy Scripture, portraying to the mind in one grand panorama what Christ and his apostles suffered in establishing his holy Kingdom. And propagating the spirit of truth, sacred pictures are sermons to the eye when properly used and contemplated, "Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness," &c. If these words were intended to prohibit the making of images it would be unlawful to make any kind of pictures at all, either holy or profane, God himself absolutely commanded Moses to make holy images. "Thou shalt also make two cherubim of beaten gold on the two sides of the oracle, let one cherub be on one side. and the other on the other; spreading their wings and covering the oracle." Exodus, xxv., 18; see Exodus xxvii, 9.

When Solomon built the temple he graved cherubims on the walls. 2 Chron. iii., 7. He made in the house of the holy of holies cherubim of image work and overlaid them with gold. Chron. iii, 10. And they stood upright on their feet and their faces were turned toward the house without. Verse 13 same chapter. King David gave Solomon the purest gold to make the likeness of the chariot of the cherubim spreading their wings and covering the Ark of the covenant of the Lord. All these things came to me written by the hand of the Lord. 1 Chron., xxviii, 18. The Lord commanded Moses to make a brazen serpent. Numbers xxi, 8. This was a representation of Christ on the cross. And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the desert, so shall the Son of Man be lifted up. John iii.

There is a great deal of proof in Scripture for sacred images. "And he ascended upon the cherubims." Ps. "Thou that sittest upon the cherubims." Ps. The holy Ezechias prays in the following pathetic and sublime language: "O Lord God of Israel who sittest upon the cherubims thou alone art the God of all the kings of the earth." (Kings.) (See also Ezekiel.)

"Thence will I give orders and will speak to thee over the propitiatory and from the midst of the two cherubim." Exodus xxv, 22.

I will not enlarge on this subject. Suffice it to say that our Protestant friends have pictures of their champions in many of their universities and colleges. They have family pictures, which they naturally venerate. We have the same. I never remember my father without a filial affection. I would gaze on the picture if I had it. Cowper's beautiful poem on the receipt of his dead mother's picture is one of the best in the English language. It shows what a wonderful enthusiasm arises from receiving a good picture of a beloved mother.

"My mother, when I learned that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hover'd thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Watched even then, life's journey just begun?
Perhaps thou gavest me, though unfelt, a kiss,
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss,
Ah, that maternal smile! it answers yes.
I heard the bell toll'd on thy burial day,
I saw the hearse that bore thee slow away,
And turning from my nursery window, drew
A long, long sigh, and wept a last adieu."

Catholics adore and worship the one true and living God. The King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The Creator of Heaven and earth. I do not wish to be uncharitable, but I think those who assert the contrary have only a small modicum of Christianity about them. "Judge not that ye be not judged." The Council of Trent ordains as follows about images:—"That a due veneration is to be given them, not that any divinity or virtue is believed in them, or that any prayer is to be made to them, or that any confidence is to be placed in them, but because the reverence given them is referred to the originals which they represent." If we gaze on a beautiful artistic image of Christ on the cross, it awakens to our minds his incarnation, his life, his passion, his death, resurrection and ascension into heaven. In the Protestant and Catholic pictorial Bibles, there are beautiful images of Scripture scenery. In the Westminster Abbey and the House of Lords there are numerous pictures of interest from the days of the Norman Conquest. The pictures of Michael Angelo and Raphael, attracted the admiration of the world. The pictures of our talented Canadian and American artists are an honor to both countries. If a man's morals are supposed to be contaminated by beautiful engravings, he must be very sensitive to his own purity.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, when you begin to expand on the profundity of your wisdom in moral theology, and criticise Catholics, I hope you will get better posted in our literature before you commit yourself to such assertions. As you are certainly the ruling power in the editorial "sanctum" of a religious newspaper, I hope you will extend more liberality of sentiment in your criticisms to your Catholic fellow-citizens. If we look at the picture of our gracious Queen it indicates that the original is our temporal sovereign, to whom we owe allegiance, and that we should "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." If we gaze with respectful admiration on the picture of our blessed Redeemer hanging on the cross, it reminds us that he died on the cross for our redemption, that he is our heavenly king, to whom we owe our spiritual allegiance. Gazing on his picture will not debar us from heaven. On the contrary, I think it raises the thoughts to heaven. The prohibition in the commandment is evidently applicable to the worshipping of false gods. "Thou shalt have no strange gods before me," and indicated the idolatry practised among the Israelities when they worshipped the golden calf, offering sacrifice to it and saying, "These are thy gods, O Israel, who have brought thee out of the land of Egypt." Exod. xxxii. God in his infinite majesty ordered sacred images for the temple. They evidently are no violation of the second commandment.

I think instead of recrimination and fault-finding we should exhibit more Christian charity to one another and pick the beam from our own eyes before unjustly censuring our neighbors.

"True charity, a plant divinely nursed,
Fed by the love from which it rose at first,
Thrives against hope, and in the rudest scene
Storms but enliven its unfading green,
Exuberant is the shadow it supplies,
Its fruit on earth, its growth above the skies."

P. J.

Connaught, Dundas, Aug. 1891.

THE HABIT OF BORROWING.

It is the easiest thing in the world to begin by borrowing a newspaper, then a pattern, then a recipe, then a book; some day a gown is borrowed to look at; another day one is borrowed to try on to see if it would be becoming; then a little note goes asking that a fan be lent; and the fan once borrowed it becomes the easiest thing in the world to get either a bodice, a bonnet, or an embroidered petticoat. Now, when you began, if anybody had told you that you were a moral thief you would have been most indignant; and yet that is just what you are. It would be much more honest to borrow your neighbor's money and never to return it than to keep up a constant borrowing of your neighbor's belongings, getting out of them the wear that is not yours and the pleasure that is by right your neighbor's.

What the mistress does, the maid does. In the kitchen they do not hesitate to borrow a patent coffee-pot, and never return it; a pudding dish, a little flavoring extract, some baking-powder, or some oil. If they are asked if they returned all this, they would answer; "Certainly not, why we would be just as glad to lend to them." And the result is that your servants, imitating your example, become systematic plunderers of your neighbors. My friend, do not get into the habit of borrowing. It is one of the most vicious you can possibly acquire. It makes you lose all respect for the rights of other people, and it can certainly give you none for yourself. The persistent borrower is a more or less well-spoken-of thief. The borrower does not hide her light under a bushel, for in time her friends and acquaintances grow to know of her weakness and avoid her. So stop at the book, and do not permit yourself to drift into, what it is charity to call, a very bad habit.—*Home Journal.*

FAWNS IN THE ENGLISH PARKS.

"*Defense de chasser*" is probably the origin of the ancient term of venery which heads the notices during May and June at the gates of the Royal deer-parks, requesting that during the "fence months" visitors will prevent their dogs from disturbing the deer. It is reasonable that the respite formerly granted from the persecution of the hunter, should still be enforced to secure the deer from the yelping terriers of thoughtless London, for it is in the months of May and June that the fawns of both the red and fallow deer are born. In June, when Richmond Park is in its fullest sylvan beauty, and the young fern is up, the three main herds into which the seventeen hundred head of deer in the park usually divide, are broken up. The stags have shed their horns, and steal away in small parties into the quiet parts of the park until their new antlers are grown, and the does and hinds are severally occupied in the most anxious care of their fawns. It is not until some weeks after their birth that these beautiful little creatures are seen in any number by the chance visitor to the park. Though both the red and fallow fawns can follow their hinds within a few minutes of their birth, the careful mothers hide them in the tall fern or patches of rushes and nettles, and it is only the older fawns that are seen lying in the open ground or trotting with the herds. When the fawn is born the mother gently pushes it with her nose until it lies down in the fern, and then goes away and watches from a distance, only returning at intervals to feed it, or, if the wind changes or rain threatens, to draw it away to more sheltered ground. They are not only most affectionate, but also most courageous mothers. Not long ago, a carriage was being driven along the road which skirts the wooded hill upon which the White Lodge stands. There is a considerable space of flat, open ground between the wood and the road; but a young red deer hind which was watching her first calf was so excited by the barking of a collie dog which accompanied the carriage, that she ran down the hill and attacked and wounded the dog with her forefeet, until she drove it for refuge under the carriage. As she continued to bar the road, the carriage was turned round and driven back, but was all the way followed by the hind until it left the park by the Robin Hood Gate. Gilbert White mentions a similar attack made on a dog in defence of her fawn by one of the half wild hinds in Wolmer Forest. "Some fellows," he writes, "suspecting that a calf new-fallen was deposited in a certain spot of thick fern, went with a lurcher to surprise it, when the parent-hind rushed out of the break, and taking a vast spring, with all her feet close together, pitched upon the neck of the dog, and broke it!"

The oak-grove upon the sides, and the thick fern upon the flat top of the White Lodge Hill, are the most likely spots in which to find the hidden fawns. The red-deer seem to prefer the patches of tall rushes which grow among the oaks; and the fallow, the thicker shelter of the fern. There are also tall nettle-beds round the enclosure, in which the deer are fed in winter, and where in summer lumps of rock-salt are laid for them to lick. These uninviting nettle-beds are, strange to say, favorite *layettes* with the fallow hinds, and in them the writer has more than once found a sleeping fawn.

It would be difficult to see a prettier picture of young sylvan life than a red deer fawn lying in one of the patches of rushes among the oaks. Unlike the full grown red deer, the fawns are beautifully spotted with white, and the color of the coat is a bright tan, matching the dead oak leaves which are piled among the rushes. If the spectator approaches from the leeward side, he may come within a few feet of the fawn, which lies curled up, with its head resting on its flank. Presently it raises its head, and looks at its visitor with grave, wide open eyes, and if not disturbed, will go to sleep again. Otherwise it bounds up and is at once joined by the mother, who has been standing "afar off to wit what would be done to him." As the hind and fawn trot away side by side, the greater grace of the young animal is at once apparent. The head is smaller, the neck and back straighter, and the ears shorter in the fawn, and the eye is larger and even more dark and gentle. The fawns of the fallow deer are quite as distinct in appearance from those of the red deer as are the full-grown animals of either kind, both in color and shape. There are three varieties of fallow-deer, and though these are often members of the same herd, the fawns of each seem generally to retain the color of the mother, the dark, mouse-colored hinds having dark fawns, the white hinds cream-colored fawns, while the young of the common spotted variety are white, mottled with light-fawn color, which gradually takes later the dappled hue of the parent-hind. Occasionally a very light fawn may be seen, which is probably a cross between the white and dappled varieties. But none of the fallow-deer fawns have the grace of the red-deer calf; they are less deer-like, and, in some respects, especially by their long, thick legs, they suggest a week-old lamb; while the head is more rounded, and the muzzle less pointed than in the red-deer. They seem to leave the fern and join their mothers earlier than their larger cousins, and are shyer and less easy of approach,—a wildness which seems difficult to account for in the young of a species which has been domesticated for so many centuries. In order to approach them nearly, it is as well to take the precaution of walking up from the leeward side. Even park deer seldom become wholly indifferent to the scent of man; a score of hinds and fawns may be lying scattered under the oaks on the hill-side during a hot June day, enjoying the breeze and shade, and plainly unwilling to move. Yet if a stranger pass to windward of them, they will all rise, and when he comes in sight, move off to a distance. So, when in the winter, the keeper whom they know brings the hay to their feeding enclosure, they will scent him from a distance, and gather round the feeding-pen almost like cattle, some even venturing to pick up the hay as he throws it from the fork. But if a stranger be with him, not a deer will enter the enclosure, and few will appear in sight. Like wild deer, they seem to have greater mistrust of the danger which they can scent than of any object which they can see.

At the end of summer, when the fawns are weaned and the stags have grown their antlers, the herds re-unite, and in September the battles begin among the stags for the mastery of the greatest number of hinds. Then among the oaks of Richmond Park there are forerunners of the fights between the stags which are seen a month later on the Scotch mountains. The writer once witnessed a struggle of the kind, when belated in Richmond Park, about 9 o'clock on a moonlight night in September. The moon was up over the Wimbledon hills, and the scene near the pool by the Sheen Gate was beautiful, and he sat down by a tree to watch the night. In a few minutes a stag came up to the pool and challenged, and was answered by another from the valley, which soon trotted up to the other side of the pond. In a few minutes they charged, and the crash of horns was loud and startling in the still autumn night. After a long scuffle the newcomer was defeated and chased down the slope towards the brook. It is on the flats by the brook between the Roehampton and Robin Hood Gates that the most formidable battles usually take place. A large stag generally takes possession of the ground on either side of the stream, and any invasion of their territory is so keenly resented that the keeper of the Roehampton Lodge has occasionally preferred to make a very wide circuit by the southern path to crossing the small bridge that leads directly over the brook to his usual beat in the park. When a stag is seen to put out his tongue and let it play rapidly round his lips, it is safe to infer that his temper is dangerous, and in that case it is always well to avoid disturbing the hinds. When the red-deer stag reach a certain size they are removed from Richmond and placed in Windsor Park, for greater safety to the public. There, in September, the writer has seen as many as eighty hinds kept in sole possession by a single stag. At Richmond there are no such predominant masters of the herd, but no one can return from a day spent in observing them without feeling grateful to those who prevented the park being turned into a vast volunteer camp during the "fence months."—*London Spectator.*

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

Mr. Arnold White, who was sent to Russia by Baron Hirsch to inquire into the capacity of the exiled Jews for agricultural pursuits, is back in London, and his report indicates that the facts of the Jewish persecutions have been exaggerated and misrepresented, although they are bad enough to provoke lively sympathy and indignation. He says that in many cases the Jews driven off in criminal chain gangs were themselves convicted criminals. At the Jewish House and Dispensary in Moscow, where food and help were given to pauper Hebrew fugitives, he found that the greatest number of persons relieved amounted to 300 in April. The number fell to 50 in June. In many cases which he investigated carefully he found that the law, although harsh in itself, was clearly on the side of the Government. In other cases investigation proved that the expelled Jews had not been in the service of merchants of the first rank as represented. He holds two persons mainly responsible for the worst of the cruelties practised, M. Pobiedonostseff and the late chief of the Moscow police. The latter functionary simply set himself to get rid of all the Jews so that the new Governor, the Grand Duke Sergius, might not be bothered with them. His brutality was the result of political sycophancy. Mr. White regards M. Pobiedonostseff as a man of strong convictions and thorough honesty of purpose, but completely and absolutely ignorant of the favorable side of the people against whom the repressive laws are enforced. He sums up the whole situation by saying that the action of the Russian Government seems to him to be "like that of an angry man killing flies in a room of which both door and windows are shut."—*New York Evening Post.*

MONEY FOR MISSIONS.

TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

THE REV. DR. A. B. SIMPSON AT OLD ORCHARD—ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MEETINGS OF RECENT YEARS.

(Old Orchard Sea Shell.)

The most remarkable meeting on record at Old Orchard was held there last Sunday morning, when nearly $27,000 was raised for the purpose of spreading the Gospel to the heathen to hasten the coming of the Lord. Two thousand intelligent men and women rose to their feet and said that they would do all in their power to hasten that coming and expressed the hope that it might be within the present century. More than one hundred offered themselves as missionaries to be sent to any part of the foreign field. The company that came pouring into the grove for the preaching service threatened to exhaust the seating capacity of the auditorium. The throng increased with every moment and when the multitude arose to sing it looked like the old days when Dr. Peck or Bishop Newman held 8,000 people spellbound for a session. The Rev. Mr. Ryder, of Providence, offered prayer, remembering the missionary character of the meeting. Then three thousand voices joined with the organ, cornet and violins in that strong missionary hymn "Am I a soldier of the cross?"

CONSECRATED TO GOD.

A beautiful ceremony, often used in the Christian Alliance, was performed at the meeting. The little babe of the Rev. A. S. Orne, city missionary of Haverhill, Mass., Ida Blanchard Orne, six months old, was brought to the stand and consecrated to God, Dr. Simpson taking the child and presenting it to the Lord, a missionary offering. When the little babe was consecrated the speaker expressed the hope that the Lord might come before the little maiden became a woman. The thought was echoed by a thousand earnest voices. At the end of the lesson reading, the announcements were made and a souvenir booklet was handed round to 3,000 people, a memento from the Alliance and Dr. Simpson. One of Dr. Simpson's hymns, "A Missionary Cry," followed:

A hundred thousand souls a day,
Are passing one by one away,
In Christless guilt and gloom,
Without one ray of hope or light,
With future dark as endless night,
They're passing to their doom,
They're passing to their doom.

CHORUS.

They're passing, passing fast away,
In thousands day by day,
They're passing to their doom,
They're passing to their doom.

Rev. xiv., 6, was Dr. Simpson's text. He said: The Master is calling to us to go forth as the Bride and evangelize the world. It is the last, greatest and best of the duties before the coming of the Lord. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" is the command to us. To day let us look at

SOME OF THE WINGS

that will assist us in going to this work. There are six and the first is duty. If one can do more good in this carrying the gospel to the heathen by going than by staying here to work for it, one must go. It is our business. We cannot disown it. The largest church in New York, 5,000 worshippers, gave last year for foreign missions but $80. Another aid is love, a better wing than duty. It is love that has the strongest hold on the human heart-life. As the ashes of the heart of that noble Scotchman Robert Bruce were followed even into the ranks of the enemy, so Christ's heart is now passing to the misery of China, India and Africa and we are to follow it. Compassion and pity are wings. Probably there are not more than ten millions of really saved Christians on the globe to-day. There are cries of help from millions, and when our prayers rise to the throne of God another cry comes from the poor heathen dying without Christ and the two reach the throne and are listened to by Christ at once. Faith was the next wing spoken of. The work is hard but glorious. In faith I asked for 100 missionaries a few weeks ago. The work is being gloriously started. There is no point in the Christian duty more strongly supported by promises in the Bible than support for the missionary work. Those who give for the work are repaid in large measure. Hope is another wing that we need. Hope of speedily seeing Christ, when those who have gone before shall come again into our arms. It is in our power to bring this event

BEFORE THE NEXT CENTURY

so far as we can approximate the time. When the Gospel has been preached to all the world, not when it has been accepted, the Lord will come. The missionaries of China have promised that with one thousand more missionaries all China can be reached in five years. China is the great hold of heathendom. The British Government has said that it could send a message to reach every person on earth in one year and a half, and yet the Christian church has not been able to do it in eighteen centuries. The last wing was that of prayer. The speaker made an appeal to the audience to help send missionaries. Reference was made to the movement started at Round Lake, N.Y. There six missionaries were provided for, money and golden ornaments were given and faith strengthened. Then the appeal was brought home to the audience. Dr. Simpson explained that it required about $500 to support a missionary one year in the foreign field. He said that he had asked for one hundred to be provided within the year and that several of that number were already provided for. He had faith to believe that ten could be provided for by the audience before him and stated that a friend of the cause had instructed him to announce the donation of $1,000 to this cause and thus two were provided for.

The audience listened with intense interest. The sermon had been a powerful one and the large audience felt the cause to be a just one,

ONE THAT APPEALED TO ALL.

The speaker was calm and quiet, but every syllable was listened to. Hundreds were there ready and willing to contribute. Collectors were ready to pass round and receive offerings. The thought of Christ's coming soon was in every mind. If it could be brought about by sending the gospel to every creature and one missionary could be supported a year for $500, why not be liberal and take a part in this wonderful event? After making the necessity of the offering apparent Dr. Simpson asked in his quiet, fervent way, "Is there anyone here who feels called of God to send one missionary?"

There was a pause for a moment, then to the surprise of many hundreds a lady arose and said she would give $500 to send a missionary for one year. The amen that followed were many. In a moment another lady rose and made the same offering.

And a third!

And a fourth!

"Has anyone a pencil?" asked Dr. Simpson, "we must write this down."

Then came a Chicago lady with $500, and Mr. Scott and Brother Burkhart each gave $500 to send one missionary. The excitement was rapidly rising.

THEN THEY HOPED FOR TWENTY.

"We will send twenty missionaries, God willing," said the speaker, and the number of fervid amens was very great.

"Let us sing the doxology," said Dr. Simpson. It was sung with a will.

Miss Olive Mills rose and offered all she had in the world, nearly $500, to the cause. There were tears and rejoicings. Miss Zetta Simmonds, who accompanied the singing with her violin, said the Lord had strengthened her to add another missionary to his work. Mrs. Stowell was the next to join the $500 list.

The number had now reached eighteen and was rapidly swelling. The preacher moved his points of faith on and suggested another song of thanksgiving. When the singing ceased, everyone on the grounds was on the lookout for more hands up, and almost immediately Mrs. Poor, of Manchester, N. H., signified her willingness to send the 19th, and Mrs. Tilden, of Brockton, Mass., made the 20th. 21. Miss Dickey, of Mississippi. 22. Miss Black, of Detroit. 23. Mrs. George. 24. Platform—without name. 25. Young Ladies' Christian Alliance of Old Orchard. 26. Another $500 from the platform. 27. Miss Black, of Zanesville. 28. Gentleman from Nashua, N.H. The audience burst out into the hymn, "Blessed be the name of the Lord," sang with a will and repeated. 29 and 30. No name. 31. $500 in the name of Jesus. 32 and 33 came almost instantly, and No. 34, making so far $17,000 raised, came from the Brockton Christian Alliance. 35 was Miss Wersly, of Somerville, Mass. 36. A lady.

Other $500 subscriptions were made later, making the total number about 44. This was all without special pleading and with no real pressure.

Next Dr. Simpson asked for contributions of $250 each. Miss Rosie Davis, Mrs. Pratt and several others responded readily. The exclamations of joy and thanksgiving were many. One lady told how

SHE HAD DEDICATED HER SON

to the missionary field and he had been killed. She gave $500 to send another young man to the work in China. In several instances a brother and sister shared the expense. All the time the scene was a stirring one. Men and women were standing and signifying their intention to give and a dozen people on the platform were assisting Dr. Simpson to keep the count and catch the names. Sometimes little addresses were made telling of a readiness to do anything and give all for the Master. Miss Atwater, New York; the Christian Alliance at Newton, Mass.; Mr. Hogg, of Allegheny and Mrs. Wright joined the $500 list before the meeting closed.

When the $100 offerings were asked for, Miss Toby, of Boston, started it. Mrs. Hyde, of Newtonville, Mass., followed, then came two donations without names, and another donation from R. B. Green. Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Crawford, Mrs. Morse, Mr. Hogg, No Name, Mrs. ———, A Friend and Mrs. Potter quickly followed. As the people in the audience faltered, the figures were quickly changed to $50 and in five minutes twenty $50 subscriptions were given. Then $25 was given twenty times in as little time. The next drop was to $10 each and fifty of these subscriptions poured in almost as rapidly as they could be counted. There was no attempt to take names. Next a song and the figure was dropped to $5.

"All those who wish to give $5 each toward this missionary cause please stand," said the preacher, and then, turning to the right of the great audience, he began to count. One hundred and four men and women stood, which meant $520 in two minutes. It was nearly 1 o'clock when the collectors were finally started. What sum they brought back cannot be stated here, but the value was not all in United States or Canada coinage. One handsome diamond ring, a gold wedding ring, a gold chain, a keep-sake of gold and many precious pieces were found.

ENOUGH FOR FIFTY-FOUR.

When all was in and the sums added it was found that quite 54 missionaries could be sent from the funds offered, which aggregated $27,000. This sum is believed to be the greatest ever raised at one time for foreign missions.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

opened by singing one of the new hymns, and prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Salmon, of Toronto. Then Dr. Simpson announced an offering for missionary purposes. He spoke of the wonderful liberality of the morning, and while he was speaking, two other offerings of $500 each were given to the work.

The audience of the afternoon, gathered by four o'clock, was the largest of the meeting. The space about the altar, the aisles and most of the farthest seats, were filled by between 4,000 and 5,000 people.

Miss Dow, of Albany, then spoke. She is going in a few weeks to found and sustain a missionary station in North China, taking with her Miss Myers and Miss Gowan, and is to be joined by another there. Miss Dow is to support herself and her assistants with her own private fortune. Miss Dow has been for ten years in China, and told of her experience there. By special request Dr. Simpson's missionary hymn, "A Missionary Cry," was sung as a quartet by Messrs. Farr and Carter, Misses Shepard and Brannoch. The feeling was very intense all the moments, Dr. Simpson filling in between the speakers in his way.

Mrs. Fuller, who has been in India for fourteen years, said that all the years in India she watched the home papers to see

WHAT MISSIONARY FRUIT THEY BORE.

Now she can write of glorious fruit at this Old Orchard convention. Mrs. Fuller spoke to those who are going to the foreign field. She said, it is Jesus that is needed. Nothing will support the missionary but the love of God and the knowledge that one is sent. There is nothing in the air of the foreign field to sustain one in the work but God's love and the love for human beings. The need of the mission field is men and women now ready. The work is much the same all over. There is as much need of heroism in Christians here as there. The speaking was of the kind that takes with the audience. It was terse and incisive. As usual, Dr. Simpson spoke between the other speakers. Mrs. Kinney, the mother of Helen Kinney, now in mission work in Japan, spoke briefly.

At the conclusion of the service a baptismal service was held at the foot of Union avenue. Dr. Simpson took charge of it and was assisted by Brothers Ryder, Walker and one or two others. Some fifty-five persons were immersed in the presence of thousands of spectators. It was an impressive ceremony and made a great feature of this great day in camp meeting annals.

The speakers of the evening were quite as well received as any for the day and an audience of perhaps 2,500 gathered to listen to Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, Captain Carter, Rev. I. Luce and others.

The fact that $1,500 was raised in the afternoon and a little expense of $300 easily met in the evening shows that the morning offering was neither exhaustive nor regretted.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

INDIAN RELIGIONS AND DRINK.—The two great religions of India—Hinduism and Mohammedanism—prohibit the use of alcoholic drink in every shape and form.

DR. MACLAREN recently said a sharp thing to the young men of his congregation. "You young men have time for everything—to read newspapers, novels, my sermons, and other people's religious books, but no time for the Bible, the Word of God, which is the true source of strength."

THE COSSACK OFFICER who has lately completed a wonderful journey on horseback, having, it is said, "practically journeyed straight across Asia and Europe—nearly from the shore of the Pacific Ocean to that of the Baltic Sea—a ride of over 5,000 miles," is a teetotaler and a non-smoker.

DEAN BUTCHER, chaplain at Cairo, is about to publish a story in *Great Thoughts.* The subject may be guessed from the motto, which is taken from Sir Walter Scott's preface to "St. Ronan's Well":—"Gambling is a vice which the devil has contrived to render all his own, since it is deprived of whatever pleads an apology for other vices, and is founded entirely on the cold-blooded calculation of the most exclusive selfishness." The scene of the story is partly laid in Cairo.

NEW VICTIMS are being continually added to the long list of cigarette suicides. A recent Milwaukee telegram mentions the sudden and simultaneous death of two boys at Prairie du Chien, after excessive smoking, and which led to a post-mortem examination. The boys' stomachs were subjected to a medical analysis and the presence of phosphorus was discovered. The symptoms indicated death by this poisonous substance, combined with nicotine and the arsenical solution used in preparing the papers and wrappers for the ordinary cigarette. All forms of tobacco-smoking are objectionable, but the cigarette is both a nuisance and a peril. It ought to be summarily abolished.—*National Advocate.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Independent* says: In the course of my conversations I have picked up a bit of information on the subject of Church Unity, not yet published in England, which is very significant and important. I have learned that an Inter-Church Review is soon to be started, the object of which is to promote organic unity among Christians. It is whispered that the following distinguished clergymen are to be its editors: 1. Archdeacon Farrar, from the Established Church. 2. The Rev. Dr. Clifford, Baptist. 3. The Rev. Percy Bunting, Methodist. 4. The Rev. Dr. Fraser, Presbyterian. 5. The Rev. Dr. Mackennal, Congregationalist. If this review is started it will have a large circulation on both sides of the water; and, by the way, why could not its scope be enlarged so that it would include American as well as English editors, and so make its appeal to the whole English-speaking world?

THE FRIENDS were late in joining the modern missionary movement, but they have now missions established in Japan, China, India, Syria, Madagascar, Mexico, Jamaica, and Alaska, as well as among the Indians and freedmen of America. The Foreign Missionary Society of Friends in Canada was organized in 1885. Their field of labor is Japan. Three years ago they sent out their first missionary, Wm. V. Wright, a graduate of Toronto University, to work in connection with the Friends Mission in Tokio, established in 1885 by the W.F.M.S. of Friends of Philadelphia. The mission carries on a school for girls and a training home for native young men who have accepted Christianity and wish to go out as evangelists among their countrymen. Fifty dollars per year will educate and board a girl in the school, and sixty dollars provides a scholarship for a young man. As requests for the Gospel come in from outside of Tokio the mission sends out an evangelist, Bible woman or teacher to carry the glad news to those who are longing for the Word of Life. To support this branch of the work an evangelistic fund is maintained by voluntary contributions from the church at home.—*S. A. Dale, Pickering, Ont.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LITERARY REVIEW.

William Ewart Gladstone, by George W. E. Russell, is published by Harpers, New York, as one of a set:—"The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria." The author "aims at little more than a clear statement of facts, chronologically arranged," but has succeeded in giving a very interesting account of Mr. Gladstone himself, as well as an account of his career. From the days when "the prettiest little boy that ever went to Eton" exercised a well-recognized influence for good over his schoolfellows, down to the present time, we find the consistent development of one of the most forceful characters of the age. At college he was considered a wonderful debater, even his earliest style had impressiveness as well as fire. In the record of his political life we find more detail with regard to the earlier than to later events. It is in a striking degree the record of a conscience in politics. Gladstone is, Mr. Russell shows, a Conservative by nature, and his reform measures are always such as logical conclusions have forced him to. The breaking of old ties involved in following his political convictions has been painful in more than one instance. Another side of the great man's character is also shown. In 1850 two of his friends, Mr. (now Cardinal) Manning, and Mr. Hope-Scott joined the Church of Rome. The High Church or "Anglo-Catholic" revival had, during the twenty years previous, drawn many ardent spirits together, and Mr. Gladstone's feeling for Mr. Hope-Scott was peculiarly affectionate. In a characteristic letter he begged that the friendship might continue, a plea which, however, was in vain.

"Why should I be estranged from you? I honor you even in what I think your error. Why, then, should my feelings to you alter in anything else? . . . 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done,' is still our prayer in common; the same prayer in the same sense, and a prayer which absorbs every other. That is for the future; for the present we have to endure, to trust, and to pray that each day may bring its strength with its burden and its lamp for its gloom. Ever yours, with unaltered affection."

To the honesty, force and deeply religious tone of Mr. Gladstone's character is added a pre-eminent ability for affairs.

"One of his colleagues said of him not long ago: 'The only two things Gladstone really cares for are the church and finance.' And though, when we regard Mr. Gladstone's passion for Home Rule, this seems rather paradoxical, still it has a certain element of truth. The church and finance are the only two departments of public affairs which have interested him keenly and constantly from his earliest days until now, and with regard to which his whole course has been consistent. It was in the realm of finance that his most remarkable achievements were won. He was the first Chancellor of the Exchequer who ever made the Budget romantic. He believes in Free Trade as the gospel of social salvation. He revels in figures; and every detail of price and value, of production and distribution, of money and money's worth, and every form of enquiry and speculation which tends to illustrate these subjects, exercises a resistless fascination over his mind."

"Probably Mr. Gladstone's financial statements, taken as a whole, constitute the most remarkable testimony to his purely intellectual qualities which will be available for the guidance of posterity when it comes to assign his permanent place in the ranks of human greatness."

W. Foster Brown, $1.25.

"PHRONOCRACY."

Politics and Property; or Phronocracy, a compromise between Plutocracy and Democracy, by Slack Worthington. This is the rather surprising title of a curious political treatise published by the Putnams. "Phronocracy" means the rule of intelligence, and the chief principles associated with it in this book are enumerated by the author as cumulative taxation, electoral qualifications, North American annexation and anti-centralization. Mr. Worthington advocates the formation of a Phronocratic party in the United States, with a platform drawn up in detail, by himself. He would limit the franchise to men who own a certain small amount of property, and can read and write English. A system of taxation by which the burden would fall on the rich and not on the poor is also drawn up. These are the important points made, and they are very vigorously set forth. Other subjects relative to the welfare of the State are discussed with more or less assurance. An intense prejudice against the negro is frankly manifested, and pseudo-scientific opinions with regard to marriage disgrace several pages. The whole volume shows the stamp of a self-made thinker. The following flight of imagination is characteristic:—

Unless the suffrage qualification is adopted (which would forever settle all feeling), there might again be another struggle on account of that same negro. If this should ever come to pass the result would probably be that from the Ohio and Potomac rivers west to the Pacific, and by the annexation of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America south to the Isthmus, there would be established the '*Southern Republic of North America*,' and from these rivers north to the Arctic Sea, the '*Northern Republic of North America*.' In the former, curtailed suffrage on account of the ever-present negro, and its general sound policy, together with restricted individual accumulations, and with absolute free trade with every nation of the earth; and in the latter, plutocracy to excess, and Democracy to excess, or communistic tendencies with universal suffrage, and a protected autocracy with universal monopoly."

(Foster Brown. $1.50.)

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

The Hon. John V. Farwell writes from London to the New York *Independent*, concerning the Emperor's visit. Among other things he says:—"I made particular inquiries about this most remarkable man on my first visit to Berlin, when his grandfather was Emperor, because every fact then pointed to him as the coming Emperor, who was very soon to take upon himself the burden of keeping the peace of Europe. I was appalled to learn that his reputation then gave no promise that he was the man for such a work. It was thought that he was a hair-brained son of the sword, who would soon find occasion for its use to make a name for himself alongside of Frederick the Great, whom he resembles very much, if the portraits of his ancestor are faithful shadows of the original Prussian warrior and king. My second visit to the German capital was when he had become Emperor, and still these same apprehensions were uppermost in the mind of my friend, and I pursued my inquiries into the circle of the men he trusted through the agency of an earnest Christian man whom I had met in Stockholm at the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A., who was closely connected with the Government.

"These inquiries revealed the fact of his earnest religious convictions, and that his trusted counsellors were God-fearing men, who were for peace, and that when the time came for him to show his mettle they thought that even Bismarck could not stand between him and his aims without finding that William II. was Emperor, and could, if required, get on without the "Iron Chancellor."

"Events have demonstrated the justness of their conclusions, and that William II. is the most important living ruler of men in that his efforts, in all quarters, are avowedly in the direction of peace, and culminate on those lines, whether in his cabinet councils, or his private and friendly visits to other potentates.

"A few years since the Prince of Wales would not receive him as now, and the English people regarded him with at least a not very complimentary estimation of his ability or character as a sovereign. Now the most magnificent reception that can be accorded by one sovereign to another is being accorded to him by the Queen and Royal family, and what is more, by the masses of the British people. This change of sentiment, in so short a time, is quite marvellous, and proves that merit, in king or subject, must find its true level in the proper use of the powers inherited and confirmed by God and men; and the verdict evidently is, that in the judgment of this great people, from the top to the bottom, William II. is the right man in the right place and at the right time in the history of Europe. God grant that this judgment of a great nation may be but the reflection of "that wisdom that cometh down from above, that is first pure, and then peaceable"—"God in history"—working out human development into better forms of government, by one of the Emperors for the people."

The *British Weekly*, speaking of the Emperor's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, says: "His words sounded like an echo from some beneficent autocrat of the middle ages—say Charlemagne, for instance, "the great and peace-giving Emperor." Those who saw him for the first time may have thought of the fresco at Goslar, where his grandfather appears, surrounded by ancestral shades. He is the true son of these mediæval heroes. The Holy Roman Empire, which was sinking low on the horizon of history, has in him taken a fresher lustre. He is the heir of the ages, and yet no anachronism."

THE GRAND OLD CHIMNEY

OF CHAMPLAIN'S FUR POST OF 1615, AT LACHINE.





THE "CUILLERIER HOUSE."

It is recorded in Canadian history that some time between the years 1609 and 1615 Champlain, then governor of French Canada, established three fur-trading posts, one at Tadousac, one at Three Rivers, the other at the head of the Sault St. Louis, the present Lachine Rapids.

This was done thirty years before the foundation of Montreal by Maisonneuve, in 1642, and a dozen to fifteen years before the formation of the company of the "One Hundred Associates."

The post at Lachine was built about two miles above the Lachine Rapids, on the bank of the St. Lawrence, at the head entrance of the new inland cut of the Montreal waterworks, on the site of the ruins of the present stone building known as "Fort Cuillerier," or the "Cuillerier House."

This post was established about fifty years before LaSalle came to Lachine, in 1666, and had been for over half a century the most important trading post in the whole colony; and it was in this old post that LaSalle established his home or Manor House; and the old chimney which still stands within the walls of the Cuillerier House is the same chimney which was built within the wooden walls of Champlain's post nearly three centuries ago, as we shall hereafter show.

This old post was the only building standing at Lachine when LaSalle took possession of the land granted to him by the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in 1666, and in it he, LaSalle, established his headquarters until such time as he had laid out and completed his palisaded village, which was about one mile further west, on the bank of the St. Lawrence, just between the present windmill and the cross road.

Champlain's post was built of wood: the only mason work connected with it was its "chimney" or fireplace, which still stands within the walls of the ruins of the "Cuillerier House," and is the most remarkable fireplace or piece of old masonry now standing in all Canada, bearing evidence of its antiquity, and is still in a state of good preservation, except the top portion of it above the roof.

When LaSalle had completed his palisaded village, which took him over two years, he transferred the fur trading business from Champlain's post to his palisaded village.

In later years, about six years after LaSalle had left, some time between the years 1673 and 1676, René Cuillerier got possession of Champlain's old post, which had been deserted ever since LaSalle had transferred the fur business to his palisaded village.

Cuillerier then converted the old post into a fort, constructed of wood, and he must have palisaded it all round, because Vaudreuil took shelter there with his 500 men on his way back to Montreal from the massacre of Lachine, on the 5th of August, 1689.

THE "CUILLERIER HOUSE."

The above is a true picture of the "Cuillerier House"—now in ruins—as it appeared until about the year 1886. This house, the reader will bear in mind, is built upon the site of Champlain's fur post of 1615; and that Cuillerier, between the years 1673 and 1676, converted the old fur post into a fort, constructed of wood; and it is on record in the papers of the Cuillerier family that the present stone building, the "Cuillerier House," was commenced to be built of stone about the year 1700. The first portion built was at the west end of the building, say 23 feet, fronting on the Lower Lachine road, by 26 feet in depth, French measure, and later on the Cuilleriers continued it to its present frontage. This part, first built by the Cuilleriers, was built against the chimney which stood within the old fur post; an inspection of the walls shows that the west end gable wall of the "Cuillerier House" is, or rather was, built against the old chimney, which was the chimney or fire-place which stood within the wooden structure of Champlain's fur post when LaSalle took possession of that post in 1666.

This old building, the "Cuillerier House," stands at the foot of the "Fraser Hill," two miles above the Lachine Rapids. It has a frontage on the Lower Lachine Road facing the St. Lawrence, of 56 feet 6 inches, with a depth of 27 feet 3 inches, French measure (being 60 feet 4 inches by 29 feet, English), it had about 30 gun or loop-holes, on front, rear and sides. These gun-holes have all been plastered over to secure the building from frost, to protect it for the purposes for which it had been used during the past hundred years; but, inside, the gun-holes were quite perfect until very lately.

For a part of the present century the building had been used as a cider house. The old cider mill and cider presses can still be seen in the ruins; during the war of 1812 it had been used as a barracks, and at the time of Hampton's advance on Montreal, in October, 1813, Captain Moffatt's Company of sixty men of the Montreal Militia, was billeted in it for six weeks; and, we believe, it was also used as a military hospital during the war, being close by and adjoining the English King's posts of 1812.



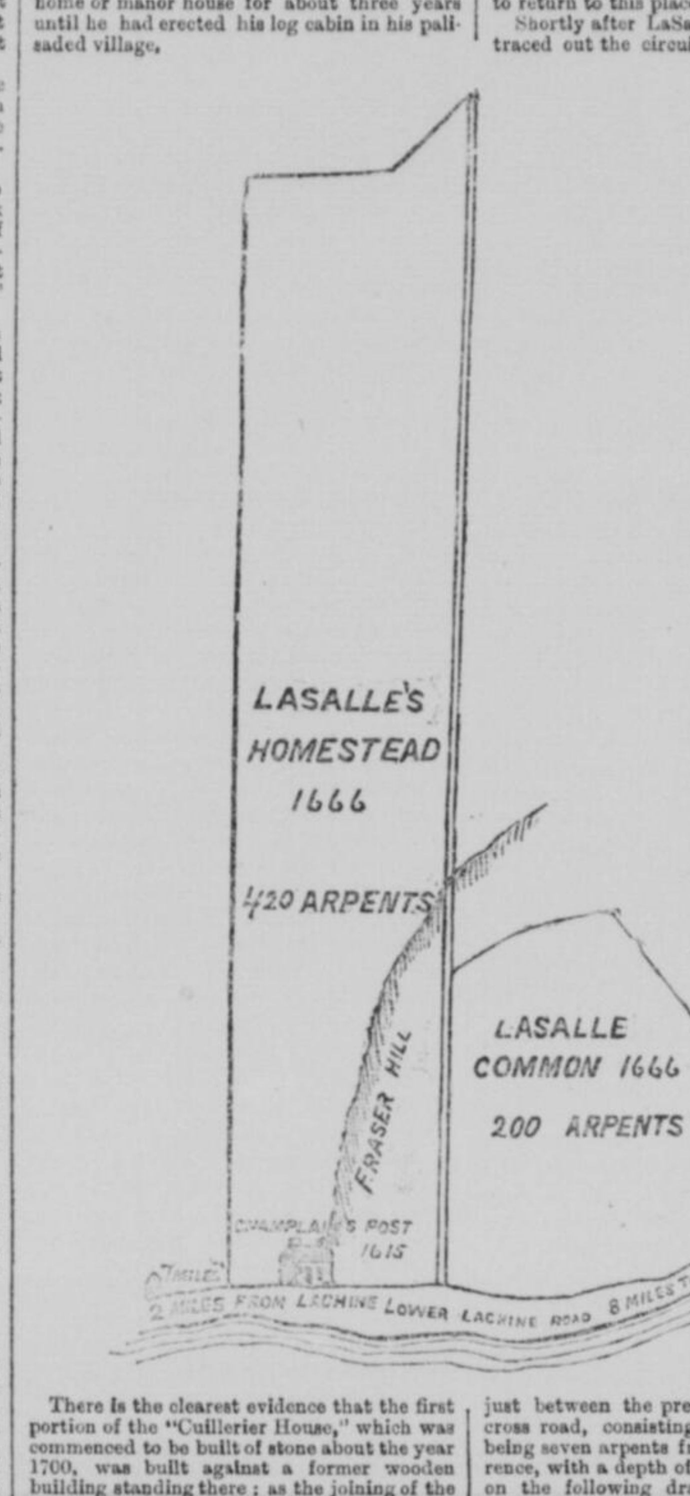
THE OLD CHIMNEY OF CHAMPLAIN'S FUR POST OF 1615.

This old chimney or fire-place has a history stretching far into and over the bygone centuries of early Canadian days (being built over thirty years before Maisonneuve's day). Long before the foundation stone was laid in this queenly city of Montreal, with its now noble structures and princely mansions, basking under the shade of our stately Mount Royal; long before a parish church bell was heard in the ancient town of Ville Marie, summoning the little bands of devout worshippers to their early matins; long before those days of early Canadian history did this old chimney stand, within the wooden walls of Champlain's trading post, as it still stands, on the bank of the St. Lawrence, two miles above the Lachine rapids, within the now ruined walls of the "Cuillerier House," a notable relic of early Canadian days.

The dimensions of this old chimney are, 28 feet, 6 inches high, 9 feet broad at base and 3 feet, 6 inches thick. The fire place has an open front of 6 feet 3 inches, a height of 4 feet 3 inches, and a depth of 2 feet, making an open fireplace of about fifty square feet, English measure; built of solid masonry. There was a large oven in rear of the chimney, having on opening through the front of the fire-place. The oven is now in ruins, covered over with debris. But the chimney itself is in a good state of preservation for about 24 feet high—that is—all is perfect except that portion above the roof.

The immediate portion of the old building around the fireplace appears to have been the chief room and offices of the Fur Company of 1615. This portion has no cellar under it; the other—the whole length of the building—has a cellar, except where the old chimney stands.

