MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1892. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

R Bell 23 FEB 93

SUMMARY.

THE WHEAT HARVEST of South Australia promises to be excellent both in yield and quality. There will be a large surplus for export.

IT IS REPORTED that Lieut. Jephson, who was with Henry M. Stanley's last African expedition, has been appointed British Commissioner to Uganda.

DURING THE RECENT VISIT of Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Windsor Castle, the Queen privately invested him with the order of the Garter.

NIHILISTS are trying to stir up the Volga peasantry by means of pamphlets and letters to revolt against the Government. The police have been instructed to suppress any insurrectionary attempts.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE PRESIDENT'S ASSOCIATION met in Detroit last week, to discuss higher education and the best methods of promoting it.

A BILL has been introduced in the Reichstag to compel Germans who intend to emigrate to give four weeks' public notice of their intention to leave the country.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE for two years has been granted by the United States authorities to Mr. Peary in order to prosecute his explorations in Greenland.

JOHN MCSERLEY, a street car conductor, is awaiting trial at Philadelphia on the charge of having been married eleven times. Eight of his wives are living and he is the father of nineteen children.

THE SECRETARY of the Master Cotton Spinners announces that eight-ninths of the spindles organized in the federation are now stopped or are running on half time, affecting 64,000 employees.

A DESPATCH to the London *Times* from Nice says that the managers of the casino at Monte Carlo have decided that no medical men practising in that principality shall be admitted to the gambling rooms.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has telegraphed to the Berlin bankers with whom it has accounts, requesting them to remit a large portion of its deposits to St. Petersburg within six weeks. This will cause a further drain of gold from London.

A VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE occurred recently at Biancavilla on a declivity of Mount Ætna. The inhabitants of the place were panic-stricken and fled. Nobody is reported to have been hurt, except a few persons who were injured in their flight.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN has written a letter in which he vehemently protests against the eviction of tenants that is impending upon several estates in counties Sligo and Mayo. He makes a strong appeal to Mr. John Morley to prevent the Sordwick business.

THE celebration of the Parnellite victory in the recent municipal election in Limerick, resulted on Saturday in a serious fight between the Parnellite and anti-Parnellite factions. In the fight, the skull of an anti-Parnellite named Keogh was fractured.

C. SINCLAIR, cashier and confidential bookkeeper of the Armour Packing Company, at New York, has been missing since last week. The exact amount of money that is also missing is not known. It is estimated that the Company's losses will be $80,000 to $85,000.

MR. GLADSTONE dined at Windsor Castle Friday night with the Queen, Grand Duke Sergius of Russia and Lord Rosebery, minister of foreign affairs. Her Majesty and Mr. Gladstone discussed the question of the poet-laureateship. It is understood the Queen will not open Parliament in person.

THE WORLD'S railway record has been broken by Henry Hicks, an engineer, in the phenomenal time of 39, 38 and 37 seconds for three consecutive miles. The engine drew three heavy coaches. The previous record was 39½ seconds, made by the same engine, No. 385, on the Philadelphia & Reading system.

MORGAN DIENER, who lived alone at the foot of the Blue Mountains, near Drearsville, Pa., drew his pension money on Nov. 19. His neighbors the next day found his door open and the house in disorder. Diener is missing, and the opinion is held that he was murdered, robbed and thrown into the Schuylkill River.

ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI, the representative of the Pope at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago, pontificated in the Seminary of St. Mary and St. Sulpice, Baltimore, Md. Graduates of the old college and seminary, both lay and cleric, attended from all parts of the country and from Canada, for this is alumni day as well as the feast of St. Sulpice.

THE LONDON *Times* correspondent from Berlin says:—If the acceptance of the Jesuit Bill is the price of the Centrists support of the Government it bodes ill for Count Von Caprivi. It would raise a storm of popular indignation. Count Von Liaseber, the Centrist leader, asserts that even if the Government does accept the Jesuit Bill, it cannot get the support of the Centrists for the Army Bill.

CANADIAN.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLAIR'S MAJORITY in Queen's County will reach 800. His opponent will lose his deposit.

MR. H. A MASSEY, of Toronto, has donated $20,000 towards the building fund of the Wesley College, the new Methodist institution to be erected in Winnipeg.

DR. BERGIN, M.P., has presented to the Department of Justice a petition for the commutation of the death sentence passed on James Slavin, the Cornwall murderer, on the ground that Slavin was insane. This is supported by medical testimony, but the minister will want to know if this point was not put before the jury, and if it was he will not interfere.

A GOVERNMENT CRUISER LAUNCHED.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 26.—The Government cruiser "Petrel" was successfully launched to-day at 2 p.m. from the docks at the Polson ship yard. A private car conveyed the Polson party. Messrs. Wilmot and Harris, of the Fishery Commission, and representatives of the Owen Sound and Toronto press from the station to the ship yard. At 1.55 everything was in readiness, the timbers were removed and the noble ship glided lightly into the water, a petrel indeed. As she kissed the waters of the Georgian Bay, Miss Mason, daughter of our worthy M.P., broke a bottle of champagne on her bows and christened her the "Petrel," amid the fond plandits of the great crowd present. The "Petrel" is a sister ship of the "Constant" and "Curlew" and is rigged nearly the same as those maritime cruisers, but is intended for duty on Georgian Bay and will also patrol Lake Superior and Lake Huron in the interest of fishers. Capt. McGregor, of H.M.S. "Bayfield" will probably command.

BRITAIN WANTS AN EXPLANATION.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 27.—The Coeur d'Alene riots of last summer seem destined to be productive of international complications. One of the foreigners arrested in July by the military authorities for aiding and abetting the rioters has prevailed on his Government to demand redress from the United States. The man in question is Alex. R. Chisholm, of Wardner, a subject of Queen Victoria. He alleges that on July 17 he was, by order of Col. Carlin, of the 4th Infantry, arrested and thrown into prison. There he was compelled to remain until September 30 without examination or trial, his protestations of British citizenship proving unheeded. The British Government has requested an explanation from this Government, and the authorities at Washington have asked Secretary of State Finkham, of Idaho, for information.

THE SLEIGH BOX FELL ON HIM.

WIARTON, Ont., Nov. 26.—A man named Jas. Crawford, farmer, at Purple valley, was killed last night on his way home from Wiarton. A gravel pit had been dug within six inches of the road and the right hand runner of his sleigh came off, upsetting the sleigh. The box fell on the prostrate man in the pit, holding him down till suffocated. He was about 50 years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SALT WELL.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 26.—At a depth of 1,127 feet the drill in the Canadian Pacific well struck a 46 feet vein of salt. It was determined to go deeper and after passing through 33 feet more of limestone rock, the drill dropped 18 inches and then entered a second salt vein. At noon to-day 37 feet of salt had been bored through, a total of 77 feet in the two veins.

GERMANY'S SITUATION.

OUTLINED IN CAPRIVI'S SPEECH BEFORE THE REICHSTAG.

THE EMPEROR MAKES A STRONG PLEA FOR THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The ceremony of opening the Reichstag took place in the Knights Hall of the Royal Palace to-day, and was performed with the utmost pomp and splendor. The Emperor William read his speech opening the session. His Majesty, in referring to foreign affairs, said:—"In view of the friendly relations with all the powers, and the consciousness that in pursuing a common end we shall continue to enjoy the effectual support of the allied States, I cherish the hope that Germany will not be disturbed in her peaceful endeavor to promote her ideal economic interests. At the same time the development of the military power of other European states imposes on us the serious, nay imperative, duty of

STRENGTHENING THE DEFENSIVE CAPACITY OF THE EMPIRE

by thorough-going measures in the face of these developments. It is only by carrying out the tried principle of universal military service that we may expect these qualities in our armies on which its strength and glory are based and which will maintain for Germany the position of honor she has occupied among the powers in the past. Unanimously fired with this conviction the Federal powers propose to you the adoption of the bill, which, while modifying the peace effective, renders possible the utilization of our defensive to its full extent. In this matter you will not fail to recognize the magnitude of the sacrifice made by the nation. You believe with me that the necessity for sacrifice will be increasingly recognized, and that the patriotism of the nation will be ready to assume the burdens that must be borne for the honor and security of the Fatherland. In order to lighten these burdens as far as possible, the period of service in the army will be reduced to the extreme limit which, from a military point of view, can be conceded. At the same time a more extended employment of younger men for the military service will not only lessen the much felt inequality in the fulfilment of these duty, but will also diminish the disadvantage from the older class of men being called to serve. This class will, moreover, get more relief than they enjoy under the existing system. In order to enable the Federal States to make budgetary provision for the means required to strengthen the army it becomes necessary to open up new sources of revenue. With this object bills will be placed before the Bundesrath for the further taxation of beer and brandy and for the further taxation of Bourse transactions."

In conclusion His Majesty said: "In inviting you to enter upon your labors I know that an appeal to you that you conduct your deliberations in a patriotic spirit is not necessary. The firm will of the nation to safeguard the inheritance of our fathers, to secure peace and to preserve for the Fatherland its most cherished possession, will, I feel convinced, lead to your agreement to the course proposed by me and my high allies. Should this come to pass, then the empire may regard the future without anxiety, trusting in God and its own strength."