The writer remembers, over sixty years ago, when there were a fine room and office in front of the fireplace; these were then demolished to make room for a cider press. This room and office stood in that western portion of Champlain's trading post in 1666, when LaSalle took possession of the place; and there, in that old post, he established his home or manor house for about three years until he had erected his log cabin in his palisaded village,

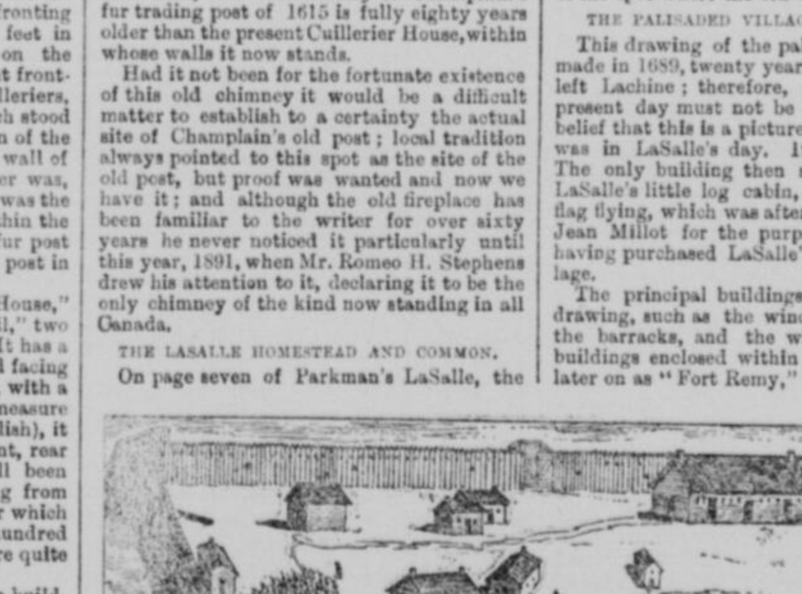


There is the clearest evidence that the first portion of the "Cuillerier House," which was commenced to be built of stone about the year 1700, was built against a former wooden building standing there; as the joining of the west gable-end wall to the old chimney of the former building shows. This cannot be disputed! The walls testify to that fact! Therefore, the old chimney of Champlain's fur trading post of 1615 is fully eighty years older than the present Cuillerier House, within whose walls it now stands.

Had it not been for the fortunate existence of this old chimney it would be a difficult matter to establish to a certainty the actual site of Champlain's old post; local tradition always pointed to this spot as the site of the old post, but proof was wanted and now we have it; and although the old fireplace has been familiar to the writer for over sixty years he never noticed it particularly until this year, 1891, when Mr. Romeo H. Stephens drew his attention to it, declaring it to be the only chimney of the kind now standing in all Canada.

THE LASALLE HOMESTEAD AND COMMON.

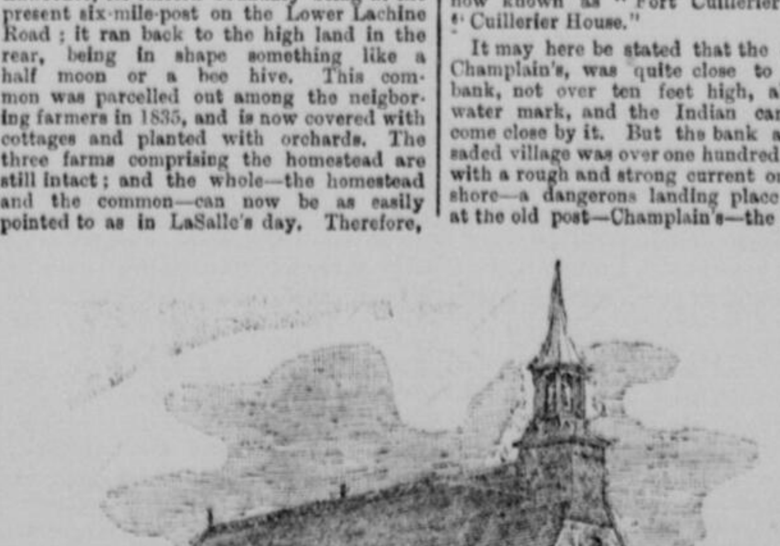
On page seven of Parkman's LaSalle, the



THE PALISADED VILLAGE OF LACHINE.

reader will find that LaSalle reserved 420 arpents as a homestead for himself and had set apart 200 arpents as a common for the use of the settlers.

This homestead, being the three farms of the present Fraser estate, having nine arpents fronting on the St. Lawrence, with a depth of forty-six and two-third arpents, making four hundred and twenty arpents, which tallies exactly with Parkman's account. The common of 200 arpents joined the homestead, having a small cart road between them of about 30 feet. This common had a frontage of about 16 arpents on the St. Lawrence, its eastern boundary being at the present six-mile-post on the Lower Lachine Road; it ran back to the high land in the rear, being in shape something like a half moon or a bee hive. This common was parcelled out among the neighboring farmers in 1835, and is now covered with cottages and planted with orchards. The three farms comprising the homestead are still intact; and the whole—the homestead and the common—can now be as easily pointed to as in LaSalle's day. Therefore,



THE OLD CATHOLIC PARISH CHURCH OF LACHINE, 1701 TO 1869.

the future historian or student of history, having this drawing before him, as he passes along this storied Lower Lachine Road, will have no difficulty in locating the "LaSalle Homestead" and the "La Salle Common" of 1666.

I refer my readers to my "Sixth Summer Morning Walk Around Montreal," as contained in my "Canadian Pen and Ink Sketches," for a full description of the old English king's posts of 1812, which stood on the bank of the St. Lawrence, right in front of the LaSalle homestead.

As before stated, for about the first three years of his residence at Lachine, LaSalle lived in and had his headquarters at Champlain's fur post, on the present Fraser estate, his reserved homestead, about a mile from his palisaded village, because there was no other building at that time (1666) at Lachine to live in but this old post. He (LaSalle) was preparing his reserved homestead for his permanent home, (it already had an apple and pear orchard planted on it by the people of Champlain's post)—but he became restless in 1669, and then left on his exploring expeditions westwards and southwards, never again to return to this place.

Shortly after LaSalle came to Lachine he traced out the circuit of a palisaded village, just between the present windmill and the cross road, consisting of fourteen arpents, being seven arpents fronting on the St. Lawrence, with a depth of two arpents, as shown on the following drawing, made in 1689, twenty years after LaSalle had left Lachine.

The Lachine shore landing of the present St. Lawrence bridge is just the very centre of the spot where the old village stood.

THE PALISADED VILLAGE OF LACHINE.

This drawing of the palisaded village was made in 1689, twenty years after LaSalle had left Lachine; therefore, the reader of the present day must not be deceived into the belief that this is a picture of the village as it was in LaSalle's day. It is no such thing. The only building then standing in it was LaSalle's little log cabin, that one with the flag flying, which was afterwards enlarged by Jean Millot for the purposes of his trade, having purchased LaSalle's rights to the village.

The principal buildings, as shown on the drawing, such as the wind-mill, the chapel, the barracks, and the whole of the other buildings enclosed within the walls, known later on as "Fort Remy," were not built for some years later, some of the buildings were not built for nearly ten years after LaSalle had left.

To his palisaded village LaSalle transferred the fur business, which had been carried on for over fifty years at Champlain's post. But it is a singular fact that after the attempt by Jean Millot to carry on the fur business at the palisaded village had failed, that René Cuillerier, about 1676, re-established the fur business at Champlain's old post; and that Cuillerier and his successors carried on an extensive business there for nearly a century after LaSalle's day in that old building now known as "Fort Cuillerier" or the "Cuillerier House."

It may here be stated that the old post—Champlain's, was quite close to the river bank, not over ten feet high, above high water mark, and the Indian canoes could come close by it. But the bank at the palisaded village was over one hundred feet high, with a rough and strong current on the river shore—a dangerous landing place; whereas at the old post—Champlain's—the water was smooth, having a quiet bay to protect and shelter the canoes.

THE OLD CATHOLIC PARISH CHURCH OF LACHINE, 1701 TO 1869.

The old parish church of Lachine was built in the year 1701; inside the walls of "Fort Remy"—the old palisaded village. This was thirty-two years after LaSalle had left; it stood there for one hundred and sixty-eight years, until 1869, when it was demolished to make place for the present novitiate of the Fathers Oblats.

It is to be regretted that the old landmarks of French Canada are disappearing so rapidly—one by one, that soon—very soon—we shall not have a score of those left that were standing when Canada was a French colony.

That grand old church was as familiar to me as my own home. A picture, of nearly three score years and ten, rises vividly before me every time I pass the site of the old church. I recall the once familiar face of the good old priest—Father Duranceau, who always sat on the gallery in front of his house—with his open book in hand. He knew all the boys, Catholic and Protestant, by name, as they passed upwards to the Lachine Grammar School. He had a kind word for each boy. Peace to his memory.

There is not now a vestige remaining of LaSalle's palisaded village of 1666; buildings and palisades were all constructed of wood, and they have, long ago, crumbled down and mingled with the dust of ages! And for the past hundred years, and even longer, the very site and the very name of the old palisaded village have been entirely forgotten and blotted out of local tradition!

Nothing now remains of LaSalle's day at Lachine, except that old chimney, now standing withing the ruins of the "Cuillerier House," before whose grand old fireplace LaSalle must have enjoyed, for three long winters, the comforts of a Canadian log fire; and there it was—before that cheering, blazing fire—safe from the outside wintry blasts, where he (LaSalle) planned the grand schemes of his future, now wide-world explorations, westwards and southwards—never again to return to that place!

That grand old fireplace is now the only relic left standing in all Canada with which the name of LaSalle can be associated.

It has stood there for nearly three centuries—a silent, solitary sentinel of a bygone age; and by a little, comparatively trifling present expenditure, it could be preserved for centuries to come, being built of solid masonry. A few hundred dollars would do this, say from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars.

Is there not patriotism enough remaining in Canadians to come forward and have this grand old historic chimney of Champlain's fur-trading post of 1615 repaired and preserved?

JOHN FRASER.

64 *Drummond street*,
Montreal, August, 1891.

AN ENVIABLE PASTORATE!

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Three weeks after our marriage, my husband was called to the pastorate of the Great Oaks' Presbyterian Church. There had been some trouble and division during the pastorates of his predecessors, of which we were in complete ignorance till we arrived. On coming to the town we found that no provision had been made for us in the way of a house, so we were forced to board in a hotel for some weeks, till a private boarding house could be procured. After some deliberation, we went to board with one of the members of our congregation. A few days after our arrival, Mrs. Busybody called to say that during the vacancy they had a series of "socials" from house to house for the purpose of raising money; and that she expected the pastor to take an active part in these socials, go about, and prepare a programme, and have the general oversight of them from week to week. This my husband objected to, on the ground that he did not consider it a proper way to raise money for church purposes; and having three services every Sabbath, prayer-meeting and young people's meeting during the week, he had not time to go about from house to house, to find out who would be willing to have a social. Accustomed to having her own way in the church, she left feeling that she had been badly treated. However, in a few days she again called specially to tell me that it was very wrong for Mr. Macguire to oppose these socials ("they always had such fun at them"), and that she was sure I would see it to be my duty to help them all I could. She was satisfied that although the minister objected to them his wife would not. Her party being the most influential in the congregation, in the sense of having most money at command, it was my lot to offend this clique, by preferring to work with my husband rather than with them, and in consequence they made things very uncomfortable for us. But they did not trouble us any more face to face about the socials.

"'Tis over soon; not soon
The sad effects pass by."

Our landlady never failed to tell me the latest bit of news. She was always anxious to impress me with the idea that our services were not appreciated. Our visitors also contrived to give us very unfavorable impressions of the place, of the people, and of the work, but were very jealous lest any innovations should be made on the old routine. They warned me against making friends with this one and that one in the congregation, until almost everyone was held up as a person to be avoided. After a few months we rented a house and started housekeeping. The first day thereafter Mrs. Busybody called to see if I was anything of a manager, and to direct us how and where to buy our supplies. Several of the leading men in our congregation had stores in the town, and they did not fail to inform us that they would be pleased to supply us with all necessaries, and that they would deduct 10 percent on all purchases. We found, however, by experience that 12 percent was first added. A number of ladies, who were always extremely kind to us, volunteered assistance, and we were now comfortably settled in our new home. Mr. Macguire soon found that the congregation was in a very low spiritual condition, also that it was not worked properly. There were neither elders nor managers, Mrs. Busybody taking the place of both. This Mr. Macguire saw would not do, as the spiritual welfare of the congregation was not considered. He, therefore, expressed a desire to have elders and managers appointed; but, alas, how hard it was to find even one man who was capable of discharging the duties of an elder. However, two were eventually appointed, and several managers. Mr. Macguire wrought faithfully for the salvation of souls and the upbuilding of the people in the faith of God, and his heart was cheered by quite a number joining the church for the first time at each communion. Things went on very smoothly for a time, the congregation prospering spiritually and financially; but Mrs. Busybody, jealous that the work was prospering without her supervision and coveted socials, felt ill at ease. Never before had her wishes in church matters been set aside. This time she tried to influence some of the members of our Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor who met in our house. She did not see the necessity of such a society. "It would be far better for all the young people of every denomination in the village to meet together and have a society of their own apart from pastoral oversight. A number of young converts who were being benefited by this society were thus led away by flattering speeches. But God's work went on; each communion some came forward and professed faith in Christ and joined the church. Satan became alarmed. One more effort must be made. The new members must not outnumber the old, or our power will be gone. The elders and managers were accordingly influenced. Repeated private interviews were held with the most influential members of the congregation urging the necessity of a change of pastor. One elder, who had not attended a session meeting and only two prayer meetings during the pastorate, was prevailed upon to engage in this work. A petition was drawn up, addressed to a member of presbytery, stating that the undersigned were "not at all satisfied with their present pastor." This elder canvassed the whole congregation in order to secure names to the petition, but only succeeded in getting eleven signatures. The local newspaper, commenting on the petition, said that it reminded one of the petition of "the three Tooley street tailors," which began thus:—"We, the people of England!" How sad it is to find some men so willing to work against their fellowmen, but not willing to take time to spend an hour in God's service. Just at this time Mr. Macguire was asked to take charge of a mission. As the Great Oaks' congregation was small, therefore, unable to stand a division, we thought it best to let them try to get a minister, who would be willing to sacrifice principle to popularity. Humiliating it is also to Presbyterianism in Canada that any presbytery should allow a brother thus to suffer in vindication of Presbyterian polity, simply because a manly defence of his rights might incur the displeasure of one or two moneyed men. Great Oaks' church has been a standing menace to the presbytery for years, and will continue a nuisance so long as the presbytery winks at injustice done its pastors. X.

WE MUST BE WATCHFUL, especially in the beginning of the temptation; for the enemy is then more easily overcome, if he be not suffered to enter the door of our hearts, but be resisted at the very gate, on his first knocking. —*Thomas à Kempis.*

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

THE CONVENTION FOR 1891.

The annual meeting for 1891 of the Council of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic will be held in Richmond Hall, 25 Richmond street West, Toronto, commencing at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The constitution of the Council of the Alliance provides that this body shall be composed of representatives of the respective Synods, Conferences, Unions, Committees, etc., of all religious bodies of the different Provinces of the Dominion; representatives of the different Provincial temperance organizations; and representatives of the Provincial branches of the Alliance. The meetings held last year in Montreal, and in 1889 in Toronto, were gatherings of unusual interest. They brought together representative workers from different parts of the Dominion, and were throughout earnest, harmonious and beneficial. It is expected that the meeting for 1891 will be larger and more important than any that preceded it. Each of the bodies named is earnestly urged to secure as full a representation as possible at Toronto, next September, and every delegate appointed is urged to make it a special duty to attend the Convention.

The Alliance is an absolutely non-partisan organization. Its object is the attainment of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, it aims at determined and judicious effort along every line of hopeful work tending in this direction. There is at present strong ground for encouragement in the growing sentiment of our country, and particularly of our churches, in favor of temperance and prohibition. It is believed that the Dominion Parliament, recently elected, represents the temperance sentiment of the Dominion better than any that preceded it. We regret that the House of Commons did not decide upon more definite present action than the appointment of a Royal Commission of enquiry into the actual and probable effects of prohibition. We trust, however, that the report of that commission will vindicate our position, and leave no further reason for delay in the enactment of thorough-going prohibitory legislation. Meantime, we must recognize the importance of the present crisis, and the necessity of our insisting upon further recognition of the growing opinion that has compelled the action already taken. At this juncture we should be more than ever, wise, prompt and united in all our movements, so as to secure the best and most enduring results.

The Convention has been fixed for the dates named so as to suit the convenience of delegates who may desire to attend the Toronto Industrial Exhibition which will be open from September 7 to 19. All the principal Canadian railways will issue return tickets to Toronto from different points, at a single fare, to parties coming at the time. These tickets will be good for return trips up to September 21. It is requested that secretaries of the organizations appointing delegates to the Council of the Alliance will kindly send to the undersigned the names and addresses of such delegates as soon as possible.

The annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance will be held the day previous to the meeting of the Council and in the same place. Ontario delegates to the Council can thus take part in both meetings, and delegates from places outside Ontario will be cordially welcomed as visitors at the Ontario Convention if they can arrange to arrive in time for it.

There will be a still cheaper special excursion to Toronto on Monday, 14th, of which delegates may avail themselves, thus having opportunity for a day at the exhibition or at the Ontario meeting, before the Dominion meeting. The return fare on this trip will be seven dollars from Montreal and correspondingly low rates from other points.

Canada already leads English-speaking countries in temperance and temperance legislation. Our per capita consumption of strong drink is less than that of any other civilized country. Total prohibition, through the Scott Act, is in force in the greater part of the Maritime Provinces. In other parts of the Dominion statutory prohibition and local option laws are doing splendid work.

It is earnestly hoped that in prayerful deliberation to hasten on the still more complete triumph of right principles, there will be the fullest gathering next September that there has yet been of the representatives of every phase of our common cause.

By order of the executive committee,
F. S. SPENCE, Secretary.

CURIOUS QUEBEC ECONOMY.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING THE TEACHER'S LIFE IN CANADA.

(*From an Occasional Correspondent.*)

The next National Teachers' Association convention is to be held in Helena, Montana. Delegates to these conventions have a mixed motive in attending them and quite rightly so. To the gaining of fresh ideas and reawakened enthusiasm for their work is added the ordinary benefit of a summer vacation in renewed health and vigor. It was this latter consideration that gave Helena the Convention for 1892 owing to its position near the great national park.

Not that it will be of very much use to most of our Quebec teachers to know that the convention is here or there. It might as well be in the moon as in Helena, Montana, for any chance they have of getting to it, unless they can contrive to live on air and clothe themselves in the manner of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden from now till then. The whole year's salary of some Quebec teachers would hardly pay the railway fare without arranging for trips to the Yellowstone regions, etc., while there, which would be one great object in going. These American teachers must be paid on a different scale. Toronto estimates the money left there by the N.T.A., at a quarter of a million. And Toronto did not get the railway fares or the money spent in Muskoka, Ottawa, the Thousand Isles, Montreal and Quebec. It is comforting to know that the ideas of the Quebec Government on educational matters do not obtain everywhere, and it was pleasant to see so many people, with the means and heart to enjoy a well-earned holiday. It goes without saying that the gain to the teachers will sooner or later find its way to the pupils. But I must confess that all through this glowing eloquence of the speeches, the happy laughter and songs of the excursions on the "Bay," among the bright faces on the street and at the windows of the boarding houses, I saw continually one pathetic little figure. Again and again I went back in memory to one of the loveliest villages on the Lower St. Lawrence and saw a little white-washed school-house, heard the humming of children's voices from the windows, till they were released at noon and then watched for the slender little figure of the teacher going, not to her dinner, that she prepared and ate in her own schoolroom, but for a short walk along the shore. On one of these walks I joined her by chance, and afterwards often met her and by her invitation visited the school. My impressions of teacher and pupils were most favorable, but not to the point just here, except that the work was scandalously well done in comparison with the remuneration given. For teaching this school six hours a day for ten months in the year this little martyr to the peculiar educational system of Quebec received seventy-two dollars a year and provided her own board and lodging. This state of things, I mused, must be peculiar to the Lower St. Lawrence. But no! While visiting a friend in a beautiful Eastern Townships village last summer I congratulated my hostess on the possession of a very efficient cook. "Oh, yes," she replied, with the housewife's chronic grumble, "but my good luck won't last long. She is a teacher, and only came to me for the summer. I don't see why she shouldn't stay with me all winter. I am sure she would be better off than trudging through the snow all winter to teach that school out at the Corners."

My curiosity led me to make this young woman's acquaintance also. She was very pretty, but shy and reserved, and when I complimented her on her energy in spending her holidays so industriously, she frankly replied that her salary was so small she could not afford to be idle all summer, for younger ones at home needed her help. She supposed she would be better off in a "good place" than teaching, but she had worked hard for her certificate, and it seemed a pity to throw it away, and then she liked teaching very much, and Saturday and Sunday were free. She did wish that teachers in Quebec would be paid as well as they are in Ontario. It would surprise many Ontario teachers to hear their financial position envied. But so it is. Half a loaf is better than no bread, or even than a crust. Meanwhile we may congratulate ourselves that Quebec is only three hundred years behind the times in this respect. In the times of the Tudors, according to Macaulay, the tutor "sat below the salt," and was glad to eke out his pittance by performing more or less menial duties in the household of his patron. This ought to encourage us a little, for on some points Quebec is still of the Middle Ages.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN EUROPE.

Which is the oldest church in Europe? asks the *British Architect*. Canon Routledge, in his "History of St. Martin's, Canterbury," claims the distinction for that venerable edifice. He describes it as being the only existing church originally built as a church during the first four centuries that has remained a church till the present day. St. Martin's has a rival in St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover, which Canon Puckle believes to have been erected in the fourth century; but in the days of Queen Anne, and for a century and a-half afterwards, this edifice was used as a garrison fuel depot.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AN "ELEGANT" HARVEST.

WESTERN ONTARIO AND THE ADJOINING STATES SAID TO BE HAPPY AT THE PROSPECT.

A gentleman who is now travelling in the western part of Ontario and in Illinois, Michigan, etc., says he never experienced so much heat during the week ending Aug. 15. He adds:—"I fear very much that the Ottawa scandals have much to do with the mercury, and that all true Canadians must bear the punishment with resignation. The crops are good all through this western country and the farmers are feeling so good that they are ordering lots of best clothes, with the avowed intention of taking the old lady and children to the very first circus that comes along. It is only necessary to watch the anxious, though pleased look of the farmer and the boys as they study the startling feats and features of the only great show of earth, posters of which cover the barns of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, to be convinced that they feel good over the prospects of an elegant harvest, as they put it."

GREAT BRITAIN'S MISTAKE.

WHEN CANADA CAME UNDER HER RULE—A FRENCH WRITER ON THE CANADIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Mr. Stephane Jousselin has begun the publication in the *Siècle*, of Paris, of a series of articles on Canada. The first of these articles is on "The Canadian Clergy," and in the course of his remarks the writer says that with their marvellous intuition the Canadian Roman Catholic clergy saw, after the conquest, that the people, abandoned by the French nobility and left to themselves and to the mercy of English Protestants, would learn English and become sooner or later staunch Protestants. From that moment they saw the part they had to take. Being owners of the best farms in the land where they ruled, they did not want a royalty without subjects and already foresaw the hour when they would be called upon to give way and their property would be confiscated. To live, they had to group around them all that remained of the old French party and make them an opposition party, loving their old country, notwithstanding all the reasons they had to detest it. There was no better means to attain this end than to develop more and more among the people the study of the French language and impede any attempt at close relations with England. The clergy carried out this programme with the marvellous tenacity that they put in everything they undertake. After more than a century of foreign domination the French language, far from disappearing, has always been increasing. The power of the clergy has even been such that they found the means to draw to them Scotch and Irish settlers, all fervent Catholics. Little by little they taught them, made them forget their language, made them learn the French language, and turned them into zealous French-Canadians opposed to England. One can find in the vicinity of Quebec many MacDuffs, MacCormacks, MacLeans, etc., all names of Scotch origin, who can speak no other language but French.

ON THE FARM IN DENMARK.

The horses are strong, thick-set animals, short in height, and more like those to be seen in Suffolk than anywhere else. In Denmark, however, by far the most important animal is the cow. In appearance they are not specially striking. In size, coloring and quality they are very similar to the ordinary Shorthorn breed, such as one sees in the North of England, though they are, if anything, a little smaller. The people take the greatest possible care of and interest in them, much more than we do in England. They seem to be watched by some one or other constantly. As there are no hedges to separate the fields, the cows and other animals, including the sheep, are all tethered, and this custom itself entails, of course, pretty constant attention. If the weather be at all cold, one may often see the beasts covered with cloths as they graze. The cows are milked thrice a day, about 5 in the morning, then between 11 and 12, and again late in the evening. A register is frequently kept of the amount of milk in pounds given by each cow daily. This is done without difficulty, and adds greatly to the interest and success of the dairy work. Every cow has a name. Sheep are not reared to any great extent, though every farmer has a few. Shearing takes place twice a year—in May and toward the end of September. This work is for the most part done by women; indeed the women generally work nearly as hard as the men upon the farms, but they do not neglect their domestic duties. The houses, which are invariably thatched and of one story only, are clean and tidy; but from the close proximity of the cowhouse to the dwelling (a door opening straight from one to the other), the smell of the beasts is rather too overpowering for unaccustomed nerves. The wife spins her own wool, and not unfrequently weaves her own cloth.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LANNELONGUE'S CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives some further details of the new treatment for tuberculosis which Dr. Lannelongue, the inventor, explained a few days ago before the French Academy of Medicine. He says that the "lymph consists of a mineral substance fatal to microbes—chloride of zinc—and is applied in doses of various degrees of strength, according as the tuberculosis is external or pulmonary. Dr. Lannelongue calls his method the sclerogenous method, that is to say—a method designed to render the flesh and fibres attacked capable of being cicatrized. His process circumscribes the action of the tuberculosis bacillus by attacking it at its extreme base, in withdrawing it from the extremity to the centre of its action, and in causing its disappearance by reducing it to its base of action. He proceeds in the same fashion with the bacillus acting on the lung, and when the fibres, the tissue and flesh, by the action of the bacillus have been transformed into pus, he proceeds as a surgeon and reconstitutes by his inoculations the removed portions." This is not so clear as it might be, but scientific definition is not one of the strong points of the illustrious De Biowitz. One of the greatest alleged merits of the new system is that it is perfectly innocuous so far as the unaffected parts of the body are concerned, and originates no new evil. It is founded on the theories of Pasteur rather than that of Koch, and on that account is received with special favor in France.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

A full report of the influenza epidemic of 1889-90 in London has been issued as a Parliamentary paper by the Local Government Board. The evidence contained in it appears to prove beyond question that the disease is eminently an infectious one. The greatest percentage of victims was found in places where a great number of persons were in close association with each other, as in the General Post-office, the Bank of England, Government offices, large shops and schools. In prisons, where personal communication was prevented, the cases were rare. Very few cases occurred among lighthouse-keepers, deep-sea fishermen, and other persons remote from human intercourse, and all the testimony seems to be in opposition to the theory of some general miasmatic influence. It is suggested that the medium of infection is a microbe which enters the system through the eye, but on this point there is as yet no certain information. The period of incubation appears to range from sixteen hours to two or, at the most, three days.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

There is an ominous split in the Farmers' Alliance, on the Sub-treasury scheme, which was the corner-stone of the St. Louis and Ocala platforms. In South Carolina, Gov. Tillman has taken positive ground against it, and is conducting a series of public discussions, in which he appears to be carrying the majority with him, in spite of a sharp challenge from the officers of the Alliance. In Texas there has been an anti-Sub-treasury State Alliance Convention, from which proceeded a call for a national convention, to be held in St. Louis next September. This impracticable scheme was one that was sure to lose ground as it came under discussion, and it was an unsafe thing to tie an organization to which looked to the accomplishment of practical results. The more speedily the Farmers' Alliance gets rid of "cranky" schemes for getting money except in exchange for its equivalent in a regular and businesslike way, the better chance it will have for accomplishing something of benefit to its members.—*New York Epoch.*

CAN JEWS BE PATRIOTS?

A singular answer to the old question "Can Jews be Patriots?" may be given from a little paragraph which appeared in Tuesday's *Times*. Mrs. Grimwood's noble co-operation in the defence of the Residency at Manipur and in the care of the wounded, and her almost miraculous escape from the general slaughter of the British, are fresh in the memory of our readers. The Princess of Wales has opened a fund for her benefit, and the *Times* publishes a list of some of the donations. Only the names of the contributors of sixteen of the amounts given or promised are published, and Her Royal Highness's own gift introduces the rest. Of the remaining fifteen names five are Jewish, namely, Lord and Lady Rothschild, per Lady Rothschild, Mrs. Leopold, Miss Alice and Baroness de Rothschild, while a sixth is the Duchess of St Albans, granddaughter of Bernal, a converted Jew. Patriotism is not confined to one family amongst us, and doubtless the person who selected these names had in view the distinction of the donors as well as the amount of the gifts, but the paragraph is a singular and striking one, and suffices to relegate the question we have printed above to the category of historic doubts which are no longer doubtful.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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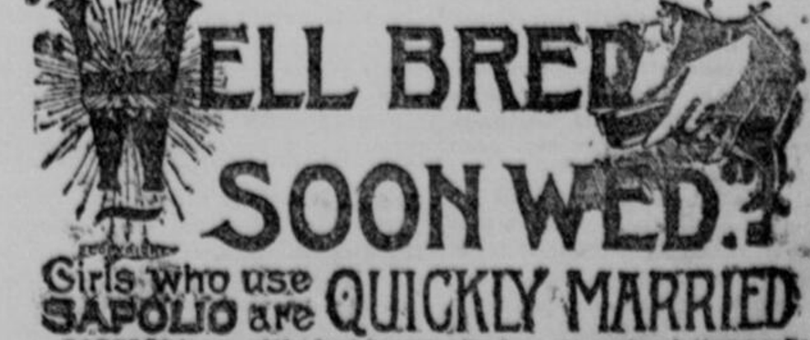
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FOR CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c A BOTTLE.



SAPOLIO is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. If your store-keeper does not keep it you should insist upon his doing so, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

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"	"	20 " "	4.40
"	"	50 " "	10.50
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All the above papers sent free of postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

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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, AUGUST 26, 1891.

CANADA'S DISGRACE.

The shamelessly partisan course of the leading Ministerial newspaper organs in regard to the exposures of the corruption of the Ottawa and Quebec Governments by the various committees of the Dominion Parliament is contemptible in the extreme, and causes one to wonder whether such subsidized advocates do not excite the disgust even of their own political partisans. These newspapers, which have been dumb dogs for weeks, while the Committees on Privileges and Elections and of Public Accounts have been exposing the rottenness and demoralization of department after department of the Ottawa Government, and which have upheld the Public Accounts Committee in their disgraceful course of burking the enquiry when the dishonor of the Cabinet Ministers seemed about to be proved, have not hesitated to pursue a diametrically opposite course when the Senate Committee began to expose the corruption of the Quebec Government. They are undoubtedly serving the public interests by loudly denouncing the sheer robbery which has been going on at Quebec, but their denunciations would have had more force had they also condemned the unscrupulous boodling at Ottawa, which it has been proved has prevailed during the last twelve or thirteen years. The Merciers and Langeliers and Pacauds, who seem to have conspired to extort a hundred thousand dollars from Armstrong, are certainly worthy of condemnation, but should not those who mete out judgment against these sinners also as sternly pass sentence upon the Langevins, the McGreevys and the other sinners who have extorted over a hundred and seventy-five thousand from Connolly & Co? If it is right, as it undoubtedly is, that the Senate Committee on Railways should go to the bottom of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway job and expose Mr. Mercier and Mr. Langelier, who are Quebec Cabinet Ministers, why is it wrong for the Public Accounts Committee to investigate thoroughly the cases against Ottawa Cabinet Ministers, such as Mr. Haggarty, Mr. Dewdney and Mr. Chapleau? Six Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Bowell, Chapleau, Costigan, Foster, Haggarty and Tupper, have been in almost constant attendance at the Public Accounts Committee for the purpose apparently of immediately burking the enquiry whenever any of them seemed about to be involved. These six ministers formed the majority of the Committee which prevented an enquiry into the doings of Cabinet Ministers, and the public will hold that it was not in order to prevent their own innocence from being made manifest that they restricted the investigation. They have perhaps, however, done the public a service inasmuch as their conduct and the policy now openly enunciated of the majority of the Committee, that the conduct of Ministers of the Crown cannot be enquired into by ordinary committees, will be discussed by the House and the opinion of Sir John Thompson and of other Conservatives, who, like Mr. Corby, have minds of their own and will not consent to be dragged through the mud, will be heard. These organs now demand that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec shall exert the authority and power of his office to bring his presumedly guilty advisers to punishment. These same organs demanded that Lieutenant-Governor Letellier should be politically beheaded for proceeding in exactly the same way against a Government when its Premier informed him that he had been taken by the throat, and was at the mercy of corporations which compelled him to pursue a financial policy which he himself did not approve. Lieutenant-Governor Letellier was politically executed by the Dominion Government, although a Ministry having the confidence of a majority of the representatives of the Legislature had constitutionally accepted the responsibility for his acts and had thus relieved him of it. Lieutenant-Governor Angers will do well, in view of the history of the case of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, to consider carefully the whole question before he takes such extreme action as that which the organs of his party with shameless inconsistency advise and urge upon him to take. While we have always upheld the constitutionality of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier's course, we have never hesitated to declare that it was impolitic as the use of the extreme prerogative of the Crown, except as a last resort, is likely to have the effect of gaining for it the sympathy of the people who are the final arbiters. Lieutenant-Governor Angers may feel that, with a Government in power at Ottawa which is in political sympathy with him, he is in a different position from that occupied by Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, and could, therefore, do with impunity what Letellier was beheaded for doing; but unless public opinion is altogether dead, it would demand the reason for the difference in the treatment of the two Governors.

"IMAGES."

We thank our correspondent "P. J." for his civil and intelligent letter ably defending the use of religious images and pictures, not only for general purposes, but as a means of worship. "P. J." declares that we should be better informed with regard to Roman Catholic literature before we say that the Roman Catholic Church has suppressed the second commandment. We presume that if it were true that the Roman Catholic Church had suppressed the second commandment "P. J." would admit that it must be because the authorities of that church saw enough incongruity between the teachings of that commandment and the practices of the church to make them afraid to put the commandment into the hands of the people. We know that the commandment is in all the Roman Catholic bibles, but we know also that bibles are extremely scarce among some Roman Catholic peoples, and that pains have been taken to keep the simple Bible out of the hands of the multitude, and to replace it, as far as possible, with expensive annotated versions. It was only the other day that a Protestant girl's Bible was taken from her on entering a Roman Catholic convent in the United States and burnt before her eyes, an act which was nothing less than a piece of impious sacrilege. But "P. J." will note, if he looks at our article again, that we did not say that the Roman Catholic Church had suppressed the second commandment, in their translation of the Bible, but that "the Church of Rome in this country, and possibly in other countries, makes "a practice of teaching the ten commandments with the omission of the second." We must assume from P. J.'s letter that he and any advisers whom he may consult are ignorant of facts which we supposed to be known to everybody. We assert that our statement is absolutely and literally true, and that nothing more is needed to prove that the Church of Rome is self-condemned. "P. J." by referring to the latest edition (1888) of the Roman Catholic Catechism for the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, approved by the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of those provinces, and also declared by Cardinal Taschereau to be the only authorized edition in the English language for those provinces will find at page 58 as follows:

> Question 362—"Which is the First Commandment of God?
>
> A.—The First Commandment of God is: "I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt not have strange gods before me."

Also at page 62:

> Question 369—What is the Second Commandment of God?
>
> A.—The Second Commandment of God is: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

Then the second commandment, forbidding bowing down to any image or likeness of anything that is in the heaven above or that is in the earth beneath or that is in the water under the earth, is suppressed. The number of the commandments is made up in the catechism by splitting the tenth commandment in two, so that for the ninth commandment, we have at page 70 "The ninth commandment of God is, 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.'" Then below this we have, "The tenth commandment of God is, Thou shall not covet thy neighbor's goods." Who is responsible for this tinkering with the ten commandments if it is not the bishops of the modern Church of Rome? How are the bishops, the archbishops, and the cardinal to escape the woe pronounced against those adding to or taking away from the words thereof? The prediction is made by one who closely follows the church's teaching that within the next hundred years the third commandment of God (called the second commandment by the bishops of the church of Rome) will also be wholly suppressed in the catechisms of that church. It has been partially suppressed already by leaving out the words "for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." The reason for the assertion is that the ejaculatory use of the Almighty's name in ordinary conversation is increasing among the most cultured classes of Roman Catholics. And as they disavow every intention of disrespect thereby the bishops of that church will relieve them from all fear of God's judgment for breaking one of the commandments by omitting it altogether. The number of commandments can still be kept up by resorting again to the tenth commandment and taking from it the commandment "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house," and making a distinct and separate commandment of it. We have nothing to do with the intention of people in bowing down before images no more than we have with the intention of those who take God's name in vain. We have the explicit commandment of God, and the Roman Catholic Catechism at page 57, says, "It is not sufficient to belong to the "Church of God to be saved, we must, moreover, observe the commandments of God." Julian, the apostate, writing in defence of pagan idolatry against the Christians of his time, reasons very much like "P. J." He says, "Just as one who is loyal to the Sovereign, looks with pleasure on the Sovereign's portrait, and whoso loves his son, "looks with pleasure on his son's portrait, "and one who loves his father, on his "father's portrait; so one who loves the "gods, looks gladly at their statues "and pictures and reverences with awe "the gods who are themselves unseen." The phrase at the close of "P.J.'s" letter "that we should pick the beam from our own eyes before unjustly censuring our neighbor," is ludicrously uncalled for, inasmuch as that is just what we were doing. The article which he is criticising was written for the very purpose of showing that while they were calling other people idolaters for using images in worship, Protestants were beginning to place images upon their most prominent shrines. As for unjust censure of the Church of Rome we have proved that the reference to it which, under the circumstances, could not have been omitted, was nothing but a simple statement of undeniable and well known facts.

AN INVESTIGATION BURKED.

The Chapleau scandal, which six Cabinet ministers, including Mr. Chapleau himself, backed by the majority of the Public Accounts Committee, decline to investigate on the ground that Mr. Chapleau might be incriminated in a corrupt transaction, can be explained in a few sentences. The Government Printing Bureau, whose superintendent was Mr. Senecal, is in the Department of State which is administered by Mr. Chapleau. Charges of irregularity against certain officials and others connected with this department were preferred by a Liberal member, named Mr. Lister, and the Committee, at his instance, required the presence of a witness with a certain document, which was to be put in evidence. When the witness appeared before the Committee with the document the Cabinet Ministers objected to its being put in, on the ground apparently that it would involve Mr. Chapleau, a Minister of the Crown, and that as no charges had been made against Mr. Chapleau the investigation should not proceed in a direction which might incriminate him. The document which Mr. Lister wished to have put in evidence was a written agreement made between the New England Paper Company and Mr. Berthiaume, the lessee of *La Presse* newspaper, which is Mr. Chapleau's organ, and in which the Minister of State is personally interested. It appears that *La Presse* was in debt to the paper company and that the agreement set down in this document was to the effect that this debt, amounting to eight thousand dollars, was to be extinguished by means of notes made by Mr. Berthiaume and endorsed by Mr. Chapleau, and which were to be extinguished by the application of half the profits made by the Company upon paper bought from them by the Government for the Printing Bureau. Mr. Lister believed that he could prove that of ten hundred and seventy-four dollars paid to the Company for paper by the Government, the sum of one hundred and four dollars went to *La Presse*, according to the provisions of this agreement. It was in order to prevent the production before the Committee of this extraordinary document that six Ministers of the Crown, backed by fifteen Conservative members, voted that the agreement should not be placed in evidence. These Ministers, among whom was Mr. Chapleau himself, and their supporters, by preventing the investigation from proceeding, in effect charged Mr. Chapleau by implication with being concerned in a corrupt transaction. They declare that what were in effect charges against Mr. Chapleau should not be investigated by that committee, but that charges should be regularly made in the House and investigated by another committee. It is, of course, true that no charges against a minister should be investigated by such a committee, but, on the other hand, no investigation into a department should be burked because that investigation seems likely to incriminate a minister of the Crown.

THE MOST FAVORED NATION CLAUSE.

The commercial treaty recently concluded between the United States and Spain is calculated to place the United States at a great advantage as compared with other nations, and especially with Canada, in trading with the Spanish West Indies and especially with Cuba and Porto Rico. The provisions of the treaty are very much more liberal than are the provisions of the convention negotiated between Great Britain and Spain in 1886, in the comparatively limited advantages of which Canada shares. Canadian traders are, therefore, naturally anxious lest their trade with Cuba should suffer from the preferential treatment of the trade of the United States. It is said that Canadian exporters of lumber, fish and potatoes have become alarmed and that their trade has already suffered. If Canadian trade has already suffered injury it must be in anticipation of the effect of the United States treaty, inasmuch as that treaty does not come into effect until 1892. The British treaty with Spain contains the famous most favored nation clause by which each party engages to give the other without further stipulation all the commercial privileges, including the lowest rates of duties that have been granted or may be granted to the most favored nation. If this clause were strictly binding and were duly observed, it is clear that until the expiry of Great Britain's treaty with Spain, Canadian products would be entitled to enter Spain and all Spanish colonies upon the payment of the same duties as those of the United States under its new treaty. It appears, however, from the discussion which took place in Parliament yesterday, that this clause is not so observed. The Minister of Justice declared pretty plainly that, in reply to enquiries from the Canadian Government, the Imperial authorities had intimated that precedents recently established showed distinctly that where a reciprocity treaty was concluded the favored nation clause did not apply. Mr. Mills, the member for Bothwell, who is regarded as an authority on constitutional and international law, stated that it "was the rule recognized in every country in Christendom that a special reciprocity treaty stipulating certain special advantages on account of certain concessions made, did not come within the purview of the most favored nation clause of any treaty." These precedents and rules, which appear to be established and recognized, will go far to render nugatory and invaluable the most favored nation clause, which has hitherto been so useful and which has done much to prevent international jealousies and misunderstandings. It is clear also that this clause having become practically useless will hereafter be discarded and it is probable that as soon as present treaties expire in which there are clauses preventing Great Britain from entering into preferential trade relations with her colonies, she will decline any longer to agree to such provisions. All the self-governing colonies of Great Britain treat British and Foreign products alike, and even the crown colonies and dependencies, including India, are as open to the trade of foreign nations as to that of Great Britain itself. This is in marked contrast with the policy of other nations, such as France, which compels its dependencies to protect French goods against the competition of the products of foreign nations, much to their dissatisfaction and detriment.

PROTECTION AND IMMIGRATION.

The following letter, which appeared recently in the Newcastle *Chronicle*, one of the ablest and most influential provincial journals of England, has aroused the wrath of the advocates of protection in this country:

(To the Editor of the "Weekly Chronicle.")

SIR,—A friend in your good city sends me your most interesting paper regularly, and I consider it the best issued in England. Your readers may like to see a short account of the impressions of an Englishman settled here some years. Emphatically, I would say to anyone who contemplates coming to live here—don't do so till there is a radical change in the Government policy of this country. Meantime it is wedded to protection, which has caused a great increase in the cost of living; and the people may be some time yet ere they see the fallacy of high tariffs, which are keeping back the Dominion from a prosperity it would soon experience if the rulers would only modify the duties to a required revenue basis. Enormous sums have been spent on the harbor and in deepening the magnificent river St. Lawrence, and yet, by their present policy, foreign commerce is not encouraged, and we have to witness a splendid country retrograding all the time, and the struggle to live accentuated. Unfortunately money is worshipped in Canada, and I cannot advise Britishers to settle there, for the present at any rate, not even the well-to-do. A 33 YEARS' RESIDENT.

Montreal, Canada, May 27, 1891.

The anger of the Protectionists against this writer, so far as it has found utterance, is most unreasonable if not somewhat incoherent. The letter is a very modest and moderate one, and contains no statements that have not been made over and over again by some of the foremost statesmen and journals in this country. He states, in effect, that protection enhances the cost of living and we suppose the Protectionists themselves will not deny that this is the fact. One of their favorite arguments was that protection would prevent foreign goods from being slaughtered, that is, from being sold at very low prices in Canada, and Mr. McKinley, who is the idol of the protectionists in America, has declared that cheap goods make a cheap people and that a cheap people are to be despised, or words to that effect. Surely, the protectionists are not going to deny at this time of day that protection enables home manufacturers to charge higher prices for their goods than they would be able to do without it. The writer also states that while enormous sums have been spent in improving harbors and deepening the river St. Lawrence, in order to promote shipping and commerce, the Government by their protection policy render these expenditures more or less nugatory by restricting commerce by means of high protection duties. We suppose protectionists do not deny that their object in placing high duties upon imports is to restrict and even to prohibit the importation of certain classes of foreign goods, and that by doing this they discourage foreign commerce. It is the obvious truths of this letter which anger the protectionists. The evils arising out of the protectionist policy and not the publication of them merely are the great obstacles and hinderances to emigration to Canada. The Dominion ought at the present time to be the most attractive country in the world to intending emigrants. The most fertile lands on this continent, now open to free or cheap settlement, are in Canada, and railways have been built which make them comparatively easy of access. Emigrants to Canada are not only encouraged to start out from Europe but are received with open arms here and are even assisted if they need aid to reach this country. Yet in spite of the extraordinary efforts made by Canada to secure emigration, and in spite of the fact that the United States now discourages emigration rather than encourages it, emigration to Canada is slow. It is, in fact, doubtful whether our population increases at an even normal rate. If our population does not increase according to a natural ratio, emigrants who have been induced to come to Canada, as well as native born Canadians, must be leaving the Dominion in greater numbers than emigrants are coming to it. It is clear, therefore, that it is not statements made in the press in Europe which deters emigration to Canada, but the conditions which exist in this country which drive emigrants out of it after they reach it and which even compel our own people to leave. Would it not be well for our protectionist friends, instead of screaming over such letters as the above, to face the true facts and try and bring about such changes as are necessary to make the Dominion a desirable home, not only for the people of Europe, but for the people who are born here? It is the protection policy of this country that is retarding its prosperity, which, as everyone knows, depends upon the success of its agriculturists. The farmers of this country, who were formerly its most prosperous class, have been beyond all doubt injured by the National Policy. They have declared this to be the case not only at their institute meetings but in the recent elections in which the great majority of the rural constituencies returned Opposition candidates. Protection in a country like Canada, whose habitable portion includes but a few degrees of latitude, but one climate, and the variety of whose products is therefore limited, and which is possessed of only five millions of people, means an altogether different thing from protection in a country like the United States, which stretches over many degrees of latitude, has climates ranging from sub-tropical to arctic, has a large variety of products ranging from cottons and tropical fruits to wheat and northern fruits, and which has a population of sixty millions. Protection in the United States means free trade between forty or fifty different states and territories, while in Canada it means restricted trade between a dozen scattered provinces separated into groups by great natural barriers which have only been overcome by the expenditure of vast amounts of public money necessitating considerable burdens of taxation. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States would give each of the groups of the Canadian Provinces better trade relations with the States next them, or free trade with the world, which would be still better, would make Canada one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in, and would enable its agriculturists to compete on better terms in the wheat markets of Europe with the other great wheat exporting countries of the world, and would make the Dominion the most desirable country on earth for emigrating agriculturists, who are exactly the people we are trying in vain to induce to settle in this country.

ANSWER THE ACCUSATIONS OR RESIGN.

Mr. Mercier, Mr. Langelier and the other members of the Quebec Government have not as yet made the first move towards facing or answering the charges virtually made against them of plundering the Quebec Treasury through the agency of public contractors. The evidence already in seems to establish beyond all doubt the guilt not only of Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Mercier's political agent, but of Mr. Mercier himself, who, it would appear from the evidence, maintained the grand style of living for which he was noted in Paris, during his visit there, by means of moneys procured by Mr. Pacaud through this very job. The Quebec Government pretends that it objects to answering these charges before the Senate Committee on Railways because the Dominion Parliament, they hold, has constitutionally no jurisdiction over the affairs of the Quebec Legislature, and also because the members of the Quebec Government can only be called to account by the Quebec Legislature. There is, of course, some grounds for these objections, but the members of the Quebec Government should remember that the Dominion Parliament voted a subsidy to this railway on the strength, partly, of the subsidy voted by the Quebec Legislature, and that it is, therefore, quite within its province to enquire whether the Quebec subsidy has been or is being devoted to the purposes for which it is voted, and that in the course of this investigation it has been apparently proved that a very large proportion of the subsidy, amounting to over sixty percent of the whole, has been diverted with their knowledge and consent to the private and political uses of the members of the Government and of Mr. Pacaud. If the members of the Quebec Government were innocent they would hasten to Ottawa to give their testimony and to explain the evidence which looks so black against them. The Liberal organs of this province seem to encourage them in their course of ignoring the enquiry which is taking place, which, however, they have not wholly done, inasmuch as Mr. F. Langelier was apparently appointed by them to watch the progress of the investigation. Some of these Liberal newspapers now state in an unofficial way that a meeting of the Quebec Legislature will be called at once, with a view to enabling the Ministry to meet the charges made against them in the proper place, and to clear up the whole case, which they profess to be able to explain satisfactorily. The people of Canada are sick and tired of Parliamentary proceedings, discussions and enquiries, of which there has been no surcease since the beginning of last year. They have had more than enough of exposures of scandals and corruption, and they would probably be glad if Mr. Mercier would waive ceremony and make his defence before the Senate committee and thus help bring about an end to this sickening series of exposures. But if he is not inclined to do so he should certainly advise the Lieutenant-Governor to call a meeting of the Legislature and have the whole matter investigated thoroughly by a special committee. We would have little or no confidence in the decision of such a partisan committee, but the investigation could not be carried on by a committee, in view of all the facts that have already been made public, without making it clear even to the partisans of the Government whether their defence was adequate or whether they were certainly guilty. Mr. J. C. Langelier has intimated to the Committee that in spite of the attitude taken by the local Government as regards the question of jurisdiction, his brother, Mr. C. Langelier, is anxious to attend and give his evidence and explain everything in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway since its inception. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mercier, Mr. Garneau, and any others of the Quebec Ministry who are involved, will be induced to adopt the same course, though there is some doubt about this, as there is said to be a strong difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet as to the proper thing to do under the circumstances. If Mr. Mercier and his colleagues do not appear before the Senate Committee, the public will, in all probability, have made up its mind from the evidence already given before the Committee as to the true character of the transactions which have taken place in connection with this railway scheme.

FOURTEEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Robidoux was said to have taken criminal proceedings against the Toronto *Globe* for having declared that certain persons named, of whom he was one, should be in the penitentiary. The *Globe* has since separated the name of Mr. Robidoux from those of the parties it accuses declaring him to be "a man who has the reputation of strict integrity," and nothing more is heard of prosecution. Such, but for the bad company he keeps, has been our own opinion of Mr. Robidoux. We do not gather that Mr. Robidoux holds that no crime has been committed by persons with whom he is politically associated, or that the crime in question is not a penitentiary offence. He owed it to himself, however, to see that his own name was cleared from so deadly an imputation, even at the cost of taking criminal proceedings against a leading organ of his own party. On the other hand, it is incumbent on Mr. Robidoux, who is the Attorney-General for the province in which the offence was committed, and which has, according to the local organs of his party, an exclusive interest in the alleged crime, to have all parties inculpated brought to immediate trial, and if convicted, committed to fourteen years in the penitentiary, as the law, which we quote in another column, directs. Viewed from the present standard of public opinion, with regard to public peculation, this would, doubtless, have the appearance of a harsh proceeding. But no one dare say that the punishment which is so plainly prescribed does not fit the offence. Why then is public opinion so far below the standard of the law? Largely because the law, which is the great educator, has not often been enforced against this crime. The case of the Tweed ring is one of the few notable exceptions. A junior clerk who should pilfer from a till would be condemned with universal approbation. Why not, then, the men who are set up as the nation's models of morality? Mr. Robidoux's official function is that of public prosecutor and the motto of his office should be "let no guilty man escape." This should be especially the case when his beloved country is disgraced before the world, and, let us hope, in her own eyes by unprecedented revelations of public corruption.

AGAIN A ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Prime Minister made the important announcement on Thursday in the Senate that the Government had determined to appoint a Royal Commission, which will be charged with the task of inquiring and investigating into the administration of public affairs and devising a system by means of which the business of the country will be conducted on business principles. We have set forth here in clear terms what we understand from the probably prompted question of Senator McInnes, and the carefully prepared reply of the Premier to be the scope of the Commission, but both Mr. McInnes's enquiry and Mr. Abbott's statement are so vague in regard to the proposed duties of the Commission that it cannot be said that it was stated that either of these services would be required from it. From the composition of the Commission which is to be made up of three persons, one a prominent civil servant, another a judge, and the third a business man, experienced in the management of men and independent of politics, it would appear that the functions of the Committee are to be inquiring as well as creative, to enquire into the past and existing irregularities of the present system, and to re-create, or, at least, to reorganize a system by which a better state of things will obtain throughout the Civil Service. It has been the invariable experience that Royal Commissions do simply what the Government which appoints them wishes them to do. It will be remembered that when the Canadian Pacific Railway scandal charges were about to be investigated by Parliament Sir John Macdonald, in order to shield himself and his colleagues and accomplices, among whom were Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Abbott himself, appointed a Royal Commission which did what it was expected to do, namely, whitewash Sir John Macdonald and his Government. In spite of the Commission, however, the whole black scandal was exposed, and Sir John Macdonald and his Government were discredited and overthrown, but what the Royal Commission whitewashed, and what was exposed was condoned by the people a few years later, and the condonation has resulted in the carnival of corruption, extravagance and demoralization, which, with its centre at Ottawa, has pervaded the whole country, and especially this unhappy province, until to-day Canada absolutely stinks in the nostrils of the nations. In this crisis Mr. Abbott proposes following in the footsteps of Sir John Macdonald, his master in the Pacific Scandal business, by appointing a Royal Commission. The first effect of the proposal to appoint such a Commission, if it be accepted by the country and by Parliament, will be a tendency to drop the present investigation by Parliament into the demoralization of the Departments, while it is yet, in all probability, not half accomplished. One Department after another has come under the investigation of the Committee of Public Accounts, and not one of these enquired into has been found to be other than demoralized. Not only irregularities but gross dishonesty has been discovered in the Departments of the Post Office, the Interior, of Public Works, and of State. The Ministers at the head of each and all of these Department have been more or less involved as a result of the enquiries of the Committee. If Parliament acted on what Mr. Abbott calls business principles it would do as a business firm would on discovering that four or five out of twelve or thirteen departments were totally demoralized, make a thorough investigation into every department of affairs. No Royal Commission can perform this service; only members of a critical Opposition, long accustomed to Government and Parliamentary methods and thoroughly acquainted with the ways and habits of the Civil Service, can get at the bottom of the corrupt transactions of a Department which everybody in that Department, from the Minister down to the meanest clerk, is interested in covering up and probably anxious to conceal. Any proposition which will tend to slacken, hinder, or end the investigation which is now proceeding, would be a serious blow to the public welfare. Useless as a Royal Commission would be as a court of enquiry into the Government misdoings, as the organizer or re-organizer of a civil service, it would undoubtedly be more useless still, or rather it would be harmful. It has always in the past and will in the future, we may be sure, pass the wit of man to devise any system which will mechanically prevent irregularities and gross dishonesty being perpetrated by vicious men. If the Civil Service at Ottawa is rotten from head to heel, as it undoubtedly is, the system is not to blame. The same system administered by honest men would result in regular, economical and honest administration. It is the utmost folly to place at the heads of great Departments of State which spend millions of the public money, men who have been convicted of accepting scores of thousands of dollars from men seeking vast contracts for public works from the Government, as did Sir Hector Langevin from Sir Hugh Allan, and expect that any system in the world would prevent dishonesty and corruption and irregularity, and it was madness in Canada to place Sir John Macdonald at the head of a Government with Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau and others under him, and to wink at a Government so composed, accepting large subscriptions from manufacturers directly interested in the tariffs they framed for the purpose of winning elections, if she expected or looked for economy, integrity or wise statesmanship in the administration of her affairs. No Royal Commission can serve Canada in the present crisis. What Canada needs above all other things at the present time are men in the highest offices of the State whose integrity is undoubted. If the Civil Service is to be reformed and made honest and economical, determined reformers, who are themselves honest and economical, must be placed in power at Ottawa by the people themselves. No system, no chief detective, such is as apparently proposed by Mr. Abbott, will prevent dishonesty among civil servants if their masters at the head of the Departments are dishonest. The majority of the people of Canada have only themselves to blame for the disgrace and humiliation which they are at present undergoing. If the people of Canada would have a reformed administration they must first reform themselves. They have allowed themselves as provinces, as constituencies and as individuals, to be bribed, both covertly and openly, by the Government of the day with money from the public treasury, and with funds extorted from manufacturers, contractors and partisan supporters to elect to office men whom they knew to be corrupt, and who, to do them justice, never pretended to be honest, but, on the contrary, made a joke of their own viciousness. The Canadian people should, at this critical period of their existence, sweep from power, both at Ottawa, at Quebec and any other capital where corruption may be shown to exist, those Governments which have been convicted of profiting from dishonesty. That both the Dominion Government and the Government of this Province have been maintaining themselves in power by means of the dishonesty and corruption which they now wish to condemn without punishing the chief sinners, who are the Ministers themselves, has been thoroughly proved. A series of public prosecutions should follow, and an attempt at least should be made to have the thieves and robbers who infest Quebec and Ottawa sent to the penitentiary, as they certainly deserve. If Canadians would have an honest, economical administration they must elect honest and economical representatives, and place honest and economical ministers in power. Nothing else will serve.

WOMEN AS SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The profession of school teaching, which is one of the most useful and important and should be considered one of the most dignified and honorable of professions, is, both in Great Britain and America, being taken possession of by women. Those who have made a special study of the question of education seem to be agreed that primary and secondary education, at least, should be largely left in the hands of women, who, it is held, have more sympathy and more tact than men and are often able to draw out the minds and develop the thinking powers and manage children, and even the youth of both sexes more successfully than men with whom they are brought into competition. However this may be, it is quite certain that women are almost monopolizing the situations in the primary schools and they are reaching out and possessing those of even the higher positions in the secondary schools both of Canada and the United States. A recent instance of the success of women in securing a comparatively high appointment is that of Miss Ryckman, of London, Ontario, who has been appointed master of Modern Languages to the Jameson avenue Collegiate Institute of Toronto. The Collegiate Institute Board of Trade which made this appointment is composed of ten men and two women. Miss Ryckman had a male competitor for the office, but she was the choice of the sub-committee, whose report was adopted by the Board. The member of the Board who had most prominently supported the male candidate, on the question of salary being brought up, moved that the stipend be fifteen hundred dollars, which, it appears, is the lowest salary paid by the Board to any specialist engaged on the staff of the Collegiate Institutes, and was, it appears, the salary of the former holder of the position, who is a man. An effort was made by the Board to establish the principle that the salary should be the same whatever might be the sex of the holder. As the Collegiate Institute is in effect a Normal school in which teachers for the primary schools are educated, it would, indeed, be false economy to choose a teacher on the ground that his services could be obtained at a lower rate than was formerly paid, or on any ground other than that of qualification. There is a great difference of opinion as to whether or how far the great disproportion between men's and women's salaries is founded on a disproportion between the services they are able to render. Nothing is more unpleasant and more unprofitable than any wrangling over this question. It is one peculiarly disagreeable to men, who wish to do justice and at the same time not to appear to undervalue the services of women. A simple way to place the whole matter on a self-regulating basis is to adopt the principle here suggested and fix the salary definitely to the office and then select, irrespective of sex, the person best adapted to the position.

ONTARIO'S FINE HARVEST.

Ontario's crops are by far the most valuable among those of all the provinces of the Dominion, although much more attention is paid to those of Manitoba and the North-West simply because wheat growing there has partaken of the character of gambling, the former standing to gain large profits or make great losses according to the state of the weather during a week or two weeks at most. Ontario is now certain of very fine crops. Her wheat crop, which alone is larger far than that of the North-West, will this year amount to over thirty millions of bushels, according to the official report of the Bureau of Statistics. The crop of fall wheat will be over six and a half millions greater than that of last year, and over three millions greater than the average crop of the last eight years, while the spring wheat crop exceeds the first by about two millions of bushels, and the latter by about one million of bushels. Barley is four millions above the average, but about three quarters of a million less than that of last year. Oats exceeds the average crop by twelve millions and last year's by sixteen millions of bushels. Rye is, on the other hand, only a half crop, but it is not an important crop in any season, never having reached two millions of bushels against an average crop of fifty-six millions of bushels of oats. Peas, this year, exceed the average crop by over four millions of bushels, and last year's crop by over two and a-half millions of bushels. The bean crop is a good one, slightly above the average. The hay and clover crops are much below the average. On the whole, Ontario farmers will this year do well.

THE HOLY COAT.

The devotion of the Holy Coat will probably do more to bring ridicule upon an existing phase of Christianity in Europe than it will do to bring either faith or money to the church or business to the good people of Treves. A hundred thousand people have gone to see the holy coat and grand processions are being held. "Bang, whang, whang, goes the drum, tootle-te-tootle the fife," and there is an appearance of an immense piety of a certain kind, but Germany, France and the Netherlands are too well educated to be fooled by such puerilities. Believers have at last got an argument to prove satisfactorily to their own minds the genuineness of the relic. Dr. Bok, of Aix-La-Chapelle, has made a learned declaration to the effect that having examined the coat he has found it to have been mounted on byssus silk, which was, according to him, never manufactured after the sixth century. If these statements were all infallible it would only prove that the relic was believed in at least as much as it is now within six hundred years of the birth of our Lord, or as near to that event as we are to the time of Robert Bruce, that is, in the very darkest, although not the most corrupt, age of the Church. By late accounts this venerated relic has been so ill-preserved that it can no longer be sewn together and has had to be pasted together with gum. It is a pity they could not keep it as well as the custodians of the same garment have kept it in other countries. Large quantities of this garment of our Lord have been sold in shreds here in Montreal and the threads are said to have appeared to be in very good condition. The story goes that when the supply imported from Rome by Bishop Bourget ran out, it was replaced by portions of the garment of a deceased bishop which sold just as well as the imported article until misfortune befel them. A servant of the palace being conscience stricken at the discovery of the fraud carried the story to Mr. Chiniquy, who lost no time in publishing it over the signature of his informant, and the sale of the relics was immediately stopped. Threads of the holy garment are abundant all over Christendom and have been freely sold in all ages. This is easily accounted for by a miracle of multiplication. No miracle would seem to have been wrought on behalf of the holy coat of Treves, whose tissues are now so mixed up with those of the tissues to which it has been attached for the purpose of holding it together that it is almost impossible to distinguish the one from the other.

THERE SEEMS TO BE a general disposition on the part of the press to urge upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, if not upon the Governor-General of the Dominion, the duty of exercising his prerogative of dismissing advisers more or less clearly proved to be unworthy of his confidence. That both Lord Stanley and Mr. Angers have the "unquestionable constitutional right" to dismiss their ministers if they feel it to be their duty to do so no one can deny. That both administrations are corrupt to the core and should be no longer allowed to manage public affairs most people will agree, and that the country should be saved from them by the most rapid and effective means seems urgently necessary. But while dismissal by the Governor-General would be sharp and quick, it is doubtful whether it would not prove ineffective and even harmful in the long run. The electors are the final arbiters, and the utmost the Governors could do would be to indicate to the electors their own opinion of the badness of the ministers and give them an immediate opportunity to pass judgment upon their representatives, and through them upon the Government. But the people's representatives should surely be given the opportunity of dealing with the ministries, which, in neither case, have they yet had an opportunity of doing with all the facts before them. If the Parliament and Legislature condone the sins of the Government, and if the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor think that the members themselves are corrupt, and do not represent the views of the people, then it would be time enough to consider whether the ministry should not be dismissed and an appeal to the people had. The effect of abrupt action on the part of the Governor-General or the Lieutenant-Governor might possibly be to arouse sympathy for the dismissed ministers and their supporters. The present duty of all is to use every means of arousing public opinion against the guilty, no matter who they may be. The Toronto *Globe* has taken a noble stand in this matter, and it is to be hoped that it will be supported by the whole Liberal press throughout the country.

IT MIGHT BE WELL if our Post-Office Department had some power to deal with parties who use the mails for obvious purposes of fraud, similar to that which it possesses to confiscate immoral mail matter. We say this with some reserve as it is very dangerous to commit any kind of practically autocratic power to any department of government. In the Customs department such power has been so much abused that a self-respecting people would not allow of its continuance. But that case is entirely different from that of the Post-office. To every case which comes before the Customs department, that department is itself an interested party and there are obviously great opportunities both for black mail and for political favoritism. It is not plain that similar abuses would grow out of a power to protect the public against the use of the mails for purposes of fraud. Such a power is not likely to be used except where the case is very clear. In its absence our country seems likely to get a bad name by becoming the harbor of persons restrained from carrying on their operations in the United States by the present law of that country. The need of some public power to act in such cases seems to be accentuated when it is observed that there is no one else whose business it is, and that even public opinion has no voice when lawyers are engaged to threaten all newspapers that dare to refer to the matter, and make them apologize rather than enter into litigation, of which the costs, however triumphantly they might come out of it, might fall upon them. The system of collecting the costs from the injured party, in a case where the party who loses the suit is not to be found, or has no visible assets, is nothing but a premium on rascality. The courts should be protected in some other way than by punishing the innocent.

THE QUESTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE of members of Parliament was brought up in the House of Commons on Friday, by Mr. Davin, the member for Alberta, who felt aggrieved because Senator Perley, in the course of a political controversy, explained that Mr. Davin, who was formerly the proprietor of the Regina *Leader*, on being elected to Parliament, turned his proprietorship into a joint stock company, the shares of which, with the exception of a very few, he became the holder of. By this change the *Leader*, which is a Government organ, could continue to accept subsidies in payment of printing, advertising, etc., from the Dominion Government without subjecting Mr. Davin to the penalties provided in the Independence of Parliament Act against all members who sit and vote in the House while being contractors under the Government. Journals which, under a system whereby the Government only gives printing and publishing to organs that support its policy, continue to receive large amounts from the Government, are and should be considered worthless as guides to public opinion in all matters of policy in which the Government which supports them are interested. As for members of Parliament, who manage to evade the letter of the law while breaking the principle, it is only wonderful that they should think it necessary to get into a rage when their methods are shown up.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN has completed his task of making a general denial of all the statements made against him, whether by friendly or unfriendly witnesses, by contradicting the very circumstantial account of the contractor Starrs, who states that he was induced by Sir Hector to withdraw his tender from the Esquimalt Graving Dock though it was the lowest. Whether Sir Hector is likely to be right and the hosts of witnesses wrong, whose statements he has declared to be inaccurate or false, although some of these statements are borne out by letters written at the time the affairs with which they deal were under consideration, must be left to the judgment of the Committee and of public opinion. That Sir Hector Langevin is utterly unfit to administer public affairs is, however, in any case amply proved.

THE REPORT of the immense meeting at Old Orchard camp grounds, where $27,000 was gathered for mission work in forty-five minutes, is worthy of more than passing notice. This amount is supposed to be the largest collected on any single occasion for missions, and is enough to support fifty-four missionaries for one year in the foreign field. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Dr. A. B. Simpson, of the Christian Alliance, under whose auspices the meeting was held, said at the beginning of the meeting that he had faith that the audience would contribute $5,000, enough to support ten missionaries. How the $27,000 was contributed is told in another part of this issue. Certainly this was one of the most marvellous religious meetings that has been held for many years, and possibly the most remarkable of all the great meetings at Old Orchard.

MANITOBA CROP REPORTS are to the effect that though there has been frost no damage has been done. It is to be hoped that it is true that little or no injury has yet occurred but it is seldom that the frosts, which come regularly some time during the third or fourth week of August prove harmless. The wheat shows little sign of injury at first, but later the effects appear. The frosts have, undoubtedly, been light so far and as the great percentage of the wheat area has now been brought under better cultivation, which to some extent prevents serious damage except from hard frosts, and as millers have learned how to deal with frozen wheat, it may be hoped that the value of the crop has not been greatly reduced. In spite of all reports the harvest is a week or two late this year and this must be taken into account.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has announced that the Sergeant-at-Arms has failed to arrest Mr. Thomas McGreevy, the Quebec member. Mr. McGreevy has, according to report, placed himself beyond the jurisdiction of Parliament by going on a visit to an American watering place. It must not be inferred from the fact that Parliament took no immediate action that there is any disposition to allow the matter to drop. Mr. McGreevy's case is before the Committee on Elections and Privileges, and the House is merely awaiting that Committee's report. The manner of Mr. McGreevy's retirement from public life is a fitting close to his career as Sir Hector Langevin's jackal.

MR. MERCIER and his ministry, who have shown themselves to be able disciples of Sir John Macdonald, will, no doubt, follow the example of that statesman and of Mr. Abbott and appoint a commission more or less royal to investigate the Baie des Chaleurs scandal and report thereupon. The report of such a commission, embodying, as it would do, the views and opinions of the Government, would be exceedingly valuable, and would, no doubt, do full justice to the good intentions, innocence and general virtue of the Mercier Government.

MR. SENECAL, the superintendent of the Printing Bureau, who was practically convicted of accepting commissions and gifts from people doing business with the Government, has resigned. If Mr. Chapleau would follow his example there would be more hope of the country's getting finally rid of Mr. Senecal and of corruption in general than there is so long as he and other ministers, who evidently had cognizance of many of the irregularities and wrong-doing in their department, remain in the Cabinet.

CANADIAN BREWERS are favorites with the Government; that is evident. They are, by the new amendments of the excise and customs law, to be granted protection to the extent of upwards of a hundred percent. Why is it that in the creation of privileged classes the liquor manufacturers are always among those chosen for the highest favors by governments? Is it because they make lavish contributions from their ill-gotten gains?

THE SPECTACLE of Mr. Mercier parading in pontifical uniform within the sanctuary of a Roman Catholic church while a parliamentary committee was busy exposing boodling that was carried on by his agents, and apparently with his consent and connivance, and partly for his benefit, is one which should disgust Mr. Mercier's own co-religionists even more greatly than it will the majority of the people of the Dominion.

NORTH-WEST CROP REPORTS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 23.—The *Free Press* received reports from all sections of Manitoba to-night regarding frost, and all stated that no damage was done. The Canadian Pacific Railway's private reports agree with this. To-day the weather took a warm turn and now all anxiety is over. On Monday harvesting will be general throughout the country.

CLOSE TO THE FROST LINE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 23.—Advices received last night from several points in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Manitoba show that the temperature has veered close to the frost line but that no serious damage has yet been done.

COLLAPSE OF A CONDEMNED BUILDING WITH AWFUL RESULTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—At 12.30 o'clock to-day an explosion occurred in the five-story brick building, extending from No. 68 to 74 Park place, and in a moment a frightful rumbling noise was heard, and the whole front portion of the walls collapsed and fell outwards in a pile on the street. It is believed about fifty lives were lost in the ill-fated building by being crushed to death under the debris or burned by the fierce fire that followed the explosion and collapse. About fifty people escaped from the building with their lives.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, Wales, Aug. 24.—A frightful explosion took place in the Abercanard pit near here this morning while all the men were at work. The number of the dead and imprisoned is unknown. Sixty have so far been rescued amid the most exciting scenes.

KILLED WHILE INTOXICATED.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Aug. 23.—Wellington Linton's mangled remains were found on the Intercolonial railway near Sussex, on Saturday, having been run over by several trains. The evidence showed that Linton, who worked in a spool factory some miles away, had been drinking all day and was put off a train for drunkenness. The coroner's jury exonerated the railway officials, but severely condemned the illegal sale of liquor in Sussex, where the Scott Act is in force.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

BRIEF DEBATE ON THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.

MR. SOMERVILLE'S MOTION AND ITS TREATMENT—CATTLE TRADE REGULATIONS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 18.—The principal discussion in the House yesterday, arose when Mr. Foster moved his resolution granting a bounty on beet-root sugar for two years. Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, took strong ground against the whole bounty system, and claimed that with equal justice a premium might be given to the cultivators of cabbages. The discussion took a wide range as to the merits of protection, but at the end of it the resolution passed.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Under the order of motions by members, a question put upon the paper by Mr. Ryder came up and Mr. Foster asked that it stand. It asked the Government if there is a commercial treaty between England and France, and if so when was it made, and how long will it remain in force; if butter, cheese and other farm produce in virtue of such treaty are admitted into France at a lower rate of duties than similar articles coming from countries with which France has no such treaty, and if butter, cheeese, pork and lard, when imported direct from Canada, are admitted into France at the same rate of duty as similar articles of English production.

Mr. Laurier called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the fact that this question had stood at the request of the Government since the 1st of July. This was a long time, if the Government was willing to give the information.

Mr. Foster said the Government was willing to give the information when it obtained it. The High Commissioner had been wrttten to about it, but full information had not yet been received. He thought it would be better for the question to stand for a week longer, rather than that the incomplete information in the possession of the Government be now given.

MONTREAL CUSTOM HOUSE.

Answering a question by Mr. McMullen, Mr. Bowell said that an investigation into the management of the Montreal Custom House had been held. There had been a few irregularities. In one case an officer was behind in his funds and he had been dismissed. An officer in the warehouse had been behind and he had since died. The report of the investigation would not be laid on the table of the House unless it was moved for, because it was not the custom to do so.

Mr. Dewdney replied to Mr. McMullen's question that the expenditure on Banff Springs Park and reserve since its location has been $141,254 and the revenue from all sources has amounted to $8,922.

To Lieut.-Col. Amyot, Sir Adolphe Caron said there were 51 graduates of the Royal Military College at Kingston in Canada, qualified as civil or military engineers. He said it is the intention of the Government to keep up the college at its present cost to the country.

KINGSTON GRAVING DOCK.

Lieut.-Col. Amyot called the attention of the Government to the absence of the final estimate from the papers brought down in connection with the Kingston Graving Dock. The late Minister of Public Works had promised to have the papers brought down and Col. Amyot hoped the Government would see the promise fulfilled without delay. If the final estimate could not be produced he asked for estimates for the extras, amounting to $4,000.

Sir John Thompson promised immediate attention.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR BOUNTIES.

The House was moved into committee to consider Mr. Foster's proposed resolution, providing for the payment of a bounty on beet-root sugar.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, expressed his opposition to all Government interference with agricultural products on the same ground as he opposed Government bonusing of commercial and manufacturing enterprises.

Mr. Foster said the Government had, under representations from Ontario and Quebec, decided to extend the bounty for one year's time, so that the growers of beet-root might have the advantage of it for next year's crop as well as for this year's.

Mr. Gilmore—"How long have they been experimenting in Canada?"

Mr. Foster—"I think about ten years."

The debate was continued a couple of hours, after which the resolution was adopted.

FORESHORES OF CANADA.

Sir John Thompson moved the second reading of the bill authorizing the transfer of certain public property to the Provincial governments. This measure, the Minister of Justice explained, had special reference to the foreshores of Canada, the ownership of which is at present in a state of great uncertainty.

SHIPPING OF LIVE STOCK.

Sir John Thompson moved the second reading of the bill respecting the shipping of live stock. He drew attention briefly to the measure which had been introduced into the Imperial Parliament regarding this matter, to the objections which had been urged against the present mode of conducting the cattle trade between the Dominion and Great Britain, and the regulations imposed to regulate the trade in the United States and some of the southern countries on the American continent. It had been contended that some of the regulations which were necessary, and which had been adopted in the past, had been *ultra vires* as regards the authority under the Act inasmuch as the Act expressly authorized it to make regulations to prevent the spread of diseases. This act would go further and enable the Government to make rules and regulations for the health and security and safe carriage of live stock. It enabled them to appoint inspectors, defines the remuneration out of fees collected under the provisions of the act to be paid them. Any fees collected by inspectors in excess of the amount of remuneration was to be paid over by the inspector to the Minister of Finance to form part of the consolidated revenue. There were clauses fixing the penalties for violations of the act, and making the offences misdemeanors. The second reading was agreed to.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Upon the consideration of the clauses to be taken up in Committee, Mr. McMullen remarked that the port of Montreal was not a proper place for the shipment of cattle. His observation led him to believe that the cattle sustained greater injury before going on board ship and after leaving stock-yards than they did during the whole voyage. If the cattle trade went on increasing in the future as it had done in the past better provision would have to be made for the accommodation of the animals in that respect. He also pointed out some details in which he regarded the bill as defective, such, for example, as the want of a provision directing the inspector to see that food was put at the same end of the vessel as the cattle were located. He had known instances of where cattle were at one end and the food at the other.

Sir John Thompson promised that the matters mentioned by Mr. McMullen should receive careful attention when the regulations came to be framed under the Act.

SALARIES OF INSPECTORS.

Mr. Featherstone took exception to the clauses providing that the salaries of the inspectors should be paid out of fees to be charged. The American Government, he said, appropriated $850,000 to pay for the remuneration of officers and such like expenses, and he did not see why the Government of Canada should not be as liberal as the American Government. The proper inspection of the cattle and shipping arrangements he regarded as most necessary. Mr. Featherstone offered some further observations of an eminently practical character as to the regulations to be drawn up to govern the trade. The bill went through the committee and the House rose.

DEBATE ON THE GRIEVANCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SETTLERS—DISCUSSION AND DIVISION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—The Speaker informed the House immediately on taking the chair yesterday that the Sergeant-at-Arms had appointed Lieut.-Colonel Todd his deputy. The Hon. Mr. Dewdney introduced a bill to further amend the Dominion Lands Act. In moving the first reading of it he said the first clause had reference to the school lands. It would be recollected that some few years ago in some sections of the country the Government agreed to give every alternate township of land to railway companies in lieu of alternate sections. This was to permit of school lands being selected in other portions of the district of equal value to those taken by the railway companies, in order that the lands which went to railway companies may be as nearly as possible in one block. Another clause dealt with cancelled pre-emption. The conditions in the old act required the building of a habitable house and an actual residence therein, but the word cultivation was left out, no doubt, inadvertently. This clause was to provide for cultivation as well, which, as was well known, was one of the principal provisions with regard to the occupation of homestead lands. He proposed in section three to do away with the three months' residence formerly necessary. Heretofore the settler was obliged to occupy the homestead with his family six months of each year and to build a habitable house in the last year and occupy it 3 months and immediately after this occupation be should apply for his patent. In many cases parties had carried out the provisions, but had left their lands and had not applied for their patent prior to the three months' residence, and the Dominion Lands Commissioners had held that the three months' occupation had been gone over again. He was supported in that view by the Department of Justice, and this was to correct that inconvenience.

THE FIVE YEARS' PROVISION.

The next clause dealt with the five years' provision which compelled, amongst other things, the breaking of five acres the first year, ten acres the second year and an occupation of six months each year during the three subsequent years. This was to allow the patent to be issued, provided the occupations had been made in three successive years, even if the five or ten acres were not broken. He also proposed, and it would be for the House to decide, whether the proposition was advisable or not to do away after January 1, 1892, with the two-mile radius clause. He had always contended that the simpler our land laws were the better, and this would do away with a great number of grievances and delays. The obligation to occupy 160 acres for three years for a period of six months in each year of personal occupation was a simple and liberal law. And if we could confine ourselves to that we would have very little trouble in working out the land laws in the North-West Territories. By clause 8 he proposed that the patent should be applied for within a period of five years from the date of homestead entry. There were several other clauses in connection with the lien clauses of the Dominion Land Act, one of which was to enable the settler who had taken in advance some small amount of $200 or $300 on his homestead to increase the amount to a minimum of $600. In cases where a loan had been made for an amount to a settler on his first settlement it had been held that no further sum could be advanced. These clauses were to allow a further advance up to the maximum allowed by the Act.

THOMAS M'GREEVY TO BE ARRESTED.

The next motion taken up was the order on Mr. Thomas McGreevy to attend in his place this afternoon.

Sir John Thompson then moved, "That the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, not having attended in his place in this House pursuant to the order of the House of the 13th day of August last, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, attend this House, and that the Speaker do issue a warrant for him."

The resolution was agreed to without a word being said on either side.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Foster moved the House into Committee of Ways and Means for the purpose of considering three amendments to the tariff resolutions. The first one read: "Resolved that it is expedient to amend bill No. 155 entitled An Act to Amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs, by striking out sub-sections seven and eight of section one and substituting the following in lieu thereof—(7) ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles, sixteen cents per gallon; (8) ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles six quart or twelve pint bottles, to be held to contain one gallon, twenty-four cents per gallon. The second provided for the striking out of the word "eight" and the substitution of the word "ten" in sub-section 177 and the third proposed that the foregoing customs and excise duties have effect after August 18, 1891.

Mr. Foster, in moving the adoption of the resolutions, stated briefly what was proposed to be done. He said: These were changes proposed in the Customs duties on ale, beer and porter, and also in the excise duty upon beer made from articles other than malt. The object of these resolutions was to make the duty on the imported article and also the excise duty upon beer made from sugar higher than it had been placed in the preceding resolutions. In Canada, so far, the beer has been almost exclusively made from malt and the duty had been high upon beer, which was made from sugar corn or rice or other articles than malt. Now, as the malt duty had been raised, it became necessary to correspondingly raise, in fact it had been raised more than correspondingly—the duty on beer made from corn, sugar and rice, the object being to prevent and discourage as far as possible the manufacture of this kind of beer—to impose equal conditions to those placed upon malt and prevent the manufacture of an article of poorer quality and preserve the manufacture of the beer made from malt.

Mr. Mills—"Will the honorable gentleman say that is of good quality?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Foster—My honorable friend must not interrupt me when I am making my explanation.

Mr. Laurier—"With such a question as that." (Laughter.)

Mr. Foster went on to remark that it had therefore been thought necessary to raise the excise tax from four cents to ten cents, and that having been resolved upon it became necessary to place a corresponding duty upon imported articles so as to make it equal. Therefore, six cents had been added to the duty on imported beer, ale and porter.

Sir Richard Cartwright—"In place of what?"

Mr. Foster—In place of three cents. The way this would affect the matter, so far as the percentage of duty was concerned, was this. He found as regards British imports of beer, ale and porter imported in bottles that the duty would range at 38 percent in the average. Upon imports coming from the United States it would average 40 percent, and upon both American and British imports the average would be 33 percent. Now as to beer and porter imported in casks the duty on British imports would be 40 percent, and those from the United States about 60. The honorable gentlemen must recollect that they have doubled the malt duty, and by that means raised a large revenue from that industry. It is only fair that there should be an equivalent placed on the imported article. Judges of the articles told him that most excellent beer had been made by Canadian brewers, who made it almost entirely from malt, and no doubt could supply the demand. Mr. Foster remarked in conclusion that he strongly endorsed the conviction expressed by the member for Bothwell, on Monday, and proposed to discourage the making from alcohol and things of that kind.

PROTECTION FOR BREWERS.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) commented upon the extraordinary amount of the protection accorded to brewers, upwards of 100 percent. Sir Richard Cartwright followed with some observations in the same line, and Mr. Casey made a final appeal to the Ministers to consider the interests of the farmer rather than those of the brewer, but elicited no satisfactory reply from Mr. Foster. The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Casey once again questioned the Post-Master General about the census returns, but Mr. Haggart was unable to say when they would be submitted in a complete form. He said he might be able to bring them in a partially complete state in a couple of days.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

Mr. Borden made an enquiry, of which he gave notice some time ago: "Whether, in view of the convention of 1886 existing between Great Britain and Spain, the products of Canada will be admitted to Cuba and Porto Rico at the rate of duty provided by the recent commercial arrangements between the United States and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico?" The reason for the enquiry, he said, was that the exporters in the Maritime Provinces were in doubt whether the recent treaty between the United States and Spain applies to the articles exported to Cuba and Porto Rico from Canada. This uncertainty was having a bad effect upon the important trade between Canada and Cuba in lumber, fish and potatoes.

Mr. Foster said he believed notice had been given by Spain of the termination of the convention of 1886. But until July 1, 1892, he said he hoped under the most favored nation clause Canadian products might take their place in the Cuban market on an equal footing with the United States.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked the Minister of Justice, as a point in constitutional law, whether, when two nations entered into a reciprocity arrangement, that absolved them from the responsibility of the most favored nation clause?

Sir John Thompson replied in the affirmative, and this view was endorsed by the Hon. D. Mills.

On the motion being put that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Laurier, after some remarks, moved an amendment that letters patent issued under the authority of the Department of the Interior to settlers on lands forming part of the railway reserve in the districts of Cranberry, Ceder, Wellington, Namoose, Nanaimo, British Columbia, convey to the said settlers right of surface only, all minerals, including coal and coal oil being reserved to the Crown; that some of said settlers have often represented to the Government by petition and otherwise that such exclusion of minerals from their letters patent was contrary to law and to their vested rights, that last year the Minister of the Interior on the floor of Parliament promised that an officer of his Department would at an early day proceed to British Columbia to investigate the claims of the said settlers; that the Minister of the Interior without any excuse whatever failed to have said investigation made and has thus committed a breach of faith to Parliament and of gross injustice to the settlers.

Mr. Dewdney congratulated the leader of the Opposition on the attention he now paid to British Columbia.

Mr. Laurier replied that there was not much to congratulate Mr. Dewdney about for attention he had paid to British Columbia.

Mr. Dewdney said he presumed the settlers, who had settled before in 1883, when the Dominion had no interest in the land were entitled to patents under the conditions under which British Columbia granted the land. He said he had not known anything of the settlers' complaints about minerals. He had been trying to find what the grievance was. He could not for the life of him see that any injustice had been done the settlers. They went in with their eyes open and if they went in prior to 1883, they were entitled to patents under the conditions of the Provincial Government, with which the Dominion had nothing to do.

Mr. Mills—"You assume to issue patents."

Mr. Dewdney, said it was only after names were given by the Provincial Government when he promised to send an officer to investigate. He intended to do so but his colleagues had considered the matter was not of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of the money necessary. He was not aware that the settlers claimed coal and minerals but if he had known it he would not have considered it of sufficient importance for an investigation. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATION.

After recess the debate was resumed and Sir John Thompson said he did not regard this as a question upon which a party vote was demanded. It was one of administration, it was true, but it was a matter on which the views of the House were requested as to the claims of settlers. If the Government had not a case upon its merits, he would at once say that they did not claim any members' votes in the House.

TOOK UP THE GAUNTLET.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) took up the gauntlet thrown down by the Minister of Justice, and declared that if there was not a clear case against the course described by him, the leader of the Opposition would not ask the House to support his motion. The debate was continued till eleven o'clock when a division showed that the amendment did not meet with the approval of the House by 81 yeas to 100 nays, a Government majority of 19. It was a straight party division. Mr. Savard again voting with the Opposition, as did Mr. Tarte also. All the British Columbia members voted with the Government. The House spent the balance of the sitting in supply.

IMPEACHMENT OF A MEMBER—CHARGES OF SELLING CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Immediately that the House met yesterday, the Speaker announced that he had received the resignation of Mr. Thos. McGreevy. The point was at once raised as to whether a member could tender his resignation while his seat was being contested, and while grave charges were still hanging over his head, but debate was deferred by a reference of the case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. After the Speaker's announcement, Mr. Laurier drew attention to the fact that Mr. McGreevy's election was contested. Col. Amyot declared that there was a protest, and intimated that he was one of the attorneys who had signed the writ in the case. Mr. Speaker said he had no knowledge whatever of the protest having been made, but it seemed to him that the rule of law was, that whether there was a protest or not, the warrant should be issued. The section said: "Any member of the House of Commons, who wished to resign his seat, may do so by giving in his place in the House notice of his intention to resign, in which case, and immediately after such notice has been entered by the clerk on the journals of the House, the Speaker shall forthwith address his warrant, made under his hand and seal, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the issue of a writ for the election of a new member in the place of the member resigning." In accordance with the notice placed in his hands on Tuesday afternoon, and in accordance with his reading of the law, he performed what he considered to be his duty, and issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Sir John Thompson argued that upon the resignation of a member being placed in the hands of the Speaker, it rested upon him to issue his warrant. It did not follow that the election should take place immediately, nothing further need be done until the question of the contested election was decided.

Mr. Laurier observed that the House had not been informed of the issue of a warrant for the vacant seat at Kingston.

Mr. Speaker took the ground that he was as yet officially ignorant of the death of the member for Kingston, as he had not received any notification of it from two members of the House, as provided by the statute.

Mr. Laurier remarked that as the Speaker had put a motion to the House that Parliament pay the expenses of Sir John Macdonald's funeral, the Speaker might not unreasonably be held to be seized of the fact that Sir John Macdonald was dead.

Mr. Mills raised the point as to whether a member against whom grave charges were pending settlement could be allowed to anticipate the report of the Committee and avoid expulsion by tendering his resignation.