SHE MUST LOOK TO HER MILITARY STRENGTH TO MAINTAIN HER POSITION.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Chancellor Caprivi said today in the Reichstag:—"The House is doubtless aware of the public indignation excited by the avowal of Prince Bismarck that he had forged a despatch from Ems in 1870 with a view of precipitating war between France and Germany. In order that the House and country might judge of the accuracy of the statement, the Foreign Office has furnished to me from the archives a telegram from Privy Councillor Abeko to Prince Bismarck, dated July 13, 1870, stating that His Majesty King William complained of the obtrusive behavior of the French ambassador on the Promegrade, and also a letter of His Majesty, ordering Privy Councillor Abeko, to telegraph to the Baron de Werther that His Majesty was indignant at the imputations of the Duc de Grammont, and of the French Ambassador Bendetti, in regard to his (the King's) conduct, and that His Majesty reserved to himself the right to take further steps. "These facts," added the Chancellor, "prove that His Majesty the late King and Emperor William, was not the old weakling that Prince Bismarck has been lately suggesting, and also prove that Germany, in 1870, did its utmost in the direction of conciliation." This statement of the Chancellor caused a decided sensation in the Reichstag, being the first open and official answer on the part of the Government to Prince Bismarck's charges. It is believed that Prince Bismarck will accept the challenge and take his seat in the Reichstag to answer Caprivi. The Chancellor also said: "We abhor preventable war. We do not desire the smallest piece of French territory. The next war, should war unfortunately break out, would be much more difficult, because the French army and fortresses, especially Paris, are in much better condition than in 1870. Germany's condition after such a war, even if followed by twenty-five years of peace, would be infinitely more intolerable than now."

RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Referring to Russo-German relations, the Chancellor said: "Friendship has existed between Germany and Russia for centuries past, and the Emperor Alexander himself was an important personage in the maintenance of those friendly relations. The present Czar is one of the noblest-minded and most peaceful monarchs and appreciates the peaceful and loyal policy of Germany. There are in Russia, however, hostile currents working against us, which, since the successful achievement of German arms and diplomacy, have risen above the interests of Russia. Yet it must not be concluded, because Russia is developing her army, that war is imminent. We must assume from her preparations that Russia's next war will be to the westward. These preparations arouse no anxiety at present, but they might constitute a danger to us. It must be remembered that Prince Bismarck, during the reign of the late Czar Alexander, spoke of a positive threat of war from Russia. The Government has used every endeavor to maintain telegraphic communication with Russia, but desires that the current shall not be withdrawn from the connecting lines with Austria and Italy. There is undeniably a *rapprochement* between Russia and France, in the face of which we cannot yield Alsace and Lorraine nor break off our relations with Austria. The strengthening of our armaments constitutes no threat to Russia. We only want to repel a possible attack. We must think of war with the probability of having to present two fronts. If Russia wished to go to war she would be sure of the alliance of France, but if France wished to go to war the alliance of Russia with France would be an open question. In either case Russia must occupy the attention of a portion of our forces. We are not prepared for such an exigency. We would have to defend ourselves against superior numbers. If we do not do this the heroes of 1813 would rise up out of their graves against us in righteous indignation. Our whole position among the nations depends upon our military strength. We have the highest opinion of our allies and the Dreibund is nowhere so popular as in Germany. But even the Dreibund is weaker in troops than are France and Russia. Germany must always take the chief burden upon herself, because she must watch two frontiers. "Germany has lost her military supremacy since 1870, not by the fault of the Government or of the Reichstag, but because the conqueror is less inclined to make sacrifices than the conquered. After Sedan a different feeling existed than after Jena. Our neighbors have increased their military strength in an undemonstrative manner and only after recourse to makeshifts. But while slow, their course has been steady and sure." The Chancellor then proceeded to explain the

PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE

the regulations of which did not operate so as to affect all equally and caused efforts to be made to evade the service, "a point of numbers," said he, "our army is ahead of any other nation's and we have the best commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, but we fail in strength of organization. We do not want to summon the Landwehr and Landsturm on the eve of battle. The Government disagrees with the recent article in the *Militar Wochenblatt* on the Landwehr, which has always held an honorable position." Referring to the measures by which it is proposed to meet the increased expenditure, the Chancellor stated that the beer tax would scarcely rise, as it amounted to only two-fifths of a pfenning for a litre. With the exception of Austria, Germany spent less money for armaments than any of the nations. "We desire," he said, "to enforce universal service effectually but considerately, and to adopt a two years' service, except in the case of the cavalry and horse artillery; but a two years' service cannot be introduced without the appropriations demanded for the increased forces. "We want to assure the people that dismissal from the army will follow regularly after a two years' service. The bill is perhaps unwelcome, but war, perhaps defensive, would be much worse. In the event of defeat we would have to pay a thousand million in money for every million we are now expending. The moloch of militarism is required only to preserve every German from the disaster of future defeat. After such a reverse it would no longer be a question of two years' army service. Your national commerce could not then be protected, German arts and science would decline and a political economic struggle would arise involving our very existence. Germany, if destroyed, will be replaced by no other nation. It is our duty to preserve Germany in memory of those who created her and died for her, so that it shall not be said that those who have gone before gave their blood while the living are unwilling to give even money. I appeal to the House to enable the nation to say in time of future war: 'Lieb Vaterland, Magst du Ruhing Sein.'"

The Chancellor's speech was followed by prolonged applause.

Herr Richter made a short speech and the House adjourned.

THE RUSSIAN, GERMAN AND FRENCH PRESS.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to Chancellor von Caprivi's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, expresses the hope that the authentic information furnished by the Chancellor in regard to the Ems despatch, will silence the critics who are basing their attacks upon false conceptions. Continuing, the *Gazette* says that the Chancellor gave his statement with his sword in its sheath and his hand on its hilt, typifying the attitude imposed on the nation by the history of the Prussian and German people, who stand in armor with self-sacrificing perseverance. They had to win their position among the civilized nations and they will certainly guard with patriotic zeal what the Emperor William's grandfather and father obtained. To this end it is incumbent upon them in time of peace to remain mindful of the possibility of being confronted by events that will render the future of the people dependent upon the employment of their entire defensive system. With the exception of the semi-official press the newspapers of Berlin contain chilling criticisms upon the Chancellor's speech.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The *Novosti* declares that notwithstanding the fresh uncertainties raised by the Emperor William's speech in opening the Reichstag and the alarm his remarks must have excited among the adherents of the Triple Alliance, Russia and France will remain calm, resting as they do on the firm ground of respect for international law and fearing no coalition.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The newspapers are showing much concern over the speeches delivered by Chancellor von Caprivi in presenting the German army bill to the Reichstag. The *Republique* says the accusations against France by Chancellor von Caprivi ought to inspire scorn. "We do not need," it adds, "to defend ourselves against insinuations that are credited to nobody."

Le Gaulois says: "The joy with which the English press has noted the pessimistic statements of Chancellor von Caprivi ought to be a serious warning to the French people."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The German Chancellor's speech indicates that Austria and Italy are not so certain as allies and that they may some day request Germany to supply herself with the resources hitherto assured through them."

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Berlin *Tageblatt* publishes a report from Count Leo Tolstoi concerning the misery among the Russian peasants, which is illustrated by the fact that in the Government of Tula alone there occurred last year, from February to July, 14,509 deaths and 11,283 births, which, compared with the normal average of 9,761 deaths and 12,069 births, shows an increase in the death rate of 50 per cent.

The new volume of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke's memoirs, which has just been published, contains a number of letters to and from his wife before and after their marriage. The volume gives delightful pictures of the simple home life of Queen Victoria and her family at Balmoral, where General Von Moltke visited in 1855 as aide to the Prussian Crown Prince Frederick. A curious feature of all the volumes yet issued is that General Von Moltke makes only rare and casual reference to Prince Bismarck. It is not known whether Count Von Moltke purposely avoided making more extended references to him in his letters or whether it is due to editing.

The following reads like a chapter from th history of the middle ages. Father Aurelian declared that Frau Herz, an ignorant Jewish woman, was a witch. In consequence of this accusation the poor woman was persecuted to such an extent that she sought the protection of the court. She charges that the priest not only publicly insulted her in the streets of her native town, in Bavaria, but also used illegitimate means in enticing from her a little boy who, he said, was possessed of the evil spirit. The priest denied the first charge, but stoutly maintained in court that he had done a good deed in exorcising the evil spirit from the boy's body. The priest was sentenced to a fine of fifty marks.

Lord and Lady Wantage have given to the town of Northampton the old Abbey of Abingdon and about twenty acres surrounding it. Abington Abbey was chosen as a residence for many years by Shakespeare's favorite grandaughter, and it is believed by many persons that a search of its ancient precincts will result in the discovery of some of the poet's manuscripts.

Sarah Bernhardt is in trouble again, this time in Prague. Being asked by a Czech interviewer why she had chosen the Czech theatre instead of the German theatre of that city, she replied: "Because I love the dear Czech people; although much better terms were offered to me by the German theatre, I refused them." The Czech papers were naturally elated by this compliment to their nation, and gave wide circulation to the actress' words, whereupon the German theatre asserted in the newspapers that they had never offered the great artist any terms at all, but, on the contrary, had refused to have her at any price. It is fully expected that riots will occur between the Czechs and the Germans as a consequence of this dramatic episode.

A painting that is causing considerable talk is being exhibited at the Hanover Gallery, London. It is called "Christ Outraged and Reviled." It is the work of Henri de Groux, who is said to be only twenty-five years old. There is no doubt of its power, though some criticism is made of its technique. The confusion, the noise, the violence of the turbulent rabble are well conveyed, but at the same time the interest is scattered. The painter promises with years to achieve greatness.

OLD WORLD HAPPENINGS.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The *Times* London correspondent cables as follows:—

Here in England the Imperial Federation League has at last formulated the details of a plan for its mighty project, and such few comments as have been passed on it are quite favorable. The difficulty is, however, to get anybody to read the thing, much less to discuss it. There may be a deep and fervent yearning in the English breast to consolidate the empire, but it is disguised with masterly skill. No other conceivable subject can set the average Briton to yawning like Imperial Federation.

NO LAWYER NEED APPLY.