Sir John Thompson said the point was an important one, but it would be proper to refer the whole question to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This, on the motion of Mr. Davies, was subsequently done, and the matter was thus disposed of for the day.

MR. CAMERON'S CHARGES.

Mr. M. C. Cameron then rose for the purpose of presenting his charges against the member for East Northumberland. He said he had been credibly informed that a member of the House had been guilty of trafficking in the patronage of his riding by disposing of Government offices for a consideration. Personally he knew nothing about the matter. He had been credibly informed, however, and would read a statement to the House and leave the House and the leader of it to take action upon it. The statement read by Mr. Cameron is as follows, leaving out the formalities:—

That in the year 1888 there was a vacancy in the position of Government lighthouse keeper in the lighthouse on Presque Isle Point, in the County of Northumberland.

That one Hedley Simpson was an applicant for the said office.

That Edward Cochrane then was, and now is, the member for the House of Commons for East Northumberland, and is a supporter of the Government.

That in 1888 it was corruptly agreed to by and between the said Edward Cochrane and the said Hedley H. Simpson that if the said Hedley H. Simpson would make and deliver to one James Stanley two promissory notes for $100 each, endorsed by some responsible person, the said Edward Cochrane would procure the appointment of the said Hedley H. Simpson to the office of lighthouse-keeper.

That the said Hedley H. Simpson, in pursuance of this corrupt bargain, did make the two promissory notes for $100 each, procured their endorsement by a responsible party, handed them to one James Stanley, who received the same and placed them in a bank for the use of the said Edward Cochrane, personally, or for political purposes.

That the said Hedley H. Simpson subsequently paid the notes.

That the said Hedley H. Simpson, in pursuance of a corrupt bargain, received the appointment.

That in the summer of 1889 one Obadiah Simpson was promised by the said Edward Cochrane the Government office of keeper or attendant of one of the swing bridges over the Murray Canal.

That in the summer of 1889 James Stanley, who is a confidential friend and warm political supporter of the said Edward Cochrane, sent for one Arundel R. Simpson, to call and see him. He did, when James Stanley proposed to the said Arundel R. Simpson, with the knowledge and consent of the said Edward Cochrane, that if Arundel R. Simpson would pay $150 and give to his father, the said Obadiah Simpson, the life lease of his farm, as a compensation for his not being appointed, such bridge keeper, which office he had been promised and had not received, he, the said Arundel R. Simpson, would be appointed such bridge keeper.

That shortly afterwards the said Arundel R. Simpson had an interview with the said Edward Cochrane on the same subject, when Edward Cochrane said to him that they could not take the $150, that Stanley should not have made that offer, that other arrangements had been made with one Wesley Goodrich, who agreed to pay $200, and give the life lease on the appointment.

That Edward Cochrane then and there corruptly proposed to Arundel R. Simpson that if he would pay Edward Cochrane $200 and give the life lease he would be appointed. This he refused to do.

That subsequently it was corruptly agreed to by and between one Wesley Goodrich and the said Edward Cochrane that if Edward Cochrane would procure the appointment of Wesley Goodrich as keeper of the bridge the said Wesley Goodrich would pay the sum of $200 and execute to Obadiah Simpson, the father of Arundel R. Simpson, a life lease on his farm, with a condition in the said lease that if Wesley Goodrich lost the appointment the lease would be cancelled.

That in pursuance of this corrupt bargain Wesley Goodrich paid the money and executed a lease and caused his wife to execute the same to Obadiah Simpson, on part of Lot No. 18 in the 2nd concession of the township of Cramahe, in the said county, for the rent of one pepper-corn a year, and on the conditions that Goodrich should be released by the Government from attendance on the bridge the lease would come to an end and be void, but this condition was not applied in case the said Goodrich should be discharged on account of misconduct of his own.

That the said Edward Cochrane, while he was such member of the Parliament and had the patronage of the Government in and for the said county, corruptly entered into other corrupt contracts with other persons or person, in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, that if such persons or person would pay a certain sum or sums of money such person or persons would receive from the Government the position of keeper or keepers or attendants of other bridges on the said canal and that in pursuance of such corrupt bargains such payments were made and such appointments were received.

That the said Edward Cochrane during the periods aforesaid, made such corrupt offers to other persons, which offers were not finally carried out.

CHARGES TO BE PRINTED.

Sir John Thompson said the charges which the honorable gentleman had read would require more attention than they could possibly receive from listening to them across the floor of the house, and should be tabled and printed for the use of members. The member charged would have an opportunity of seeing them and of making a statement.

It was decided that the charges should appear on the notice paper and the matter thus stands in abeyance for a few days.

INQUIRIES MUST NOT BE BURKED.

On the motion to go into committee of supply Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the necessity which had arisen for defining the functions of the Public Accounts Committee and moved in amendment that it is the undoubted right of the Committee of Public Accounts to investigate all the circumstances connected with the payment of any of the several sums of money referred to that committee, and that in the course of such investigation no evidence should be refused on the ground that it may disclose improper conduct or relations on the part of a Minister of the Crown or of any other party in connection with such payments.

Sir John Thompson accepted the amendment, but argued that reflections on a Cabinet Minister could not be made indirectly in the course of enquiry into another matter, but should be made only on the statement of a member from his place in the House, when the charge would be referred to a committee for investigation.

The amendment was carried.

CLAIM FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. Prior, of Victoria, B.C., complained that British Columbia was not receiving sufficient attention from the Government and went on to ask that new public buildings should be erected in Victoria to accommodate the growing trade. As Mr. Prior did not make any motion the matter dropped.

The House spent the balance of the sitting in Supply passing the estimates of the Railways and Canals Department.

The Hon. Frank Smith has formally taken over the Department of Public Works. He states that he is merely acting minister for a time. Sir Hector Langevin has finally left the Department of Public Works. He works now in his private room in the House of Commons.

OFFICIAL DECAPITATION.

Two more heads came off yesterday, that of Mr. Arnoldi, of the Public Works Department, and Mr. Bronskill, of the Printing Bureau. They have been discharged. Mr. Chapleau objected to this summary treatment of his friend, Mr. Senecal, and he has merely been suspended.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—When the House opened yesterday afternoon, Mr. Speaker read the following report of the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms:—

OTTAWA, Aug. 20, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I reached Quebec at 3 p.m., and at once made diligent search for Thomas McGreevy at his house, his office and other places and could not find him. Later I was informed, upon what I consider good authority, that he had left Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway, but I was unable to find his destination. I have no doubt but that he left Quebec some hours before I left the city.

Yours respectfully, H. R. SMITH.

No action was taken on the foregoing letter.

Mr. M. C. Cameron moved, seconded by Mr. Paterson (Brant), that Mr. Cameron, of West Huron, having stated from his place in the House that he is credibly informed and believes that by satisfactory evidence the charges preferred by him on the 19th inst. against Mr. Cochrane, member for East Northumberland, can be established, that such charges be referred for investigation and report thereon to a committee consisting of Sir A. Caron, Messrs. Dickey, Skinner, Tisdale, Mulock, German and Cameron (Huron).

Mr. Cameron said he had decided to strike out this clause in his charges as being too indefinite, "That the said Edward Cochrane during the periods aforesaid made such corrupt offers to other persons, which offers were not finally carried out." There would, therefore, he said, be only three charges for the committee to enquire into.

MR. COCHRANE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Cochrane read the following statement:—Mr. Speaker, in answer to the charges made by the honorable member for Huron against me in his place in the House yesterday, I have to say that I am innocent of the charges made against me, and that I never made any corrupt agreement in reference to these matters. As to the allegations made in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the second branch of the charges, I say, as before God, that no such corrupt agreement as is stated in paragraph 5 was made between me and Goodrich, either directly or indirectly. I desire, however, in relation to this charge, to state that Goodrich paid $200 towards the liquidation of a deposit which had been advanced by persons other than myself, several years before, on the contestation of a local election in which I was not a candidate, nor interested, except as one of the party, and none of the said money was received by me for any personal use, nor for any political benefit, other than as above stated. It had been understood that I would recommend for appointment to the bridge an old man named Obadiah Simpson. An arrangement was made between Simpson and Goodrich by which Simpson was to take a life lease of Goodrich's farm. This arrangement was in no way for my benefit, personal or political, and I derived no advantage therefrom.

Mr. Dickey asked to be relieved of duty on the Committee on account of his duties on the Privileges and Elections Committee.

Sir John Thompson accordingly suggested the name of Mr. White of Shelburne, and it was accepted. Sir John continuing, said he thought the clause preceding that which Mr. Cameron struck out was also too vague to be sent to a committee by the House. The clause: "That the said Edward Cochrane, while he was such member of Parliament and had the patronage of the Government in and for said county, corruptly entered into other corrupt contracts with other person or persons in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, that if such person or persons would pay a certain sum or sums of money, such person or persons would receive from the Government the position of keeper or keepers, or attendants of other bridges on said canal, and that in pursuance of such corrupt bargain and bargains, such payments were made and such appointments was received." Mr. Cameron, he said, should make specific charges. The work with which the Privileges and Elections Committee were burdened with, he agreed, was sufficient cause to depart from the course of sending all such charges to that Committee.

Mr Laurier said he agreed with the supporters of the Minister of Justice that the clause in question was vague.

Mr. Cameron acquiesced, on the understanding that he could make the additional charges later and have them referred to the same committee. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Cameron moved that the committee have power to employ shorthand reporters, and be instructed to take evidence under oath (carried).

Mr. Mills asked the Government about the Order-in-Council ordering the destruction of files in the departments. He asked to what class of documents it referred.

Sir John Thompson replied that the Order-in-Council was amending a previous order. Only money orders, cheques, stubs and such papers were destroyed and that only after a certain reasonable delay.

KINGSTON DRY DOCK SCANDAL.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Col. Amyot brought forward the Kingston Dry Dock matter. He outlined the initiatory stages of the work. In 1888 the probable cost of the dock, as stated by the Minister of Public Works would be from $250,000 to $350,000. Next year the figures were $350,000 and last year the estimate was $318,000. The last return showed the cost to be $450,744, an advance of $142,744 over the previous estimate. This showed a strange lack of information on the part of the Government when beginning the construction and during the progress of the work. Col. Amyot referred to the singular circumstances which surrounded the letting of the contract to the mysterious Bancroft, and how the Department had repeatedly sanctioned payments to Bancroft and Connolly when no Bancroft was there.

Sir John Thompson complained that this motion was sprung upon the House. There was only one construction to be put upon the course of the hon. gentleman in withholding the courtesies of the House, and it was that he wished to ask the judgment of the House without the facts being before it. The matter was one involving so many details that to discuss it satisfactorily by an examination of the papers would be necessary. An opportunity to do this had not been given and the honorable member himself had the papers connected with the case in his possession. He thought the judgment of the House would be that a motion brought forward in such an unfair way should not be accepted, even if the case was as strong as the honorable gentleman said it was. Sir John said he did not intend to challenge the contention that a forgery had been committed.

The debate was concluded by Mr. M. C. Cameron with an incisive speech. The vote was then taken, and stood:—"Yeas," 82; "Nays," 99; a straight party vote.

In Supply on the militia estimates, Sir Richard Cartwright raised the question of whether the present system of annual camps for drilling the volunteers was an efficient scheme.

Sir Adolphe Caron said it was a necessity, but the most important thing was that the whole militia force should be drilled every year.

The item passed and the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—The House went early into Supply yesterday and passed another fifth of the entire estimates for the purpose of meeting the press of requirements of the service. Concurrence was afterwards taken up on all the estimates that had previously been gone through Committee, and the fifth, which had just been passed. But before all this was done one or two matters of interest were before the House. Mr. Tupper asked for leave to introduce his bill to fix

THE STANDARD OF TIME.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries explained that he did not propose at this stage of the session to do more in connection with the bill than to introduce it so that the subject matter to which it related might have more careful attention under, perhaps, more auspicious circumstances than could be obtained at the present time. Mr. Tupper, in explaining the provision of the bill, intimated that a number of great railway corporations had already themselves adopted this system, and it had found great favor.

Mr. Casey put another question to the Postmaster-General as to when the census returns would be complete.

Mr. Haggart replied that the officer in charge of the preparation of the census had informed him that on Wednesday, at the latest, he would have the full returns.

Mr. Tarte, as a matter of privilege, drew attention to the fact that in the London *Times*, of Aug. 8, there appeared a telegram sent through the Reuter agency to the effect that he (Mr. Tarte) had admitted receiving $3,000 from the firm of contractors implicated in the charges brought by him. This, said Mr. Tarte, was the very reverse of what had been stated in Committee.

Dr. Landerkin, referring to the resolution, which passed unanimously, defining the functions of the Public Accounts Committee, asked if the resolution had been handed to the chairman of the Committee to see that he and the members of the Government in the Committee may know the decision of the House on the point. (Laughter.) Dr. Landerkin received no answer.

Mr. Davin provoked a little breeze by a reference to Senator Perley in language rather more expressive than polite. He said he saw in the *Globe* a statement by Senator Perley, first published in the columns of the *Regina Standard*, charging Mr. Davin with boodling, in receiving large sums of money for printing as proprietor of the Regina *Leader*, and thus violating the Independence of Parliament Act.

Mr. Davin declared that the statement was absolutely without foundation. That since he had been a member of Parliament he had never said one word to a Minister or Deputy Minister in regard to any business of a commercial character with which he was connected; and that he had never used his political position in a single iota to help himself.

Mr. McMullen—"Who made the statement?"

Mr. Davin—"The statement is made in a ribbald, scurrilous letter emanating from Senator Perley." (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. Speaker declared that the hon. gentleman was out of order in using such language with reference to a member of Parliament sitting in another place.

Mr. Davin—"The elevation should not have been made to the Senate of such a character. No elevation to that House reflected such an indelible disgrace to Canada as that elevation did." Renewed cries of "Order."

Mr. Casey—"Am I to understand that such language should have been made use of in this House and there is to be no retraction of it? Surely he must withdraw those words."

Mr. Speaker—"The honorable member must withdraw."

Mr. Davin—"I suppose the proper thing is to say that the honorable gentleman is a truthful and honorable man."

Mr. Speaker—"I must point out to the honorable gentleman that his withdrawal must be full and complete.

Mr. Davin—"Mr. Speaker, in the fullest sense it is always my desire to comply with the rules of this House. Therefore, as you ask me, I withdraw the unparliamentary words" (Laughter.)

Mr Miles (Bothwell) (*sotto voce*)—And say them elsewhere.

The incident closed, and the House went into Committee of Supply, and then shortly after went into concurrence and made pretty rapid progress until midnight, when the House adjourned.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Mr. Robidoux, Attorney-General of the Quebec Government, one of those named by the Toronto *Globe* as suitable for a gaol, has taken an action against that paper for criminal libel.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 20.—In the Senate the Hon. Mr. O'Donoghue has given notice that he will move that an address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he shall cause an account to be laid before the House, showing all the moneys expended on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway by subsidy or otherwise.

MR. ABBOTT'S PRESCRIPTION—HOW HE PROPOSES TO PUT A STOP TO BOODLING IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—In the Senate yesterday afternoon Senator McInnes asked whether, in view of the irregularities and violations of the Civil Service act recently discovered, it is the intention of the Government to institute an investigation by commission or otherwise or take such steps as may be deemed expedient to secure the better administration of public business.

Mr. Abbott, in the course of a lengthy reply, said:—That so soon as the session is over the Dominion Government has decided to appoint a royal commission, to be composed of probably three persons, one of whom, it is hoped, we shall be able to select from the civil service itself, where he is practically beyond partisan control, and another, probably having a judicial character, and the third, probably having an experience entirely outside of politics in the management of large numbers of people—a gentleman, if possible, who will not have engaged in politics and will be free from any imputation of partiality on that score, though I do not see why partiality should exist in a matter in which both parties are equally interested. A person will be selected who is independent of politics and party and will have had wide experience of management of men in a business way.

If we succeed in obtaining from the commission we propose to appoint a sensible and practicable scheme for conducting the business of the departments, we have in contemplation the appointment of a person who shall occupy a position similar to that of the auditor-general, that is to say, independent to a great degree of the government or of party, very much as the present Auditor-General does, who might be called the comptroller, or inspector, or any other title that might properly describe his office, whose duty would be something analogous to that of the inspector of a bank.

NEW RUSSIAN RIFLE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Czar has officially decided on the new rifle to be adopted by the Russian army. The arm will differ from the French calibre by .01 of an inch. This decision, it is declared by Government officials, is of more importance, politically, than any number of bombastic speeches. It means that whatever alliance is formed between Russia and France will be tempered by the knowledge that the Czar does not wholly trust the latter country. No two nations in Europe have adopted the same calibre of small arms. The rifles of two powers may be identical in pattern and yet differ in calibre by .001 part of an inch. By thus differing in size, it becomes impossible for a victorious army to use captured ammunition on its original users. The new Russian arm is to be manufactured in France, where an extensive small arm establishment has, it is stated, already signed preliminary contracts. It is estimated that it will take three years to perfect the arrangement of the Russian army unless the work is carried on at night, when the time can be shortened by one-half.

THE AWFUL TRAFFIC.

ASHLAND, Pa., Aug. 19.—A number of Hungarians employed at the Goodspring Colliery, and living near here, had a terrible fight at a christening on Monday night. Four of them were so badly beaten, kicked and stabbed that their lives are despaired of. The whole crowd was full of whiskey, and knives, clubs and stones were freely used. The fight lasted two hours. No one interfered, and the Hungarians were left to fight it out among themselves.

NEW METAL DISCOVERED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 17.—Experiments by Mr. Thomas Harrington of this city into the properties and uses of nickel steel and manganese bronze have resulted in the discovery of a new metal. The chief characteristics of the metal are that it obtains a very high tensile strength, is indestructible by corrosion, being impervious to acids, and that it can be wrought into spikes, nails, etc., while either hot or cold. Lieut. Cowles, naval inspector, has inquired into the matter and has made an exhaustive report to the bureau on the subject.

HAD TO PAY DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Information was received here to-day that the Argonaut Boat Club of Toronto, on its way to Washington to take part in the regatta next week, was stopped at Suspension Bridge by the Collector of Customs, who demanded payment of duty on their boats. A telegram was sent to them by the Columbia Boat Club here to pay duty under protest, or give a bond for the payment of the duty and that efforts would be made to have everything made all right at the Treasury Department to-morrow.

RELEASE OF A CONVICT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Harkins, of this city, has received a cablegram purporting to be from the Governor of Portland prison, England, stating that her husband, who was sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude in London in 1887 for complicity in a dynamite conspiracy, has been released and left on a steamer for New York on Wednesday last.

MINING EXCITEMENT.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 18.—This region is in a blaze with excitement over extensive mineral discoveries about 25 miles north-east of here at the head of Paradise Canon. Ore in one gulch is found in enormous quantities which is almost pure lead with a paying quantity of silver. Two miles away are ore bodies assaying up into the hundreds.

ONTARIO EXPRESS BILL.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The bill respecting the Ontario Express and Transportation was before the Committee on Banking and Commerce to-day and reported after a discussion in which the Grand Trunk Railway represented by Mr. Bell, opposed the bill unless it was amended. Mr. Sutherland, who had charge of the bill, accepted two amendments. One of them provided that the Company must satisfy the Governor-in-Council that $500,000 of the capital must be subscribed and $100,000 paid up. Mr. Bell said they wanted to be assured of the financial standing of the company.

ALL ABOUT A TEA-SET.

WONDERFUL STORY OF A MONTREAL PERIODICAL'S ADVENTURES.

ITS METHODS SEEMED QUEER TO THE UNITED STATES POSTAL AUTHORITIES—THE AFFAIR EXPLAINED BY THE COMPANY'S LAWYERS—SOME THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WHO THROUGH A STRANGE ABERRATION THOUGHT THEY HAD WON "THE THIRD PRIZE."

The Acting Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, dating from Washington, says he is in possession of proof that the *Home Fascinator* Publishing Co., of this city, has been working a fraud through the mails.

Sometimes a system of transacting business looks like a fraud to those who have authority to place a check on such transactions, while the system may look honest as the day to others.

In this case the Acting-Attorney had the authority to check the movements of the *Fascinator*. He exerted his authority. The U.S. post office department told him of the Montreal firm's methods. He got Mr. John A. Grose to investigate. He read Detective Grose's report, and he said that the United States mails must not be used by the *Fascinator*. The Acting-Attorney's say so was put into effect and a lot of letters addressed to the paper have been returned to the senders, marked "Fraudulent" in big dull red letters, by the post-office department.

THIS WAS THE TROUBLE.

The *Fascinator* is a monthly "devoted to romance, useful knowledge" and several etceteras. It has been running nearly two years, and is rated in "Rowell's Newspaper Directory" as having a circulation of about 5,000 monthly. The company publishing it consists of Messrs. J. Bayne Coulthard, John P. Phin, and Charles W. Turner, the latter being Montreal manager.

The *Fascinator* advertised a word contest recently in American papers. The competitor making the most words from the letters in "The World's Fair" would get a trip to Europe or draw $1,000. The second would get a $400 piano; the third, a silver tea-set valued at $120; the fourth, an $85 sewing machine. There were eleven special prizes announced; a hint of "other useful and valuable prizes" to be awarded in order of merit, and the promise of a present to everyone sending a "list of not less than twenty words." Those competing must, of course, pay a year's subscription, $1, in advance.

GREAT THING, THIS WORD CONTEST.

"The word contest," the paper announced, "is the intellectual representative of the pentathlon. It is a contest in which the chances of the weakest are as nearly equalized to those of the strongest as is possible. It is, in fact, a mental handicap. In it, all who possess educational advantages stand upon the same footing. It is pre-eminently the best and most even-handed way of deciding intellectual supremacy."

A LARGE NUMBER OF LISTS

were received by the paper. The time of the competition ended. The time for awarding the prizes came. The *Fascinator* people hit on the striking device of sending out a few thousand letters, apparently typewritten but actually printed, which, on first sight, brought joy into the receivers' hearts, the contents being as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE HOME FASCINATOR, MONTREAL, Can., July 20, 1891.

DEAR MADAM,—With pleasure we inform you that you are one of the successful competitors in the "World's fair" word contest, and that you have been awarded an elaborate silver tea set, gold lined. The cost of boxing, packing and shipping is $4.90, which amount kindly remit us by registered letter, post-office order or express money order, and we will instruct our United States agency to ship the prize to you.

To avoid mistakes you will oblige us by returning this letter, with your full address written plainly in ink on the lines below. Congratulating you, we remain faithfully, THE "HOME FASCINATOR" PUB. CO.

P.S.—We ask you as a special favor to show this beautiful prize to your friends and at the same time speak a good word for *Home Fascinator*.

THOUGHT IT THE THIRD PRIZE.

Shortly after the reception of these letters a Kansas postmaster informed the U.S. Postmaster General that eight ladies in his town had received notices from which they understood that each had won the *Fascinator's* third prize: that two of them had sent their $4.90, that he had asked several others to wait pending investigation, and that he thought the affair ought to be looked into by the authorities. Then complaints came in from all quarters. It was said that six money orders for $4.90 were sent from one little Missouri town. Orders were given that American terminal post offices, designated as exchange offices with Canada, must not forward registered letters or certify money orders addressed to the *Fascinator* but must return them marked "Fraudulent." This plan was adopted as Canada has no statute authorizing the stoppage of letters addressed to a person working a fraud through the mails.

Then the American papers went to work and printed horrid little paragraphs with headlines like this: "Uncle Sam to the rescue: He protects his people against Canadian fraud." They stated that the *Fascinator* people were real mean, that they weren't going to give a lot of $120 tea sets away like that, and that the *Fascinator's* idea of asking the return of the letter was quite cute, as it "destroyed all proof."

"DIDN'T KNOW" IN MONTREAL.

Mr. Dansereau, the Montreal Postmaster, was seen by a *Witness* reporter in regard to the case. "I have no official information," he said; "I cannot stop their mail. I know nothing of them. We turned over some two hundred written enquiries about them to Consul-General Knapp. Even if proof were given to me that the concern was not all right, I could not proceed against them. An action through the courts would have to be taken by the complainant."

Consul Knapp was seen. "Yes," he said, "I have seen Mr. Turner, the manager, about the affair. We have no official information, indeed no information whatever, except the paragraphs in the American papers. Mr. Turner said he would be pleased to send the gifts C. O. D. to those they had been awarded to, with the privilege of returning them after investigation. We have written to all enquirers that Mr. Turner promised this, and while neither recommending nor discouraging, we have stated that if the company would do this it would be a safe course to pursue."

Detective Grose, who investigated the case for the United States Government, was uncommunicative. His report was in the hands of the United States postal authorities. He thought from the evidence he had gathered that the affair had a fishy aspect. More than that he was not at liberty to say.

WASHINGTON CALLS IT A FRAUD.

Then the authorities at Washington were written to and this reply came: "We are satisfied that the *Fascinator* Company has been working a fraud through the mails, and have proof of same, or, of course the orders referred to would not have been issued."

FULL EXPLANATION PROMISED.

Mr. Turner was seen and would say nothing, except that the ugly little stories regarding his enterprise were totally untrue.

Mr. Turner concluded the conversation by promising to come and make full explanations at an appointed hour the next day. The appointed hour came but Mr. Turner lingered elsewhere. To show that the episode had not been entirely forgotten, however, he caused to be sent to the *Witness* a little souvenir as follows:—

OFFICE OF GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Montreal, August, 1891.

The Montreal Daily Witness:—

GENTLEMEN,—We are instructed by the *Home Fascinator* Publishing Company that it is your intention to publish something in reference to articles and statements that have appeared in American papers with reference to this Company.

After the fullest examination into the matter we have no hesitation in saying that the articles which have appeared in the American papers, as well as in some Canadian papers, are false and a gross libel on the Company.

We write this to warn you not to publish or reproduce these articles, or anything of a similar nature. If you do so our clients will hold you for damages, and will take proceedings at once.

We are in possession of all the facts, and on behalf of our clients we beg to say that if your reporter or representative will call on us, we will give the fullest possible explanations in the matter. These explanations have been given to other papers, and have satisfied them that the charges are unfounded, and we do not doubt that similar explanations would satisfy you.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS.

THE EXPLANATIONS RECEIVED.

A *Witness* man called on Mr. J. N. Greenshields for the information volunteered. Mr. Greenshields stated that his brother, Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields, was in Washington in connection with the affair. The reporter said he wanted a little explanation about the imitation typewritten letter.

"Anyone who understands the Queen's English can understand that circular," said Mr. Greenshields. "All that it promises will be carried out."

The whole affair, he said, was bona fide. The letter referred to a special prize, not to the third prize. The tea-sets cost more than $4.90, but the loss to the company on them was very little. They had arranged with an American firm for a large quantity of them and were enabled to give them to their subscribers for less than the latter could otherwise purchase them. The plan, Mr. Greenshields said, was calculated to make lasting friends and subscribers for the *Fascinator*, on account of the latter's liberality. He handed the reporter a document of explanation, the important part of which was as follows:

The Company in order to increase their circulation and in order to extensively advertise their publication determined to award a tea-set to those of their subscribers who had sent in lists of merit, charging such the sum of $4.90. This was not the third prize, but a special prize, included in the offer, which reads: "Many other useful and valuable prizes will also be awarded in order of merit."

THE DOCUMENT WENT ON

to state that in May last negotiations had been begun and on July 6 completed, for the furnishing of a large number of the tea-sets by the Manhattan Silver Plate Co. of Lyons, N. Y.

To those who asked information before sending their $4.90, the document alleged full information was given, including the fact that the tea-set mentioned in the imitation typewritten letter was not the $120 tea-set offered as third prize in the advertisement.

Mr. Greenshields was then asked if the natural inference from the circular was not that the person to whom it was addressed had won the third prize?

"Why, did you never hear of two silver tea-sets?"

"The people who had seen the advertisement did not know of more than one. The letter sent out did not mention that this was not the third prize, and many inferred that it referred to the third."

MONEY FOR SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

"Well, supposing they did. If they sent their $4.90 and got this tea set, which cost more than $4.90, what did they lose?"

"What is the explanation in regard to this part of the letter: 'The charges for boxing, packing and shipping will be $4.90?' Your statement was that while the tea set cost more than $4.90, the loss to the company was not great. That means that the $4.90 was really to pay for the tea set?"

"The circular was not worded, perhaps, as a lawyer might have put it."

And that was all that could be got out of Mr. J. N. Greenshields.

MYSTERIES STILL REMAIN:

Why did the imitation typewritten letter omit to state that the elaborate gold lined silver tea-set was not the third prize?

Why was it stated that the $4.90 was for packing, boxing and shipping when it was actually to pay the greater part of the cost of the set, as now admitted?

Why was the *Fascinator*, if what it now asserts be true, so eager to force its little silver-plated tea-sets down the necks of its patrons at the expense of the latter?

MEANWHILE, A NEW COMPETITION.

"At the urgent solicitation of thousands of the friends and subscribers of the *Home Fascinator* we have decided to offer one more word contest." This legend is taken from the *Fascinator* for July. The words this time are "Columbian Exhibition." The competition is advertised to close on Jan. 15, 1892.

THE LAW OF THE LAND.

ARE THERE NOT FELONS WALKING ABROAD IN LIBERTY?

Here are some sections of the "Larceny Act," quoted from the Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 164, which should be read and pondered at the present time by the public. The investigations which have been going on at Ottawa show that prosecutions under these provisions of the law should follow or the law does not reach the worst offenders:

SEC. 53.—Every person who, being employed in the public service of Her Majesty or of the Lieutenant-Governor of any Province of Canada, or of any municipality, steals any chattel, money or valuable security belonging to or in the possession or power of Her Majesty or of such Lieutenant Governor, government or municipality or intrusted to or received or taken into possession by him in virtue of his employment is guilty of felony and liable to 14 years' imprisonment.

SEC. 54.—Every one who being employed in the public service of Her Majesty or of the Lieutenant-Governor of any Province or of any municipality, and intrusted by virtue of such employment with the receipt, custody, management or control of any chattel, money or valuable security, embezzles any chattel, money or valuable security intrusted to or taken into possession by him by virtue of his employment or any part thereof, or in any manner fraudulently applies or disposes of the same or any part thereof to his own use and benefit, or for any purpose whatsoever, except for the public service, &c., feloniously steals the same from Her Majesty or from such municipality and is liable to fourteen years imprisonment.

SEC. 82, 83, 84. The receiver is liable to the same punishment as the principal.

OPPOSED THE MATCH.

THE MARRIAGE OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S GRAND-DAUGHTER.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 17.—Last Friday a romantic marriage occurred in St. Paul's Church. Miss Sophie Tupper Cameron, daughter of Major-General Cameron, commandant of the Royal Military College, and granddaughter of Sir Charles Hamilton Tupper, was wedded to Mr. Christian Hamilton Gray, C.E., of Abbeywood, Kent, Eng., the son of a great manufacturer of electric goods. The couple had met in England and friendship ripened into love, but the engagement was not approved of by the Major-General and Miss Cameron returned to her home here. Mr. Gray, after a year's separation, arrived here last week and the marriage was arranged for. Miss Cameron left her home on Friday, dressed in ordinary walking costume, met a cab, pre-arranged for, and entered it. Some blocks further on Mr. Gray was met and together the pair were driven to St. Paul's Church. A lawyer and two cabmen saw the Rev. W. Johnston perform the ceremony. The clergyman got $50 as his fee. The couple drove to the Hotel Frontenac and the family of the bride were notified. The pair have since been enjoying the honeymoon by cruises on the river on a chartered steam yacht. The groom made a fine settlement on the bride, the lawyer-witness executing it. Mr. Gray is a fine-looking man of about thirty. He had nothing to say to the press about the matter. It was, he considered, a private affair; the public, he said, had no business with it. Mr. and Mrs. Gray left to-day for England via Niagara Falls and New York. Major-General Cameron and family went down the Rideau canal to-day for a cruise.

EUROPEAN COMMERCE.

COLLAPSE OF THE LEAGUE PROJECT.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The Swiss, Austrian and German delegates on Saturday discussed the fresh Swiss proposals in connection with the projected commercial league. It is now definitely announced that they were unable to agree and eventually decided upon an indefinite postponement of the negotiations. Switzerland has been Italy's best customer for two years, France and the United States coming next. It is openly stated here that if Switzerland continues to refuse to grant the concessions demanded by Austria and Germany, the value of any commercial arrangements made at Munich between Austria, Germany and Italy will be greatly impaired, as it is understood the arrangements made at Berne or at Vienna were to form the basis of the entire scheme. Italy is a large consumer of the manufactures of Germany and Austria, while they buy but little of Italy. The latter's willingness to join in the commercial league, which would injure her best customers for the benefit of her poorest, mystifies all outsiders. The Austrian and German delegates have already left for Munich. The news of the rupture has produced a deep impression in political circles in Rome.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—Col. Howard Vincent was accorded a good reception at the Board of Trade rooms last night. Between three and four hundred citizens were present. The Colonel presented his arguments in favor of preferential trade within the Empire with much skill and good effect, and when he had concluded, Mr. George Chapman moved, and Mr. Hugh Blain seconded a resolution, cordially endorsing the United Empire Trade League and its objects, which was carried with but one recorded negative vote, that of Mr. John Bertram.

Mr. Bertram contended that Canada was not prepared to carry on a tariff war with the United States or any other country. While he was speaking the meeting was in a constant uproar.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British Government has notified the Government of China that from this time forth no British officers will be allowed to serve in the Chinese navy. The British Government has taken this step on account of the refusal of the Chinese authorities to furnish an explanation of the insult of a Chinese officer in hauling down the flag of Admiral Lang while that British officer was in command of the Chinese north coast squadron at Hong Kong in 1890. Admiral Lang resigned his commission in the Chinese navy in June, 1890, giving as his reason that the Chinese officers of the squadron were insubordinate. Later, as a result of Admiral Lang's resignation, the Chinese Government declared it would never again entrust real authority in the navy to any foreigners.

COLLISION AT NIGHT.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 17.—Before daylight on Saturday, while conveying an excursion party from Kingston to Gananoque, the steamer "Princess Louise" came into collision with the schooner "Cora" near Hawe Island and sank the schooner. The night was dark and rainy and, as the schooner was devoid of lights the steamer ran her down. Capt. Seymour and John Brennan were taken off and the schooner sank in five minutes. A large hole was stove in aft of the mainmast on the port side. The craft was laden with 15,000 brick for Kingston. The steamer "Princess Louise" was not damaged by the contact.

GERMANY'S CORN LAWS.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The *Reichsanzeiger* announces that at a Cabinet council to-day it was decided that no necessity exists for a reduction of the duties on corn, but that, on the contrary, it was more necessary than ever to adhere to the policy announced by Chancellor von Caprivi in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on June 1. The Chancellor then announced that the Government had decided to maintain the corn duties, saying that the existing tariff must remain until at least new treaty negotiations with other nations were arranged. This decision created much dissatisfaction at the time.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A Berlin despatch says that there are strong rumors afloat of Count Von Caprivi's approaching resignation. The Chancellor has for some time past been on formal terms with the Kaiser owing to his disapproval of measures that the Kaiser approved of, and it is said the Kaiser is willing that Count Von Caprivi should go, but does not wish to drive him away. The Kaiser is gradually reducing the office of Chancellor to less importance, it being his purpose to have Prince Henry his chief representative and to have the Prince attend to some of the more important functions now discharged by the Chancellor. It is claimed in behalf of this change that Prince Bismarck when Chancellor exaggerated the office and arrogated to himself functions that belonged to royalty. The interview between the Kaiser and Chancellor Von Caprivi on Wednesday is said to have been unusually warm, although the latter immediately afterward went about the business of the Empire as if nothing had occurred.

IRON WORKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The wrought iron nail men of Worcestershire and Staffordshire have struck against a proposed reduction of 10 percent in wages. The strike affects eight thousand men.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

TO COLORADO VIA BURLINGTON ROUTE. Only one night on the road. Leave Chicago at 1 p.m., or St. Louis at 8.25 a.m., and arrive Denver 6.15 p.m., the next day. Through Sleepers, Chair Cars and Dining Cars. All railways from the East connect with these trains and with similar trains via Burlington Route to Denver, leaving Chicago at 6.10 p.m., St. Louis at 8.15 p.m. and Peoria at 3.20 p.m. and 8 p.m. All trains daily. Tourist tickets are now on sale and can be had of ticket agents of all roads and at Burlington Route depots in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. There is no better place than Colorado for those seeking rest and pleasure.

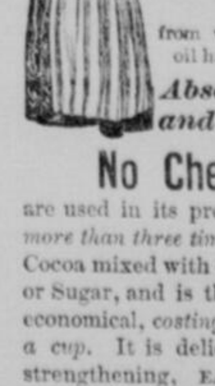
ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSUMPTION
in its early stages can be cured by the prompt use of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
It soothes the inflamed tissues, aids expectoration, and hastens recovery.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION CO.
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR.
SEPTEMBER 17th to 25th, 1891.
$25,000 in Prizes.
GRAND DISPLAY OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS.
Unsurpassed in the Dominion.
Splendid Show of Poultry.
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WORKING DAIRY.
Machinery in Motion. Processes of Manufacture.
Unrivalled Attractions.
MILITARY AND OTHER BANDS.
H.M.S. "Canada," of the North American Station in the harbor.
The Marvellous Phonograph.
Full particulars later on.
'91 EXHIBITION GROUNDS. '92
Conveniently situated near the city, and adjoining Mount Royal Park.
Reduced rates by rail and boat.
Cheap excursions from all parts.
Admission each day, 25 cents.
Intending Exhibitors should send in their entries without delay.
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ESTABLISHED 1864.
PIANOS BELL ORGANS.
THE CHOICE
— OF THE —
MUSICAL PROFESSION.
For bright even tone, light touch and durability, intending purchasers should take no other.
CATALOGUES FREE
showing a variety of styles in Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs.
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa



from which the excess of oil has been removed, is
Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CHARLES DUNCAN & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION SALESMEN.
Price Report for week ending Aug. 22nd, 1891:
Butter and Eggs as last week; Potatoes, 40c per bag of 90 lbs.; Apples, 30c per basket, $1.00 to $2.75 per barrel; Raspberries and Blackberries, 8c to 12c per box, 60c to 80c per pail; Cabbages, to ship, 20c to 25c per doz. Now landing, 1891 catch and cure of Munn's Boneless Cod in 2 lbs. Newfoundland smoked Caplin in oil in tins. Finnan Haddies, round tins, August pack; (Wellington brand) Salmon; (Ice Castle Brand) Lobsters; and W. S. L. brand Mackerel. When writing for circulars and prices, enclose 15c in stamps and we will send per mail as sample, 1 tin Caplin in oil, the latest thing out in fish.
30 FOUNDLING STREET, MONTREAL.

Armstrong's Boss Elliptic Spring Gear



TWO SIZES MADE.
For light one or two man open speeding Buggy. For stout two or three passenger Top Buggy. TURNS SHORT. HANGS LOW. RIDES PERFECT. PRICE RIGHT. Safety, Comfort and Style combined. Circulars describing fully mailed on application.
J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., LTD., GUELPH, CANADA.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

CHRIST AND THE BLIND MAN.

SEPTEMBER 13.—John 9: 1-11, 35-38.

GOLDEN TEXT—"One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see.—John 9: 25.

EXPLANATORY.

Doctrine. Jesus Christ is the Light of the World.

Ver. 1. "And as Jesus passed by." This narrative has generally been too closely connected with the events of the preceding chapter, the "passed by" does not mean when he was passing out of the temple to escape stoning (8: 59), but as he was some time passing along on his way. "He saw (evidently looked at) a man." Jesus did not wait for the man to come to him. The sad history of this man may have been already familiar to his disciples, as he was evidently a well-known beggar in Jerusalem, one with whose story many were acquainted (ver. 8). "Which was blind from his birth." Of the six miracles connected with blindness which are recorded in the Gospels, this is the only case described as blindness from birth. In this lies its special characteristic, for "since the world began was it not heard that any man opened the eyes of one that was born blind" (ver. 32).—*Ellicott.*

Blindness is specially frequent in the east. While in northern Europe there is only one blind in a thousand, in Egypt there is one in every hundred; indeed, very few persons have their eyes quite healthy.—*Geikie.* The causes are (1) the sudden changes in temperature, and light; (2) the intense brightness of the sun, and (3) the fine dust in the air of those sandy countries. He was poor; a blind beggar (ver. 8) by the gate of Jerusalem. "All the roads leading to Jerusalem, like the temple itself, were much frequented, at the times of the feasts, by beggars, who reaped a special harvest from the charity of the pilgrims."—*Geikie.*

2. "And his disciples asked him, saying." This question grew out of the fact that it was the common opinion among the Jews that every trouble and misfortune was the direct result of some special sin. "Who did sin, this man or his parents." Here was a case where the disciples could not see how the above opinion could be true. Blindness that began before he was born could not be the punishment of his own sin. They ask, therefore, on account of whose sin was it? Could it be his parents' sin? Or was it possible that the man had sinned in a pre-existent state? The question was all the more perplexing, because there was a measure of truth in the principle that underlay it. As Dr. Abbott well says, "It was not only a Jewish opinion that such afflictions were a divine punishment for sin; it is the teaching of experience that special diseases are frequently the natural consequence of sin either in the sufferer or in his ancestry, and the teaching of Scripture that all disease, and even death itself, is the fruit of sin." It was this question of the disciples that troubled Job and his friends, and indeed has troubled people in all ages.

3. "Jesus answered, "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents": *i.e.*, so as to be the cause of the blindness. Our Lord does not deny the existence of sin either in this man or in his parents.—*Godet.* Not that it was through sin that all evil came into the world, but only that this blindness was not the punishment for any particular sin in either the man himself or his parents. The same truth is taught in Luke 13: 1-5. Those on whom the tower of Siloam fell were not worse than others, but "except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." "Should be made manifest." Christ turns the attention of his disciples to a new aspect of the case. This man's blindness was the divinely ordained means of bringing him in contact with Christ. Thus Christ gives the key to the Christian doctrine of suffering.

> On my bended knee
> I recognize thy purpose clearly shown;
> My vision Thou hast dimmed, that I may see
> Thyself, Thyself alone.
> *Miss E. Lloyd, on Milton's Blindness.*
>
> "And when a damp
> Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
> The thing became a trumpet, whence he blew
> Soul-animating strains—alas, too few."
> —*Wordsworth.*

4. "I (better, as in Rev. Ver., we) must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day," *i.e.*, while the fitting opportunity lasts, as the daylight is the fitting time for our daily work. After the Passion there was no longer the opportunity for the performance of the works characteristic of the historic Life of Christ.—*Cook.* The substitution of "we" for "I" lends peculiar force and beauty to the verse. Jesus associates his disciples with himself: like himself they have a calling which must not be disobeyed, to work the works of God. "The night cometh, when no man can work." He does not except even himself from the proverbial law. The day of opportunity passes, never to return. Even Christ must do his work of redemption, and of teaching, at the time appointed, or it never could be done.

Jesus now shows what is one of the works that must be done now, while the day lasts. 5. "As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world." It was prophesied that the Messiah should open the eyes of the blind (Isa. 35: 5; 42: 7). The direct reference is to Christ's fulfilment of these prophecies (Luke 4: 18, 21). But it is true, in a larger sense, that just so far as Christ is in the world, and accepted by the world, he becomes its light, intellectual, moral, and spiritual.—*Abbott.*

6. "He spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle." If we ask ourselves why means were used in this instance, we can only suggest that it was partly for the sake of him who was to be healed, partly for theirs who afterwards heard of it. For (1) the blind man seems to have been ignorant of the character of His Healer, and it needed the use of some means to make him, so to speak, receptive. (2) On the other hand, not only the use of means, but their inadequacy to the object, must have impressed all. (3) Symbolical also were these means. Sight was restored by clay, made out of the ground with the spittle of him whose breath had at the first breathed life into clay; and this was then washed away in the pool of Siloam, from whose waters had been drawn on the Feast of Tabernacles that which symbolized the forthpouring of the new life by the Spirit.—*Edersheim.*

7. "And said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam"; *i.e.*, wash off the clay that has been put upon your eyes. This was a test of his faith and obedience. "The pool of Siloam" is identified with a pool or tank still found in the vicinity of Jerusalem, which stands to the south of the temple mount, and consists of an oblong tank, partly hewn out of the rock, and partly built of masonry, measuring about fifty-three feet in length, eighteen feet in width, and nineteen feet in depth, with a flight of steps leading down to the bottom.—*Abbott.* "Which is by interpretation, Sent." Or sending, *i.e.* outlet of waters. The pool, by its very name, was a symbol of him who was sent into the world to work the works of God (ver. 4), and who gives light to the world. "He went his way." He believed, he obeyed, and it was done unto him according to his faith. "And came seeing." Came, not back to Christ, who had probably gone away meanwhile, (ver. 12), but to his own home, as would appear from what follows. Has any poet ever attempted to describe this man's emotions on first seeing the world in which he had lived so long?—*Cambridge Bible.*

8. "The neighbors," etc. These would be the ones to recognize the man in his changed condition, and to report the marvellous change in him. "That he was blind." The best critical authorities read as in the Rev. Ver., that he was a beggar. He now abandoned that occupation, and this circumstance first attracted notice. The reason of it was readily learned: he had received sight. Hence their first question, "Is not this he that sat and begged?" implying what he was accustomed to do. It is the change in his conduct that is first observed. And this is what the world usually notices first in those to whom spiritual eyesight is given. And such a change occasions debate, as in this case.—*G. W. Clark.*

9. "He is like him." They would not believe that such a miracle had been wrought, and therefore argued that they must have been misled by a striking resemblance. So men who do not wish to believe in the reality of their friends' conversion find some way to explain the change they see.