It is an interesting sign of the times that the Liberal caucus shows that one after another the London constituencies are adopting the rule that no lawyer can be considered as a possible Parliamentary candidate. It has taken the English democracy a long time to realize that where they have a magnificently salaried appointive judiciary, to which every lawyer in politics aspires, those lawyers pay vastly more attention to ingratiating themselves with Ministerial chiefs than studying the wants of their constituents. So the watchword is passing through London to exclude lawyers, and the echoes of it are already heard in the provincial strongholds of Liberalism. It is something to have shaken to this small extent the strange, rock-rooted, insular notion that the whole world sits up nights to envy England its bench and bar.

Very recently Egyptology has taken a new and curious turn. The centre of interest in excavations has shifted abruptly from the ancient Pharaohs to discoveries being made in Upper Egypt of early Christian documents, many of which reveal things supposed to have been irretrievably lost in the Moslem conquest. In the *Preussische Jahrbuch* for January, Prof. Harnack prints an exhaustive account of three of these, the most striking of which will be the "Gospel According to St. Peter," a narrative which the Syrian churches were using in the second century as inspired thought, and which was afterward condemned as Gnostic. It was ascribed to St. Peter, as the other gospels were imputed to his associates Matthew and John. Another is the "Revelation of Peter," much resembling the Apocalypse, which was also regarded as Scriptural in the second century, and quoted by Clement of Alexandria. These hoary monuments of the earliest Christian period, rejected when the Scripture canon was formed and then lost, create the liveliest interest among scholars and historians.

ANOTHER COMET.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—A telegram from Mr. W. R. Brooks, of Geneva, N.Y., announces the discovery of an object suspected to be a comet on the night of Nov. 19. Search for it at Harvard College observatory on the night of Nov. 29 by Mr. Reed confirmed the discovery. It was observed on Monday evening by Mr. O. C. Wendell, assistant at the observatory, the following being the position:—Nov. 21, Greenwich mean time, right ascension 12 hours 50 minutes 15 seconds, declination, north 18° 56' 27". The comet has a slow southerly motion.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The event for which the astronomers have been watching and the general public dreading has come to pass. Tonight in its passage through space the earth crashed into a comet with disastrous results to the solar tramp. The statement that the earth and a comet were in collision is made upon the authority of Prof. C. A. Snyder, instructor of astronomy at the High School in this city. According to Professor Snyder the comet struck was not Biela's, but a stray one that was wandering through space, without a fixed or determined destination. The comet, when struck by the earth, was in the Andromeda group. The force of the impact between the two bodies shattered the comet to pieces and the evidence of the collision was plainly visible to all persons out of doors tonight in the great number of shooting stars and meteors that fell from the heavens. The shooting stars or meteors were the fragments of the unfortunate comet that chose to cross the earth's orbit at the moment that body reached the point of passage. Prof. Synder says that the fate of all comets is to be eventually broken in their passage through space by a collision with some of the large heavenly bodies, and that the result is little likely to be attended by any disastrous consequences.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Prof. Elias Colbert, who is observing the comet closely, says: If any one is afraid of the consequences of a collision with the comet he may reassure himself after 9.45 Sunday night. As near as can be computed the earth will be at that point in its orbit which is crossed by the Biela comet at 9.30 Sunday evening, providing there has been no shift in the position in the plane of the comets in the last forty years. If there has been such a change it would be a slight retrogression making the limit of possible contact earlier than above stated.

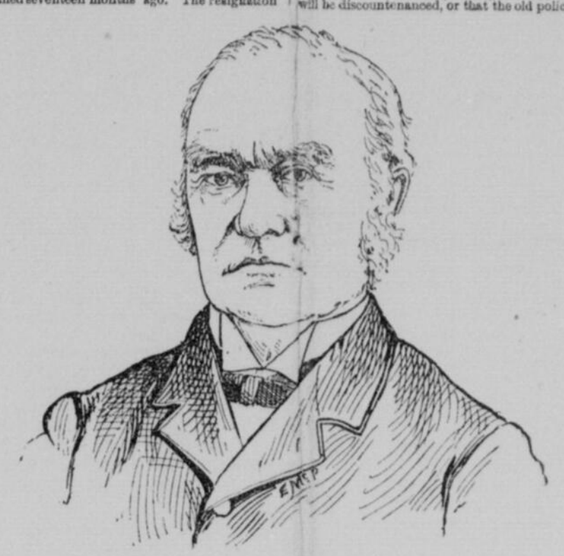
SIR JOHN ABBOTT RESIGNS.

THE PREMIER RETIRES AND IS SUCCEEDED BY SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

CABINET CHANGES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—Sir John Abbott's resignation was handed to the Governor-General yesterday by Sir John Thompson, on receipt of a cablegram from the Premier, and Sir John Thompson was entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. The following announcement is officially authorized. The Governor-General has received with regret a letter from Sir John Abbott, intimating that he is compelled by the state of his health to resign his office. Acting upon the advice of Sir John Abbott, His Excellency has requested Sir John Thompson to form a new Cabinet. Sir John Thompson has accepted this duty, but it is probable that a few days will be required before a list of the Ministers can be given.

Thus dies the short-lived Abbott Ministry, formed seventeen months ago. The resignation



EX-PREMIER ABBOTT.

dissolves the Ministry, the same as the death of Sir John Macdonald did, but there will be no reorganization with the old men. There will be no change in the Maritime contingent except, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Costigan, and he is making a fight to be retained. There will be changes in both the Quebec and Ontario Cabinet representation, but none save Sir John Thompson know yet what these will be. Mr. Chapleau, as already announced, goes to Quebec as Lieutenant-Governor, but the appointment has not been made yet. It will be made by the new ministry. Sir John Thompson would like to retain Mr. Chapleau, but the latter's health will not permit of it. Sir Adolphe Caron remains, and with Mr. Ouimet and either Mr. Girouard or Senator Tassé will represent the Province. No one yet knows whether Mr. Meredith will enter the new Cabinet, but it is not believed that he will. Mr. Bowell is not acceptable either to Sir John Thompson or some others of the leaders, but his position as an Orangeman will probably protect his seat. Ontario has, however, little confidence in him. Mr. Carling will be dropped, and if Mr. R. S. White, of Montreal, succeeds him no one need be surprised. The member for Cardwell was here last night and telegraphed an editorial to his paper. The Governor-General has gone to Toronto, and the announcements of the new ministry will have to await his return. The slate is all filled up. Sir John Thompson went to sleep last night with a complete list of his new cabinet under his pillow. He has been preparing it for a couple of months and Sir John Abbott's resignation was delayed until the new Premier had his men invited and their acceptances informally received. There is, therefore, no stir here over the change, no skurrying round. Everything is as placid as Sir John Thompson himself and he is to-day going about his duties as usual. The old ministers retain their portfolios until the new cabinet is formed.

PREMIER THOMPSON.

PRESS OPINIONS.

A TORY VIEW.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—To-morrow morning the *Citizen* will say editorially: "For many months past the public have been aware of the weak state of health of Sir John Abbott. The Premier himself intimated in the early part of the summer that he was no longer physically capable of bearing the strain imposed upon him by his office, and that he was desirous of escaping the burden. It was hoped by his friends that a voyage across the Atlantic and a short period of relaxation and rest amidst new scenes and under favorable skies would restore him to his accustomed vigor, and that it would not be necessary to look for a successor. These hopes have not been fulfilled. By the advice of his physicians Sir John has gone to the south of France, and in deference to the same advice he has telegraphed to the Governor-General his resignation.

"Lord Stanley has in consequence asked Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, to assume command of the Government and form a ministry. The choice is one, we feel confident, which will meet with general approbation. In fact, public opinion pointed out Sir John Thompson for the post as soon as the probability of Sir John Abbott's resignation became known. The sterling ability displayed by him since his selection for the Department of Justice, seven years ago, has been recognized universally, and the prestige acquired by him previously has been deepened and confirmed since the death of Sir John Macdonald a year and a half ago. As leader of the House of Commons Sir John has won the esteem of friends and the respect of foes, and it is no reflection upon any of the men to say that his eminence has been conspicuous.

"Grit papers have devoted much space during the year to telling their readers how much Ontario Tories were opposed to Sir John Thompson as a possible Premier. No fact could be more gratifying to that statesman than the enthusiastic cordiality of the support which he received from the Ontario members of the Conservative party last session and the session before. The confidence shown in the Government of which he was so influential a member, was witnessed by the by-elections in Ontario and the warmth of the greeting tendered to him personally wherever he appeared during the campaign. The Conservative party is fortunate in having such a succession of distinguished leaders, and the country will feel itself safe while its fortunes are entrusted to such skilful hands as those of the new Premier."

WHAT THE GRIT ORGAN HAS TO SAY.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—The *Globe* will say:—As for Sir John Thompson no one will deny that he is an able man and that in point of intellectual eminence he stands first amongst the Conservative politicians in the Commons. He is not without shrewdness as a tactician. He has an impressive manner and an imposing dignity. He has been seven years in the Commons, and served an apprenticeship in Nova Scotia local political life. He is forty-six years of age, and has had an unusually successful political career. If he had taken the premiership at the time of Sir John Macdonald's death the appointment would have been more popular in the country than it is to-day. At that time he seemed to be honestly promoting the Langevin investigation and honestly determined to "root out and punish wrong-doing wherever found." But since Sir John Macdonald's death, the new Premier has fallen from his former high place in the estimation of the people. He resisted the motion for an enquiry into the Section "B" charges; he stood sponsor for the gerrymander of last session, so unjust in its main features that a wing of the Conservatives opposed its passage and the Liberals fought it for days, until finally, owing to the pressure from within his own party and the resolute attitude of the Opposition, he was forced to modify its most obnoxious provisions. He boldly opposed the motion to investigate the charges of boodling with the beneficiaries of railway subsidies, laid by Mr. Edgar against Sir Adolphe Caron, and when forced by public opinion to withdraw from his indefensible position he garbled the charges and put up the farce of a royal commission, which has just concluded its work at Quebec.