"The opening of the eyes would naturally change the whole countenance." "I am he." This settled the question of fact, but still they could not conceive how the change could take place, and therefore asked, ver. 10, "How were thine eyes opened?"

11. "A man." Implying that he had heard little about the power of Jesus. The Rev. Ver. has "the man"; implying that the blind man and his hearers had some previous knowledge of Jesus.

Second. By the rulers, in a semi-official manner (vers. 14-34). The neighbors finding the facts assured, but involved in mystery, bring the man to the Pharisees, who make an examination (1) of the man himself; (2) of his parents; (3) then again of the man himself in a kind of cross-examination.

The results were (1) that the fact was established beyond a doubt. (2) The necessary inference was that Jesus was from God, and therefore the Messiah he claimed to be. (2) But the man himself was excommunicated.

The man once blind finds the Saviour.—Vers. 35-38. All arguments failing, the Pharisees appealed to the last resort of those who are determined not to be convinced, and excommunicated the man from the Synagogue, making him an outcast and alien.

35. "Jesus heard." There was some little interval of time between verses 34 and 35. "Dost thou believe on the Son of God?" The emphasis in the Greek is on thou. 36. "Who is he, Lord?" We must remember that this is the first time the blind man had seen Jesus, and he did not fully recognize him at first, although his voice and manner may have reminded him of his benefactor.

38. "And he worshipped him." This shows that his idea of the Son of God includes attributes of Divinity. The word for "worship" occurs elsewhere in this Gospel only in chap. 4: 20-24 and 12: 20, always of the worship of God.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

HINTS FOR PACKING BAGS.

There are a few things that add greatly to the comfort of a traveller; a bag large enough to carry the immediate necessaries for the toilet, which should be, in addition to the comb and brush and tooth-brush, a box to hold the soap, an oil silk bag to hold the sponge, a fine soft towel, a bottle of toilet water, and a hand-mirror. The small satchel that can be carried by a strap over the shoulder to hold the purse, extra handkerchiefs, time table and note-book, will be found to add greatly to one's personal comfort. It should be small enough to be held comfortably in the lap while seated. A linen cover, with straps, to hold a shawl and umbrella and a heavier skirt, should always be carried. The sudden changes of temperature in our climate make the carrying of more wraps imperative, both for health and comfort. Books can be bought *en route*, though one's favorite poet, bound in small compass, makes a delightful travelling companion. Too much hand-baggage is as much of an inconvenience as too little, and should be as guarded against. The stores abound in compact little cases for holding the toilet appliances that take up but little room in the travelling-bag, and prevent those articles from being lost among the larger contents of the bag. Art and commerce alike minister to the comfort of the traveller; and he who travels uncomfortably does so because of ignorance or carelessness, or both.—*Christian Union.*

INTERESTING DIVORCE DECISION.

Frances Mary Stephen during last year obtained a decree for the dissolution of her marriage with Francis Sydney Stephen, solicitor, of Adelaide. At the same time an order was made that respondent should pay petitioner £4 per week for life, and that she should out of that allowance pay sufficient for the maintenance and the education of the children, of whom she had control. Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Stephen re-married in England, and her divorced husband ceased his payments. An application was made for a writ of attachment, which Mr. Justice Hodges refused for want of jurisdiction. The full Court, however, held on appeal that the primary judge was in error. Their honors did not regard the order as one for alimony to the wife, but for the maintenance of the children. The appeal was allowed with costs. A writ of attachment must issue, but would lie in the office for fourteen days, and if before that time the respondent's arrears of maintenance were paid, the writ would not be put in force.—*Public Opinion.*

THE HEART OF THE YEAR.

White lay the world in her burial web;
Deep in December her life was at ebb.
Gray with great clouds, all the air-height was dim;
Frost-fingers, cruel and stealthy and slim,
Stiffened and sheathed every brier and stem,
Breaths of slow death-wind detaining on them.

Heavy tree-branches swayed upward, and fell,
Moved like the swing of a funeral bell.
Where were the tees and the shimmer of June?
Glory of green that had vanished so soon?
Bird-song and bloom? I out-questioned with fear,
"Heart of the Winter, art Heart of the Year?"

Hush of the snow, and dull moan of the trees—
Durance of all—was there answer in these?
Durance! That said it. The things that endure—
Bear, and wait on—are the things that are sure!
Not in the shroud, or the pall, or the tear—
Deep in the life is the Heart of the Year!

Down where the pain and the shrinking can be
Bides the great Summer, for earth and for me.
Down at the quick it must gather awhile,
Grow to the fulness for blossom and smile;
Where the hope hides, under hindrance and loss,
Lies the heart prestige, the sign of the Cross!

Now it is June, and the secret is told;
Flashed from the buttercup's glory of gold;
Hummed in the bumblebee's gladness, and sung
New from each bough where a bird's-nest is swung;
Breathed from the clover-beds, when the winds pass;
Chirped in small psalms, through the aisles of the grass.

Beauty of roses, the lavish sweet light,
Splendor of trees, rearing up the blue height,
Smell of the strawberry, balsam of pine,
Bliss of the brook, and this rapture of mine!
Tell they not all, now their heyday is here,
Heart of the Summer is Heart of the Year?

Billowing forest and balm-bearing breeze,
Outcome of life—lies the answer in these?
Waiting, fulfilling—holds neither the whole;
Greater the Gospel than joyance or dole.
Whether His snows or his roses befall,
Heart of the Father is Heart of it all!

—*From "Daffodils" by Mrs. Whitney.*

AUNT MARTHA SAYS HER SAY.

BY ANNA BREATH.

"Do, child, take time to live as you go along," said aunt Martha to me one day.

The words were "spoken in season and fitly chosen," and gave a new turn to my life, and I am going to write down what followed, so that some other woman may hear what aunt Martha had to say.

She was a little woman, with kindly face set in soft gray hair, with the brightest eyes showing behind glistening gold-rimmed "specs," and her seventy years had been lived faithfully to her God and to herself.

As far from selfishness as ever a woman could be, yet she preached and practised the glorification of self as I never knew another to do.

It was toward the close of a busy hurrying Saturday; little things upstairs and down had claimed my attention all day, and at the moment aunt Martha spoke I was agonizing over the trimming of a bonnet, not because I needed the article, but because it was part of the week's work I had set for myself.

The bows would not settle themselves gracefully under my nervous fingers, and the bit of bias velvet refused to stretch a required half-inch in length. Just then the door-bell sounded, and my exclamation of dismay at the prospect of a visitor, called forth auntie's remark, and clinched the thought that to begrudge one's time to a friend for the sake of a few ribbon bows was anything but a sane state of mind.

Away went the offending bonnet: ribbons, lace and pins, were all tumbled into the convenient bandbox, and turning to the open fire I shook off the threads into the blaze and dropping down on the hearth rug gazed into the heart of the glow like an old Persian fire-worshipper. Aunt Martha knew I was ready for a talk, and she took up her knitting.

"That's right, my dear," she began, "the world will do as well and you'll do far better without that bonnet to-morrow. I sometimes wish the good book had said: 'Remember Saturday night to keep it holy.' Sunday would be smoother if it had. I've been watching some time, and you're getting no good of yourself, child," she continued: "Human beings are a sight of trouble to start with, teething and measles and the rest, but just as soon as they're old enough to be something away they go, rush and scramble from Monday morning till Saturday night with no attention to the best part; as if we weren't made just a leetle lower than the angels and expected to live up to that pitch."

The old lady's needles ceased their click as her voice increased in earnestness. "I'm sick of this cry of 'no time! no time,'" she said. "As we're going to have all forever and forever, we might enjoy a little of it while we're in these wonderful bodies. I hate this talk about worms of the earth, and poor miserable beings; 'tis a fine compliment to the Lord who breathed into each one of us the breath of life. He stamped a different "I" on each soul, different from every other "I" in goodness knows how many billions, and if he thought you and me of as much consequence as that, we ought to do all we can to keep up our end."

"But, aunt Martha," I protested, giving the fire a vigorous poke, "many people are so tied down by circumstances, their noses all their lives to the grindstone, that cultivation of what you call the best part is an actual impossibility."

"Don't talk circumstances to me, Jane (auntie generally called me Jennie), anybody can keep his soul on top, for that's where the Lord meant it should be, and any living that's worth while makes its own circumstances. The Lord will help the child who respects and tends the part which the great Creator made in his own image; is that to be dwarfed and smothered that there may be one more embroidered doyley in the world, or an extra frill on a petticoat?

"Now, I'm the last one to advise anybody to laze through life" (and I knew from experience she was); "but this out-of-breath scramble isn't living at all, and we lose the everydays getting ready to enjoy the tomorrows which never come. We'll never travel over to-day, and every one ought to lift us just a mite up or it is worse than lost.

"Now, my boy John hardly knows that the Lord has trusted the children to him to finish off for him, he's so busy toilin' and moilin' every day for them. When Sunday comes it's hurry, scurry, just the same, to, church twice and to Sunday-school, where John teaches Mr. Lee's boys, Mr. Lee teaches John's, and it's early to bed for the whole tired family so as to get a fair start to begin all over again Monday morning."

"But, Aunt Martha, how can you disapprove of church and Sunday-schools?" I asked, wondering if my good aunt was letting her hobby run away with her. "You surely don't want Uncle John to bring up his boys to be careless about Sunday."

"No, child! no: the Lord made the day sacred, but he made families sacred too, and John and Milly seem to forget that side. One day last spring I was there, as pretty a morning it was as ever shone, and in rushed the children to beg the mother to go to the woods with them, and she actually kissed them all round and sent them off with a basket of cookies saying she hadn't time. To be sure there was a fancy pie for dinner, and little Mill had an extra frill on a new gingham, and what did they cost? The mother spent the next day in bed with a nervous headache, and the children lost the mothering they had a right to. What is time good for if a woman can't use it to mother her own children? What else was lost no one can count. Surely the Lord doesn't spread out a May day for his little creatures to snub and turn their backs upon. A fresh-made world new every morning, and never two after just the same pattern that time of year. Folks are made different, there's no doubt of that; and the Lord touches one by music, and one by a picture, and another by a sermon; but I believe he means sky and trees and flowers and sunshine and ocean and mountains to speak to every one who'll take time to listen. Despising the works of the Lord will have to be explained some day, and when that day comes and we go up with a poor miserable little dwarfed dried-up soul, the excuse "no time, no time," won't sound as well as it does here, for the Lord gave us all the time there is, and all the privileges we can use to make something of ourselves that will be a credit to the pattern."

"But, Aunt Martha," I said, hoping to draw her on, "everybody looks upon Aunt Milly as a model wife and mother. She has even given up her music, which used to be her very life, for the sake of the children, and she is the most unselfish woman I know, most self sacrificing."

"Jennie, my child," said Aunt Martha, putting her hand gently on my shoulder, "never be self-sacrificing in the same way. The Lord gave Milly a wonderful musical talent, and he expects some return for it. What right has she to neglect such a blessing, such a means of glorifying him. 'Tis your sacred duty to cultivate your painting, 'tis hers to cultivate her music, and if, as is the case with most of us, we think we have no special gift to cultivate, then do day by day something which makes the soul just a little larger, just a little higher, and by-and-by we discover there is a point to cultivate. Perhaps 'tis a very nice cheery smile, perhaps 'tis a fresh way of telling a story, or a quickness at seeing the funny side, all little things, but little things make all the difference between happiness and misery in this grand old world.

"Take time, child. Take it. Don't feel that you are stealing it, but take it as the right of a free-born citizen, and use it to make the best of a citizen for the heavenly country, for this is only the training ground for that."

So ended Aunt Martha's sermon, and we went to tea.—*Observer.*

BEER DRINKING.

A MORTGAGE WHICH IS CERTAIN TO BE FORECLOSED

(*Boston Traveller.*)

In making ventures business men estimate the probabilities, and govern themselves accordingly. If the probabilities are in their favor they can go ahead with good confidence; if they are against them then it becomes a question whether they shall venture at all. But when these probabilities brighten to almost an absolute certainty, then no man in his senses will take the enormous risk.

Who ventures into the beer shop begins to make a mortgage which is not favorable but is against him—and that to a dead certainty—that it will foreclose on him and eject him from this world long before his natural time. Let us see about this.

A person coming into life has the expectancy of 38½ years. But the period of the first five years, during which there is high mortality, being passed, the expectancy rises to 51¼ years, in other words, one can reasonably expect to see the age of 56¼ years; that is, one half of the people will fail of reaching 56¼ years, while the other half will live proportionately beyond their 56¼ years.

Now, how is it with beer-drinkers? The great advocate of beer drinking, Mr. Thomann, making the statement that beer drinkers were healthy, brought out an old insurance examiner, Dr. Bombaugh, who stated that he had for more than 20 years closely watched the heavy beer-drinkers of his community, and had found that out of a hundred who saturate themselves in this way, not more than five will see 53 years, and not three will reach 55. One or another of the fatal diseases invariably gives the finishing touch to the "splendid physique" long before the period of natural exhaustion.

Another medical examiner passed five fine looking beer drinkers, who appeared to be in the best of health and good risks, for the insurance society. In a few years all five had dropped off. But these were not isolated cases. The experience of other doctors observed the same fatality. Thus beer, far from being the harmless stuff advocated, proves to be most deadly. As one doctor says, "I think beer kills quicker than any other kind of liquor." And the eminent professor, the late Dr. C. A. Lee of New York, hesitated not to say that, in his opinion, "malt liquors are more deleterious in their effects on the system than spirits." Moreover, life insurance companies have found that beer drinking forecloses on life 40 to 60 percent sooner than nature intended. It is certain to foreclose, and that at so early a date! How venturesome and foolish to take such a risk!

True, one man may brag that it has not killed him, but he stands alone, like the one tree in the midst of the fallen forest. The only safe calculation a young man can make who begins to patronize the saloon, is to count himself dead at the start, and all that he lives beyond that as pure gain. Look at these startling facts: The great majority of fatal cases of delirium tremens is between the ages of 25 and 35 years. To 10 abstainers who lose their lives between the ages of 15 and 20 years, 18 drinkers die. Between the ages of 21 and 30, five times as great a proportion of drinkers die as of the abstainers; and between the ages of 31 and 40, four times the proportion of drinkers die. Thus certainly does the drinker's mortgage foreclose on him.

ELISHA CHENERY, M. D.

"SO HARD NOT TO GIVE."

"Well, it's nothing but give, give, give!" whined Mrs. Holmes as she grudgingly contributed a quarter to some worthy object; "that's the third call to-day; it seems as though if one has any money, he must be beset by subscription papers and beggars."

"Oh, my dear sister," said Mrs. Bonar, with a voice full of pitying tenderness, and eyes brimming with tears, "do you not know that you should thank God with all your heart that you can give—oh, it is so hard not to give," and a few scalding drops told this more than "comfortably-off" Mrs. Holmes that her humble friend had keenly suffered from what she had often imagined would be a pleasure— "the inability to give."

"Why, do you really think so?" asked the complaining woman with unconcealed surprise and curiosity. "I never felt it a special privilege to give, that I know of, but have often wished that I couldn't, so I wouldn't be so harassed."

"Oh, don't think that way," pleaded Mrs. Bonar, evidently pained at the thought; "do you know I would be the happiest woman in the world if I could only respond to the worthy calls that are constantly coming, as you and so many others can," and the little woman's face expressed genuine sorrow.

"Yes, I know that is what those that can't give always think and say," returned Mrs. Holmes, hesitatingly, for she didn't wish to wound her friend's feelings, "but what proof have you that you would be different?"

Mrs. Bonar bit her lips, looked thoughtfully into her neighbor's face, and feeling it her duty to help this near-sighted woman into a better light, even though at the cost of personal pride, she began, her voice heavy with emotion: "I know it by the sacrifices my family and I have already made that we might share in the pleasure of giving to worthy objects." She hesitated, but her lesson must deal with the concrete rather than the abstract (if effectual), and so she continued: "And though we had the money to buy lard, sugar, butter, eggs, and fruit with which to have made pastry and cake, we all decided it would give us far greater and more lasting pleasure to do without these luxuries and invest the sum in the noble temperance cause, and I assure you it has."

"And no pie or cake this winter!" exclaimed Mrs. Holmes.

"None, save some very simple cookies for the children's school lunch, and oftener nothing of the kind, and we have done without butter and tea."

"Dear me! how could you!" cried Mrs. Holmes, quite unable to believe it.

"Why, because we wanted to give; we wanted to have a lot and part in this grand, this wonderful work for toiling, struggling humanity, and there was no other way but to sacrifice, only the pleasure was so great it wasn't much of a sacrifice."

"Dear me," again sighed Mrs. Holmes, "I do believe you would give liberally if you could, for you give now a hundred times more than I, in God's sight, for I never did without even the luxuries for others' sake," and then she recalled how very plainly and economically the family of Bonars had lived in other respects, and she did learn a lesson.

"Yes," rejoined the little woman with glowing emphasis, "there is no pleasure like responding to these noble calls, even in a small degree, and scarcely a greater trial than not being able to. I wish you knew something about it—no, I won't wish you this hard thing; I could scarcely desire it for my worst enemy, it is so bitter;" and Mrs. Holmes could not doubt her friend's sincerity.—*Estelle Mendell, in Union Signal.*

IF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN of heathendom are to be taught about our Saviour, there must be more earnest work done now and in the near future than ever before, for "out of all the hundred and twenty-three million women of India alone, only one in twelve hundred has ever heard of Jesus." If we cannot go ourselves to them, the question demanding our attention is, what can we do that others, who are willing, may go? How much money can we give? How much labor? It is well for the cultured woman to be on friendly terms with modern literature, and to search into ancient Greece and Rome, but it is better for her to remember that Christ died for her, and has left a work for her to do. A polished essay on the Ceramic Art may bring to her an ovation of human admiration, but a "cup of cold water" given to the "least of these" in His name, will call down God's blessing upon her head. Souls are groaning and waiting for redemption. The poor Hindu drinking the stagnant, dreadfully smelling water of the well at the Golden Temple of Benares, thinking it holy water, is waiting for us, perhaps, to send some one to him to offer the "living water." Shall we delay?—*Mrs. U. S. Farley.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NEGLECT BY WOMEN OF MENTAL IMPROVEMENT—SECRET SOCIETIES, &C. — ANSWERS TO PRAYER — THE IDOL OF MANY WOMEN—THE HOME PAPER MISSION—WHAT TO WEAR.

[For the Home.

ABLE TO SUCCOR.

"*Being tempted He is able to succor them that are tempted.*"

Oh, weary one, though troubles sore
Attend your onward way,—
Look up to Heaven; there's comfort there,
A balm for every day.
For Jesus knows your every grief,
And to the tempted sends relief.

Perhaps the tempter daily sows
Some strange, unhallowed seed,
And midst the roses of your heart
There springs a sinful weed;
Still look above, for Christ was tried,
And now he watches near thy side.

He lingers there to give you power
'Gainst Satan's murd'rous bands.
Unheard, perhaps, He whispers low,
"Behold my feet and hands;
My wounded side and thorn-crowned brow
Tell why I'm crowned victor now.

"Through me, oh, tempted soul, you'll win;
I've placed you where you stand;
Oh, nobly fight the cruel foes
That throng on every hand;
For high above the battle's din
Are starry crowns for those who win."

No matter what your troubles are,
Christ knows and shares them all;
The "Man of Sorrows" always hears
His children's feeblest call;
And blessed is grief that bids us seek
A Saviour at the mercy seat.

—MARIETTA.

Merrickville, March 19.

THEY NEGLECT MENTAL IMPROVEMENT.

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—What can be the matter with my country sisters to make them write so against their city friends? If we country folk continue on in this strain, even our worthy editor himself will be afraid to venture outside the city bounds. Keep cool over the ironing or else do as I heard a very sensible man say once: "Only iron men's fine shirts, collars and cuffs." What do you think of his opinion, sisters? One thing is sure, he did not forget himself.

It is time that we should consider how much we ought to do when we are called rather ugly names (from sympathy) for the pains we take to make home bright and inviting. I hope our gentleman friend may tell us just what we should do, and what to leave undone. He appears not to have much leisure himself, poor man, when he could not sit squarely down in our editor's easy chair. "A Farmer's Wife" gives it as her opinion that to keep city boarders is productive of insanity. I do not think so for many reasons, one of which is, city dwellers, at an average, are better informed than country people, therefore to have intelligent people around can not possibly aid in making others less so. If farmers' wives are more liable to become insane there are other reasons; one is the neglect of mental improvement. Life on a farm is one constant routine of work, and it amounts to the "eighth wonder" when a farmer's wife displays any force of genius. It should be hidden under the butter tub, is the general idea.

MRS. HUGH EMERSON, sr.

Hemmingford, Que., July 31, 1891.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—I am very much interested in the Home column of your valuable paper, although I have not ventured to write before, but seeing the letter on secret societies I could keep silent no longer. In regard to the non-attendance of men at church it is, alas, too true that such is the case; but I doubt very much if the closing of our benevolent lodges would mean the filling of our churches. The lady asks:

"Is it at all common for men after joining these lodges to ever become Christians?"

I say they certainly can and do. My husband has been a member of the I O.O.F. for fourteen years, and I never knew him to neglect one single Christian duty for the sake of his lodge, and I think he likes to go to the lodge as well as most men. I like to hear him say, "Wife, I am going to lodge to-night." And yet he has been brought into the fold of our blessed Lord and master since joining the Oddfellows. He says next to his home and the church he loves the lodge. He always says it makes him a better husband and father, and I believe him, for his life shows it. As for the secret I never think about it, and I am sure it never destroys the confidence between us, for I have perfect faith in him, and I know that the children and I have the first place in his heart. Then why trouble about the secrets of the lodge? But, Mr. Editor, lest our New York friend may think I judge the lodges simply by my husband's character let me say that some of the best men of our city are both Oddfellows and church members and active Y.M.C.A. workers too, and so far as I can judge the interests of their families do not suffer thereby. As to the answering the query: "Should a man pledge himself and his influence where his family are shut out?" Let us consider for a moment. Are they, in the truest sense, shut out? Truly, no. I have in mind, as I write, a case where for five weeks the members of the I.O.O.F. watched nightly beside the bed of a sick brother, and think you that that man's wife, with the cares of a family of five small children, would feel that the society that came to her aid, and helped to stop the financial leak that sickness always brings, was in any sense doing a work of estrangement between husband and wife, or feel that the family was shut out? I say no, and I could tell you of plenty more just such cases. Just one more and I have done. My brother was accidentally killed, hundreds of miles from home, amongst strangers, and we ourselves had just moved to a strange place. We scarcely knew anybody. Were we alone in our sorrow? Oh, no. My brother was an Oddfellow. I tell you the brothers came nobly to the front and showed by what they did and by their sympathy that we were among strangers no longer, but dear friends. Of course I speak simply in defence of the Oddfellows, as my husband belongs to no other order, but I am sure there are plenty of wives who can speak equally well for their husband's lodges. Let us hear from you, sisters. Hoping, Mr. Editor, I have not taken up too much of your valuable space, I am, yours truly,

THE WIFE OF AN ODDFELLOW.

Sherbrooke, P.Q., Aug. 15, 1891.

ANSWERS TO PRAYER.

DEAR EDITOR HOME.—There is a subject about which I should like very much to hear from our Home Circle friends. It is about faith, and answers to prayer. I have been led to think a great deal of this matter lately; and perhaps it would not be amiss to write my personal experience here. Some months ago, I began to pray for a certain blessing, a temporal blessing, and with new interest began to study my Bible, in connection with the promises, and what a mine of wealth I found. Some of the promises I took especially for myself, such as Psalm 37: 4-5; Psalm, 145: 19; Matt. 21: 22; Mark, 11: 24; Luke, 11: 5-10; and 18: 1-8; John, 14: 13, 14; and 15: 17; 16: 23, 24. I prayed in strong faith, for I could not doubt those promises. I must here mention that the matter about which I prayed, was something that I could do nothing to bring about myself. Perhaps some one will ask, "Was it in accordance with God's will?"

Sometimes I have prayed for that which God has seen fit to deny me, and I know now that it was all for the best. But this seems different. The more I prayed the stronger grew my desire for the blessing, and when I pray most earnestly I seem to hear my father's voice saying, "My child, I will give it you." It is strange, but I have a feeling that amounts to certainty that my prayer will be granted. It is, perhaps, something of the feeling that Hannah of old had, when she arose from prayer and went her way, knowing that her petition was granted, and "her countenance was no more sad." And yet the blessing seems to be as far from me as ever. Sometimes my heart gets sick with the "hope deferred," for God only knows what my life is without this blessing. Now, if some sister who has had her prayer answered (and I know there are many such), would only give her testimony in this column it would help me so much to pass "the waiting time." Perhaps, too, some other waiting one will be helped by what may be written.

HANNAH.

Aug., 1891.

THE IDOL OF MANY WOMEN.

DEAR EDITOR OF THE HOME,—I am very much interested in this all-important subject of woman's work, and my heart has burned within me as I have listened to its discussion. How one woman can be expected to take care of a family of young children, look after the welfare of her husband, do the house-work and cooking, receive visitors and return their visits, and keep everything spotless and in perfect order, without any, or at most very inefficient help, is beyond my comprehension. And yet there are people who do expect it; and if some unsuspecting person fails to attain that degree of excellence which is looked for by bitter and cynical neighbors, her failures are considered as censurable as though she had broken the whole decalogue. All honor, I say, to that woman who cultivates the mind and the heart of herself and her children, regardless of the uncharitable remarks of her contemptuous and contemptible neighbors, whose highest ambition is to be considered faultless housekeepers, and whose constant theme is the failings of those who have perhaps less time, less strength, or less help than themselves. Surely, God has given us souls and minds worthy of something higher and nobler than being mere household machines, driven ruthlessly from morning until night, fearful lest some hidden speck of dust may be lurking in some unseen corner, meanwhile willfully negligent of the mind, darkened by the dust and cobwebs of evil-speaking and unchristian thought. Far be it from me to decry good house-keeping if that goal is not reached at the expense of health and vitality, or of the neglect of those higher duties which we all owe to ourselves, our neighbors, and especially to our God. Let us hope that this idol, which so many of us in our pitiable ignorance worship, may become shattered before it is too late to see and use the golden opportunities which lie all around us of making the world better and happier because of our presence.

H.E.Q.

Frontier, Que.

[Will "H.E.Q." please inclose her name the next time she writes.]

THE HOME PAPER MISSION.

TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE HOME PAPER MISSION.—If the editor will kindly allow me I should like to report progress and to answer some inquiries concerning the work which, to judge from the frequency of the inquiries, would seem to be of interest to many of you.

In the first place the mission is getting along very well, slowly, but steadily extending its sphere of action. Our membership is increasing still, though not so rapidly as at first, and extends now from Prince Edward Island on the east, to Medicine Hat, N.W.T., in the far west. The contributors are still more widely extended, as I have received papers from points as far apart as Devonshire, England, and Saguache, Colorado. The papers themselves represent all the leading denominations, but—though not one myself—I must give our energetic Methodist friends the credit of having sent in by far the largest number as yet.

Up to date 993 papers have been sent to various parties, chiefly for distribution in Sunday-schools. In addition to these, several packages have been sent direct by giving members, but I have not been informed as to the number contained in them, so have not included them in my estimate, but they must augment the number to considerably over one thousand.

The total expenses of the mission so far amounts to $4.62. This includes bills for printing and stationery, which will not need to be incurred again for a length of time, so that I think I may fairly claim that the spirit of our motto—economy—is being carried out.

The enquiries I wish to answer are as follows:—1st. What papers are suitable to send?

Perhaps the most satisfactory way of answering this, will be to give a partial list of the papers already sent out to receiving members:—"Northern Messenger," the various papers published by David C. Cook, of Chicago, "The Sunbeam," "Happy Days," "Pleasant Hours," "Home and School and Onwards," published by the Methodist Publishing House, Toronto, "Early Days" and "Presbyterian," by C. Blackett Robinson, Toronto, "Forward," "S.S. Visitor" and "Morning Star," by Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, "American Messenger," "Child's Paper," "Morning Light," "Apples of Gold," by American Tract Society, "Our Little Ones," "Sunlight," "Young Reaper" and "Our Young Folks," by Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, and "Presbyterian Children's Record," from Montreal. I have also sent out the Wellspring (Congregational) "Parish Visitor" and "Young Churchman," (Anglican), and "S.S. Visitor" (Methodist-Episcopal), so that no one need hesitate to send papers of any evangelical denomination.

2nd. Will old papers do? Yes, if not too old. It is difficult to give a precise answer to this question, as so much more depends on the character of papers than their age. If clean and not torn, the date does not matter so much. Much soiled or mutilated papers, that is, having articles cut out or pieces torn off are not acceptable and cannot be sent out.

3rd. Does the supply equal the demand?

Yes, at the present time, except for one or two papers. Will any friend taking the "American Messenger" and "Forward," please send me a package or two of back numbers? I had a quantity on hand, but need more, as I am out of them.

4th. Do you send occasional packets to those who do not wish to receive papers regularly?

Yes, if parties desiring such will enclose a stamp to help pay postage, though as I said before, where circumstances seem to warrant doing so, papers will be sent absolutely free.

5th. Do you think sending out these papers is doing any good and is it needful work? To both of these questions, which have the merit, at all events, of going to the root of things, I answer yes. The mission has been so recently organized, that it seems premature to pronounce any opinion as yet, but if the members could see some of the letters I have already received, they would feel abundantly repaid for any little trouble or expense the Mission costs them. One member from Prince Edward Island, writes "It would do you good to see how eager these poor children are for papers," and every day I am more convinced of the necessity of some plan to furnish good reading, not only for children, but grown-up people as well, who are not in a position to get it for themselves. In conclusion, I hope I may be pardoned, if I remind correspondents that my address is Camlachie—not Calmacha nor Camliche, nor Calmpcky, nor even Camlaughie. The latter together with Kamlachie and Camlscky, though incorrect, is quite intelligible, but it would not have been very surprising if letters—some of them containing money—addressed to the three first-named should have gone astray, instead of reaching me safely, as they did.

A. ALLAN, Sec. Home Paper Mission.

Camlachie, Ont., Aug. 15, 1891.

STAIN INSTEAD OF PAINT.

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—I wonder if I am one of those readers who have just the word someone wants? In the matter of white floors I agree with "Advance," but perhaps there are busy mothers who read the *Witness*, to whom even the cost of "two or three coats of bright yellow paint" would be almost beyond their means. Don't despair, sister! go to some good store where they keep wall paper, paint, etc., get a few cents worth of stain, oak, cherry, or whatever you prefer, and half a gallon of boiled oil. Now scrub that floor for the last time, when quite dry give it a coat of coal oil, dry again and apply your stain, properly mixed in the oil. (You may obtain directions how to mix it at the store.) In a few days go over it again with the stain, and you will have a smooth floor easily kept clean, and wearing better and looking better than paint.

NEMO.

Toronto, Aug. 12, 1891.

PAPERS FOR LUMBERMEN.

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—During portions of the year 1890 we received pretty liberal supplies of choice reading for distribution amongst camp boys, millmen and others who hailed from Canada. This year we renew the work of helping them to the choicest religious thoughts we can get. Many of them prefer reading what is published near their former homes. Religious tracts and pamphlets have interested them much. Hoping this good work will be sustained by the friends of him whose good will it is that all should know him from the least unto the greatest,

Yours cordially,

JOHN MCGERSON, Missionary.

Superior, Chippewa Co., Mich., July 31, 1891.

A package of *Northern Messengers* has been mailed to you. Write also to Miss Allan, whose letter appears above.—EDITOR HOME.

THANKS FOR PAPERS.

Mr. Marcham, Bourg Louis, desires to thank those friends who so kindly continue to supply him with papers for the benefit of the mission, and ask for a continuance of their favors.

July 28, 1891.

QUERIES.

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—Will someone kindly inform us through the *Witness* if there are any instances on record in which God has used unconverted men in the conversion of others. If so, give some instances, and much oblige

AN ENQUIRER.

Acadia Mines, N.S., Aug. 16.

B. C. would like a copy of Mrs. Sangster's poem "God's Appointments."

WHAT TO WEAR.

Lace, says the *Season*, is now much used for many kinds of dresses, but especially as yoke and cuffs for blouses, full fronts, puffed sleeves, etc., and is never fails to give an air of elegance to the most simply made



A Pretty Bodice.

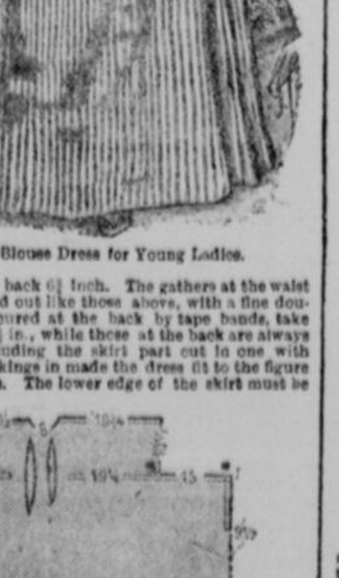
dresses. We often see sleeves made entirely of lace stuff, matching the rest of the trimming. Thus in the pale blue mousseline-delaine dress, in the accompanying illustration, the entire sleeves, the yoke and band are made of coarse white lace.

Another pretty loose blouse dress for young ladies is made of a loose over robe cut, after the reduced design, of pale blue striped foulard, worn over a princess-shaped slip of sateen the same color, and a blouse of white guipure embroidery, to be mounted on cream silk or satinette, both robes being fastened at the back. The whole upper edge of the overdress is buttonholed out twice in scallops, the front then gathered 16½ in.



Loose Blouse Dress for Young Ladies.

wide, and each back 6¾ inch. The gathers at the waist in front, marked out like those above, with a fine double line, and secured at the back by tape bands, take up a space of 6¾ in., while those at the back are always 2 in. wide, including the skirt part cut in one with them. Two takings in made the dress fit to the figure under the arms. The lower edge of the skirt must be



Reduced Pattern of Dress.

rounded off last. Shoulder straps and white embroidered sash of blue surah ribbon 3¼ in. wide.

Quantity required—silk, 8¾ yds., 19½ in. wide; embroidery, 2 yds, 26½ in., 27¼ in. wide.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW AMY SETTLED IT.

There was great excitement at Cozy Corner School House when Mabel Field came there as a scholar. It was because she was so different from any of the other children who came. Their fathers were all poor farmers, but her father was a rich man.

The others wore sun-bonnets with very long capes to them, blue gingham aprons which covered them all up, and those who did not go barefoot had very coarse shoes. Mabel wore a hat, and a white apron, and button boots. The country children had old books with the covers torn off, ink-stains all over them, and the leaves rolled up at the corners. Mabel's books were new, just out of the store. Mabel brought her lunch in a cunning fancy satchel, while the others had tin pails.

Of course it must be that anything which looked so sweet and nice must really be very sweet and nice. So reasoned the country children, and all began by trying how pleasant and polite they could be to such a very nice little girl. They were rather shy with her at first; but, after all, she was the stranger and they the ones who felt at home, so the shyness did not last long.

"We'll take you to see our grape swing after school," said Polly.

"And you shall be partner in the playhouse," said Maria Jane.

"And we'll show you where you can wade in the brook without going too deep," said Susy.

"And you shall fish with my rod," said Lyddy Ann.

"And we'll pick you some berries going home,' cause you'd tear your nice apron in the bushes."

"And we'll give you a look into our bird's nest, with three blue eggs in it," whispered Phebe, "if you'll never, never breathe a word of it to the boys."

"Though I don't believe the boys would steal it," said Amy.

Mabel soon found herself at home among her new friends. And then they began, I am sorry to say, to feel a little differently towards her. Mabel was selfish, and fond of having her own way. When they went into the cool shades of the woods to have a frolic at the grape-vine swing, she wanted to swing the greater part of the time. In the playhouse she wanted to undo all that had been done, and have the acorn cups and saucers and birch-bark plates and dishes just where it suited her to have them. She wanted to fish all the time that could be taken for fishing; and when the others insisted on taking their turns, she waded so near them that the fish were frightened away.

She stayed so long up in the tree looking at the blue eggs in the nest that her playmates had no time for a peep, for fear the boys would come. When they picked berries, she expected to have a great many more than any one else.

In short, before the first week had gone by, the country children were beginning to think that Mabel was not as nice as they had believed her; before the second was ended they wished she had never come among them, and at the end of the third were feeling very indignant at Mabel's ways. As not one of themselves had ever been petted and spoiled into thinking it the most important thing in the world that she should have her own way without caring for others, they could not understand it. But they did understand that they were being imposed upon, and decided that they would not bear it.

"If we don't do exactly as she likes, she makes a fuss and spoils all the play," said Polly.

"I wish she didn't come to school here," said Phebe.

"It was twice as nice before she came," said Maria Jane.

"Let's tell her so," said Susy.

"Yes, let's," said Lyddy Ann. "Let's tell her just how mean she is."

"There she comes now."

"You begin, Lyddy Ann," said Susy.

"No, you. You said it first."

Susy was not going to back out, but was very much puzzled as to how to begin when Mabel came towards them. She was just about to beg Maria Jane to begin when Mabel gave her a chance.

"I wish some of you'd come and swing me," she said.

"If we do," began Susy, "we ain't going to swing you any more than just your share."

"No, we ain't," said Maria Jane.

And for a moment no one said anything else until Polly, feeling that there was a great deal more which ought to be said, and that this was the time, plunged bravely into the matter.

"We'd all like you if you'd only do fair and right," she began. "We thought you were very nice, with your pretty curls and blue eyes and nice clothes, and sponge-cake and things for your lunch"—

"Every day," put in Susy.

"Yes," went on Polly; "and oranges and such. But you takes bites of all the rest of us' lunches, and you never give bites of yourn."

"And you always want the best places!"

"And we wasn't made to mind you!" said Maria Jane a little fiercely.

"It's selfish and mean!" said Phebe.

"And we wish you'd never come!" said Polly.

Every girl found it easy to say something, now that the ball had been set rolling; and, as is usual when unpleasant things are begun, they easily become more so.

Mabel stared from one to another, at first wonderingly, then with an angry flush rising to her cheek. She tried to speak, but the others spoke so quickly that she had no chance; and, just as she was about to send forth a torrent of bitter words, another voice came in:

"It's a real shame, I say!" said Amy, who had quietly come up, and had heard what was being said. "Here's five of you against one. And she hasn't been here but a little while. It isn't kind and Christian to talk to her so. I don't believe she means to be selfish,—do you, Mabel?"

But Mabel made no answer.

"I guess it's because she thinks she's company yet; or, I guess, if it isn't that, it's because she didn't think; or, I guess maybe she forgot that we like our turn too,—didn't you, Mabel?"

Still no answer from Mabel, and Amy tried again.

"Anyways, I don't believe she means to be so any more,—do you, Mabel?"

The dear little girl had come and put her arms around Mabel's neck. All the anger had gone out of her flushed face by the time Amy had done speaking, and she burst into tears as she said:

"No, I don't."

There was nothing more to be said. The five girls who had thought they were doing their very best to reform Mabel turned and walked away feeling ashamed of themselves. It is pleasant to be able to say that from that time Mabel was very much changed.

"Do you think it's along of what we said to her" the five asked each other some weeks afterwards.

"I don't know," said Susy.

"I s'pose so," said Polly.

But in their very heart of hearts they all believed it came of little Amy's loving-kindness.—*Sydney Dayre, in Sunday School Times.*

PUZZLES No. 42.

STUDIES IN PROVERBS.

Where does the wise man appear to teach us the following mottoes?

1. Well advised and random words are wholesome and injurious in an equal degree.
2. Merely talking about working, like other counterfeits, rather impoverishes than enriches.
3. Nothing exposes a man's weakness like commending his strength.
4. Those who desire honor least deserve it most and stand it best.
5. Inward wickedness closes the door against good; outspoken wickedness opens it to evil.
6. Foolish men must be made to suffer for other men's sakes; wise men should be reproved for their own.

ENIGMA.

Art thou he that troubleth Israel?
Whose damsel is this?
Who art thou, my son?
What have I now done? Is there not a cause?
Why is thy heart grieved?
Who are these?
Where hast thou gleaned to-day?
Will they not stone us?
What meaneth the noise of this tumult?

Who asked these questions nine?
Seek for them, line for line,
Within the Book Divine.
The speakers' names set down—
All have a wide renown,
Two wore a royal crown.

Initial letters take;
They will be found to make
Three words that Jesus spake.

TRANSPOSITION AND CURTAILMENT.

Curtail a wild flower dressed in brilliant blue
And leave the aid which comes to me and you;
Transpose this aid and find a flower that blooms
Among the first to banish winter glooms.

CHARADE.

My *first* and *second* make a stingy man. My *third* and *fourth* are talented. Whether the stingy man be talented or not, he is almost certain to be my *whole*.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES NO. 41.

Studies in Proverbs.—1. The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a sure reward. (Prov. xi. 18.)

2. To have respect of persons is not good; for, for a piece of bread *that* man will transgress. (Prov. xxviii. 21.)

3. The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it. (Prov. x. 22.)

4. If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. (Prov. xxiv. 10.)

5. The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity, but a wounded spirit who can bear? (Prov. xviii. 14.)

6. A reproof entereth more into a wise man than a hundred stripes into a fool. (Prov. xvii. 10.)

Enigma.—Elizabeth.

1. E-lijah	. . . . .	2 Kings ii. 11.
2. L-ystra	. . . . .	Acts xiv. 6-13.
3. I-shmael	. . . . .	Gen. xxi. 14: xvii. 20.
4. S-ea	. . . . .	Rev. xxi. 1.
5. A-thens,	. . . . .	Acts xvii. 16, 21.
6. B-ells	. . . . .	Ex. xxviii. 33, 35.
7. E-thbaal	. . . . .	1 Kings xvi. 31.
8. T-rance	. . . . .	Acts x. 10.
9. H-arp	. . . . .	1 Sam. xvi. 23.

Anagram.—1st couplet—Care, rare. 2nd couplet—Recall, all. 3rd couplet—Feel, weal. 4th couplet—Well. 5th couplet—Recoil. 6th couplet—Life. 7th couplet—Fall. 8th couplet—Free. 9th couplet—More. 10th couplet—William Wilberforce (died July 29, 1833).

A STORY OF INTEMPERANCE.

A few years ago a noted wild-beast trainer gave a performance with his pets in one of the leading London theatres. He took his lions, tigers, leopards, and hyenas through their part of the entertainment, awing the audience by his wonderful nerve and his control over them. As a closing act to the performance, he was to introduce an enormous boa-constrictor, 35 feet long. He had bought it when it was only two or three days old, and for 25 years he had handled it daily, so that it was considered perfectly harmless and completely under his control. He had seen it grow from a tiny reptile, which he had often carried in his bosom, to a fearful monster. The curtain rose on an Indian woodland scene. The weird strains of an Oriental band steal through the trees. A rustling noise is heard, and a huge serpent is seen winding its way through the undergrowth. It stops. Its head is erect. Its bright eyes sparkle. Its whole body seems animated. A man emerges from the heavy foliage and their eyes meet. The serpent quails before the man—man is victor. The serpent is under the control of a master. Under his guidance and direction it performs a series of frightful feats. At a signal from the man it slowly approaches him, and begins to coil its heavy folds around him. Higher and higher do they rise until man and serpent seem blended into one. Its hideous head is reared aloft above the mass. The man gives a little scream, and the audience unite in a thunderous burst of applause, but it freezes upon their lips. The trainer's scream was a wail of death agony. Those cold, slimy folds had embraced him for the last time. They had crushed the life out of him, and the horror-stricken audience heard bone after bone crack, as those powerful folds tighten upon him. Man's plaything had become his master. His slave for 25 years had now enslaved him. In this horrible incident is portrayed the whole story of intemperance. The man who has taken the first glass of intoxicating liquor has the boa of intemperance in his bosom. If he throttles the monster now, it is easily done. But if he permits it to live, feeds and nourishes it, he may control it for even 25 years, but it is continually growing. And some day its soul-destroying folds will encircle his soul, and bear it to those regions of woe "where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." The unchangeable decree of Almighty God is "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."—*Rev. T. O. Keister, in the S. S. Times.*

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT HOME.