While, therefore, we recognize Sir John Thompson's ability and concede his intellectual fitness for the office to which he has been raised, we see no hope that under his control the corrupt methods that have given Canadian politics an unenviable notoriety throughout the world will be discountenanced, or that the old policy of denial of the rights of the Opposition in Parliament, and of loading the Opposition with unjust gerrymanders and franchise acts in the country, will be replaced by fairer measures and methods. With the fact that Sir John Thompson is a Roman Catholic we have nothing to do. It would be a poor tribute to the liberality and intelligence of the Canadian people if it were laid down that a Roman Catholic may not equally with a Protestant aspire to the highest office within their gift, and any attempt to rouse sectarian prejudice over his appointment will not make for the dignity of politics or the welfare of the country.

NOT QUITE SURE YET.

The Canadien is not yet quite sure that Sir John Thompson will be Prime Minister. It says:—"True it is that the telegrams state that Sir John Thompson has been called by the Governor General. He was already called before, and, nevertheless, Sir John Abbott was sworn in the following day. Will this be again repeated?"

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—The *Free Press* will say this evening:—"Sir John Thompson is not likely to prove a successful or attractive leader; there is nothing magnetic about him; he is apparently selfish, and his capacity as a practical legislator is very inferior." The article adds that there will probably be few changes in the Cabinet, and that it will be "the same old gang."

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 26.—The *Whig* says: "It is wonderful how time and custom will reconcile people to almost anything. When Sir John Macdonald passed away, his Minister of Justice was spoken of as his successor, but there was such protest, backed up by rebellion in the ranks of even the Conservative party, that the Governor-General did not dare to commission him with the work of cabinet building."

[illegible]: Mr. Abbott was only a compromise; he was put in power to keep the Government together until a suitable time for his exit; that the time has arrived, and the turmoil of a year ago is on at Ottawa with Sir John Thompson as the central figure. What the outcome of it will be no one can conjecture.

OPINION IN THE CITY.

There was a good deal of comment to-day in regard to Sir John Thompson's accession to the Premiership of Canada. Opinions are many. The tendency in the direction of acceptance, so far as the politician is concerned, while causing great exultation among Roman Catholics who spoke at all. Here is a sample of a liberal Catholic, who knows Protestants and has mingled much with them. Mr. J. P. B. Casgrain, President of the Young Men's Reform Club of Montreal: "Yes; this is a gain for the Jesuits. They lost Mr. Mercier in Quebec, but they have gained Sir John Thompson in Ottawa—they let down Mr. Mercier, but they have won the Dominion with Sir John Thompson."

"You would hardly say that publicly, though, Mr. Casgrain?"

"I do say it publicly; you can put that in your paper—and give my name. Why should I not rejoice over the ascendency of my church? I am a Catholic, and it means the ascendency of my religion."

A leading Equal Righter was seen, among others, and should like to see reaffirmed," he said the opinion of the *Witness*—that it is not because Sir John Thompson is a Catholic, but because he is a Jesuit and all that it implies that objection should be made to him. As to doing something in Quebec, what can we do? It rests with Ontario. If they had done half as much in Ontario as we did in Quebec for Equal Rights, Sir John Thompson would not have been called to form a government—never."

THE MARITIME REPRESENTATION TO BE PRACTICALLY THE SAME AS BEFORE—LIKELY CHANGES IN OTHER PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—No political change was ever accomplished so quietly as the succession of Sir John Thompson to the Premiership. It created no stir in Ottawa, whatever may be said of it outside. There was no scurrying about of ministers in cabs, no visits to Government House, no hasty consultations, no Waterloo alarm, with hurrying to and fro, or mounting in hot haste. Everything was cut and dried, and the new Premier slept that night with a list of the new Cabinet under his pillow. The formality of asking each new minister to form part of the administration had, of course, to be deferred until Sir John Thompson received his warrant from the Governor-General. There is little ceremony, as a rule, in asking old colleagues to join the new ministry. When Sir John Abbott succeeded Sir John Macdonald he first met the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell on the street, stopped him and said: "I am forming a new Cabinet, can I rely on you?" "Yes," replied Mr. Bowell, "in or out." Then we will say "in" responded the then Premier, and hurried on. It would be interesting to know if Mr. Bowell will enter the new Cabinet now, under Sir John Thompson, with the same absence of stipulation or condition. Taking the old Cabinet by provinces there will be no change in the Maritime contingent, except perhaps the appointment of Mr. Costigan as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. If so it will be against Mr. Costigan's own inclination. He would prefer to remain in the Cabinet and see his nominee, Mr. Burns, M.P., appointed to succeed Sir Leonard Tilley.

IN QUEBEC

the opinion here assigns Mr. Chapleau's portfolio to Mr. Girouard, the member for Jacques Cartier, who was first mentioned for the position in this column last week. The *Monde*, however, states that Senator Tassé will be the Ministerial candidate in Terrebonne, Mr. Chapleau's county. That is very unlikely, however. Mr. Girouard is a much stronger man than Mr. Tassé. As already announced, Sir Adolphe Caron stays in and Mr. Ouimet is, of course, a fixture, and will be the leader from the Montreal district. The common report that Mr. Bullock Ives is to come in as the representative of the English minority in Quebec, if true, does little credit to Sir John Thompson's judgment. A Conservative paper recently said that Mr. Ives' entrance would be a calamity to the party. Mr. Pope, Mr. Cleveland and one or two other members have been advocating the claims of Mr. Ives and are able to point to his long political and commercial experience, but while successful in business he has made no mark in politics, notwithstanding that he has held a seat in Parliament for fourteen years. There does not seem to be anyone now in Parliament capable of taking Sir John Abbott's place as the representative of the English-speaking people of Quebec. It is Ontario, however, that gives Sir John Thompson the deepest concern. Its representation in the Abbott administration was weak. Mr. Haggart was the strongest man and Mr. Dalton McCarthy's open repudiation of him as a leader, aside from special circumstances, reveals the need of securing the presence in the Cabinet of

A STRONG MAN FROM ONTARIO.

In fact that is precisely what Sir John Thompson told his Perth audience just a year ago. His words were:—"A chosen man from Ontario will be called in to assist those who now represent Ontario." Whether Sir John Thompson has been more successful this time than he was then will be shown in a few days. It is an absolute necessity that his place as Minister of Justice should be filled by an Ontario man of high standing and great ability. It is hinted that overtures have been made to Mr. Christopher Robinson, but that gentleman is known to be wedded to his legal practice, and it is very doubtful if a man who would not accept a seat on the Bench would enter the Cabinet. A couple of weeks ago I announced that Mr. Meredith had not been offered a portfolio. That gentleman now confirms my information. It was felt then that if Mr. Meredith did not come in Sir John Thompson would not accept the leadership. If the working members of the parliamentary majority have their wish Mr. Carling will be dropped, but that gentleman does not want to go, and the belief that he is the only man who can run Mr. Hyman's seat in London may save his political neck. It is in Ontario that

THE NEW LEADER WILL BE HANDICAPPED.

However ungenerous or illiberal it may be the Ontario Orangemen, who are nearly all Conservatives, will try to make it as uncomfortable as possible for a Roman Catholic Premier. Then he is a Maritime man and stands especially in need of a trusted colleague from Ontario, which he has not got and cannot get. He has not asked Mr. Meredith to join him but even if he had Mr. Meredith would probably have declined. Mr. Haggart is a good departmental administrator like Mr. Bowell but neither is worth twopence as a leader. Mr. Carling hasn't a political friend; Mr. Patterson, while sociable and well liked, has no particular ability and suffers from loss of voice. The new senator from Welland, Ont., Dr. John Ferguson, will probably be made leader in the Senate. He is a good man for the position.

DISASTROUS EVENTS.

FLOODS ON LAND AND WRECKS ON THE LAKES AND SEAS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 21.—Carter's wrecking expedition going to the steamer "Newburg," ashore on Long Point, is detained by bad weather. It is reported that the "Newburg" has broken her arches and is full of water and that the crew was taken off. She is loaded with flour, pig iron and rags, for Buffalo. The tug "Wales" and steam pumps are on their way from Amherstburg to the F. and P. M. steamer, ashore on Long Point, near the "Newburg." Nothing has turned up further as to the identity of the vessel's spars seen near Long Point on Sunday morning by the steamer "Denver" for where the shingles came from which are being washed ashore and picked up on the beach east of here.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—The Blackwater river in the county Cork has overflowed its banks and adjacent stretches of country are inundated for miles. In the town of Fermoy, which is on the banks of the river, there is almost utter darkness to-night due to the fact that the gas works of the town are submerged. Many of the inhabitants of the flooded region are removing their household goods to higher ground. There have been heavy prolonged rains in the county and extensive tracts in the lowlands are flooded. A number of mount

MOTHER EMERITUS.

By Octave Thanet in Scribner's Magazine.

The Louders lived on the second floor, at the head of the stairs, in the Lossing Building. There is a restaurant to the right; and a new doctor, every six months who is every kind of a healer except "regular," keeps the permanent boarders in gossip, to the left; two or three dressmakers, a dentist, and a diamond merchant up-stairs, one flight; and half a dozen families and a dozen single tenants higher—so you see the Louders had plenty of neighbors. In fact, the multitude of the neighbors is one cause of my story.

Tilly Louder came home from the Lossing factory (where she is a typewriter) one February afternoon. As she turned the corner, she was face to the river, which is not so full of shipping in wintor that one cannot see the steel-blue glint of the water. Back of her the brick-paved street climbed the hill, under a shapeless arch of trees. The remorseless pencil of a railway has drawn black lines at the foot of the hill; and, all day and all night, slender red bars rise and sink in their black socket, to the accompaniment of the outcry of tortured steam. All day, if not all night, the crooked pole slips up and down the trolley wire, as the yellow cars rattle, and flash, and clang a spiteful little bell, that sounds like a soprano bark, over the crossing.

It is customary in the Lossing Building to say, "We are so handy to the cars." The street is a handsome street, not free from dingy old brick boxes of stores below the railway, but fast replacing them with fairer structures. The Lossing Building has the wide arches, the recessed doors, the balconies and the colonnades of modern business architecture. The occupants are very proud of the balconies, in particular; and, summer days, these will be a mass of greenery and bright tints. To day, it was so warm, February day though it was, that some of the potted plants were sunning themselves outside the windows.

Tilly could see them if she craned her neck. There were some bavardias and fuchsias of her mother's among them.

"It is a pretty building," said Tilly; and, for some reason, she frowned.

She was a young woman, but not a very young woman. Her figure was slim, and she looked better in loose waists than in tightly fitted gowns. She wore a dark green gown with a black jacket, and a scarlet shirt-waist underneath. Her face was long, with square chin and high cheek-bones, and thin, firm lips; yet she was comely, because of her lustrous black hair, her clear, gray eyes, and her charming, fair skin. She had another gift: everything about her was daintily neat: at first glance one said, "Here is a person who has spent pains, if not money, on her toilet."

By this time Tilly was entering the Lossing Building. Half-way up the stairway a hand plucked her skirts. The hand belonged to a tired-faced woman in black, on whose breast glittered a little crowd of pins and threaded needles, like the insignia of an Order of Toil.

"Please excuse me, Miss Tilly," said the woman, at the same time presenting a flat package in brown paper, "but will you give this pattern back to your mother. I am so very much obliged. I don't know how I would git along without your mother, Tilly."

"I'll give the pattern to her," said Tilly, and she pursued her way.

Not very far. A stout woman and a thin young man, with long, wavy, red hair, awaited her on the landing. The woman held a plate of cake which she thrust at Tilly the instant they were on the same level, saying: "The cake was just splendid, tell your mother: it's a lovely recipe, and will you tell her to take this, and see how well I succeeded?"

"And—ah—Miss Louder," said the man, as the stout woman rustled away, "here are some *Banner of Lights*: I think she'd be interested in some of the articles on the true principles of the inspirational faith—" Tilly placed the bundle of newspapers at the base of her load—"and—and, I wish you'd tell your dear mother that, under the angels, her mustard plaster really saved my life."

"I'll tell her," said Tilly.

She advanced a little space before a young girl in a bright blue silk gown flung a radiant presence between her and the door. "Oh, Miss Tilly," she murmured, blushing, "will you just give your mother this?—it's—it's Jim's photograph. You tell her it's all right; and she was exactly right, and I was wrong. She'll understand."

Tilly, with a look of resignation, accepted a stiff package done up in white tissue paper. She had now only three steps to take: She took two, only two, for—"Miss Tilly, please!" a voice pleaded around the corner, while a flushed and breathless young woman, with a large baby toppling over her lean shoulder, staggered into view. "My!" she panted, "ain't it tiresome lugging a child! I missed the car, of course coming home from ma's. Oh, say, Tilly, your mother was so good, she said she'd mind Blossom next time I went to the doctor's, and——"

"I'll take the baby," said Tilly. She hoisted the infant on to her own shoulder with her right arm. "Perhaps you'll be so kind's to turn the handle of the door," said she in a slightly caustic tone "as I haven't got any hands left. Please shut it, too."

As the young mother opened the door Tilly entered the parlor. For a second she stood and stared grimly about her. The furniture of the room was old fashioned but in the best repair. There was a cabinet organ in one corner. A crayon portrait of Tilly's father (killed in the war of the Rebellion) glared out of a florid gilt frame. Perhaps it was the fault of the portrait, but he had a peevish frown. There were two other portraits of him, large, ghastly, gray tin types in oval frames of rosewood, obscurely suggesting outline. In these he looked distinctly sullen. He was represented in uniform (being a lieutenant of volunteers), and the artist had conscientiously gilded his buttons until, as Mrs. Louder was wont to observe, "It most made you want to cut them off with a scissors." There were other tin-types and a flock of photographs in the room. What Mrs. Louder named "a throw" decorated each framed picture and each chair. The largest arm-chair was drawn up to a table covered with books and magazines; in the chair sat Mrs. Louder reading.

At Tilly's entrance she started and turned her head, and then one could see that the tears were streaming down her cheeks.

"Now, mother!" exploded Tilly. Kicking the door open, she marched into the bed chamber. An indignant sweep of one arm sent the miscellany of gifts into a rocking-chair; an indignant curve of the other landed the baby on the bed. Tilly turned on her mother. "Now mother what did you promise—hush! will you?" (The latter part of the sentence a fierce "aside" to the infant on the bed.) In a second Mrs. Louder's arms were encircling him, and she was soothing him on her broad shoulder, where I know not how many babies have found comfort.

Jane Louder was a tall woman—tall and portly. She had a massive repose about her, a kind of soft dignity; and a stranger would not guess how tender was her heart. Deprecatingly she looked up at her only child, standing in judgment over her. Her eyes were fine still, though they had sparkled and wept for more than half a century. They were not gray, like Tilly's, but a deep violet, with black eyelashes and eyebrows. Black once had been the hair under the widow's cap, now streaked with silver; but Jane Louder's skin was fresh and daintily tinted like her daughter's, for all her fine wrinkles. Her voice when she spoke was mellow and slow, with a nervous vibration of apology. "Never mind, dear," she said, "I was just reading 'bout the Russians."

"I knew it! You promised me you wouldn't cry about the Russians any more."

"I know, Tilly, but Alma Brown lent this to me, herself. There's a beautiful article in it about 'The Horrors of Hunger.' It would make your heart ache. I wish you would read it, Tilly."

"No, thank you. I don't care to have my heart ache. I'm not going to read any more horrors about the Russians, or hear them either, if I can help it. I have to write Mr. Lossing's letters about them, and that's enough. I've given all I can afford, and you've given more than you can afford; and I helped get up the subscription at the shops. I've done all I could; and now I ain't going to have my feelings harrowed up any more, when it won't do me or the Russians a mite of good."

"But I cayn't help it, Tilly. I cayn't take no comfort in my meals thinking of that awful black bread the poor children starve rather than eat; and, Tilly, they ain't so dirty as some folks think! I read in a magazine how they have got to bathe twice a week by their religion; and there's a bath-house in every village. Tilly do you know how much money they've raised here?"

"Over three thousand. This town is the greatest town for giving—give to the cholera down South, give to Johnstown, give to Grinnell, give to cyclones, give to fires. The *Freeman* always starts up a subscription, and Mr. Bayard runs the thing, and Mr Lossing always gives. Mother, I tell you he makes them hustle when he takes hold. He's the chairman here, and he has township chairmen appointed for every township. He's so popular they start in to oblige him, and then, someway, he makes them all interested. I must tell you of a funny letter he had to-day from a Captain Ferguson, out at Baxter. He's a rich farmer with lots of influence and a great worker, Mr. Lossing says. But this is 'most word for word what he wrote: 'Dear Sir: I am sorry for the Russians, but my wife is down with the grippe, and I can't get a hired girl, so I have to stay with her. If you'll get me a hired girl, I'll get you a lot of money for the Russians.'"

"Did he get a girl? I mean Mr. Lossing."

"No, ma'am. He said he'd try if it was in the city, but it was easier finding gold-mines than girls that would go into the country. See here, I'm forgetting your presents. Mother, you look real dragged and—queer!"

"It's nothing; jist a thought kinder struck me 'bout—'bout that girl."

Tilly was sorting out the parcels and explaining them; at the end of her task her mind harked back to an old grievance. "Mother," said she, "I've been thinking for a long time and I've made up my mind."

"Yes, dearie," Mrs. Louder's eyes grew troubled. She knew something of the quality of Tilly's mind, which resembled her father's in a peculiar immobility. Once let her decision run into any mould (be it whatsoever it might), and let it stiffen, there was no chance, any more than with other iron things, of its bending.

"Positively I could hardly get up the stairs to-day," said Tilly—she was putting her jacket and hat away in her ordinary fashion; of necessity her back was to Mrs. Louder—"there was such a raft of people wanting to send stuff and messages to you. You are just working yourself to death; and mother, I am convinced we have got to move!"

Mrs. Louder dropped into a chair and gasped. The baby, who had fallen asleep, stirred uneasily. It was not a pretty child; its face was heavy, its little cheeks were roughened by the wind its lower lip sagged, its chin creased into the semblance of a fat old man's. But Jane Louder gazed down on it with infinite compassion. She stroked its head as she spoke.

"Tilly, "said she, "I've been in this block, Mrs. Carleton and me, ever since it was built; and, some way, between us we've managed to keep the run of all the folks in it; at least when they were in any trouble. We've worked together like sisters. She's 'Piscopal, and I guess I'm Unitarian; but never a word between us. We tended the Willardsees through diphtheria and the Hopkinses through small-pox, and we steamed and fumigated the rooms together. It was her first found out the Dilloes were letting that twelve year old child run the gasoline stove, and she threatened to tell Mr. Lossing, and they begged off; and when it exploded we put it out together with flour out of our flour-barrel, for the poor, shiftless things hadn't half a sack full of their own; and her and me, we took half the care of that little neglected Ellis baby that was always sitting down in the sticky fly-paper, poor innocent child. He's took the valedictory at the High School, Tilly, now. No, Tilly, I couldn't bring myself to leave this building, where I've married them, and buried them, and born them, you may say, being with so many of their mothers; I feel like they was all my children. Don't ask me."

Tilly's head went upward and backward with a little dilatation of the nostrils. "Now, mother," said she in a voice of determined gentleness, "just listen to me. Would I ask you to do anything that wouldn't be for your happiness? I have found a real pretty house up on Fifteenth Street; and we'll keep house together, just as cosy and have a woman come to wash and iron and scrub, so it won't be a bit hard; and be right on the street cars; and you won't have to drudge helping Mrs. Carleton extra times with her restaurant."