A SUGGESTION IN APPLIED CHRISTIANITY FOR FATHERS AND MOTHERS.

How shall the children, especially the small boy out of babyhood and not yet in his teens, be made happy on Sunday, and yet keep it a sacred day?

A good foundation for a happy afternoon will be laid by attending morning service and Sunday school. The former, at least, for if either service must be omitted, let it be the Sunday-school.

And now, dinner over, what shall our active boy do?

He has been sitting for nearly three hours, and to ask him "to sit down and sit still" is well-nigh torture. Oh! for the time when churches composed of families will have family pews, where little backs may sometimes touch the seats, and little feet the floor. Father or mother, or both, must assist and direct, if Sunday at home is pleasant and profitable, and must remember that a boy is composed largely of "legs, arms and yell" on Sunday, as well as Monday or Tuesday, and give him some chance to let off steam and take exercise. If there is but one child in the family, of the age mentioned, invite regularly a few children in the neighborhood, who need instruction and help.

And now all being ready, repair to the nursery, where, upon the blackboard (if you do not have one, do not fail to get one), has been drawn a map of the Holy Land. Give each child a pointer, and stand them in line at least eight or ten feet from the blackboard. Now name some city, river or mountain mentioned in the Sunday school lesson during the year, and send the children scampering to find it. Click, click, go the pointers, and in a moment more comes the shout, "I've found it," and the finder takes a place at the head of the row, which forms again, almost ten feet away. Call for something else, and the scampering is renewed. After a little, vary the exercise by having the "head one" call for the points to be located. You may be sure he has a "puzzler" on hand.

Do not continue any exercise until it becomes wearisome, but substitute something else.

Erase all but the outline, and call for a volunteer to go to the board and write, in its proper place, the name of any city you may mention. After giving it out, the volunteer must write the name somewhere, whether correct or not. The rest look it up in the atlas.

Another blackboard exercise consists in selecting a Bible name, such as "David," and asking, "Who is ready to write something about it?" Only short sentences, such as "Jesse was his father," "He killed a giant," "He took care of sheep," are allowed. As soon as a child is ready he can run to the board and write, but as soon as he stops to think, must start back to the line, ten feet away; and when ready, hurry back.

When the time is up each list is read and corrected, the person making the correction drawing a colored chalk-line across the mistake. After the corrections are made, march round the room, reading the lists in concert. By this time the nursery will have grown small. Open all the rooms, none are too good, and have some songs. An organ or piano will add to the music, still are not necessary, but heart and soul are. Where are the Bibles? Ah, yes, each has one of his own. Let the memories be refreshed with a three-minute concert exercise on "Books of the Bible."

"Where is Luke?" Together—"New Testament." "Romans?" "New Testament." "Ruth?" "Old Testament."

Ask the questions in a lively way, and do not wait more than a second for the answer.

Now give out texts, the first to find being the first to read. If too young to read, mamma or papa may substitute for that part. Always stand to read, and let the finder give out the next text to be found. Mamma and papa will soon find the little folks' nimble fingers nearly matching theirs in turning Bible leaves.

A Bible story out of the "picture Bible," and the ever hungry boy will be thinking about something more to eat. And he knows there is something for, however plain the table the rest of the week, have an extra dish for Sunday afternoon, for the children to serve "their very own selves." Fruit, lemonade and cakes, or popcorn-balls, something the little ones can serve; and don't, on that day, be afraid to let them handle the china (if you have any), never will it do more good.

A talk about the sermon, the Sunday school, the friends, sick or absent, the meetings and entertainments of the week, will fill a delightful half-hour, followed by the preparation of the basket "for others." A little basket, which is always filled with something nice for a sick friend, an aged lady, a poor child. It may be a share of the "goodies" already spoken of, a few flowers, or some more appropriate gift. But the children are always the messengers, and, in most cases, the providers.

While they breathe the fresh air the older ones take a quiet chat, and enjoy the "stillness."

Any invited guests having taken their departure after the children's lunch, the family can gather round the table, and eat bowls of bread and milk, so delicious after the walk. Papa must "tell us a story" now, and "pray with us," and then the dear, noisy, loving, forgetful boy,—forgetful of all but kindness or unkindness, happy or unhappy days,—is off to bed, growing stronger and nobler for the "Sunday afternoon at home."—*Golden Rule.*

MR. CHINIQUY AT ESCANABA.

A PUSILLANIMOUS MAYOR SCORCHED.

The following is the translation of part of a letter Mr. Chiniquy sent last week to the Rev. Mr. Morin, of this city:

"RICE LAKE, Wisconsin.

"I have spent last week in a real lion's den, but the Lord has saved me from their cruel teeth as he had saved his prophet Daniel formerly. It is indeed a miracle that I have not been killed by the assassin who struck me last Thursday. Happily, whilst the rioters filled the air with their furious cries, and the stones flew from every side on our heads, I was surrounded by a small body of real Christian heroes who formed an insuperable rampart around me. During the night twelve or fifteen of them, well armed, mounted guard around the bed in which I rested. All the windows of the large Opera House where I used to speak have been broken. Twice the rioters set fire to that building while I was speaking. The Mayor, who is one of those cowardly and treacherous Protestants, which may be found everywhere to-day, who are always ready to sacrifice the great Gospel principles of liberty and justice to their petty aggrandizement and unenviable popularity, issued a proclamation forbidding me to speak publicly in his city. But I have answered him by giving two lectures in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches that were overcrowded by multitudes not very well disposed to be molested and which the Roman Catholics did well to respect. By this I caused the Mayor to understand that, being an American citizen, I had no permission to ask to speak publicly to those who wanted to come and hear me, and he has understood it so well that he left me alone the rest of the time I was in Escanaba. I am glad to say that the French-Canadians have not taken part in these riots against me. A great many of them have come to see me and fifty have left the old superstitions of their idolatrous worship to accept the Gospel as their only rule of faith."

Mr. Chiniquy is at his home now in St. Anne, Kankakee County, Ill.

A THRILLING STORY.

Mr. Hall Caine, who recently visited Morocco, tells a story of Mulai Hassan and of the late British Minister to his Court (Sir William Kirby Green) which is at least dramatic. Before Sir William went upon his last mission to Morocco city he had had a stroke of paralysis and a clear assurance of serious heart disease, and when he reached the Sultan's palace he encountered the obstacles common to Eastern diplomacy. Day after day he met Mulai Hassan on the Cape Jury claims, and day after day the business was put off, first on one idle pretence and then on another. Sir William was a man of strong temper, and the delay irritated and vexed him. At length, in the midst of one of his ceremonious interviews with the Sultan, while Mulai Hassan smiled and smiled, and waved his hand, and said for the twentieth time that the matter could wait until to-morrow, Sir William lost all self-control, and broke in upon his Shereefian Majesty with words like these: "My lord, listen. You don't know what you are doing, but I will tell you. You are killing me. Yes, and any of these days I may fall dead at your feet. I might fall dead at your feet now. And if that should happen remember one thing, my lord, my country will call you to account." Mulai Hassan listened, and answered not a word. No man had ever spoken like that to him before, and his Vizier and Ministers and troops of servants who bend and crouch to him were round about. His fine, half-black face twitched slightly, and he said, "Let us finish the matter immediately." It was settled there and then. In the middle of that night Sir William died, and when the Sultan heard of his death in the morning he seemed to quake with fear. "This story," says Mr. Hall Caine, "was told to me within a week or two of the occurrence by an eye-witness of the event, Dr. Charlesworth, the medical officer of the mission. It thrilled me as he told it."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

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

SHADE TREES—ROADMAKING—TROUT PONDS.

F. P., Colpoys Bay.—Q.—Please answer the following questions through the *Witness*, 1. What is the proper distance to set shade trees from the fence on the public highway? 2. In roadmaking what distance should the ditch be from the fence? 3. In making a speckled trout pond out of a portion of a creek in what way, or is there any way, to keep my fish from swimming away? Ans.—1. I do not think there is any law on the subject in this country or any uniform rule. It would be well if there were. The state of New York has a law empowering land-owners to make sidewalks and plant shade trees along the highways bordering their property, and to erect a railing to protect them, the width of the walk being limited to six feet, for a road not over three rods wide, and one foot additional for every additional rod in the width of the road. That is, the line of shade trees may extend so far into the road; but the railing protecting them may be at a further distance, not exceeding 30 inches, and is not to be more than one bar in height with posts. These appear to be very good regulations. 2. Properly speaking, there should be no ditch at all. Ditches are dangerous to vehicles, and have been the cause of many serious and even fatal accidents. Drainage should be secured along the highway by means of tile or covered drains. If open drains are made at all by the roadside, they should be so shallow as not to prove dangerous in case of teams running too far on one side. They should be far enough from the fence not to interfere with a sidewalk and shade trees, as described in the answer to query No. 1. 3. Trout ponds must be provided with wire-screens at the inlet and outlet, in order to prevent the fish from swimming away. The screens must be so fixed and protected that freshets will not carry them away.

PLANTS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

J. E. H., Bridgewater.—Q.—With this I mail per sample post, two specimens of plants for names, both common name and botanical. The prickly one with dark purplish flower is a most detestable and prolific weed, and is overrunning this part of the country. It thrives in any dry soil, no matter how dry and poor. The other plant, with light purplish flower, I obtained from an experienced apiarian, who was given a few seeds to plant for bee feeding, but he has had it only two seasons, and merely threw the seed on top of a piece of poor gravelly soil that has not been ploughed nor enriched for five years. On this soil, the plants have grown from three to four inches in height, with numerous branches, and these again branching, and on the end of each as well as at the top of the plant, the flowers grow in a bunch, which, on the smaller branches, are from three to four inches in length, and on the larger, ten or twelve inches. Each small flower develops in a pod, containing from about nine to fifteen seeds, resembling vetches, but with a slight peppery taste. My friend states that his fowls will leave all other kinds of feed for this, and is of the opinion that it would yield more seed per acre than any grain he is acquainted with. Although his plants are not yet nearly full grown, I counted fifty to seventy-five bunches of flowers in all stages of growth, down to very young, just starting. He has grown the well-known bee feeding plant, so much praised by our distinguished apiarist, D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ont., and my friend finds that his bees will leave Mr. Jones' Bokhara clover, and busy themselves from morning till night on this plant I send you. I have watched his bees in swarms on this flower, gathering the pollen, and the honey from the unopened bud as well as the flower, while the Bokhara clover and even white clover side by side with this plant would scarcely have a bee on them. I intend getting seed from him, and we will both try to cultivate a large patch so as to learn what quality of honey will be made from it. Other than this last point, we know the bees have a decided preference for it, and if it produces a good quality of honey, we feel confident it will be found to be the best plant for bee feeding known in Canada. I do not intend this for publication in full, but you might give the name and short description, and ask if any other apiarists have any acquaintance with it and if so, to give us all the information they can. Ans.—The first of the specimens referred to in the foregoing communication is a common and familiar weed known as blue weed, viper's bugloss, or blue devils. Its botanical name *echium vulgare*. Though a troublesome weed, it is considered by beekeepers to yield considerable honey. The second specimen was so imperfectly developed in the blossom, and so withered on its arrival as to be hard to identify, but I am inclined to think it is the Rocky Mountain bee plant, *cleome integrifolia*. I could be more certain about it if I had a more perfect specimen, and a fuller description of it. Prof. Cook speaks of it very eulogistically in his "Guide to the Apiary," and says it is one of the most promising plants for beekeepers to sow in waste places. The seed grows in pods. It bears a large quantity of seed, which is said to be very valuable for chickens. Professor Cook adds that the seed must be sown in the fall, as it will not vegetate if sown in the spring.

WINTER RYE.

B., Halifax.—Q.—Kindly oblige by an answer to the following enquiries. 1. In this week's *Witness* is a request for a number of people to try winter rye—the writer stating that it makes good fall feed, and also comes on early in spring. As this is most important, kindly give some further information as to time for planting, quantity of seed per acre, and where the seed can be procured. 2. When is the best time to sow clover, spring or fall? Would it do to put some on land where hay has just been cut without ploughing up the sod? Ans.—Rye for fall and spring feeding is to be sown as soon as other crops are out of the way. Stubbles and land meant for fallows or roots next year may be sown to advantage to this crop. If sown early there will be a good bite before frost, and it will be the first source of supply for sheep in spring. It will start to grow as soon as the snow melts and grow so rapidly as to give considerable feed before grass is to be had in any of the meadows. But it is a very desirable crop to go on to maturity, and those who sow it for the purpose of obtaining late fall or early spring forage, must not be tempted by the fine appearance of its growth to let it go on and mature its seed. It should be remorselessly ploughed under so soon as the stock can go to other adequate pasturage. About a bushel or from that to a bushel and a half per acre is the proper quantity to sow. It may be got of any seedsman.

CENTRIFUGAL BUTTER MACHINES.

J. C., Charlotte, N. C.—Q.—Will you kindly give me the address of some manufacturers or dealers in the best centrifugal butter machines. Also refer me to some place where I can most conveniently, and in condensed form, get most information on butter dairying? Ans.—D. H. Burrell & Co., of Little Falls, N.Y., do a very large business in dairy supplies, and can doubtless fill any order you may send them. The Backstrom Centrifugal Separator Co., 10 West 23rd street, New York City, make a machine that is highly spoken of in many quarters. It will be well to send for circulars before placing an order. Lynch's "Scientific Dairy Practice" is the best condensed work on butter-making I know of. It may be had of the author, W. H. Lynch, Danville, Quebec.

A STRING OF QUESTIONS.

T., Ottawa, Ont.—Q.—1. Can full-grown grape-vines be moved? When? 2. How early in the fall may full-grown red currant and gooseberry bushes be moved? 3. Do these bushes need much pruning after the transplanting? 4. Where can raspberry and blackberry bushes be got. 5. The names of one reliable variety of each. 6. An effective cure for cabbage-worm. 7. Is there any early garden pea better than "McLean's Little Gem?" 8. Is the "Blue Peter" a good cropper? 9. What is your opinion of training grape-vines to a single four-foot stake. Ans.—1. It can be done, but it is not advisable, as the vines rarely become thrifty growers afterward. Spring is the best season for removing grape vines of whatever size. Two or at most three year old vines will give more satisfactory results than older vines. 2. It is not well to move full grown currant and gooseberry bushes. There is no profit in it as well-rooted young bushes can be bought very cheaply, and will grow with great rapidity. Plant these also in the spring rather than in the fall. 4. As much should be taken off the head, as is lost from the roots by transplanting. 4. Of all nurserymen. Surely there are some such near Ottawa. 5. If I could only have one raspberry, it would be Binckle's Orange. But it is tender and needs winter protection. It is worth it, however. The Turner and even the Cuthbert are more hardy. There is no blackberry that will do in the climate of Ottawa but the Snyder, and according to my experience, it is a poor thing,—very. 6. Hard to find. See recent references to this in Query Department of *Witness*. 7. Yes: both W. Rennie and Steele Bros. Co., of Toronto, seedsmen, advertise a pea earlier than "McLean's Little Gem." 8. I do not know the Blue Peter, and fail to find it in the seed catalogues I have. 9. I do not think it affords them scope enough to grow and spread, so as to give the best fruit results.

CABBAGE WORM.

L. L. C., Lachute.—Q.—Would you kindly tell me the best thing to kill or prevent green worms in cabbage? I have tried black pepper but find it of no use. Ans.—See recent references to this subject in the Query Department of the *Witness*.

BOOK WANTED—CITY SEWAGE.

Old Subscriber, Truro, N. S.—Q.—Will you please let me know where I can get Horace Greeley's book entitled "What I Know About Farming?" Also please let me know the names of some cities which utilize their sewage for agricultural purposes? Ans.—Horace Greeley's book had a transient run of popularity, but is out of print and out of date. It might perhaps be obtained by ransacking old and second-hand bookshops. Possibly the Orange Judd Company, of New York City, may be able to supply it, but it is not often seen now, and was in its day more of a literary curiosity than an agricultural authority. So far as I know, the city of London, England, is the only one that has utilized its sewage successfully for manurial purposes. A stupendous system was constructed many years ago, at immense cost, which was a marvel of engineering achievement, and has been a great blessing to that filth-accursed metropolis of the world.

QUESTIONS ABOUT BEEKEEPING.

Rambler, Ont.—Q.—1. Will you answer through the *Witness*, so far as you know, all things considered, which is the best race of bees. Give reasons. 2. Which is the most profitable to raise comb or extracted honey? 3. What kind of wax extractor do you prefer, solar or steam? 4. Is foundation profitable to use, if so, how much, full frames or mere starters. 5. What is the best size for frame to use for all purposes? Ans.—1. Personally, I prefer the pure Italians. The general opinion among practical beekeepers is that hybrids—a cross between the Italians and common black bees,—are the best business bees. They are, no doubt, busy workers, and good comb-builders, but they are often very fierce and hard to manage. In my experiments this summer, a strain of pure Italians, of which I have kept track for several years, have proved superior to all others in my apiary: every thing considered. They are as good as any I have in other respects, while their gentleness is a great point in their favor, with any one who suffers from a bee-sting as much as I do. 2. This is a question which it is difficult to answer. When honey is extracted before it is capped it is, no doubt, more profitable than comb honey; but it is a mistake, if not worse, to extract honey before it is capped. The explanation of this is given in the second batch of notes from O. B. C. Apiary, due to appear in the *Witness* of Aug. 19. 3. I prefer the solar wax extractor, and I think it is the one that will come into use among the mass of bee-keepers. 4. It depends on circumstances. If you have a stock of good empty frames of comb, I think it hardly pays to use comb foundation, or, if at all, but sparingly. The question whether starters or full frames of comb foundation pay best is one that is being keenly debated among beekeepers at the present time, and I am one of those whose minds are not fully made up on the subject. 5. This is a vexed question among bee keepers, but, judging by the number who use it, the Langstroth frame is, on the whole, most desirable for general adoption.

INSECT PEST.

T. L., Woodford, Ont.—Q.—Enclosed you will find samples of bark of the apple-trees of my orchard, showing different stages of a disease. The first stage is marked by a small spot, and this slowly develops into a large and deep scar. The trees are young and apples thrifty until attacked by this disease. The branches of some of the trees are very thickly scarred. The soil is a heavy clay in a limestone vicinity. Any information regarding the cause and the cure of the disease will be gratefully received. Ans.—It is not a disease but the work of the Buprestis apple tree borer, of which specimens have been sent. These insects injure and often destroy young apple trees by eating the sapwood to such an extent as frequently to girdle the tree. The eggs are laid in the crevices of the bark on the trunk and larger branches, and the grubs, when hatched, eat their way through the outer bark to the sapwood, making a wound that grows larger and larger as time passes on. Plenty of soft soap on the trunk and branches, or a wash with a strong solution of potash will arrest the earlier stages of this trouble, but when the pests have reached the sapwood they must be hunted out with a knife and put to death.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Elgin County, Ontario, possesses a piece of land that is said to have produced 61 bushels of wheat to the acre.

A Good Authority on the subject says that the cereal crop of British Columbia will be far in excess of anything in previous years. Particularly is this the case in the Okanagon country, in which the yield of wheat is expected to be very abundant, the railway promising to give, at an early day, facilities for shipping it to market.

It Does Not Require a good farmer to raise bountiful crops on a farm already rich, but the art lies in so managing the farm that it will produce good crops every year without losing its fertility. A man may make money from his farm while he is wasteful of fertilizers, but he is not a good farmer, for he is constantly running his land into debt. Good farming consists of such management as will make the farm produce the best possible results without deteriorating the soil.

Lieut. Gov. Jones, of New York, says: The mistake of farmers for generations without number has been that they have allowed other people to do their thinking for them, to formulate opinions for them. If farmers will ever gain or maintain the position which rightly belongs to them they must do their own thinking for, as many of you have heard me say before, ready made opinions like ready-made garments are generally misfits.

From Russia reports are very conflicting, but it is understood that in the south the corn crops have but partially recovered from the serious injury caused by severe drought. "Dornbusch," however, asserts that the exports from the Czar's dominions will include above ten millian quarters of wheat. Samples of new Russian wheat received in London, too, point to a much more favorable result, as regards quality, than information to hand until a recent date implied was probable.

There is No Indication of disease among the potatoes in England as yet, and the crops come into prominent notice from their robust and healthy appearance. The Royal Agricultural Society of England have commenced experimenting with the sulphate of copper and lime mixture, which is said to prevent attacks of the disease if used before it appears. Bedfordshire, Devon, Kent, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, and the district in South Wales have been selected for the experiments, the crops to be treated consisting of an acre, each divided into three plots, one of which will be left alone for comparison with those to which the mixture has been applied.

In Devonshire the farmers say that they have never before seen mangolds attacked as they are this year. The mangold fly (*Anthomyia betæ*), which produces the maggot, is a small, greyish, or grey and black, two-winged fly, about a quarter of an inch long. The female lays patches of eggs beneath the leaves of the plant, and the maggots bore into the leaves and feed on the substance between the upper and under sides. When fully grown, the maggot is about one-third of an inch long. When mature, the maggot usually makes its way out of the leaf of the mangold, buries itself just under the surface of the soil, and assumes the chrysalis stage. The fly soon comes out, so that a second attack may take place before the mangold plants are fully grown.—*Flintshire Observer.*

Labor.—This is one of the most difficult problems of the day, and presses more heavily on the small or medium sized farmer than it does on the large occupier. The large farmer with his 200 or 250 acres of cereals is provided with his two or three sheaf binders; in ordinary seasons when the crops stand up he is practically independent of itinerant labor; if his farm is furnished with corn barns he can secure the crops with the ordinary staff of the farm. Contrast this with the man of fifty or sixty acres to gather in, and who is almost entirely dependent on outside aid; in the one case the harvest is well secured at a cost of eight shillings, whilst in the other the work is badly done at an outlay of twenty shillings per acre.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Petrified Potato.—On Tuesday, Master Archie McVietty, North Elmsley, son of Mr. Simon McVietty, brought us in a curiosity in the shape of a petrified potato, found on his father's farm by his sister Elsie, on the shore of Rideau Lake. The potato is of a white variety, and is a small one, about two inches long and an inch and three quarters wide. Turned into stone by the petrifaction, it now weighs about a quarter of a pound. The eyes and the delicate texture of the skin are accurately preserved, as well as the whitish-yellowness of the potato. This stone potato is a curiosity well worth preserving. It can be seen at our office. We are told the field in which this was found was planted in potatoes about thirty years ago.—*Perth Courier.*

It is too Much the Custom to regard strawberries as a permanent crop. No matter how suitable the soil may be, better results will be obtained if they are not permitted to remain on the same beds more than three years. The finest and the earliest fruits are obtained from young plants, but the second year's crop is always the heaviest, and after the third year a rapid deterioration sets in, the fruit becoming smaller, and the crop in consequence lighter. Very often, too, some of the plants will become what is termed blind, and not produce blossoms. The strawberry is diœcious *i.e.*, the male and female blossoms are borne separately, often on different plants, and the longer the plants remain on the same ground the less reliable they are; hence the benefit of a change of stock occasionally; obtain the young plants from a garden some distance away, if possible.

Rain Betting in India.—In England horse-racing is the favorite object of the gambling propensities of mankind; in India it is "Sutta," or what is called rain betting. Calcutta seems to be quite as much addicted as Bombay to this kind of excitement. On a Saturday night in last month it is stated that a very large sum of money changed hands in the former city among the Marwaris and others who congregate in Burra Bazar, Cotton street and other busy haunts. Bets were made on the question of whether the long looked-for rain would fall on Saturday night, and the Marwaris who maintained the affirmative opinion won, it is said, by exactly thirty minutes. "It was a close thing (adds the account), and the excitement as midnight approached, and a storm was seen to be racing up from the Bay, is described as having been intense. Another half-hour of the rainless, suffocating weather which has never relaxed during the past three weeks, and the speculating public would have 'spoiled the Egyptians.'"

Useful Bird.—With regard to the threatened destruction of the root crop in some counties by the attacks of the caterpillar of the diamond moth, feathered friends have unexpectedly come to the help of the farmer. Birds of nearly all kinds seem to have found that this particular caterpillar is very good eating; and they have been busy at work, clearing off the swarms from the fields where they abounded. Plovers, rooks, partridges, blackbirds, and wagtails, have been conspicuously busy at this work. They have accomplished it so effectually that fields, which a fortnight ago seemed hopelessly gone, will now yield a moderate crop of roots. This fact should emphasize the injunction, "Spare the birds." Reports on the hay crop complain very generally of the broken weather, which has not only retarded the ingathering of a large portion of the harvest, but has deteriorated sadly a great many fields. It is to be feared that the bulk of the crop will be of inferior quality from this cause. Holders of hay secured in prime condition will probably be able to command very high prices for it. Throughout the Midlands there is still a very large breadth of hay together. However favorable the weather may prove, the crop is over ripe, hence the quality will be inferior. Crops in the meadow lands are under average everywhere.—*Kentish Express.*

Watercress.—It is not generally known that besides being wholesome and refreshing—as all greens are at this season of the year—the watercress has a distinct value as a blood purifier. It is said that when Sir Joseph Banks first arrived in England after his voyage round the world, among the first things he asked for were watercresses, well knowing their sanitary value after a long sea voyage, and that he afterwards presented one of the largest watercress growers for the London market a Banksian medal for energy shown in the business, believing that while he had enriched himself he had benefited the community. It is a very hardy plant, and wherever there is running water can easily be cultivated. A bed of this best of all garnishes for a noble roast of beef can be made by the garden pump, where the ground is kept continually moist by the overflow. It quickly increases both by spreading of the root and seeding. After the seeds are sown the bed should be kept very wet till they germinate, and should never be allowed afterwards to become dry. An old tub with a few auger holes bored in the bottom, and sunk in the earth, will make a capital bed for these useful little plants.

Scotch Hay Crop.—In view of the speculation which has been rife anent the deficiency of the hay crop, and the subject being of considerable importance, we give this week the exact return from a 25 acre lot. The average of the county will, however, be somewhat less, the conditions in this case having been favorable to a big yield. The crop consisted of three-parts perennial ryegrass and one part Italian ryegrass, and there was a marked absence of clover throughout. It may also be noticed that the field was saved during winter, and had the usual artificial dressing in spring. Before stacking the produce was carefully weighed, and the total weight was found to be 43 tons 9cwt. 2qr. The area being 25 acres, this brings out 1 ton 14cwt. 2qr. 18lb. as the result per acre. Compared with last year's record of the same area of 2 tons 2cwt. per acre, it denotes a deficiency against this season 8cwt. per acre, or about 20 percent of the whole. There are other uses for the weigh-bridge, with which Mr M'Jannet's name is at present so much identified, than the weighing of live-stock. The weigh-bridge puts it in the power of the farmer to ascertain precisely the yield of hay per acre on his farm, and enables him further to test the shrinkage of individual ricks. It is well known that all the qualities of hay sustain a considerable indrink. In the case of some descriptions this is more marked than in others, and weighing at stacking and again at removal is the only method by which this matter can be brought to a bearing.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Care of Implements.—Tools and implements are damaged more by rust and exposure to alternate rain and sunshine than by actual usage. Rain and dew will rust the bright journal bearings of farm implements on one side, perhaps, rendering that side rough. Then that side of the bearing will begin to "cut" or wear away; and as soon as one side of the journal begins to wear it will wear faster and faster until the bearing is damaged beyond repair, requiring the substitution of a new journal. Rain and dew will expand the wood work of implements and soften the grain of the surface, after which the heat of the sun will dry and crack the wood, making numerous small fissures for water to enter. Plough handles and many other parts of implements that have been bent after they have been exposed to the influence of rain and sunshine lose their form and shape. Shovel handles, scythe snaths, cradle fingers, and some other bent portions of hand tools and horse implements, are often ruined by exposure to storm and sunshine. Let it be an inflexible rule of the farm that tools and implements must not be left outdoors exposed to the damaging influence of wet and weather Let every helper understand that he must clean hoes, shovels and spades, wipe the blades dry and put them under shelter as soon as they are not in actual use. A man will accomplish just as much per day if he is required to clean the tools and put them in a dry place as he will to throw them down where they were used last, covered with dirt and exposed to the weather.—*American Agriculturist.*

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Of Late Considerable Attention has been given to the worth of skim milk for colts especially if the dam is a poor milker, or when the colt is just being weaned. Some have found it a good food and have given as much as fifteen to twenty pounds a day to colts that are being weaned with benefit. Under conditions that will not permit of using it otherwise, it has been found that it may be fed back to the cows mixed with the bran.

It is Not The Least Important of the advantages of the rape crop (says the *Australasian*) that pigs do well upon the fodder. That the rape is especially good for sheep and lambs is well known and many of the farmers and graziers of the colony—especially those about Warrnambool and Port Fairy—have for a long period taken advantage of this circumstance in fattening large crossbreds for market, but the suitableness of the crop for pigs is not so generally understood. The fact, however, is well established in England and America, and it is of considerable importance to the farmers of this country.

Pleuro.—It is disheartening to learn that a year's work in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia has been rendered pretty well nugatory by the spread of the disease from one infected centre, where its existence was unknown to the English authorities until the mischief had been done. A Southampton dealer in Jersey cattle had, at least, one cow affected with pleuro-pneumonia at the period of the Royal Dublin Show, which opened on the 31st of March, and this animal was sent to the show with several others, was separated from them because of her suspicious symptoms died shortly afterwards, and was then found to be the subject of pleuro-pneumonia of long standing. How many animals in premises where fresh ones were frequently coming and going had been in contact with her, or other sources of infection, cannot be told; but we understand that above a dozen of the fresh outbreaks that have occurred in different parts of the country have been traced by the officers of the Board of Agriculture to this Southampton source.—*Spalding Free Press.*

Autumn Cows.—I prefer having cows come in in October and November. When they do this, and are well cared for, at least 50 percent more milk and butter can be made from them than when they come in the spring. The flow of milk should be kept up all winter and when they go to grass they will go right on without shrinking. The first part of the summer is the best, as then the flies and heat do not deplete the cows. The cows keep in good flesh in this way. The "spring-poor" period is done away with, and more money is had for the butter. I prefer to rear my calves in the winter; I have more time then and the milk is worth more. The best calves I ever reared were those born in the autumn. There are some disadvantages, such as the extra work of keeping the cream at the right temperature. A warm room is essential. The higher price will help and does make up for this. We can make more manure and this is a large item. My experience with ensilage as a milk and butter food has been very satisfactory. Our cows the past year averaged 243 lbs. butter per cow, which was sold at 30 cents per lb. There is profit in the dairy, but we must make the butter good and make it the year round.

How They Drive in London.—England is the only place I know of where they drive to the left. English drivers say that by sitting on the right and driving to the left they can better watch the hubs of approaching vehicles, and thus prevent collisions. I don't exactly understand this, but it is the explanation they give for driving to the left. Quick going vehicles will turn a corner sharply, but the driver raises his whip to notify the vehicle in his immediate rear that he is about to turn. "Cabbies" are more considerate concerning fellow-drivers than they are thoughtful about the lives and limbs of pedestrians. All their attention is given to the roadway. Pedestrians must look out for themselves or be run over. That is why so many of the London police are engaged solely in attending to street traffic. Yet, with all their vigilance, more accidents occur in London, proportionately, than elsewhere. London drivers are polite and very civil to each other. If an obstruction appears in front of a horse, or if for any reason he is obliged suddenly to slow up, the driver will immediately notify the driver in the rear by holding out horizontally his left arm; and this sign is passed down from one driver to another until the very end of the line of blocked vehicles is reached.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

A Costly Bull.—A somewhat noted bull-calf suit has just been decided in Kentucky after fifteen years litigation. We condense the following statements as printed in the newspapers: About the year 1874 Thomas J. Megibben, of Harrison county, and Edwin G. Bedford, of Bourbon county, became joint owners of a Jersey cow. This cow produced a bull that was considered very valuable, and in March, 1876, Megibben bought Bedford's interest in the calf for $9,000 on warranty to be a good breeder. When the bull reached maturity it proved to be worthless, and Megibben filed a petition Oct. 4, 1876, asking revision of the contract, return of nine thousand dollars, and twelve thousand dollars damages. This petition was dismissed. Suit was brought in other courts, with details too many for our space, until at a trial in 1879 a verdict for Megibben for $10,000 was rendered. A motion for a new trial was overruled and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, where it lay until November, 1890, when the court reversed the judgment, and at the January term, 1891, at the Woodford Court of Common Pleas, Judge Julian ordered Megibben's administrators to pay into court the money, with interest, which Bedford had paid Megibben under the erroneous judgment, and on June 8, 1891, Megibben's administrators paid to J. C. Bailey, clerk of the court, $17,558, which is now on deposit awaiting the order of the courts.

Skim Milk for Calves.—Professor James Long in his report upon the dairy industry of this colony lays very great stress upon the value of separator skim milk. As a food for pigs he says its value can scarcely be overestimated. To use it to the best advantage he says it should be mixed with meals rich in carbon, such as barley-meal and maize, and in conjunction with these foods skim-milk produces the richest pork in the world. He considers that as a pig food skim-milk is worth at least 1d per gallon—that is, on the assumption that pork is worth 6d per lb, which is rather above its value to the farmer here. With respect to the value of skim-milk for rearing calves, Mr. Long thinks that though a calf should have new milk for a few days at first, separated skim-milk might be substituted without any detriment to the calf, provided a small but gradually increasing quantity of boiled linseed be mixed with the milk. For example, he says ten ounces of linseed added to one gallon of separated milk makes it equal to mother's milk as a calf food, while the cost of the linseed is only about one-twelfth the value of the butter made from the skim-milk. If this is so it is a fact worth knowing, for many a winter calf is knocked on the head because the new milk it would require is worth so much as butter that it does not pay to give it to the calf. If, however, we can get the butter from the milk and yet rear the calf, by adding linseed to the skim-milk, there is no necessity to kill it or do without the butter.

Canadian Cattle in Dundee.—The Canadian cattle landed at Dundee on Monday by the German steamer Pickhuben, of Hamburg (Captain H. Spliedt), were sold by auction at the Cattle Depot, Carolina Port, on Thursday, The cargo consisted of 553 animals, all in splendid condition. There was a large attendance of farmers, butchers, and others from Dundee and the surrounding district. Mr. Roberton, of Messrs Roberton & Johnston, Glasgow, before commencing the sale, said he hoped the trade would be a fair one, and that the customers present would try to encourage the Canadian cattle trade as much as possible. The Harbor Trustees, he said, deserved remuneration in some shape for the very handsome way in which they had constructed the depot, both as regarded sheds, the sale ring, &c., and the landing stage. He had seen the principal landing stages in the three kingdoms, and he was convinced that the one in Dundee was the best of them all. (Applause.) The sale was afterwards proceeded with, Mr Roberton taking the first half hour, in which time he disposed of about 160 head. Mr. N. Ritchie then proceeded with the sale of the 95 head of cattle consigned to Mr. Alexander Middleton, of Aberdeen. These he sold in about half an hour. The animals met with a ready market at good prices. Mr. Roberton then auctioned the remainder of his lot of 458 cattle, of which 432 were exported by Mr. John Crowe, Montreal, and 26 by Messrs J. & C. Koghlin, cattle exporters, Montreal. A brisk demand was experienced. The animals showed signs of having been well treated on the voyage, and numerous buyers remarked that their quality was fully up to their expectation. Bullocks from two to three years of age—some ready for immediate slaughter and others suitable for short keep—brought from £17 to £21. A large proportion of those consigned to Messrs Roberton & Johnston were young, being between one and two years of age, and the prices given for these ranged from £10 10s to £14 10s. These animals were admitted to be of a very superior class by the buyers. A lot of extra choice heifers made from £12 to £16, and a few bulls from £10 10s to £15. Calved cows sold as high as £20 10s, while calving cows brought from £15 to £17 15s. The cattle sold by Mr. Ritchie met a similar trade, and the prices were much the same as those sold by Mr. Roberton. The Thomson Line steamer "Fremona" is due to arrive in Dundee about ten days hence. She brings 489 head of cattle for Messrs Roberton & Johnston, and 153 for other salesmen.—*Dundee News, Aug. 8.*

DAIRYING DOTS.

If New Zealand can send butter on a journey occupying five to six weeks and realize twenty-five to twenty-six cents per pound wholesale for it, as they did in England last season, surely Canada, which is but ten to twelve days' journey, ought to be in a position to compete successfully.

Every Good Butter-Maker knows that butter can not be worked without injury, and therefore as little working is done as possible. Brine salting obviates working altogether, and puts the butter in a condition to use or pack in a few minutes after it is out of the churn, all of which contributes to high flavor and to keeping well.

There is Nothing that equals fresh butter-milk for removing tan, freckles, sun-burn or moth spots, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*. It has the great advantage that it does not injure the skin, but renders it soft, like a child's. Take a soft cloth or sponge and bathe the face, neck and arms thoroughly before retiring for the night. Then wipe off the drops lightly. In the morning wash it thoroughly and wipe dry with a crash towel. Two or three such baths will take off all the tan and freckles. It will keep the hands soft and smooth.

The Growth of the co-operative creamery interests in New England is also due to the fact that it has been found that a combination which allowed the cream to be gathered on a uniform plan and made into butter, made an article which commanded a better price on the average in market than that made by individual dairymen. In towns where the co-operative creamery is established farmers are in easier circumstances and more enterprising, as a systematic gathering of cream shows what cattle are the best for dairy purposes, and also the fact that good care and feed are a great help financially.

Dishonest Patron.—Daniel Berlet, of Wallace, a patron of sixth line or Cedar Grove factory, is in trouble. When his milk was tested in the factory by Prof. T. B. Millar, with Dr. Babcock's tester, it tested 2.20 percent butter fat. An information was then laid against Berlet before Police Magistrate Terhune in Listowel. He pleaded guilty to having skimmed his night's milk, and was fined $20 and costs, making $24 in all. Frank Hunt, J. P., of St. Thomas, delivered judgment in the case of Mr. John Down, of Talbotville, charged with sending skimmed milk, or milk from which the strippings had been held back, to the Payne Mills cheese factory. He fined him $10 and costs. Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, president of the Western Dairymen's Association, has received a report from J. E. Hopkins, one of the four inspectors. He reports the conviction of five patrons of a factory near Simcoe, who have tampered with the milk sent in. They were all fined $10 and costs. Two more cases are to be tried and several cases are also being examined into at Palmerston.

The Hon. Hiram Smith, one of the most accomplished butter-makers in Wisconsin, seasons his butter by a shorter cut. He washes out the butter-milk with a cold but weak brine. As soon as this is done the brine is drawn off and the butter, in granular form, left in the churn ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes to drain. Then an indefinite quantity of salt is spread over the butter—it may be an ounce to the pound or more, certainly all that can be dissolved—and is well mixed with the butter by stirring with a paddle. Stirring the butter liberates so much of the brine it still contains as to make it easy to distribute the salt evenly through the mass, and to carry to the bottom of the churn any excess of salt above what can be dissolved, leaving in the butter just a saturated brine for seasoning it. The butter is then laid upon a butter-worker, and pressed into a solid condition and so much of the brine as desired forced out, as before described. This method is more economical than the others, as it wastes less salt and makes the salting as uniform as it can be. To use Mr. Smith's own language in regard to the seasoning, "there is never too little nor too much."

Separated Cream.—Persons who have been in the habit of making good butter may fail to make equally good butter from separated cream, on account of not taking into account the new conditions which they are working under. The cooling of cream receives very little attention under the old system, the conditions rendering only a little care necessary. The process of setting milk and waiting for the cream to rise results in the cream being cool at skimming time. Cold cream is put into a vessel, and next day a fresh skimming is added, and no damage is done. A good butter-maker is apt to proceed in the same way after a cream separator is used, and thus a great mistake is made. The setting system gives cool cream, but the separator gives warm cream. These are two very different articles, and require entirely different treatment. If the warm cream be put into a vessel it will cool very slowly, for cream being thicker than milk takes much longer to cool, and if the next day hot cream is poured on top of the other, it is easy to see that deterioration must result. The separated cream must be immediately cooled, and this is most easily done while it is running in a thin stream from the separator. It is thus easy to see that even good butter-makers must alter their system when using the separator so as to suit the new conditions under which they have to work.

Please the Customers.—In addressing the Vermont Dairyman's Association, Professor Cooke gave the following practical suggestions; "The best butter is that which best suits the taste of the person for whom it is made. The keeping quality is no longer considered essential. The consumers want to be as near the churn as possible. They no longer want a high flavored article, but most persons of a refined taste like it nearly like sweet cream in taste. Agents urge the merits of their various systems of butter-making. By following out the season it will probably be seen that every one has taken a first prize, perhaps several. Every one has also made abominable butter. The man, the cow, and the feed have more influence than the system. Dairymen are wisely changing their herds so that they may engage in winter dairying and so come up to the times. The methods of to-day are very different from those of twenty-five years ago. Less labor is required, while the quality is much better. A man whose taste for good butter is educated is willing to pay for it, but will demand three things. A clean cow, giving healthy milk, good feed, and cleanliness in every stage of the process. As regards ensilage-fed butter, no expert can tell this in the world if properly done, unless the odor is absorbed by the milk after it is drawn. When this is fed the stables must be well ventilated and free from the odor. The cream should be churned as soon as the acid appears so as to get that creamy taste. In the winter the cream will churn better if thinned with warm water.

Ranche Dairying.—A drive of about four miles to the south west of Calgary brings us to the Elbow Park Ranche and Dairy Farm, comprising about 1,600 acres of rich grass land. The manager Mr. R. G. Robinson, who runs the ranche for his brother, Mr. Isaac Robinson, who resides in England, informed us that he would be happy to afford any information as to the manner of working it. "To my mind" said that gentleman, "we are better off here than in any other part of Canada for the manufacture of cheese and butter. In the first place we require little artificial feedings, because of the rich natural grasses on which the cows can graze almost the whole year round and again we are not troubled with any highly flavored noxious grasses, the consumption of which taints the product of the dairy. During last summer we milked ninety cows and next year we hope to increase that number to 150. We have no difficulty in disposing of our cheese and butter; in fact the supply is almost short of the demand. We get twelve cents per lb. for our cheese in summer and butter fetches, from the Hudson Bay Co., and other leading merchants in town, prices ranging from twenty-five cents to forty cents, according to the season of the year. Besides the dairy farm we have 300 horses out in the range. The cost of raising horses here is decidedly low; there is a vast supply of nutritious grasses, and by providing corrals and winter sheds, and a small quantity of hay, one need not fear any losses during the most severe winter. Then, again, we have on our hands about 400 range cattle in the vicinity of Fish Creek, which we expect will repay us well. We have now ninety acres under cultivation, and hope to have at least two hundred next year. We raised oats and barley principally, for which we could easily get from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel if we were disposed to sell. 1889 was our first year of operation in this direction and we have found it highly successful."

THE TRAVELLING DAIRY.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

Beaverton, Ont., Aug. 6.—A meeting was held here this morning in a hall in the Hamilton Hotel. Beaverton is a bright little town situated on Lake Simcoe.

This meeting was well attended, a good many merchants being present. Some of those present were: Mr. Thomas Treleaven, chairman; Mrs. Treleaven, John Vale, M. L. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rilanie, Duncan Gillespie, Dougal Gillespie, Richard Argue, Miss Argue, Mrs. Windatt, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Watson, Dr. Grant, Mrs. Wm. Turner, jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Furness, Miss McDougal, Mrs. George Sutton, the Misses Valder, Miss Cameron, James Walls, Peter Walls, Finlay McCuaig, B. McTaggart, Robert McTaggart, Charles Paterson, clerk of the village, Robt. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Mrs. John Brown, Messrs. James Ritchie, and John Oak.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Prof. Dean, spoke here on winter dairying. In the winter, said the professor, you can readily sell all the butter you can make, at a high price. Last winter I had numbers of letters from commission men in Toronto, asking for fresh butter. We only made about sixty pounds per week then, and readily sold it for twenty-five cents in Toronto. We could have sold any quantity of it at that price. How is it that you farmers do not make more butter during the winter. You can manufacture it just as cheaply and then you have more time to attend to your cows and to the making of the butter. It does not cost any more to regulate the temperature in winter than in summer, and then you are sure of having the skim milk sweet for feeding.

To make butter successfully in winter you must: 1. Have good cows that will calve from October to December. 2. Good apparatus: the whole apparatus we have here would cost only about $40, including prints and smaller utensils which every farmer has about the place. 3. A suitable place to keep the milk in; a cellar is a convenient place if perfectly dry and clean. By no means keep your milk in the vegetable cellar or where there are any vegetables lying about. A separate milk house should be double-walled, with air space between and a cement floor, if possible. A floor of this kind is the best and the cheapest in the end. Never allow the milk or cream to freeze, as butter from frozen cream will be soft, white and crumbly and will bring a poor price.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Treleaven—About what temperature is it necessary to keep a cellar when shallow pans are set?

Ans.—From 50° to 60°; if the temperature is lower you can leave the milk for 36 hours, but never allow the milk to become thick before skimming.

Mr. John Vale—My cellar is at a temperature of 50°. I can set new milk for 36 hours and still have sweet skim milk. I have a lime and sand floor in the cellar. Is it wise to turn the churn fast to form the butter sooner?

Ans.—Always start the churn slowly, you can increase the speed as the churning proceeds.

Query—Is it not sometimes possible to obtain butter from milk of farrow cows?

Ans.—Yes, it is sometimes; the addition of a little salt to the cream before churning will lighten the process, or mix the milk from farrow cows, if possible, with that from newly calved cows.

MAKING BUTTER.

Cream from shallow pans was supplied by Mrs. Rich. Rilanie, which was churned at 57,° making 12½ lbs. butter. A great part of this butter was sold on the spot by Mrs. Rilanie for 20 cents per lb., though 15 cents is the highest obtained for butter in Beaverton.

Five samples of milk were brought for testing, one of new milk taken from a milkman's waggon showing 3·9 of fat.

The percentages of fat found were: 1, 4.0; 2, 0·8 skim-milk; 3, 1·1 skim-milk; 4, 5·1; 5, 3·9; 6, 0·9 buttermilk.

The skim milk showing 1.1 percent fat was from deep cans, set for twelve hours in water at 48°, which were in temperature 56° after about the first hour. That showing 0.8 percent of fat was from similar cans set for twenty-four hours under similar conditions.

This was a most interesting meeting, all present appearing greatly satisfied with all that took place. One old gentleman remarked that he hoped the dairy would be carried on from year to year, so that all the buttermakers in Ontario would have an opportunity of seeing it.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

A missionary of twenty years' experience in Pekin, writes:—

"On the 13th of June the Emperor of China issued a very important decree, in view of the recent frequent disturbances in some of the southern and central provinces. In it, after expressing surprise at the simultaneous occurrence of these disturbances, he commands the governors and other high officials of the provinces to search out the leaders of the mobs and have them executed. He declares the preaching of the Gospel permitted by the treaty, and that the doctrines are good, exhorting the people to virtue, and saying that there is no conflict between Christianity and citizenship, that the instigators of the mobs are moved by a wish to rob, and commanding all the Governors and military officers of high rank to institute measures to protect the merchants and missionaries in person and property, according to decrees repeatedly issued, threatening, if the measures devised are not effective, to have the officials responsible reported for punishment. These, I believe, are the chief points. I have no doubt that the publication of the decree will do good in restraining disturbances. If the various Governors issue proclamation, as they are commanded to do, the knowledge that the Government here intends to protect the lives and property of foreigners will become known throughout the Empire."

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

HE HAS NO TITLE.

A Subscriber, Que.—Q.—Mr. A died 20 years ago, leaving a will which was signed and registered. He willed 160 acres to his three eldest sons; to his wife he left the use of 120 acres, which at her death was to be divided between his youngest son and three daughters. Can this youngest son claim the girls' share at the mother's death if he has had possession for ten years? He pays the taxes. His mother lives and boards with him, but he pays her no rent. Ans.—The youngest son can only have his own quarter, the girls each taking a quarter of the 120 acres. The fact of his living with the mother and working the farm would give him no title to it.

AN EXTRA WATER TAX.

An Old Subscriber, Montreal.—Q.—Will you kindly tell me why I am sent an account for my water tax larger than my neighbor who lives under me. We both pay the same rent, have the same number of water taps, but his family is larger than mine. Ans.—We know of no reason for the difference stated. Probably there is an error. You should enquire at the City Hall.

AN OPEN GATE.

Subscriber, Que.—Q.—Kindly inform me through your valuable paper whether a gardener cannot bring an action for damages, caused by the entering of two bullocks through an open gate on the main road. They were in charge of four men at the time. Would the fact of my gate being open at mid-day affect my case against the owner of the said animals for damage. Ans.—The fact of your gate being open we consider not such contributory negligence as would prevent you recovering damages. The owners were bound to conduct the animals along the road so that neither person nor property were endangered.

(ONTARIO.)

REGISTRATION OF CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—I am a young man thinking of starting business for myself. Would you please let me know the law governing the registration of partnership. Ans.—Declarations of partnership must, as a general thing, be registered within six months after the formation of such partnerships. There are numerous statutory provisions on the subject—mostly to be found in Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, chap. 130.

FENCING—A LIEN NOTE.

Prudentia, Ont.—Q.—In a certain town A and B purchase contiguous lots at an auction sale, and put a fence between them at their joint expense. A makes a garden of his lot, and B uses his for pasturing his cow. In course of time the fence gets unfit to protect A's garden from B's cow, and she has no difficulty in getting through. B is notified, and at once offers to be at half the expense of putting the fence in a safe state of repair. A refuses to pay anything, and threatens to prosecute B if his cow enters his ground. 1. Is B bound to repair the fence at his own expense, or can he compel A to bear half the expense? 2. Does the act R.S.O., respecting fences and fence viewers apply to town properties as well as farm properties, as a prominent lawyer says not? 3. C purchases from A and B a waggon, and gives a lien-note as per form enclosed. He pays the whole note but $15, and then refuses to pay any more, and defies A and B to seize the waggon, on the ground that a copy of the note should have been filed in the County Court office. The waggon is still in the possession of C. (a) What course should A and B take to recover the waggon. (b) Is there any specific law respecting liens of this character? Ans.—1. The Municipal Act (R. S. O., sec. 489, sub-secs. 17 and 18) provides that the council of every township, city, town or incorporated village may pass by-laws for settling the height and description of lawful fences, and for regulating the height, extent and description of lawful division fences; and for determining how the cost thereof should be apportioned; and for directing that any amount so apportioned shall be recovered in the same manner as penalties, not otherwise provided for, may be recovered under the Municipal Act; but until such by-laws, the acts respecting line fences and ditching water-courses shall continue applicable to the municipality. So you would do well to look up the local by-law on the subject, in the office of the town clerk, for it is altogether likely that such a by-law has been passed. 2. (a) If still in the possession of C, A and B may seize and sell. They must, however, retain the waggon for twenty days, and must also give five days' written notice of the intended sale to the purchaser C. (b) We refer to Ontario Statute of 1888, being 51 vict., chap. 19.

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 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.

AFTER LA GRIPPE.

Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—1. I am twenty-seven years of age, a farmer's wife. I have two children, before the last one was born I had the grippe, which settled in my legs and left them so weak that I cannot stand to work more than two or three hours together. About two weeks ago they broke out in small lumps, which are very irritable and burn like fire. I am also troubled with sleeplessness, want of appetite, constipation, and sick headache. 2. My baby has never slept well since she was two weeks old. I have tried powders, soothing syrups, and have given as much as ten drops of laudanum without having the least effect. She grows well and seems healthy, but is very irritable and cannot sleep. Please prescribe for both of us. Ans.—1. Follow directions given in these columns regarding diet, take some laxative mineral water freely, and bandage the limbs from the feet to the knees, remove the bandages at night. If the skin is broken over the sore places apply zinc ointment. 2. Give the baby but one kind of food: oatmeal strained, and mixed with milk, Robinson's barley food made with milk, or foods of a like nature, and nothing else. The practice of giving children at that age a little of everything that is going is a most fruitful source of trouble. Give a tepid bath before going to bed, and a little warm caraway tea if restless. Stop all opiates and soothing syrups.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

Anxious, Que.—Q.—My little daughter eight years of age, has been for the past two months troubled very much with twitching of the hands and body. 1. Is it St. Vitus dance? 2. Can it be cured? 3. Would you kindly prescribe what you think is the best treatment? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Find out and remove the exciting cause. Keep the patient in bed, and as quiet as possible during the attacks. Pay careful attention to the diet, give as much light and easily digested food as possible, at short intervals. Give no meat, soups, fresh bread, pastry, tea, coffee. If nervous and excitable, an occasional dose of valerian would be beneficial.

SLOWNESS IN EATING.

Subscriber, Que.—Q.—I am thirty years of age, and for a number of years have been troubled with my food distressing me. For two or three hours after each meal I am troubled with wind or gas on my stomach. It seems to collect almost as fast as I can raise it. In the morning, and when my stomach is empty, I feel better than at any other time. I used to eat my food very fast and did not chew it sufficiently, but for a number of months have been very careful in that respect, but am not much better. Please prescribe. Ans.—Eat slowly, chew the food thoroughly, take no drink with or for two hours after meals. The food should be as dry as possible, no soup, fresh bread, pastry, vinegar, or pickles, and the less animal food the better. Grain foods, green vegetables, and fruits should constitute the chief diet. Take one pill, ox gall and pepsin, before each meal.

TO REMOVE BLACKHEADS.

C. F. S., Ont.—Q.—I am a school girl, and am very much troubled with black heads. Please prescribe. Ans.—Bathe the face with hot water, dry by brisk friction with a rough towel, press out the remaining black heads with a watch key or the finger nails. Eat very little animal food, no pastry, fresh bread, pickles, vinegar, tea or coffee. Take freely of grain foods, and green vegetables.

NASAL ERYSIPELAS.

Constant Reader, Ont.—Q.—Last spring I had an attack of erysipelas in my nose. A sugar of lead lotion was applied and it disappeared after five or six weeks. About a month ago I became overheated and it reappeared. I am using sugar of lead, but think I should take something to rid my system of it. 1. What should I take? 2. What else could I apply? Ans.—1. Follow directions given in these columns regarding bathing and exercise, avoid animal food, soups, fresh bread, pastry, pickles, vinegar, tea, coffee, tobacco, and stimulants. Take no drink with or for two hours after meals, then drink as much lithia water as possible, prepared by dissolving a grain of carbonate of lithia in a glass of water. 2. Apply zinc ointment locally.

SHOULDER PAINS.

Subscriber, Man.—Q.—I am a young woman, twenty-three years of age, have been troubled with a soreness in my right shoulder for about two years, at first it only troubled me after working hard, but during the last few months the least exercise affects it. The pain has moved from the back to the top, it appears to be in the bone. The flesh is not sore. I am also troubled with blotches on my face, and I feel very drowsy. Am well otherwise and have a good appetite. 1. Is it liver trouble, or a strain? 2. Can it be cured? 3. Is work hurtful? Please prescribe. Ans.—1. The liver. 2. Yes. 3. No. Follow directions given in these columns regarding bathing, exercise and diet, drink skimmed milk freely, and take one compound podophyllin pill at bedtime.

NUMBNESS OF THE HANDS.

A. H., Ont.—Q.—I am a married man, over forty years of age; have been troubled with numbness in my hands for about twenty years. It is worse when I hold any thing tightly in my hands, especially in the morning. My general health is good; live on plain food. Please state cause and prescribe. Ans.—Take one drop of a one percent solution of nitro-glycerine in a little water three times a day. If this does not give permanent relief consult a local physician to find out and remove the cause.

ECZEMA.

W. W., Ind.—Q.—I have been troubled with eczema for the past five months, at first a good deal, but now only in a few places. You prescribe abstinence from meat, tea, coffee, and acids. 1. What do you mean by acids? 2. Are apples and other such fruit good to use at meals when milk is taken? Ans.—1. Vinegar, pickles, very acid fruits, as lemons. 2. Apples are good, may be used at meals when milk is taken. Attendance to diet, bathing and exercise, and drinking lithia water as recommended in these columns, will do more for you than medicine.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

An Old Subscriber.—Would not advise local applications for a child so young. Try inducing him to give up the habit while awake by little presents, and rewards, and give him a "baby comforter" when going to sleep.

LEPROSY IN ULSTER.

The Lisburn guardians, at a recent meeting, received an application for relief of a young man named Evans, who resides near Hillsborough, who is suffering from leprosy. His father, who was in the army, was stationed in Rangoon, where the patient was born, and resided there for some years. It was rumored that a younger brother of the patient, who lives with him, had also been affected; but he has been examined by three medical men, who have failed to discover any symptom of the disease. The guardians have communicated with the Local Government Board as to the action they should take, but the announcement that a case of leprosy exists in this country has naturally created considerable alarm in the neighborhood.—*British Medical Journal.*

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



SPEECHES TO BE LIVED DOWN—IF POSSIBLE.

Sympathetic Lady Guest—"Don't be unhappy about the rain, dear Mrs. Bounderson—it will soon be over, and your garden will be lovelier than ever!"

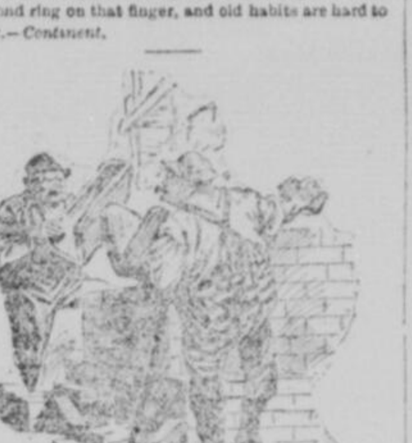
Little Mrs. Goldmore Bounderson (who is giving her first garden party)—"Yes; but I'm afraid it will keep my most desirable guests from coming!"—*Punch.*

WHAT AILED HIS FINGER.

For those who have eyes to see, the present always bears the impress of the past.

"Why do you stick out the middle finger of your left hand so straight while you are eating?" asked a lady of a tramp. "Was it ever broken?"

"No, madam; but during my halcyon days I wore a diamond ring on that finger, and old habits are hard to break.—*Continent.*



AGAINST THE RULES.

First Hod-carrier—What did the Walkin' Diligate fine ye for, Mike?

Second Ditto—Fur comin' down the ladder two rounds at a time.—*Puck.*

HE WAS DISSATISFIED.

"I have brought this thermometer back," said a man to the store-keeper of whom he had purchased the instrument.

"Is it inaccurate?"

"That's what it is. Why, Mr. Gubbins, next door to me, has a thermometer which registered ninety-two degrees in the shade yesterday afternoon, while mine couldn't get a bit higher than eighty-eight."

"Yours probably hung in a cooler place than Mr. Gubbins's."

"No, sir. They both hung on the porch, and our porches join. There oughtn't to be any difference in the temperature of the two porches, for they both face the same way."

"Then I think Mr. Gubbins's thermometer must have been wrong, for we guarantee ours. See, I place the one we sold you by the side of this expensive imported thermometer, and it registers the same temperature exactly."

"That may be, but Gubbins's thermometer is four degrees warmer than mine."

"Well, if you are dissatisfied, I'll give you your money back; but you can see for yourself that the thermometer is an accurate instrument. Shall I refund what you paid for it?"

"Yes, sir. Gubbins is always crowing over me in one thing and another, but I'm blamed if I'll keep a thermometer on my premises that lets him beat me four degrees in the hottest part of the year. I'll see what I can do elsewhere in the thermometer line."

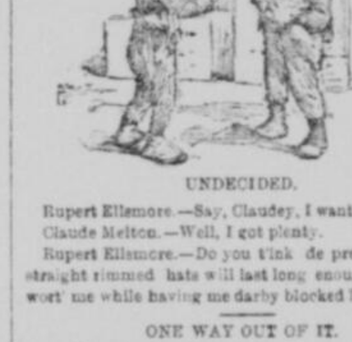
Bayley (in history exam.)—"They say that history repeats itself. Ah! if it would but repeat itself to me!"

TELLING THE STORY IN TWO WAYS.

The following appeared in a Liverpool paper. On Monday, October 27 of last year, Mr. H. M. Stanley was in Liverpool, lecturing at St. George's Hall. On the same night Mr. Grossmith, the celebrated humorist, was giving his entertainment in St. George's Hall. Of course both were in separate rooms in the building. The following conversation was overheard in a luncheon room on the following day. First youth: "I went to hear Stanley last night." Second youth: "Did you? What did you think of him?" First youth: "Well, I was very much surprised to find he was such an ugly little beggar! He began by telling funny stories, but not about Africa; and finally, when he sat down to the piano and began to sing comic songs, everybody roared with laughter." Second youth: "Oh, that wasn't Stanley; it was Grossmith!" First youth: "Was it? Why, I thought it was Stanley!" A good-natured friend cut out the foregoing and sent it to Mr. Grossmith, who declared that the story was wrongly told, and that it was the other way about. Mr. Grossmith says he has it on the best authority that the conversation was really as follows:—First youth: "I went to hear Grossmith last night, and was surprised to find him such an ugly little beggar! He began telling dull stories about Africa, and, as I could not hear half what he said, I came out." Second youth: "Didn't he sing any comic songs or play the piano?" First youth: "Oh, dear no!" Second youth: "And you say he was ugly?" First youth: "Awful—and so disagreeable-looking!" Second youth: "My boy, that wasn't Grossmith! That was Stanley!"—*London Family Herald.*

Undertaker (to American youth who is lighting a cigarette)—"That's right. You smoke the cigarettes; we do the rest."—*New York Press.*

"In Your Profession especially I suppose time is money." "I do not find it so," answered the musician. "I do not find it at all difficult to keep time."—*Indianapolis Journal.*



UNDECIDED.

Rupert Ellsmore.—Say, Claudey, I want some advice.

Claude Melton.—Well, I got plenty.

Rupert Ellsmore.—Do you t'ink de present style in straight rimmed hats will last long enough to make it wort' me while having me darby blocked!—*Judge.*

ONE WAY OUT OF IT.

"The lawyers will not get rich fighting over my will," remarked old Mr. Scadds.

"Ah!"

"No, sir; I won't make any."



THE CHICKS IN DANGER.—*Grip.*

PATIENT WAITING NO LOSS.

Mrs. Acres—"There's a boy up in that apple tree."

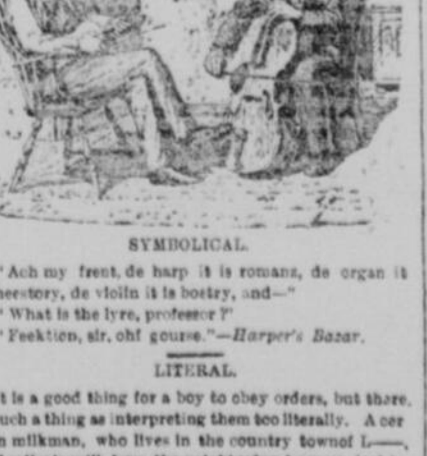
Farmer Acres—"Wall, ef I start for him he'll wait till I've clum 'bout half way up th' tree arter him an' then he'll drop down an' run away. Could never catch him in the world. I'll wait."

"What fer?"

"I'll wait till he's eat a few apples."

"What good'll that do?"

"They'll double him up so he can't run."—*Street & Smith's Good News.*



SYMBOLICAL.

"Ach my frent, de harp it is romanz, de organ it is heestory, de violin it is poetry, and—"

"What is the lyre, professor?"

"Feektion, sir, oh! gourse."—*Harper's Bazar.*

LITERAL.

It is a good thing for a boy to obey orders, but there is such a thing as interpreting them too literally. A certain milkman, who lives in the country town of L——, and collects milk from the neighboring farmers, had in his employ a boy whom he sent about with a waggon every morning picking up his supply. There is a rather dangerous railway crossing on the road; and when the boy began work for him, the milkman said: "When there's a train coming, just stop and sit still in your waggon until it gets by."

The boy went about his task, but instead of collecting the milk in about an hour and a half, as should have been done, he took at least two hours, and sometimes more.

The farmer grumbled a little, but the boy said nothing, and, as he seemed honest, nothing was done.

One evening the milkman went out over his "collecting route" to see some of his customers.

"What ails that boy of yours?" asked one of the farmers.

"Why, nothing, only that he's rather slow, I guess."

"Slow? Well, I guess you'd think he was slow if you saw him resting for half an hour in his waggon, down here by the railway track, every morning."

The milkman called the boy as soon as he reached home.

"Is it true that you stop half an hour every morning down at the railway track?" he asked.

"Generally I have to," said the boy.

"Have to? What do you mean?"

"Why, you told me when there was a train coming to wait till it got by. Well, there's a crook in the track there, so't I never can see whether there's a train comin' down the track or not. So I stop and wait till there's one goes by anyway, and then I just skip over lively!"

A FAMILIAR NAME.

Gentleman (who has engaged aged colored hackman to drive him from the station to the hotel)—"Say, uncle, what's your name? Driver—"My name, sah, is George Washington." Gentleman—"George Washington. Why, that name seems familiar." Driver—"Well, I should think it ought to. Here I been drivin' to this station fo' 'bout twenty years, sah."

RAVAGES OF TIME.

Stephen Day was very fond of making high-sounding speeches, sometimes with laughable results.

While calling one day upon a neighbor, he was shown a scratched and battered stone pestle which had lately been found in the garden. As it was passed from one to another, some facetious remarks were made in regard to its defaced appearance.

One person ventured to suggest that probably the dogs had chewed it. "Uncle" Stephen looked stern such language applied to this venerable relic seemed to him almost an offence.

Patting the pestle reverently with his big right hand, he said, solemnly:

"Sir, those are the ravages of the tooth of time."

TRANSLATION.

The danger of attempting to translate from one language into another, unless one is reasonably familiar with the language he is using, was illustrated by a mistake recently made by a young French woman.

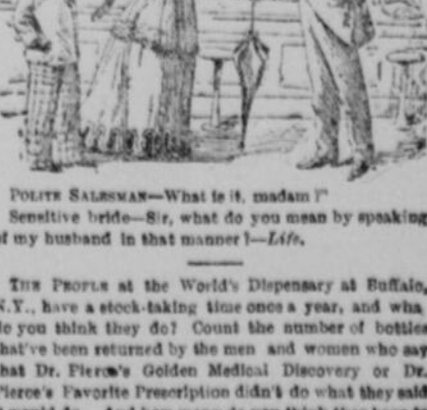
She had come from Paris, and wished to establish herself in this country as a teacher of the French language. She accordingly inserted the following advertisement in one of the papers:

"A young Parisian lady desires to show her tongue to classes of American ladies. Address, etc."

TOO DELIBERATE.

"Jimpson is very deliberate in his movements."

"Yes. It takes him an hour to get a ten-minute walk."



Polite Salesman—What is it, madam?

Sensitive bride—Sir, what do you mean by speaking of my husband in that manner!—*Life.*

The People at the World's Dispensary at Buffalo, N.Y., have a stock-taking time once a year, and what do you think they do? Count the number of bottles that've been returned by the men and women who say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery or Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription didn't do what they said it would do. And how many do you think they have to count. One in ten? Not one in five hundred! Here are two remedies—one the "Golden Medical Discovery," for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood; the other, the hope of weakly womanhood; they've been sold for years, sold by the million bottles; sold under a positive guarantee, and not one in five hundred can say: "It was not the medicine for me!" And—is there any reason why you should be the one? And—supposing you are, what do you lose? Absolutely nothing!

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

ONTARIO.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—The state of political feeling is a curious study just now in this part of Canada. For a long time after the discovery of the guilt of Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Thomas McGreevy the Liberals were in the best of spirits at the prospect of defeating the Abbott Ministry, and the Conservatives were correspondingly depressed. It was not hoped on the one hand or feared on the other that a change of Government would take place at once, but there was an impression, rapidly tending towards a conviction, that at no distant day the rupture must come. The apparent implication of the Mercier administration in a theft of public money has been a perfect god-send to the troubled supporters of the late Sir John Macdonald. They can now hold their heads high and twit their opponents by saying "your party is as bad as ours, and even worse." The general public, who are more concerned about the fate of country than that of party, are disposed to say "a plague o' both your houses." The man who has been distinctly elevated in public esteem beyond all others by the events of the past few weeks is

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

He has won the reluctant admiration of political opponents to such an extent that even the strongest Protestants no longer whisper the epithet "Jesuit." He occupies a difficult but enviable position. He has done an unpleasant duty in an unexceptionable way, and all he has to do to raise himself still higher in the opinion of the people of all shades of political and religious opinion here is to go on to the bitter end as he has been going hitherto. If he refuses to put his hand to a whitewashing report, all is won. If he prepares and insists on adopting a plea of palliation, all is lost. Whatever the state of public opinion may be elsewhere it is not in any mood here for being trifled with. The best Conservatives are as earnest in the spirit of crusade against corruption as the best Liberals are. They proclaim this openly, and though the press on both sides is somewhat embarrassed, still it is doing its duty very well—much better than was expected.

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT

appears to be in the utmost danger of losing all moral support from Ontario Liberals. Not a voice is to be heard either in extenuation of the *prima facie* offence, or in reprehension of the manner in which it has been brought to light. As a matter of constitutional practice the straightest stickler would be satisfied if Lieutenant-Governor Angers were to summon the Quebec Legislature to a special session and hand his Ministers over to its tender mercies. It would be interesting for political students here to observe whether a Quebec Assembly would rise to the occasion or not, and in the last resort other measures could be adopted in the event of refusal. Looking to the future

THE PROSPECT

seems from here very uncertain. One hears talk in abundance of the likelihood of Mr. Laurier being permanently dragged down by Mr. Mercier, and of the probability of a coalition under Mr. Blake's leadership of Sir John Thompson, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Abbott. Probably such a Government would be welcomed by public opinion just now, if only as holding out some prospect of relief from a succession of deadlocks. The well-known mutual dislike of Sir John Thompson and Mr. Dalton McCarthy for each other would make it necessary to leave out the Protestant leader, but the Conservatives are divided about him anyway, and just now Sir John Thompson has the call. A ministry of "notables" would be in some ways a pleasant relief after the experience of the past few years, and such a ministry would secure the future of the country if it is not past redemption. Such appears to be the growing, if only half expressed desire, in this part of the Dominion at least. Steps have been taken by the people of Niagara to obtain for that interesting historical spot its proper preeminence in next year's celebration of

THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

of the establishment of Upper Canada. At a public meeting held in the amphitheatre of the Niagara Assembly, presided over by Mayor Paffard, of the town, and attended by Mr. Hiscott, member of the Ontario Legislature for the county, resolutions were passed to assist Niagara's claim to the distinction, and to appoint a committee to initiate the movement. This claim rests partly on the fact that Niagara, then Newark, was the first capital of Upper Canada, but partly also on the equally interesting fact that the settlement at Niagara of the political refugees known as United Empire loyalists was one of the most important in Canada. The whole locality swarms still with descendants of the heroic men and women who sacrificed all for a principle, and however men may be divided in their political sentiments and alliances, whatever view they may be disposed to take of the destiny of the country, they are unanimous in their admiration of the self-sacrificing and disinterested conduct of those pioneers who, at Niagara and elsewhere, laid the foundations of this great and growing province. Ontario is what was formerly Upper Canada. For fifty years Upper Canada was politically distinct from Lower Canada. For over half that time the two were united, each retaining its more striking characteristics. For nearly another quarter of a century this province has been loosely connected with Quebec in a federal union. The result of the hundred years of political history has been to develop an individuality which bids fair to make the coming centenary a complete success, and to make Niagara, secluded but interesting, a household word in the mouths of all who love their province.

PARNELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The convention of the National Irish League of America will be held in Chicago next month instead of Baltimore. The change was decided upon owing to complaints of members of the League in the North-West, they claiming that they could not go so far away from home as Baltimore.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Mr. William O'Brien, in a long letter bidding the evicted tenants not despair but to hold out pending the settlement of the dispute over the Paris fund or the result of a new appeal to the country, reproaches Mr. Parnell for his apparent desire to drive the evicted tenants to despair and ruin, merely to discredit Mr. Dillon's capacity as a political leader.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Parnell's letter admitting the inaccuracy of the amount attributed to Mr. Dillon's drawing from the evicted tenants' fund has brought to a pause the wretched controversy in the Irish commoners' ranks, which really centred in the desire of each side to control the Paris funds. Mr. Parnell is meting out the same treatment to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien which he has already meted out to the Healyites and the Liberal leaders, but he is fighting an impossible battle. Nobody doubts the scrupulous integrity of Mr. Morley, and on the question of veracity Mr. Parnell stands no chance of credence.

The Tory press and party are delighted that Mr. Parnell has drawn from Messrs. Gladstone and Morley an admission of anxiety to reach Mr. Parnell through secret channels. Long leaders in the Tory papers dwell upon the discomfiture of the Liberal leaders, while the Liberal press vainly appeals to the party to leave Mr. Parnell alone. The clergy are incensed at Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon for adhering to the plan of campaign. Altogether the position of the Irish problem is extremely perplexing. The only patent fact is that Parnellism is dead. The constant accession of Parnellites to the National Federation has induced the latter to instruct its registration agents for elections to make no distinction between Parnellites and McCarthyites.

DR. BAILIE DROWNED.

WESTPORT, Ont., Aug. 19.—A gloom was cast over the village when it was learned, about six o'clock this evening, that the Rev. Dr. Bailie, Methodist minister, was drowned while bathing. The discovery was made by parties who were camping about three-quarters of a mile from here. They observed clothing lying on the shore, and on searching found the body in ten feet of water about ten feet from shore. Mr. Bailie, who was unable to swim, had gone from shore a distance of about ten feet on a rock bottom where the rock dipped abruptly. The reverend gentleman was pastor of the Methodist Church here and was much beloved by his congregation and was held in high esteem by people of other denominations.

SUFFOCATED IN A TOOL CHEST.

IRONTON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—George Hamilton and his wife went visiting to-day, leaving their three children, Elsie, Edith and Emma, aged eight, four and two respectively. When they returned the children were missing. After a long search the little ones were found confined in an old tool chest, where they had died from suffocation. The mother is almost insane in her grief. A stick fastened in the staple of the chest indicates murder, and the police are investigating the case.

EVEN ROMAN CATHOLICS PROTEST

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Many Catholic communities in this country are protesting against the exhibition of the "holy coat" at Treves, while the non-Catholics openly declare that it is only done for the pecuniary benefit of the Church. Pamphlets attacking the Bishop of Treves have been widely circulated. These pamphlets also attack the statement of the episcopal secretary, Father Willems, who held that the coat was genuine, as Jesus Christ, in his public capacity as a rabbi, wore the dress of the upper class of the Jews. The pamphlets dwell upon the fact that according to the Bible Christ was poorly dressed, and that he preached against caring for dress.

REFUSED TO WORK.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Of 200 Russian Polish emigrants in a poor house here, a number refused to work pending the result of negotiations for their repatriation. Some of the men, in trying to force the idlers to work, were attacked with knives. Reinforcements and a fire engine, which were brought into play, had the effect of quelling the revolt, and the arrest of the riot leaders, but the others still refuse to work.

PEACE PROPOSITION.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The *Tagblatt* publishes a letter from a prominent member of the Diet advising that Alsace and Lorraine be ceded back to France, provided France joins the triple alliance. The writer advances the view that Russia could then be forced to agree to a general disarmament.

UNDERRATED THE COST.

BRUSSELS, August 21.—On the Premier' fervent appeal on the ground of the necessity of defending the country's neutrality, the Senate yesterday, by a large majority, voted a credit of 15,000,000 francs to fortify the Meuse, but censured Gen. Bryalmont, the Minister of War, for underrating the cost of the work.

SIXTY BODIES RECOVERED.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—It is stated that by the Kollman flood six thousand cubic metres of stone have been hurled down mountains a distance of 700 metres. Three hundred men are employed in diverting the water. Sixty bodies have been recovered, all horribly disfigured, and have been buried in rugs owing to lack of coffins.

BRIGANDS' CAPTIVES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The brigands who captured an Italian railway inspector, seventy miles from Salonica, a few days ago, also captured the railway foreman and some workmen. The managers of the railway have received a letter from the inspector imploring them not to pursue the brigands but to pay a ransom of $10,000 within two days.

GERMANY'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent takes a dreary view of the situation. He says: "September promises failures of small and big farmers, as well as of city merchants. Home-grown rye is mostly fit only for manure. The substitution of wheat for rye in the army will not be easy, as it was proved in the war of 1870 that the Prussians lost their stamina by a régime of French wheaten bread."

KILLED THE FIREMAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The story is told in shipping circles to-day of how Captain Bakker, of the steamship "Obdam," which left this port July 18 for Rotterdam, two days later shot and killed one of the coal stokers. On his previous trip Captain Bakker shipped about twenty coal stokers in Rotterdam. On the trip over here there was some dissatisfaction among the stokers, but they were afraid to mutiny. When the ship left this port, however, to return to Rotterdam the men grew sullen, and there were good grounds to fear a mutiny. Captain Bakker was told by a man named Bolt that such a move was ripe, and the captain went down into the coal hole and warned the men. One of the stokers picked up a fireman's comb, made of heavy iron, and made at the captain. The latter drew his revolver and shot the man dead. The man's name was Duzer. In Rotterdam Captain Bakker was placed under $10,000 bail.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Aug. 21.—A remarkable balloon ascension was made yesterday at Carolina Beach, fifteen miles below Wilmington. Charles Williams, a negro helper to the aeronaut, became entangled in the ropes of the balloon just as it was ready for the ascension. While struggling to release himself the balloon shot upwards, leaving the aeronaut on the ground and carrying the terrified negro to a height of 5,000 feet. The balloon fell a mile away, and it was supposed Williams had been killed, but just before reaching the ground he succeeded in disentangling himself, jumped and escaped unhurt.

SKIRMISH RIFLE SHOOTING.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—The greatest achievement in rifle shooting ever accomplished was the skirmish run of Capt. Robert H. Aiken, of Chicago, inspector of rifle practice of the 6th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, at the rifle range here to-day. The skirmish was run under United States army regulations upon the silhouette figures. Capt. Aiken made a clean score, placing every shot upon the prone figure, making the highest possible score. This is the first time the feat has ever been accomplished. The run consisted of twenty shots fired at 30-second intervals at unknown distances from 600 yards to 200 and ten halts being made. Captain Aiken is captain of the state rifle team.

MR. JONES' WILL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—By the will of the late George Jones, of the New York *Times*, his entire estate is kept in his family. His forty-six shares in the *Times* stock are placed in such a position that his son, Gilbert, his son-in-law, Henry L. Dyer, and his daughter, Mary Dyer, will have entire control of it. The widow, Sarah M. Jones, is to have the use of the house on Thirty-seventh street, furniture, etc., for life, an annuity of $15,000 and the horses, carriages, etc., absolutely.

LAKE IN THE DESERT.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 21.—News from the New River basin brings information that two large streams of water are flowing into the Salton Sea from the Gulf of California via the New River. This makes two sources of supply for the inland sea, and goes far to establish the claim that the desert lake will be permanent.

A MINNESOTA TRAGEDY.

GLENCOE, Minn., Aug. 19.—At New Auburn, yesterday, the bodies of Mrs. Dickinson and her thirteen-year-old daughter were found floating in a small lake. The child's waist was tied to that of her mother. Mrs Dickinson was unhappy in her marriage relations, and had tried unsuccessfully to secure a divorce.

ONLY A SPRINKLE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A special from Midland, Texas, contradicts some of the statements in the despatches from other points as to the experiments in rain producing, made by Gen. Dyerforth and his party. The despatch says:—The experimenters have not so far made a good test of their ability to produce rain on Monday, at 7 p.m. a small cloud appeared when they tried their ground explosives. When the cloud was about over them the operators fired four shots of rackarock powder. After each shot some rain fell, but when the firing ceased the rain stopped. All who witnessed the operations were convinced that the firing caused the sprinkles.

NOW IN CANADA.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Inspector Stuart has received information that Louis F. Mortimer, the swindling manager of the National Capital Savings Bank and Loan Association of North America, has reached Canada. The defaulter was chased from a point in New York State by detectives but eluded them.

GRAND TRUNK EXTENSION.

BRANTFORD, Aug. 21.—Sir Henry Tyler, president of the G. T. R., with the General Manager, Mr. Seargeant, and party arrived here yesterday. They were met by a deputation from the City Council and Board of Trade and shown through the city. The claims of Brantford for an extension of the main line through here and the concentration of the shops at this point were strongly urged. In reply Sir Henry stated that it would be impossible to continue the main line through Brantford, as a detour of four miles and a heavy grade would be involved. He held out some hope, however, of a loop line to connect with the main line at Copetown. In the matter of the shops he stated that the Company was quite willing to receive an offer from Brantford, and he stated that nothing would be settled for ten days in order to allow the city to make their proposition.

A CASE OF MALPRACTICE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 22.—Margaret, generally known as "Madge" Stapley, aged 20 years, died in the Temperance Hotel on the Russell road early yesterday morning. Her parents, who reside on Botelier street, and had not known where she was for over a week until Thursday night, when they were summoned to see her before she died, at once suspected that all was not right. An inquest will be held to-night. It is a case of malpractice, and a young man, whose name is known, is said to be responsible.

BEHRING SEA COMMISSIONERS.

VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 21.—The United States commissioners to Behring Sea have returned to Nanaimo on the steamer "Albatross," having concluded their labors. The British commissioners are also returning and will reach Victoria in a few days.

NATURAL GAS AT BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Aug. 21.—Natural gas was struck here yesterday at a depth of 120 feet. The flow sent a flame four feet high. It burned all day and at night the hole was plugged. Drilling was resumed this morning.

MONTREAL NEWS.

SIR DONALD SMITH returned to town on Aug. 24, after a long sojourn in London.

MONTREAL will spend over a million dollars in paving permanent roadways next year.

THE MONTREAL BLANKET FACTORY, Cote St. Paul, on the Lachine canal, was damaged to the extent of $8,000 by fire on Aug. 17.

ARTHUR GIRARD, 16 years old, was thrown from his cart on Aug. 16, and so injured internally that he died half an hour afterwards.

A BULL on the cattle ship "Toronto" gored the ship carpenter on Aug. 18, in a most unpleasant but not serious fashion, running its horn into his armpit.

SEVERAL CASES of smuggling have come out—one of them, an officer on the steamer "Cremon," had been caught with six cases of brandy and two of rum.

THREE MEN were severely shocked by electric wires on Aug. 18, a crane which they were operating having come into contact with the electric wires overhead.

LORD AND LADY MOUNT STEPHEN have again reached Montreal, and have been most warmly welcomed. His Lordship especially, as it is his first visit since his elevation to the peerage.

CHEESE BUYERS are charged with sometimes using Sunday to do business with the habitants, a practice which should be frowned down by both merchant employers and habitants.

PEOPLE are commencing to fear that the Bell Telephone Company, which has secured the Federal Company, will put up prices, having now a monopoly of the telephone business.

HORSES DROP DEAD AT WORK, on occasions. So do men. Michael Plante, with his pick-axe in hand on the roadway on St. James street, dropped back on Aug. 21, and died in a few moments.

MR. GEO. DENHOLM, General Agent of the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, died in his chair in his office on St. Sacrament street, on Aug. 24. He was about 75 years of age and unmarried.

ONE OF THE "TAMPERS" on the asphalt gang of workers, named P. Kelly, knocked out the eye of a fellow-worker named Jules de Crozeilles, in a quarrel on Aug. 16, and Kelly was sent to gaol to await his trial.

THE FRENCH CORVETTE "BISSON" left port on Aug. 19, her officers and crew having spent a number of very pleasant days, enjoyed in parties and excursions which were furnished by the citizens of Montreal.

LOUIS LACOSTE, who was struck by the falling of a thwart piece on the steamship "Corean" a day or two previously, died on Aug. 19, and the coroner's jury lay the blame on Geo. Nickerson, stevedore, for carelessness.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS of New Orleans have been Montreal's guests for a few days. They are a southern military company on a trip north for a holiday of 21 days, and they have been well received in Montreal.

DR. R. T. GODFREY, known in active medical circles, to-day, a graduate of Dublin University, died on Aug. 23, much regretted by a large circle of friends. He was a rich man, and leaves $250,000 of an estate. A wife and four children survive him.

MR. JAMES LANG, of the Lang Manufacturing Company, while walking through his factory on St. Monique street, on Aug. 19, fell over a joist, and somewhat injured himself internally. The General Hospital ambulance was called, and he was taken to his residence, 625 Lagauchetiere street.

MR. W. JOHNSTON, M. P., of Ballykilbeg, North of Ireland, is to visit Montreal. He will arrive here on Friday, Aug. 28, and will be met at the depot by a delegation of local Orangemen. A reception will be tendered him in the evening in the Vics' Armory.

THE STEAMER "MONTREAL" of the Richelieu Company, which has earned practically nothing for the company this year, is again in trouble, and has to be laid up because she burst her cylinder last week. People have little sympathy for this huge, monopolistic, river carrying company.

ANDREW MOORE, of Moore's Station, wounded by a bullet from his own rifle, which was discharged by the jolting of a waggon, was brought to the Montreal General Hospital for treatment on Aug. 20. His arm was amputated, but he died from the effects afterwards.

MR. E. H. LEMAY has just finished loading the sailing vessel "St. Joseph" with 750,000 feet of lumber (pine) for Kingston, Jamaica. This is an experimental cargo, a result of the recent Jamaica exhibition, and is said to be the first shipped direct from here. If the experiment is successful, Mr. Lemay intends continuing.

THERE ARE THREE "RUNNERS" at St. Lawrence Hall door, rivals for public patronage for cabs. They are a nuisance to both local and travelling public, and on Aug. 20 one of them quarrelled with and beat another so badly that the public indignation is aroused and the police are asked to interfere.

MRS. WATSON, who for twenty years was the able head of Bute House Academy for Young Ladies, died suddenly on Thursday evening, Aug. 13. Her death was unexpected, for she had apparently recovered from an illness which, though painful and exhausting, was believed to be safely passed, but heart failure came on, and she passed away without warning.

MR. J. B. HOULE, a large property owner in the west end, died on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Houle was one of the oldest notaries in Montreal. He was able to be about almost up to the time of his death, having attended a meeting of the Inspector street commissioners about two weeks ago, when he appeared hale and hearty.

TWO LITTLE BOYS NAMED THIBAULT, sons of the man whose body was found in the quarry at the Mile End, after being missing for so long last spring, were brought before the Police Magistrate, on Aug. 21, charged with stealing a pound of biscuits from a grocer named Fournier. The boys' mother was sick and she had no means to procure food for them, so they stole.

DETECTIVE MALO has received a letter from the Mayor of Great Falls, Montana, stating that a French-Canadian, named Ed. Lapierre, had died leaving $10,000. As he was a bachelor and had left no will the Mayor asked for information about his relatives. Mr. Malo has succeeded in finding one of the brothers of the deceased on St. Catherine street east, who is going to Montana to claim the money.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ROBIDOUX has ordered Mr. St. Jean, Crown Prosecutor, to make an inquiry into the death of Alice Mander, of Stanbridge, who is reported to have died from malpractice. She came to this city on June 29 for medical treatment; but was told that nothing could be done for one in her condition. She then returned to Stanbridge, where an abortion is said to have been brought about. She was again brought into the city for medical treatment, but died from blood poisoning.

PORTUGUESE CRISIS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Times* publishes a despatch dated Lisbon, which the Portuguese authorities refused to transmit. It declares that the money crisis is becoming acute, that gold and silver have disappeared from circulation and that copper is very rare. The despatch says there is great difficulty in cashing notes to the value of five pence. The money changers are accumulating coin and small notes and are re-selling the latter at a premium of 25 percent. Trade is stagnant and household shopping is almost impossible. Foreign produce is fast diminishing and the custom receipts are reduced proportionally. The only hopeful sign is the promise of a good vintage.

A DELIBERATE POLICY.

HAMBURG, Aug. 18.—The *Correspondenz*, a semi-official newspaper, announces that the intention of the Government to use wheat in making bread for the army is an important move in a deliberate policy, the object of which is to make Germany more independent than hitherto of foreign countries in regard to economic interests. The *Correspondenz* adds that although the Russian prohibition was apparently really prompted by a bad harvest it is not impossible that at a future date political reasons might dictate similar measures.