"But, Tilly" eagerly interrupted Mrs. Louder, "you know I dearly love to cook, and she pays me. I couldn't feel right to take any of the pension money, or the little property your father left me, away from the house expenses; but what I earn myself, it is such a comfort to give away out of that."

Tilly ran over and kissed the agitated face. "You dear, generous mother," cried she, "I'll give you all the money you want to spend or give. I got another riss in my salary of five a month. Don't you worry."

"You ain't thinking of doing anything right away, Tilly?"

"Don't you think it's best done and over with, after we've decided, mother? You have worked so hard all your life I want to give you some ease and peace now."

"But, Tilly, I love to work; I wouldn't be happy to do nothing, and I'd get so fleshy!"

Tilly only laughed. She did not crave the show of authority. Let her but have her own way, she would never flaunt her victories. She was imperious, but she was not arrogant. For months she had been pondering how to give her mother an easier life; and she set the table for supper, in a filial glow of satisfaction, never dreaming that her mother, in the kitchen, was keeping her head turned from the stove lest she should cry into the fried ham and stewed potatoes. But at a sudden thought, Jane Louder laid her big spoon down to wipe her eyes.

"Here you are, Jane Louder"—thus she addressed herself—"mourning and grieving to leave your friends and be laid aside for a useless old woman, and jist be taken care of, and you clean forgetting the chance the Lord gives you to help more'n you ever helped in your life! For shame!"

A smile of exaltation, of lofty resolution, erased the worry lines on her face. "Why, it might be to save twenty lives," said she, but in the very speaking of the words a sharp pain wrenched her heart again, and she caught up the baby from the floor, where he sat in a wall of chairs, and sobbed over him: "Oh, how can I go away when I got to go for good so soon? I want every minnit!"

She never thought to dispute Tilly's wishes. "It's only fair," said Jane. "She's lived here all these years to please me, and now I ought to be willing to go to please her."

Neither did she for a moment hope to change Tilly's determination. "She was the settest baby ever was," though t poor Jane, tossing on her pillow, in the night watches, "and it's grown with every inch of her."

But in the morning she surprised her daughter. "Tilly," said she at the breakfast-table—"Tilly, I got something I must do, and I don't want you to oppose me."

"Good gracious, ma!" said Tilly; "as if I ever opposed you!"

"You know how bad I have been feeling about the poor Russians——"

"Well?"

"And how I've wished and wished I could do something—something to count? I never could, Tilly, because I ain't got the money or the intellect; but a'posing I could do it for somebody else, like this Captain Ferguson who could do so much if he just could get a hired girl to take care of his wife. Well, I do know how to cook and to keep a house neat and to do for the sick——"

Tilly could restrain herself no longer; her voice rose to a shout of dismay—"Mother wonder, you ain't thinking of going to be the Fergueson's hired girl!"

"Not their hired girl, Tilly; just their help, so as he can work for those poor starving creatures." Jane strangled a sob in her throat. Tilly, in a kind of stupor of bewilderment, frowned at her plate. Then her clouded face cleared. If Mrs. Louder had surprized her daughter, her daughter repaid the surprise. "Well, if you feel that way, mother," said she, "I won't say a word: and I'll ask Mr. Lossing to explain to the Fergusons and fix everything. He will."

"You're real good Tilly."

"And while you're gone I guess it will be a good plan to move and git settled——"

For some reason Tilly's throat felt dry, she lifted her cup. She did not intend to look across the table, but her eyes escaped her. She set the coffee down untasted. The clock was slow, she muttered: and she left the room.

Jane Louder remained in her place with the same pale face, staring at the table-cloth.

"It don't seem like I could go, now," she thought dully to herself; "the time's so awful short, I don't s'pose Marla Carleton can git up to see me more'n once or twice a month, busy as she is! I got so to depend on seeing her every day. A sister couldn't be kinder! I don't see how I am going to bear it. And to go away beforehand——"

For a long while she sat, her face hardly changing. At last, when she did push her chair away, her lips were tightly closed. She spoke to the little pile of books lying on the table in the corner. "I cayn't—these are my own and you are strangers!" She walked across the room to take up the same magazine which Tilly had found her reading the day before. When she began reading she looked stern—poor Jane, she was steeling her heart—but in a little while she was sniffing and blowing her nose. With a groan she flung the book aside. "It's no use, I would feel like a murderer if I don't go!" said she.

She did go. Harry Lossing made all the arrangements. Tilly was satisfied. But, then Tilly had not heard Harry's remark to his mother: "Alma says Miss Louder is trying to make the old lady move against her will. I dare say it would be better to give the young woman a chance to miss her mother and take a little quiet think."

Tilly saw her mother off on the train to Baxter, the Ferguson's station. Being a provident, far-sighted, and also inexperienced traveller, she had allowed a full half-hour for preliminary passages at arms with the railway officials; and, as the train happened to be an hour late, she found herself with time to spare, even after she had exhausted the catalogue of possible deceptions and catastrophes by rail. During the silence that followed her last warning, she sat, mentally keeping tally on her fingers. "Confidence men"—Tilly began with the thumb—"Never give anybody her cheque. Never lend anybody money. Never write her name to anything. Don't get out till conductor tells her. In case of accident, telegraph me and keep in the middle of the car, off the trucks. Not take care of anybody's baby while she goes off for a minute. Not take care of babies at all. Or children. Not talk to strangers—good gracious!"

Tilly felt a movement of impatience; there, after all her cautions, there was her mother helping an old woman, an utterly strange old woman, to pile a bird-cage on a bandbox surmounting a bag. The old woman was clad in a black alpaca frock, made with the voluminous draperies of years ago, but the voluminous draperies of years ago, but with the uncreased folds and the brilliant gloss of a new gown. She wore a bonnet of a singular shape, unknown to fashion, but made out of good velvet. Beneath the bonnet (which was large) appeared a little, round, agitated old face, with bobbing white curls and white teeth, set a little apart in the mouth, a defect that brought a kind of palpitating frankness into the expression.

"Now, who has mother picked up now?" thought Tilly. "Well, praise be, she hasn't a baby, anyhow!"

She could hear the talk between the two; for the old woman being deaf, Mrs. Louder elevated her voice, and the old woman, herself spoke in a high, thin pipe that somehow made Tilly think of a lost lamb.

"That's just so," said Mrs. Louder, "a body cayn't helping worrying over a sick child, especially if they're away from you."

"Solon and Minnie wouldn't tell me," bleated the other woman, "they knew I'd worry. Kinder hurt me they should keep things from me; but they hate to have me upset. They are awful good children. But I auspiciened something when Alonzo kept writing. Minnie, she wouldn't tell me, but I pinned her down and it come out, Eliza had the grippe bad. And, then, nothing would do but I must go to her—why, Mrs. Louder, she's my child! But they wouldn't hark to it. 'Fraid to have me travel alone——"

"I guess they take awful good care of you," said Mrs. Louder; and she sighed.

"Yes, ma'am, awful." She, too, sighed.

All the while she talked her eyes were darting about the room, eagerly fixed on every new arrival.

"Are you expecting anyone, Mrs. Higbee?" said Jane. They seemed, at least, to know each other by name, thought Tilly; it was amazing the number of people mother did know!

"No," said Mrs. Higbee. "I—I—fact is I'm kinder frightened. I—fact is, Mrs. Louder, I guess I'll tell you, though I don't know you very well; but I've known of you so long—I run away and didn't tell 'em. I just couldn't stay way from Liza. And I took the bird—for the children; and it's my bird, and I was 'fraid Minnie would forget to feed it and it would be lonesome. My children are awful kind good children, but they don't understand. And if Solon sees me he will want me to go back. I know I'm dretful foolish; and Solon and Minnie will make me see I am. There won't be no good reason for me to go, and I'll have to stay; and I feel as if I should fly—Oh, massy sakes! there's Solon coming down the street——"

She ran a few steps in half a dozen ways, then ran back to her bag and her cage.

"Well," said Mrs. Louder, drawing herself up to her full height, "you shall go if you want to!"

"Solon will find me, he'll know the bird-cage! Oh, dear! Oh dear!"

Then a most unexpected helper stepped upon the stage. What is the mysterious instinct of rebellion to authority that nine cases out of ten, sends us to the aid of a fugitive! Tilly, the unconscious despot of her own mother, promptly aided and abetted Solon's rebel mother in her flight.

"Not if I carry it," said she, snatching up the bird-cage; "run inside that den where they sell refreshments; he'll see me and go somewhere else.

It fell out precisely as she planned. They heard Solon demanding a lady with a bird-cage of the agent; they heard the agent's reply given with official indifference. "There she is, inside." Directly Solon, a small man with an anxious mien, ran into the waiting-room, flung a glance of disappointment at Tilly and out again.

Tilly went to her client. "Did he look like he was anxious?" was the mother's greeting. "Oh, I just knew he and Minnie will be hunting me everywhere. Maybe I had better go home, 'stead of to Baxter."

"No, you hadn't," said Tilly, with decision. "Mother's going to Baxter, too, and if you like, minnit you're safely off, I'll go tell your folks."

"You're real kind. I'd be ever so much obliged. And you don't mind your ma travelling alone? ain't that nice for her!" She seemed much cheered by the prospect of company and warmed into confidences.

"I am kinder lonesome, sometimes, that's a fact," said she, "and I kinder wish I lived in a block or a dat like your ma. You see, Minnie teaches in the public school and she's away all day, and she don't like to have me make company of the hired girl, though she's a real nice girl. And there ain't nothing for me to do, and I feel like I wasn't no use any more in the world. I remember that's what our old minister in Ohio said once. He was a real nice old man; and they had thought everything of him in the parish; but he got old and his sermons were long; and so they got a young man for assistant; and they made him a pastor emerious, they called it—some sort of Latin. Folks did say the young fellow was stuck up and snubbed the old man; anyhow he never preached after young Lisbon come; and only made the first prayers. But when the old folks would ask him to preach some of the old sermons they had liked, he only would say, 'No, friends, I know more about my sermons, now.' He didn't live very long, and I always kinder fancied being a emerious killed him and some days I git to feeling like I was a kinder emerious myself."