McKINLEYISM.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *Daily News*, referring to President Harrison's speech at Albany, says: "The evil effects of the McKinley law are disguised by the coincidence of good crops in America and bad harvests in Europe. McKinley's adherents will note the position with joy, and try to persuade the people, with the usual disregard of connection between cause and effect, that the tariff has diminished America's external trade."

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent states that Prof. Esmarch says that he has heard directly from the Emperor William himself that except for the accident to his knee the Emperor has enjoyed splendid health for the past two months and was never better than now.

HURRICANE AT MARTINIQUE.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Additional details of the hurricane at Martinique state that 218 people were killed in the coast towns alone, the towns in the interior not having been heard from. General consternation exists throughout the island.

FRIENDSHIP SUFFICIENT.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Journal des Debats* warns the French Government to be satisfied with the friendship of Russia and England, and not to attempt the impossible task of forming another Dreibund.

GERMANY'S DILEMMA.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—The Austro-Hungarian press urges the Government to take advantage of Germany's dilemma in the commercial treaty negotiations, and not to make concessions for the reduced duties which Germany will be compelled to make through the action of Russia.

TREATY TO BE REVOKED.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 21.—It is stated upon unquestioned authority that Spain has notified the Imperial Government of its intention to terminate the existing treaty under which Canadian products are admitted into the Spanish West Indies under the most favored nation clause.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, August 24, 1891.

FINANCIAL.

There is less anxiety concerning the financial situation both in Europe and in America, and particularly in America, where the promise of an abundant harvest with improved prices for grain in the European markets has begotten a strong feeling of confidence in regard to the future of trade. The crops over this continent promises magnificently and in Canada the prospects are especially favorable. All crops but those of rye and hay in Ontario will be far greater than those of last year, and very much larger than the average crop for the past five or six years. The fall wheat crop, which is the principal one in Ontario, and the spring crop in Manitoba will both show immense yields, and the general crops in those provinces as well as throughout all the Dominion, promise almost as well. The cattle trade during the year has been much more prosperous than was anticipated earlier in the season and the production of butter and cheese has also been very large. Under these circumstances Canada can hardly fail to have a prosperous winter and already many leading departments of the wholesale trade are experiencing an improved demand for all kinds of goods at firm prices. There has been an improvement also in payment and remittances and the effect of this is reflected in the easier rates for money. Call loans on stocks are now made at 4 percent and while the discount rate for commercial paper ranges from 6 to 7, 6½ is the ruling rate and 7 percent is much less frequently charged than before.

The market for sterling exchange has been very dull during the week, and rates show little or no change as compared with those of last week. Round amounts of 60-day bills are quoted at 108 13-16 between banks, and for demand bills 109¼, but owing to lack of demand these rates are almost nominal. Currency drafts on New York are drawn at 1-16 to 1-32 discount. The counter or retail rates are about ¼ to ⅛ higher than those quoted above.

The stock market had been extremely dull during the week, both for the bank and the miscellaneous list, but especially for the former. Sales of bank stocks have been confined to a few pending lots, which have been sold at about former figures. There is little inclination to speculate in any stocks at present and less in bank stocks than in anything else. Prices are, however, very firmly maintained considering their height, which is relatively above that of the rest of the market. Montreal Telegraph has been stronger at 105½ to 106¼, but the price is considered surprisingly low for a security which will probably yield 8 percent. and which is certainly yielding 6. Richelieu has been steady; Montreal Street Railway, firm; Bell Telephone has been exceedingly strong and has advanced about 7 percent during the week; Canadian Pacific Railway also shows an advance, though it is somewhat weaker at the moment; North-West Land has been steady; Cotton stocks inactive. To-day's sales are as follows:—

Morning sales.—1 Bank of Montreal at 226; 71 Bell Telephone at 135; 175 Canadian Pacific Railway at 83¾; 425 at 83½; 10 Montreal Cotton at 80; 50 Cordage at 94½; 6 Royal Canadian Insurance at 93.

Afternoon sales.—35 Merchants at 152; 25 Montreal Telegraph at 106; 50 Canadian Pacific Railway at 83½; 75 at 84.

The following is a complete list of all the sales which have taken place on the Stock Exchange during the week:—4 Bank of Montreal at 225½; 100 at 226; 100 Molsons at 160; 2 Merchants at 150½; 75 at 151½; 15 at 151½; 26 at 152; 225 Commerce at 131; 5 Quebec at 105½; 30 Hochelaga at 115½; 2 Montreal Telegraph at 105½; 358 at 106; 15 at 106¼; 5 at 106½; 25 Richelieu at 59½; 100 at 60; 100 Montreal Street Railway at 182½; 10 Bell Telephone at 128; 3 at 128¼; 240 at 129; 112 at 130; 1 at 131; 20 at 131½; 35 at 132½; 100 Bell Telephone Bonds at 100½; 50 Can. Pac. Ry. at 83½; 300 at 83½; 1475 at 84; 100 at 84½; 475 at 84¼; 5 at 84½; 150 at 84⅜; 325 North-West Land at 79½; 50 at 80½; 1,000 Land Bonds at 105½; 1,000 at 109.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.*)

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.

Bank Stocks.	*Buyer p.c.*	*Seller p.c.*	*H'lf y'rly dividend.*	*Par value of shares.*	*Amount paid up.*
Montreal	230	225½	5	$200	all
Ontario	114	111½	3	100	all
Peoples	....	95	3	50	all
Molsons	165	157	4	50	all
Toronto	....	....	4	100	all
Merchants	153	151	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	....	....	3½	50	all
Union	....	86½	3	60	all
Commerce	132	131½	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	....	....	3	25	......
Hochelaga	116½	115½	3	100	......
Quebec	....	121	....	£50	......
Ville Marie Bank	....	....	....	....	......
Montreal Telegraph Co	106	105½	....	....	......
Richelieu & Ontario Nav	61	59	3½	100	......
City Passenger Railway	190	182½	4	40	......
Montreal Gas Co.	208	202	3	100	all
Canada Shipping Co	....	....	6	50	all
Canadian Pacific Railway xd	84	83½	6	400	......
" L. G. Bonds	109	108½	....	10	......
Canada North-West Land	82	78½	1½	100	......
Canada Cotton	....	31	....	£ 5	......
Canada Cotton Bond	....	....	....	100	......
Montreal Cotton	....	70	....	100	......
Commercial Cable Co	147½	104½	....	100	......
New City Passenger	....	....	....	100	......
Bell Telephone	135	132½	....	100	......
Cordage	93	90	....	100	......
Loan & Mort	....	....	....	....	......
Guarantee	....	....	....	....	......
Royal Electric	....	....	....	....	......

THE STATE OF TRADE.

For reasons given above, the wholesale trade has been more active during the week and the outlook is very much more favorable for a prosperous year's business. There has been a good deal of excitement in the grain market during the week and prices, especially of wheat, have bounced about in a most surprising manner, the highest points reached by prices have not been maintained, but on the whole higher level now obtains than prevailed a week ago. The local market continues dull and prices are more or less nominal. Flour is in fair demand, but the supply is sufficient and prices are, if anything, a shade weaker than those quoted in our last report.

DRY GOODS.—There is a very fair trade doing in dry goods. The travellers are sending in good orders, and their reports of the country are favorable. The city trade is fairly good. Remittances are a little slacker, but the merchants are hopeful of considerable improvement in that matter next month. The Ontario crops have so far turned out well. The Manitoba crops are not sure yet, as it will take two weeks more for them to ripen, and frosts are expected before that time.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The travellers are meeting with very fair success on their trips this time, and the manufacturers are kept busy filling out orders. Most of the manufacturers are working on their spring samples. Collections are not so good this week, but an improvement is expected early next month.

LEATHER.—Trade was dull again this week, only a small jobbing business doing. Prices are unchanged. We quote:—B. A., No. 1 Sole, 18½c to 21c; B.A., No. 2, 17½c to 19c; No. 8, 15c to 16c; sole, ordinary No. 1, 18c to 20c; sole, ordinary No. 2, 17c to 18c; No. 3, 14c to 15c; China sole No. 1, 18c to 19c; China sole No. 2, 16c to 17c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 23c to 25c; English oak sole, 40c to 44c; Rough, light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c; Upper, waxed, light, 26c to 28c; Upper, waxed, medium and heavy, 23c to 25c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 33c; Buff, 10c to 12c; Pebbled Cow, 10c to 13c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 15c to 18c; Splits, junior, 12c; 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.

HIDES.—There was little or nothing doing in hides this week. Prices are unchanged. We quote:—Green hides at 5½c, 4½c and 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively to butchers. Sellers prices are about ½c higher. No. 1 steer hides, 7c. Calfskins, 7c. Sheep hides, 50c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The trade still keeps quiet, but steady. There is a fair jobbing trade doing in drugs, but the heavy chemical trade is very quiet. Prices are unchanged. We quote:—Bleaching powder, $2.50 to $3; blue vitriol, $5.56 to $6 50; brimstone, $2.50 to $2.75; caustic soda, 60°, $3 to $3.25; do. 70°, $2 to $2 50; soda ash, $1.75 to $2.25; soda bicarb, $1.50 to $2.75; sal soda, $1 to $1.25; sal soda concentrated, $2 to $2 50; acid carbolic cryst medl, 45c to 50c; aloes, Cape, 15c to 16c; alum, $1.60 to $1.75; borax, xtls, 9c to 11c; brom. potass, 50c to 55c; camphor, Eng. Ref., 70c; do., Am. Ref., 65c; citric acid, 65c to 70c; copperas, per 100 lbs., 80c to 90c; cream tartar, 25c to 35c; Epsom salts, $1.50 to $1.75; glycerine, 20c to 25c; gum Arabic, per lb., 55c to $1.25; Trag., 55c to $1; morphia, $1.75 to $2.00; opium, $3.75 to $4.50; oxalic acid, 11c to 15c; phosphorus, 75c to 80c; potash bichromate, 9c to 11c; potass iodide, $3 50 to $4; quinine, Howard's, 45c to 50c; quinine, German, 35c to 40c; strychnine $1.10 to $1.25; tartaric acid, 45c to 50c; tin crystal, 25c to 30c; archil, con., 27c to 29c; Cutch, 8½c; ex. logwood, 10c to 15c; chips, $2.25 to $2.50; Indigo, Bengal, $1.50 to $1.75; do., Madras, 70c to $1; Gambier, 7c to 8c; madder, 11c to 13c; sumac, $65 to $75.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The state of the market is unchanged, there being very little doing just now. Pig iron is slow, the transactions consisting of small lots of Summerlee and Carnbroe at weaker prices. Tin plate shows no change. Little or nothing was done in this line this week. Prices are steady at $3 75 for cokes, and $4.25 for charcoal. Canadian plates are weak, and we quote from $2 75 to $2.85. Copper and lead are about the same as last week. We quote the following prices for to-day:—Coltness, $22; Eglinton, $19; Dalmellington, $19 to $19.50; Calder, $22; Summerlee, $21.50; Gartsherrie, $21.50; Carnbroe, $21 to $21.50 in yard and $19 to $19.50 to arrive. Bar per 100 lbs., Canadian, $2.10; Ord. Crown, $2.30; Swedes, $3.75 to $4.00; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $2.55 to $2.65; Grain tin, $24 to $25; Ingot, 23c; Sheets, 8c to 10c; Canada plates, good brands, $2.75 to $2.90. Tin plate—Charcoal, $4.25. Lead, per 100 lbs., Pig, $3.75; Sheets, $4.75. Shot, $6; Lead Pipe, $5 75; Zinc, sheets, $6.25 to $6.50; Speiter, $6; Remelted, $1; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c; Ingot copper, 15½c to 15c.

NAILS.—There is no change in the nail market; business is quiet. We quote $2.15 for iron and $2.30 for steel nails.

WOOL.—There is nothing new to report this week. Business is quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote: Selected fleece at 20c to 21c; capes, 14c to 16½c, and B.A. 35c to 38c.

CEMENT AND FIREBRICK.—There is no change to report this week. A good trade is doing in Portland cement. Prices are firm. Firebricks are moving slowly. We quote cement at from $2.50 to $2.75 in store, and $2.25 to $2.60 in large lots ex-ship. Firebricks, we quote at $18 on wharf and from $20 to $22 in yard.

PETROLEUM.—The demand is steadily increasing as the days grow longer. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows for to-day:—Canadian common oil sells at 14½c for car-lots in the sheds at Montreal, and 15½c for part cars and single barrels. American oil sells at 21c in car-lots in the sheds, and at 22½c for jobbing lots. American benzine, 23c to 25c. Canadian 14½c to 15c, the latter price for single barrels.

COAL.—The market is beginning to shows signs of activity, and in two or three weeks from now the coal man will be busy. Orders are coming in freely. Quotations are as follows to-day:—Anthracite, $5.75 for stove, $5.75 for chestnut, $5.50 for egg and $5.50 for furnace per 2,000 lbs.; 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 per 2,240 lbs.

FRUIT.—The fruit market is fairly brisk. Apples are cheap. We quote: Black raspberries, 70c a pail; Canada pears, 50c to 75c per basket; Canada plums, 75c to $1.00 per basket. Canada peaches at 90c to $1.00 per basket; grapes, 10 lbs. basket, 80c; water melons, 25c to 30c each; California peaches, $1.75 per box. California Pears, $3.50 per box. California plums, $1.75 to $2.00 do. Clapp's New York stock, $5 per barrel; $2.50 half barrel. Bell, $3 to $4; Bartlett $5 to $7. Harvest apples, $1 to $2 per bbl. Spanish onions, $4 per crate. Egyptian onions, 15c per lb. Oranges, per case, (420's) $6; blood oranges, per half box, $3 25. Lemons, Messina, $3.50 to $5.00; Jamaica oranges, $7.50 per barrel, Bananas, red, $1.00 to $1 25; Green, 75c to $1 25; Cocoa nuts, per 100, $4.50; red onions, $2.25 to $3; evaporated apples, 14c to 15c; new Brazil nuts, 9½c to 10c; evaporated peaches, unpeeled, 25c; evaporated apricots, 24c; evaporated pears, 15c; crystallized figs, 5-lb. boxes, $1; candied citron, 7-lb. boxes, per lb., 25c; orange peel, 7-lb. boxes, per lb., 20c. lemon peel, 7-lb. boxes, per lb., 20c; extracted honey, in pails, per lb., 10c; filberts, 7c to 9c; pecans, 17c; walnuts, French, 9c; Marbot, 11c; Grenoble, 15c; almonds, Ivica, soft shell, 14c; hard shell, 9c; Tarragona, 15c.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—There is no change in the markets, which are quiet but firm. No transactions were reported to-day. We quote the following:—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, $1,10 to $1.12; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 97c; No. 2, Northern, $1.01 to $1.03; feeding do., 62c to 65c. Peas, 89c in store; 90c afloat. Oats, Manitoba, 53c to 53½c; Upper Canada, 55c to 56c. Corn, 72c to 77c, duty paid. Barley, feeding, 60c; malting, nominal, at 65c to 67c. Rye, nominal, at 83c to 84c.

FLOUR.—Business is quiet but prices are steady. No sales were reported on 'Change to-day.

Patent Spring	$5.50 to $5.75
Patent Winter	5.25 to 5.50
Straight Roller	4.90 to 5.00
Extra	4.60 to 4.70
Superfine	4.10 to 4.25
City Strong Bakers	5.35 to 5.50
Strong Bakers (Man.)	4.90 to 5.10

MEALS are unchanged. The quotations are:—Oatmeal, standard (per bag) $2.85 to $3.00; Oatmeal, granulated (bag), $2.85 to $3; Oatmeal, rolled (bag), $2.85 to $3.00.

ASHES are unchanged. We quote as follows:—Firsts at $4.50 and seconds at $3.85 to $3.90. Pearls are nominal at $6.25.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	Aug. 22, 1891.	Aug. 15, 1891.	Aug. 23, 1890.
Wheat	241,871	240,193	65,603
Corn	3,963	......	32,439
Peas	39,164	52,673	76,369
Oats	28,982	37,766	97,768
Barley	14,165	16,258	33,419
Rye	3,802	533	770
Flour	56,189	54,227	49,668
Oatmeal	......	135	159
Cornmeal	......	......	......

GENERAL PRODUCE.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is firm and steady in all lines excepting lard, which is somewhat weaker. Prices are firm. We quote the following to-day:—Canadian Short Cut same as yesterday, $17 to $17.50; Canadian choice family pork, $16 to $16.50; Short Cut clear, $15 to $15.50; Chicago extra clear mess, $16 50 to $17; Chicago new mess pork, $15.50 to $16; American old mess, $14 to $14.50; plate beef, $15 to $15.15; city cured hams, 11c to 11½c; bacon, 10c to 11c; lard, in pails, $1.55 to $1.60.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The market is steady but quiet. Prices are unchanged. We quote 9½c to 9¾c for finest and 9c to 9½c for fine; mediums bring from 8½c to 7½c, while the lower grades call for 8c to 8½c.

BUTTER.—There is little change in the butter market. Holders are still firm and there is little export trade doing in consequence. We quote to-day as follows:—Creameries, 18c to 19½c, though it is claimed that some is held over at 20c; Townships, 16c to 18c; Western dairy, 13c to 15c.

EGGS.—The market is quiet. We quote at from 12c to 12½c; candled stock, 13c to 13½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—AUG. 20.

There were about 600 head of cattle, 200 calves and 550 sheep and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The cattle were a miserable lot, with no really good animals among them and only a few that were moderately good. The best cattle—such as they were—brought from 4c to 4½c per lb., being at a higher rate than similar stock have been sold for lately, but common and inferior beasts are even lower than on any previous market this season. It is probable that fully half of the cattle offered here to-day will be sold at less than 2½c per lb., and a considerable number will not exceed 2c per lb. A carload of 23 "grasshopper" beeves from Central Ontario, including a pair of fair-sized oxen, were sold for $17 per head, or scarcely 2½c per lb. Pretty good calves are in fair demand at rather higher prices; common calves sold at from $3 to $5 each, and good veals at from $6 to $11 each. There were no good sheep offered here to-day and only a few good lambs. Sheep sold at from $2.50 to $4 each and lambs at from $2 to $4 each. Fat hogs were scarce to-day and pretty high priced, or from 5½c to 6c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—AUGUST 24

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 500 sheep and lambs and 175 calves offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was fair and prices had an upward tendency all round, still the leanish stock was very low priced. A few head of the best cattle were sold at from 4½c to 4¾c per lb., but comparatively few sales were made at over 3½c, and from that down to 2½c per lb. for common dry cows and ordinary rough steers, while some of the "grasshoppers" would not bring over 2c per lb. Calves were in good demand at from $3 to $6 for common, $7 to $10 for superior, and extra veals sold up to $14 each. Messrs Brown Bros. bought four extra calves to-day for $52. Shippers are paying about 3½c per lb for good, large sheep, the others are bought by the butchers at from $3 to $4.50 each. Lambs sell at from $2 to $4 each. Fat hogs are a little more plentiful to-day, but prices are firm at from 5½c to 6c per lb. Mr. Bickerdike bought several bunches of young cattle to ship to Britain as stockers, at from 3c to 3½c per lb.

VIGER COW MARKET.—AUG. 21.

There were about 65 milch cows and strippers offered on this market to-day, and a number more were sold at the yards yesterday afternoon. The milkmen were out in considerable numbers and showed more disposition to buy than they have done for a number of weeks past, and all good or moderately good milkers went with a ready sale at advancing prices. Mr. Brown, of St. Laurent, bought four of the best cows on the market, paying $90 for one pair and $85 for two others. Nearly all the other fairly good milkers were sold at from $33 to $38 each, and several of the common cows were sold at from $25 to $30 each. Yesterday afternoon, at the stock yards, eight pretty good cows were sold in two lots at $35 per head, and several other sales were made at from $30 to $36 each.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—AUG. 21.

The truck farmers and market gardeners were swarming early to-day in the vicinity of Bonsecours Market and Jacques Cartier square, and the heaped up loads of roots, vegetables, cucumbers, &c., that they had with them showed that they meant business. There was also a good sprinkling of general farmers on hand, and the basket brigade up in the market hall who come to the city by rail, though not so numerous as usual, yet they had liberal stores of eggs, print butter, honey, dead chickens, &c., &c. Crowds of buyers were on hand in good time, and "took hold" at once, as the rain was threatening. Oats were plentiful and declining in price; potatoes of superior quality are sold in enormous quantities, and there are reports of rot in some localities, while there is a pretty general dread that the present warm muggy weather will cause a general blight. Large quantities of onions are sold in bunches at about one cent per lb.; cucumbers are a drug on the market at about 25c per bushel; green corn ears are getting plentiful and sell at from 4c to 10c per dozen. The poultry market is well supplied with fowls and spring chickens, with a few ducks and turkeys. Butter and eggs are both plentiful and sell at former rates. Honey in the comb is getting plentiful and sells at from 10c to 15c the lb. The fruit market is still overstocked with cheap American apples which sell at from $1.25 to $1.50 the barrel; farmer's apples sell at from 35c to $1 per bushel; plums are beginning to come in freely and the Saguenay has commenced shipping her blueberries here in quantity, but prices are still pretty high; the wonderful demand for tomatoes helps to keep the prices higher than is usual at this time of the year. The supply of hay is about as usual and there are no changes to note in prices.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 85c to 95c per bag; peas, 90c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c to 75c do.; beans, $1.50 to $2 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 40c to 50c per bag; turnips, 40c per bushel; carrots, 35c do.; cabbages, 20c to 35c per dozen; cauliflowers, 50c to $1 25 do.; celery, 25c to 30c do.; cucumbers, 30c per bush.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $4.00 to $5 per box; oranges, $5 to $5.50 the case; apples, $1.25 to $2.50 per brl.; bananas, 70c to $1.50 per bunch; blue plums, 50c to 60c per gal.; red plums, 30c to 40c per gallon; black currants, 50c do.; gooseberries, 50c do.; blueberries, 30c do.; tomatoes, $1.00 to $1.25 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, from 15c to 20c per lb.; prints, 20c to 30c; packed eggs, 14c to 20c per dozen; fresh, 22c to 25c.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 60c to 90c per pair; turkeys, 90c to $1.25 each; young ducks, 75c to $1 per pair; spring chickens, alive, 30c to 50c per pair.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $6 50 to $8 50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 50c to 70c per 100 lbs. straw, $4.00 to $5.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

WEST END LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending Aug. 22, were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
	2,594	784	296	196
Left over from previous week	176	66	..	..
Total for week	2,770	850	296	196
Left on hand	109	6	8	—

Fair receipts of cattle for the week at these yards. For export cattle there is little inquiry, shippers not caring to take chances on account of high ocean freight and low markets on the other side, but few cattle of this class changed hands unless at a very low figure. For butchers' trade was fair only, with larger supply than demand.

The hog market opened strong, 6c being paid for the nicer lots. Increased receipts toned this down to $5.80 towards the close of the week.

We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, export	4½c to 4¾c
Cattle, butchers, good	4½c to 4¾c
" " med	3½c to 3¾c
" " culls	3½c to ..
Sheep	3c to 3½c
Hogs	$5.75 to $5 80
Calves	$3.00 to $6 00

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

WEST END MARKET.

(*Reported by Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.*)

The receipts of horses via G.T.R. for the week ending Aug. 22, 1891, were, 146; left over from previous week, 5; total for week, 151; shipped during week, 100; left for city, 26; on hand, 25. The arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for the week and shipped per Grand Trunk Railway were:—Ex SS. Lake Huron—13 horses consigned to H. Lefebere, of Fairfax, Iowa; 13 horses consigned to Carr & Kimberley, of Collins, Iowa; 26 horses consigned to Olturan Bros., of Watseka, Ill; 13 horses consigned to G. E. Buck, of Lawton, Mich. Ex SS. Norwegian—9 horses consigned to O Sorby, of Guelph, Ont; 3 horses, consigned to J. Gilman, of East Saginaw, Michigan; 2 horses consigned to G. Davidson, of Montezella, Iowa; 4 horses consigned to A. K. Taggart, of Tottenham, Ont. Ex SS. Concordia—1 horse consigned to J. D. Graham, of St. Mary's, Ont.; 20 ponies consigned to C. M. Acer, of Montreal.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Union stock yards, Aug. 24.—Hogs—The estimated receipts to-day were 22,000; Saturday's receipts, according to the official report, were 12,316; shipments, 5,792; left over, 1,100. Prices are as follows:—Light mixed, $4.30 to $5.65; mixed packing, $4.35 to $5.30; heavy shipping, $4.35 to $5.25; rough goods, $4.35 to $4.75. Cattle—Receipts 13,000, including 3,500 Texans and 4,000 Westerns; the market is steady.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N.Y., Aug. 24.—The cheese market to-day was almost a repetition of that of last week, so far as prices are concerned. Transactions aggregated 15,558 boxes, as follows:—Two lots, 175 boxes, at 8½c; 61 lots, 5,669 boxes, at 8½c; 21 lots, 1,794 boxes, at 8½c; 41 lots, 3,393 boxes, at 8½c; 41 lots, 3,997 boxes, at 9c; 1 lot, 350 boxes, at 9½c; 2 lots, 330 boxes, private terms; 4 lots, 380 boxes, on commission. Ruling price, 8½c. Transactions same date last year, 13,293 boxes; ruling price, 7½c. Butter—Sales of creamery aggregated 55 packages, as follows:—Thirty-seven packages, 22½c; 12 packages, 23c, 6 packages, 23c.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 24.—There was an advance of ½c in the ruling and ½c on the top prices of to-day's cheese market. The transactions were as follows: 7 lots at 7½c, 46 lots at 8½c, 15 lots at 8½c, 26 lots at 8½c, 12 lots at 9c, 1 lot on private terms and one lot on commission; total, 7,861 boxes. Farm dairy sales were 1,179 boxes at 8c, bulk at 8½c. Butter—Thirty-six packages of farm dairy sold at 19c to 21c; 49 packages creamery at 19c to 22c; bulk at 21c.

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 20.—Offerings on the Cheese Board here to-day were 5,100 boxes, of which 2,700 were white, balance colored; about half sold at 9½ to 9 9 16. Market brisk.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Aug. 19.—Six factories boarded 1,496 boxes Aug. cheese; no sales; 9 9-16c bid; market quiet.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the cheese board here 1085 boxes of white, and 485 colored were offered. The following sales were made:—Hodgson Bros., 30 colored, at 9½c; J. T. Warrington, 160 colored, and 350 white at 9½c; Murphy, 165 white, and 60 colored at 9 9-16c. Thompson, 150 white, and 75 colored at 9 9-16.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Aug. 24.—The offerings on Tuesday were 2,100 boxes, principally first ten days August make. Sales 1,400 at 9½c last week July make. Market quiet. July's all gone, and salesmen not inclined to set a price on their August.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 22.—Sixteen factories boarded 2895 boxes first half August. No sales. 9½c to 9 11-16 offered. Factorymen holding for 10c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

EDINBURGH, August 10.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report says:—The supplies of home-fed fat cattle this week have been rather smaller both in Edinburgh and Glasgow. For the better descriptions trade has been good, though the extreme prices of last week were scarcely obtainable. Irish cattle are coming to hand in small numbers, but they are in many cases very prime. There are not now many English buyers coming north, the quotations in the south showing no room for speculation. Prices for fat cows and bulls continue low. There have been large numbers of States cattle on offer, trade for which has been rather quieter. There were 1,100 Canadian cattle, generally a good lot, a good many of which were taken for keeping. The number of sheep on offer this week has been larger. Trade throughout for the best has been fairly good, but secondary were rather worse to sell.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Full supply of beasts, but primest quality rather scarcer, and sold at late rates; other grades quite 2d per 8 lbs lower, and a clearance cannot be made. Contract beasts exceptionally dull; top value best Herefords and Runts, 5s to 5s 2d; shorthorns, 4s 8d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs. British arrivals—30 Scotch, 80 Irish, 250 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, and 1,070 Midland, home and western counties; 490 Canadian on offer. Sheep extremely dull; less demand for lambs. Calves quiet. Beef, 3s 4d to 5s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 5s; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 10d; lamb, 6s to 7s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Beasts, 2,002, including 837 Canadian; sheep and lambs, 16,175, including 2,009 Canadian. Best beasts, 7½d; second, 6½d; third, 5½d. Best sheep, 8d; second, 6½; third, 5½d. Lambs, 8d to 8½d. Decrease of 302 beasts, and of 387 sheep. Slow demand for all classes at about late rates.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—BEEVES.—Receipts, 155 carloads or 2,679 head, including 55 carloads for exportation, 31 carloads to be sold and 69 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers. The light supply of sale cattle changed hands at an early hour and dealers rated the market firm for all grades at an advance of 10c per 100 lb. Poor to prime native steers sold at $3.80 to $5.75 per 100 lb.; Texans and Colorados at $3.70 to $4 85; bulls and dry cows at $2 to $3. Dressed beef steady at 7 to 9½c per lb. for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers slow at 8½c to 10c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef lower at scant 7½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, 16 carloads, or 3,472 head. There was a fair demand of both sheep and lambs and the pens were well cleared at the close. Prices were steady. Poor to fairly prime sheep sold at $4 to $5.20 per 100 lbs.; common to choice lambs at $5 50 to $6.30, a selected deck load averaging $6.50. Dressed mutton slow at 8c to 9c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 9c to 10½c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 2,000; market light, steady; top prices, for natives, $5 45 to $5.75; no extra steers on sale; others, $3 25 to $5.15; Texans, $2.40 to $2.90; stockers, $2.15 to $3.40; cows and heifers, $1.40 to $3.40. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 9,000; market fairly active, steady; rough and common, $4.25 to $4.75; packers and mixed, $4.90 to $5 25; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $5.25 to $5.50; prime light, $5.70 to $5.90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug 24, 2.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, $1.02½ September; $1.04½ December; $1 10 May. Corn, 65c Aug.; 62½c Sept.; 58½c Oct.; 47c May. Oats, 33½c Sept.; 31c Oct.; 34½c May. Pork, $10.40 Dec.; $10.02 Sept. Lard, $6.50 Sept.; $6.62 Oct.; $6.92½ Jan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, $1.15½ Aug.; $1.13½ Sept.; $1.12 Oct.; $1.13½ Nov.; $1.1½ Dec.; $1.15½ Jan.; $1.18½ May. Corn, 74½c Aug.; 70½c Sept.; 68c Oct.; 68 Oct.; 66c Nov.; 6 0½c Dec.; 57c May. Oats, 37½c Aug.; 37c Sept.; 36½c Oct. No. 2 white oats, 40c Sept.

TOLEDO, Aug. 24, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, active; $1.04½ cash and Sept.; $1.06½ Dec. Corn, dull; 33c cash.

MILWAUKEE, Aug., 24, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, steady; $1.03 cash; $1.00 Sept.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 98½c cash and Aug.; 99c Sept.; $1.03½ Dec. Corn, 59c cash; 58c Aug.; 57c Sept. Oats, 29c cash, 28½c Aug; 29 Sept.

DULUTH, Aug. 24. 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat No. 1 hard, $1.08 cash; $1.02 Sept.; No. 1 Northern, $1.00½ Sept.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, 8s 11d; Kansas winter, 8s 11d; No. 1 Cal., 9s 02d. Corn, 6s 5½d. Peas, 6s 11d. Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 34s. Bacon, heavy; old, 35s 9d new; 29s; light, 36s 6d old; 46s 6d new; tallow, 26s 9d; cheese, 46s.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 95 13-16 money and account.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—A host of farmers' vehicles filled both market squares this morning, and the demand was lively in all lines of products. The following are to-day's quotations:—Chickens, live, per pair, 35c; ducks, per pair, 75c to $1; geese, each, 90c; fowl per pair, 60c to 75c; turkeys, each, $1.00 to $1.50. Print butter, per lb., 17c; roll butter, per lb., 16c to 17c; pail butter, per lb., 13c to 14c; eggs, per doz. 12c to 13c; lamb, per lb., 9c to 10c; mutton, per lb., 8c to 9c; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c; cabbage, per dozen, 30c; cauliflowers, each, 10c to 15c; cucumbers, per doz., 10c; tomatoes, per bushel, 80c; green corn, per doz., 6c to 8c; plums, per pail, 50c to 60c; oats per bushel, 35c to 40c; peas, per bushel, 55c to 60c; buckwheat, per bushel, 60c to 65c; beans, per bushel, $1 to $1.25; corn, per bushel, 90c to $1; hay, per ton, $7.50 to $9; straw, per ton, $5.50 to $6.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug 24.—Wheat, spring, No. 2, 97c to 98c; No. 2, red winter, $1.02 to $1.03; No. 2, Manitoba hard, $1.08; No. 3 Manitoba hard, 95c to 97c; peas, No. 2, 70c to 75c; oats, No. 2. 37c to 40c; corn, 70c. Flour, extra, $3 85 to $4 00; straight roller, $4.40 to $4.50. Market very little doing. Sales, No. 2 Fall wheat outside at 97c; oats, outside at 34c to 35c and on track at 35c.

HAMILTON MARKET.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 22.—White wheat, per bushel 95c to 97c; red wheat, per bushel, 95c to 97c; spring wheat, per bushel, 93c to 93c; peas, per bushel, 85c to 87c; barley, per bushel, 50c to 60c; oats, per bushel, 35c to 40c; corn, per bushel, 75c to 78c; clover seed, per bushel, $5.25 to $5.50; timothy seed, per bushel, $1.50 to $2; white wheat flour, per brl., $5.00 to $6.00; strong bakers' flour, per brl., $5.00 to $6.00; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.25 to $6.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 60c to 70c; dried apples, per lb., 7c to 8c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs, 65c to 70c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 14c to 18c; butter, in firkins, per lb, 10c to 14c; eggs, per doz., 10c to 12c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH, Ont., Aug. 22.—Flour, roller, $2.40 to $2.65; fall wheat, 90c to 92c; spring wheat, 90c to 91c; bran, $12; barley, 40c to 50c; oats, 33c to 37c; rye, 60c to 70c; peas, 67c to 71c; hay, $8 to $12; eggs, 12c to 13c; butter, 14c to 16c; potatoes, per bag, 55c to 60c; lambskins, 40c to 45c; hides, $4.50 to $5,00; wool, 18c to 21c.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Aug. 24.—White wheat, 85c to 88c per bush.; red fall wheat, 85c to 88c per bush.; spring wheat, 80c to 88c per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; peas, 70c to 75c per bushel; oats, 30c to 34c per bushel; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, $1.00 to $1.25 per bag; beeves, live weight, $4 25 to $4.50 per cwt.; hogs, live weight, $5.00 to $5.13 per cwt.; hogs, dressed, $5.75 to $6.25 per cwt.; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; chickens, per pair, 40c to 50c; hay, $8 per ton; hides, 3c to 4c per lb; wool, 18c to 21c per lb.; tallow, 4c to 5c per lb.; lard, 10c to 12c per lb.; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt; oatmeal, roller, $3.25 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2.50 to $3 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; eggs, 11c to 13c per doz.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A MODEL RAILWAY.—The Burlington Route C., B. & Q. R. R., operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track and efficient service, it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons but loses none.

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

DAWES.—At 307 St. Urbain street, on the 13th inst., the wife of D. H. Dawes, of a daughter.

FOX.—In Montreal, on the 7th instant, the wife of Chas. T. Fox, of a son.

GRANT.—At 91 Mackay street, on the 17th inst., the wife of Alex. W. Grant, of a daughter.

LOCKE.—At 16 Forfar street, on August 18, the wife of Edward Locke, of a son.

MACALLUM.—At Erzroom, Turkey, July 30th, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Macallum, of a daughter.

MEEK.—On the 11th day of August, at Buckingham, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Meek, of a daughter.

NORMAN.—On the 3rd inst., at 366 Fullum street, the wife of R. J. Norman, of a son.

PAGAN.—At Claremont, N.H., on the 13th inst., the wife of Thos. Pagan, of a daughter.

REAY.—At 659 Lagauchetiere street, on the 18th August, the wife of John L. Reay of a son.

SNOWDON.—At Valleyview, Cote St. Luke, July 22, the wife of W. C. Snowdon, of a daughter.

MARRIED

AULT—MACPHERSON.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 18th, at the Methodist Church, Aultsville, Ont., by the Rev. Lewis Conley, Nellie E., second daughter of Mr. John MacPherson, of Carbó, Mexico, to Mr. Arthur W. Ault, of Aultsville, eldest son of the late I. R. Ault.

BARTLETT—BRINTON.—At Calvary Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Smythe, Henry G. Bartlett, of St. John's, Nfld., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Brinton.

Newfoundland papers please copy.

DARLING—CLYDE.—On the 18th inst., in the West End Methodist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Thomas Darling, to Christina Lind Clyde, third daughter of Wm. Clyde, Esq., of Huntingdon, P.Q.

EMSLIE—CONNELY.—In this city, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. James Patterson, Mary Connely to Robert Emslie, both of Montreal.

FROST—HITCHCOCK.—At Lachine, on the 19th August, by the Rev. T. S. Harris, Methodist minister, Carlos Eugene Frost, to Mrs A. A. Hitchcock, younger daughter of the late John Smardon.

No cards.

GOOCH—FRASER.—At Fraser's Point, Township of Dundee, P.Q., on the 18th, by the Rev. J. B. Muir, M.A., assisted by the Rev. William Fraser, B.A., of Salem, New York State, brother of the bride, Francis William Gooch, of Quebec, to Georgina Jessie, youngest daughter of the late William Fraser, Esq.

KERR—FARRELL.—In this city, on Saturday the 15th inst., by the Rev. John Ker, B D., William J. Kerr, dentist, to Jennie, only daughter of the late Robt. Farrell, Esq.

MACKAY—COX.—On Thursday, Aug. 13th, at the residence of Mr. G. G Hacker, 54 George street, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. James A Hamilton, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, W. A Mackay, of Renfrew, to Miss Lizzie Cox, of Hamilton.

McEACHRAN—ALLAN.—At Ravenscrag, the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. Edgar Hill, Dr. Charles McEachran, of Montreal, to Margaret McFie, fifth daughter of the late Sir Hugh Allan.

NELSON—BRYAN.—In Kingston, by the Rev. W. Lang, on the 12th August, 1891, William Frederick Nelson, of Richmond, P.Q., to Miss Sarah Bryan, of Kingston, Ont.

PAGE—STARKE.—In Grace Church, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. John Ker, B D., Walter J. Page, to Mary A. (Polly), youngest daughter of Andrew Starke, Esq.

REDDING—WARD.—In this city, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, Mr. Joseph William Redding, of London, England to Miss Mary Louisa, second daughter of the late Mr. Phillip Ward, of this city.

STONE—FRANCE.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Renaud, Stanley Stone to Sarah, youngest daughter of W. France.

DIED

BRADY.—In this city, on Sunday, August 16, Robert Brady, youngest son of H. Dennis Brady, sr., and brother of Frank and Dennie.

CHRISTIE.—At Katrine, Parry Sound district, on Monday, August 17th, 1891, Sarah Jane, second daughter of the late John Christie, Paisley, aged 37 years.

FIGSBY.—Accidentally drowned on Sunday, 16th instant, Thomas Figsby, aged 43 years and 3 months.

HAMMOND.—On Aug. 6th inst., at Morin Flats, Quebec, aged 40 years, 1 month and 10 days, John Hammond.

Fell asleep in Jesus.

JONES.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Catherine Annie Cameron, beloved wife of George Jones, in the 24th year of her age.

KERR.—At his residence, Longue Pointe, on Tuesday, August 18, Wm. Kerr, a native of Roxboroughshire, Scotland, aged 93 years.

LAVERS.—In this city, on the 16th inst., of paralysis, the beloved wife of Wm. Lavers, contractor.

LEE.—At the Manse, Kamloops B.C., on Saturday, August 8, Archibald Harold Moffatt, aged 7 years and 11 months, youngest son of the Rev. Archibald Lee, late of Sherbrooke, Que.

LUCAS.—At Scotstown, on the 15th inst., Christina McDonald, wife of Wm. Lucas.

NEWLANDS.—Catherine McLaughlin, relict of the late Joseph Newlands, in her eightieth year.

OSBORNE.—Accidentally killed, David Osborne.

ROSS.—In this city, August 18th, Willie Ross.

SHESHADRI.—At sea, on board the SS. "Circassia," Glasgow bound, on July 21, 1891, the Rev. Dr. Narayan Sheshadri, missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Jaulna, Nizam's Dominions, India.

WILLIAMS.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Annie Phillips, wife of George Williams, painter, aged 25 years, 7 months and 25 days.

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.

RHEUMATISM

neuralgia, and sciatica can always be successfully treated with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A cure is sure to follow the persistent use of this medicine.

Has Cured Others

will cure you.

BICKLE'S ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE SYRUP stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

The Montreal Business College

Has Removed to Corner of Victoria square and Craig street.

THE HEALTHIEST AND FINEST PART OF THE CITY.

This College is the largest, the best equipped and patronized educational institute in Canada. The office will be open after August 24th for the registration of Students, and classes will be resumed on September 1st. Students received any time after that date. Illustrated circulars containing full information regarding course of studies, fees, etc., sent free. Address DAVIS & BUIE, Business College, 42 Victoria square, Montreal.

THERE IS DANGER in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

ALBERT COLLEGE,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Over 200 students. Largest number of matriculants of any college in Canada. Nine courses of study. Will re-open SEPTEMBER 8th, 1891.

Send for calendar. Address

PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A.

JOSEPH RUSAN, Percy, writes:—"I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me."

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Were enrolled last year for *Literary Course, Music, Fine Arts, Commercial Science, Elocution*, in

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The *finest buildings, furnishings and equipment*, and the *lowest rates in Canada*. Average rate for board and tuition about $175 per annum. 60-page Calendar on application to

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"IT IS A GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT."—These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case—having been cured by it of lameness of the knee of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness.

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219 MARIA STREET, OTTAWA.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, under the distinguished patronage of HER EXCELLENCY, THE LADY STANLEY OF PRESTON, and THE LORD BISHOP OF ONTARIO. Principal, Miss VERNON SMITH (Responsions Certificate, Oxford University, England). This School will be re-opened on September 15th, to day, weekly and resident pupils, with an extended curriculum and a large staff of Visiting Masters. Complete course up to the Honor Examinations of the Universities. Special advantages in Music, Painting and Modern Languages. The Kindergarten will be conducted in English French and German. Particular attention paid to Health and Physical Education. For prospectus or fuller information apply to the Principal by letter, or personally at the School after the 1st of September.

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BELLEVILLE, ONT.

23rd Year.

SEND for the new circular. It will help you to decide about your future.

Be careful to address,

ROBINSON & JOHNSON,

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

GIVE HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRIBLE ITCHING.

Used Everything Five Months. In Three Weeks not a Scar or Pimple.



When my baby was 3 months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub it matter would ooze from the points. In a short time it spread over the top of his head, then scabs soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could hear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the *Chicago Weekly*. We purchased CUTICURA RESOLVENT and a box of CUTICURA, and commenced their use. In three weeks' time there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar on head or face. He is 19 months old now, and has no signs of the disease. His scalp is healthy, and he has a beautiful head of hair.

(See portrait herewith.)

MRS. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kan.

My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted with skin eruptions on his hips. Bad sores came on other parts. All remedies failed until I procured CUTICURA. Cured a year and no return of disease.

MRS. A. M. WALKER, Carsonville, Ga.

Cuticura Resolvent.

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible. What other remedies have made such marvellous cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 Illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.



ACHING SIDES AND BACK,

Hip, kidney and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

REFORD'S AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

Weekly Glasgow Service.

Sails from Montreal every THURSDAY MORNING.

	Tons		
SS. WARWICK	3,000	"	20th Aug.
SS. CONCORDIA	2,600	"	27th Aug.
SS. ALCIDES	3,500	"	3rd Sept.
SS. COLINA	2,000	"	10th Sept.
SS. AMARYNTHIA	4,500	"	17th Sept.
SS. WARWICK	3,000	"	24th Sept.

Glasgow Agents—DONALDSON BROS., 165 St. Vincent street.

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LONDON SERVICE.

Sailing from Montreal on or about:

SS. Gerona..........3,500 tons..........15th Aug.

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Steamers will be dispatched for Aberdeen, Leith, Dundee and Newcastle-on-Tyne, at Intervals.

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Sailing from Montreal on or about:

SS. Federation......3,000 tons..........18th Aug.
SS. Norse King......3,500 "..........4th Sept.

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ALL THE VESSELS OF THE ABOVE LINES are A100, highest class at Lloyds, and have been built expressly for this trade and possess the MOST IMPROVED FACILITIES for carrying GRAIN, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND CATTLE.

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The Old Lieutenant and His Son.

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Character Sketches.

Reminiscences of a Highland Parish.

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