"That ain't fair to your children," said Tilly, "you ought to let them know how you feel. Then they'd act different."

"Oh, I don't know. I don't know. You see, miss, they're so sure they know better'n me. Say, Mrs. Louder, be you going to visit relatives in Baxter?"

"No, ma'am, I'm going to take care of a sick lady," said Jane, "it's kinder queer. Her name's Ferguson, her——"

"For the land's sake!" screamed Mrs. Higbee, "Why, that's my 'Liza!" She was in a flutter of surprise and delight, and so absorbed was Tilly in getting her and her unwieldy luggage into the car, that Jane's daughter forgot to kiss her mother good-by.

"Put your arm in quick," she yelled, as Jane essayed to kiss her hand through the window; "don't ever put your arm or your head out of a train!"—the train moved away—"I do hope she'll remember what I told her, and not lend anybody money, or come home lugging somebody else's baby!"

With such reflections, an ugly sensation of loneliness creeping over her, Tilly went to assure Miss Minnie Higbee of her mother's safety. She described her reception to Harry Lossing and Alma, later. "She really seemed kinder mad at me," says Tilly, "seemed to think I was interfering somehow. And she hadn't any business to feel that way, for she didn't know how I'd fooled her brother with that bird-cage. I guess the poor old lady daren't call her soul her own. I'd hate to have my mother that way—so 'fraid of me. My mother shall go where she pleases, and stay where she pleases, and do as she pleases."

"That makes me think," says Alma, "I heard you were going to move."

"Yes, we are. Mother is working too hard. She knows everybody in the building and they call on her all the time: and I think the easiest way out is just to move."

Alma and Mr. Lossing exchanged glances. There is an Arabian legend of an angel whose trade it is to decipher the language of faces. This angel must have perceived that Alma's eyes said, with the courage of a second in a duel. "Go on, now is the time!" and that Harry's answered, with masculine pusillanimity. "I don's like to!"

But he spoke. "Very likely, your mother does sometimes work too hard," said he. "But don't you think it would be harder for her not to work? Why, she must have been in the building ever since my father bought it; and she's been a janitor and a fire inspector and a doctor and a ministering angel combined! That is why we never raised the rent to you when we improved the building, and raised it on the others. My father told me your mother was the best paying tenant he ever had. And don't you remember how, when I used to come with him, when I was a little boy, she used to take me in her room while he went the rounds. She was always doing good to everybody, the same way. She has a heart as big as the Mississippi, and I assure you, Miss Louder, you won't make her happy, but miserable if you try to dam up its channel. She has often told me that she loved the building and all the people in it. They all love her. I hope, Miss Louder, you'll think of those things before you decide. She is so unselfish that she would go in a minute if she thought it would make you happier." The angel aforesaid, during this speech (which Harry delivered with great energy and feeling), must have had all his wits busy on Tilly's impassive features; but he could read ardent approval, succeeded by indignation, on Alma's countenance, at his first glance. The indignation came when Tilly spoke. She said: "Thank you, Mr. Lossing, you're very kind, I'm sure"—Harry softly kicked the waste-basket under the desk—"but I guess it's best for us to go. I've been thinking about it for six months, and I know it will be a hard struggle for mother to go; but in a little while she will be glad she went. It's only for her sake I am doing it; it ain't an easy or a pleasant thing for me to do, either—" As Tilly stopped her voice was unsteady, and the rare tears shone in her eyes.

"What's best for her is the only question, of course," said Alma, helping Harry off the field.

In a few days, Tilly received a long letter from her mother. Mr. Ferguson was doing wonders for the Russians; the family were all very kind to her and "nice folks" and easily pleased. ("Of course they're pleased with mother's cooking; what would they be made of if they weren't!" cried Tilly.) It was wonderful how much help Mrs. Higbee was about the house, and how happy it made her. Mrs. Ferguson had seemed real glad to see her, and that made her happy. And then, maybe it helped a little, her, (Jane Louder's) telling Mrs. Ferguson ("accidental like") how Tilly treated her, never trying to boss her, and letting her travel alone. Perhaps if Mrs. Ferguson kept on improving, they might let her come home next week.

And the letter ended: "I will be so glad if they do, for I want to see you so bad, dear daughter, and I want to see the old home once more before we leave. I guess the house you tell me about will be very nice and convenient. I do thank you, dear daughter, for being so nice and considerate about the Russians. Give my love to Mrs. Carleton and all of them; and if little Bobby Green hasn't missed school since I left, give him a nickel, please; and please give that medical student on the fifth floor—I forget his name—the stockings I mended. They are in the first drawer of the walnut bureau. Good-by, my dear good daughter.

"MOTHER, JANE M. LOUDER."

When Tilly read the letter she was surrounded by wall-paper and carpet samples. Her eyes grew moist before she laid it down; but she set her mouth more firmly.

"It is an awful short time, but I've just got to hurry and have it over before she comes," said she.

Next week Jane returned. She was on the train, waiting in her seat in the car, when Captain Ferguson handed her Tilly's last letter, which had lain in the post-office for three days.

It was very short.

"DEAR MOTHER: I shall be very glad indeed to see you. I have a surprise which I hope will be pleasant for you; anyhow, I truly have meant it for your happiness.

"Your affectionate daughter,

"M. E. LOUDER."

There must have been, despite her shrewd sense, an obtuse streak in Tilly; else she never would have written that letter. Jane read it twice. The paper rattled in her hands. "Tilly has moved while I was gone," she said; "I never shall live in the block again." She dropped her veil over her face. She sat very quietly in her seat; but the conducter who came for her ticket watched her sharply, she seemed so dazed by his demand and was so long in finding the ticket.

The train rumbled and hissed through darkening cornfields, into scattered yellow lights of low houses, into angles of white light of street-acres and shop-windows, into the red and blue lights dancing before the engines in the station.

"Mother!" cried Tilly's voice.

Jane let her and Harry Lossing take all her bundles and lift her out of the car. Whether she spoke a word, she could not tell. She did rouse a little at the vision of the Lossing carriage glittering at the street corner; but she had not the sense to thank Harry Lossing, who placed her in the carriage and lifted his hat in farewell.

"What's he doing all that for, Tilly?" cried she; "there ain't—there ain't nobody dead—Maria Carleton——" She stared at Tilly wildly.

Tilly was oddly moved, though she tried to speak lightly. "No, no there ain't nothing wrong at all. It's because you have done so much for the Russians—and other folks! Now, ma, I'm going to be mysterious. You must shut your eyes and shut your mouth until I tell you. That's a dear ma."

It was vaguly comforting to have Tilly so affectionate. "I'm a wicked, ungrateful woman to be so wretched," thought Jane; "I'll never let Tilly know how I feels."

In a surprisingly short time the carriage stopped. Now, ma," said Tilly.

A great blaze of light seemed all about Jane Louder. There were the dear familiar windows of the Lossing block. "Come up-stairs ma," said Tilly.

She followed like one in a dream; and like one in a dream she was pushed into her own old parlor. The old parlor, but not quite the old parlor; hung with new wall-paper, shining with new paint, soft under her feet with a new carpet, it looked to Jane Louder like fairyland.

"Oh, Tilly," she gasped; oh, Tilly, ain't you moved?"

"No, nor we ain't going to move, ma—that's the surprise! I took the money I'd saved for moving for the new carpet and new dishes; and the Lossings they papered and painted. I was so 'fraid we couldn't get done in time. Alma and all the boarders are coming in pretty soon to welcome you, and they've all chipped in for a little banquet at Mrs. Carleton's—why, mother, you're crying! Mother, you didn't really think I'd move when it made you feel so bad. I know I'm set and stobborn, and I didn't take it well when Mr. Lossing talked to me; but the more I thought it over the more I seemed to myself like that hateful Minnie. Oh, mother, I ain't, am I? You shall do just exactly as you like all the days of your life!"

NEWS NOTES.

THE "BITTER CRY" of the Anglo-Indian, who is suffering so severely from the shrinkage in value of the rupee—a shrinkage represented by about thirty-nine percent—has led at last to the appointment of an "Indian Currency Committee."

MISS KATE MARSDEN has received from Princess Christian the silver badge of the Royal Nurses' Association, in recognition of her heroism in carrying aid to the Siberian lepers. Miss Marsden dined with the queen at Balmoral, and was received by the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Queen presented Miss Marsden with a decoration in the form of a gold brooch representing the Angel of Victory, engraved with the words, "Victoria, R.I."

MR. THOMAS NELSON, of Edinburgh, head of the well-known publishing house, has just died in his seventieth year. His father, the founder of the firm, occupied a bookseller's shop, which was eventually demolished to make room for Free St. John's Church, and Mr. Nelson was wont to remark that he was born close to the spot subsequently occupied by Dr. Guthrie's pulpit. Mr. Nelson was a successful writer of children's books, and was the inventor of an improved printing machine. He was a staunch Free Churchman, and a member of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, both in the time of Dr. Candlish and Dr. Whyte. His firm became identified with the Free Church, whose official documents it published.

THE INFANT DAUGHTER of the Kaiser was christened on Sunday in the Jasper Gallery of the new palace at Potsdam. The child was carried into the apartment reclining upon a cushion of cloth of silver. The train of the cushion was borne by the ladies-in-waiting. The Court preacher expressed the special joy of the Empress at having a daughter after six sons had been born to her. The child received the name of Victoria Louise Adelaide Matilde Charlotte. The water used at the ceremony had been brought from the Jordan. The list of godparents was headed by Queen Victoria, the infant's great-grandmother. In order to commemorate the birth of a princess the Emperor remitted the sentences of more than 400 female prisoners.

WHAT THE ARCHBISHOPS DID.

A STATEMENT GIVEN OUT SHOWING NO CHANGE IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal Convocation met in New York last week, and has given to the press the only matter which the body decided to submit to the public. This statement follows:—

At a meeting of the Archbishops of the United States, held at the residence of the Most Reverend Archbishop of New York, on Nov. 16, 1892, to consider the best means to provide for the religious education of such children as do not at present attend the parochial schools, or Catholic schools of any kind, the assembled prelates unanimously agreed on the following resolutions:—

Resolved, To promote the erection of Catholic schools so that there may be accommodation in them for more and if possible, for all our Catholic children, according to the decree of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore and the decisions of the Holy See.

Resolved, That as to children who at present do not attend Catholic schools we direct, in addition, that provision be made for them by Sunday-schools, and also by instructions on some other day or days of the week, and by urging parents to teach their children the Christian doctrine in their homes. These Sunday and week-day schools should be under the direct supervision of the clergy, aided by intelligent lay teachers, and when possible by members of religious teaching orders.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

THE SHADE OF COBDEN.

"The fulfilment of my predictions has been somewhat tardy, but at last an era of rational thinking appears to have dawned."

[Drawn for the *Witness*.

POSSIBLE LAUREATES.

WATSON, PATMORE, MEREDITH, AUSTIN, AND BUCHANAN.

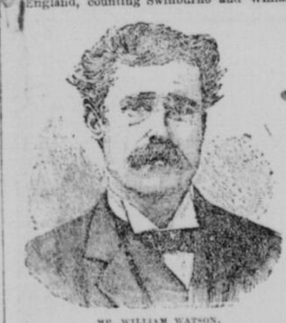
There is some question of abolishing the laureateship. The English Liberals and Radicals are in favor of that course as a matter of principle, and in this they have the support of a first-rate poet, William Morris, who suggests that if it is to be maintained at all, it had better be bestowed so as to make it obvious that it is a

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.

mere Court ornament. The Marquis of Lorne, who has written poetry, would be, he thinks, an available man for the honor, and would be able to write presentable verse on the necessary occasions. The great majority of the journals and periodicals are in favor of maintaining the office, and it will probably be maintained and will be filled by one of the best poets. Mr. Swinburne seems to be the favorite, with Mr. Edwin Morris second, Mr. William Morris having publicly renounced the honor. The names of Watson, Patmore and Meredith have also been mentioned, and Miss Rossetti is a great favorite with others.

MR. WATSON.

William Watson is the youngest and by far the most promising of the poets of the second rank in England, counting Swinburne and William



MR. WILLIAM WATSON.

Morris as the first rank. He is original and vigorous and has the qualities which win popularity as well as the estimation of the scholarly and the cultured.

An English critic in writing of Wordsworth remarks that Mathew Arnold appreciated the "healing calm" of his poetry and adds that this characteristic is also noted in sonorous lines by a younger singer, whose manly verse, at present slight in bulk, is rich in execution and promise. The younger singer here referred to is Mr. Watson and the lines referred to are those on "Wordsworth's grave":—

"Poet who sleepest by this wandering wave!
When thou wast born, what birth-gift hadst thou then?
To thee what wealth was that the Immortals gave,
The wealth thou gavest in thy turn to men?

"Not Milton's keen, translunar music thine;
Not Shakespeare's cloudless, boundless human view;
Not Shelley's flush of rose on peaks divine;
Nor yet the wizard twilight Coleridge knew.

"What hadst thou that could make so large amends
For all thou hadst not and thy peers possessed,
Motion and fire, swift means to radiant ends?
Thou hadst, for weary feet, the gift of rest."

MR. PATMORE.

Coventry Patmore is an Essex man, born in 1823. He comes by his literary genius naturally, being the son of P. J. Patmore, the author of "Literary Reminiscences." At the age of 23 he received the appointment of assistant librarian of the British Museum. After holding the place for 22 years he retired and devoted himself entirely to literary work. In 1844 he published a

MR. COVENTRY PATMORE.

volume of poems, and in 1853, "Tamerton Church and Other Poems," appeared. His most popular work, however, was "The Angel in the House," a sort of epic of married life. It is very dainty, very tender. "The Unknown Eros" appeared in 1877, and is generally regarded as his most mature work. His poems are much liked, and quoted by Ruskin and his disciples. The following is an extract from "The Angel in the House":—

THE MARRIED LOVER.

Why, having won her, do I woo?
Because her Spirit's vestal grace
Provokes me always to pursue,
But, spirit-like, eludes embrace;
Because her womanhood is such
That, as on court-days subjects kiss
The Queen's hand, yet so near a touch
Affirms no mean familiarness,
Nay, rather marks more fair the height
Which can with safety so neglect
To dread, as lower ladies might,
That grace could meet with disrespect,
Thus she with happy favour feeds
Allegiance from a love so high
That thence no false conceit proceeds
Of difference bridged, or state put by;
Because, although in act and word
As lowly as a wife can be,
Her manners, when they call me lord,
Remind me 'tis by courtesy;
Not with her least consent of will,
Which would my proud affection hurt,
But by the noble style that still
Imputes an unattain'd desert;
Because her gay and lofty brows
When all is won which hope can ask,
Reflect a light of hopeless snows
That bright in virgin ether bask;
Because, though free of the outer court
I am, this Temple keeps its shrine
Sacred to Heaven; because, in short,
She's not and never can be mine.

MR. MEREDITH.

Mr. George Meredith, who is a distinguished novelist as well as poet, was born in Hampshire about 1828. He was educated almost altogether in Germany, and having given much study to philosophy and literature, found the study of law, for he was intended for the legal profession, irksome. His first volume of "Poems" was published in 1851, and his last "Poems and Lyrics" in 1881. "Poems and Ballads," which appeared in 1862, was popular in England. Mr. Meredith has also written some poetry for children, and some humorous poetry. His novels have been more successful than his verses, however.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

"Richard Feverel" was his first novel, written in 1859, in order to influence education. "Emilia in England" was published in 1864, and the "Egoist" in 1879. His latest was "Diana of the Crossways," one of his most successful works.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Robert Buchanan is greater as a novelist than as a poet, but he is a very real and much loved poet by those who have read his productions. Although of Scotch parentage Buchanan was born in Staffordshire, England, in August, whether in 1841 or 1843 is not certainly known. He was educated in Glasgow, from whose university he was graduated, and at the early age of nineteen published his first volume of verse called "Undertones." Five years

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN.

later followed "Idylls and Legends of Inverborn," and a year later "London Poems" in 1866. In 1867 appeared "North Coast Poems," and in 1871 "Napoleon Fallen," a lyrical drama. For some years Mr. Buchanan took up the role of critic and wrote very fine articles against the immoral tendencies of the poetry of Swinburne and others, and of the translations into English of the works of the French novelists, short story writers and essayists. Next he appeared as a dramatist, adapting only English novels and stories to this modern English stage, a work in which he was very successful. In 1876, Mr. Buchanan published his first novel, "The Shadow of the Sword," which made an instant and great impression upon the public mind. He combined a high religious tone and fervor with an exceeding dramatic quality which had hitherto been only looked for in a very different kind of novel. This successful essay in novel writing was followed in 1879 by "Child of Nature," in 1881 by "God and the Man," and in 1883 by "Love me forever." He has recently published a new volume of poetry, "Ballads of Life, Love and Humor," and has written some light comedies. He is also a contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, in which his criticisms and essays, as well as some of his poems, appear. Mr. Buchanan, like Tennyson, had in early life a promising friend, a poet who died while still young. He always declared of his friend, David Grey, a young Scotch weaver of Glasgow, that he sounded "the purest, truest, tenderest lyrical notes that has floated to English ears this half century."

In view of the fact that many of Tennyson's finest lyrics in popular estimation were written within the last fifty years this is pretty high praise from Mr. Buchanan, who is no mean critic and who was a friend of Tennyson's. Fitzgerald always held, however, that Tennyson's best work was done by 1842.

SAPPHO.

Buchanan's description of Sappho, or the Lucanian

LITERARY REVIEW.

TENNYSON AND OTHER BARDS.

There is a melancholy interest attached to the laureate's last volume, which is entitled: *The Death of Œnone, Akbar's Dream and other Poems.* (Macmillan & Co.) We are left to guess to whom the graceful verse, "June Bracken and Heather," which forms the dedication of the volume is addressed. Its conclusion runs:—

I thought to myself I would offer this book to you,
This and my love together,
To you that are seventy seven,
With a faith as clear as the heights of the June-blue heaven,
And a fancy as summer new
As the green of the bracken amid the gloom of the heather.

Besides the two larger pieces from which the volume is named, there are some twenty poems of different lengths, almost all new. One poem, however, published in the *Times*, in 1859, is given by special request. It belongs to the early days of the volunteer movement, and opens:—

There is a sound of thunder afar,
Storm in the South that darkens the day!
Storm of battle and thunder of war!
Well if it do not roll our way.
Storm, storm, riflemen form!
Ready, be ready against the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form.

A poem written in the dialect current in the country round Spilsby, in the poet's youth, gives the churchwarden's advice to the curate, some of which runs as follows:—

If iver tha means to git 'igher,
Tha mun tackle the sins o' the wo'ld, an' not the faults o' the squire,
An' I reckons tha'll light of a livin' somewheers I' the wowd or the fen,
If tha cottons down to thy betters, an' keeps thyseln to thyseln.
But never not speak plain out, if tha wants to git forrards a bit,
But creesp along the hedge-bottoms, an' thou'll be a Bishop yit.

A poem called "The Dawn," is doubtfully optimistic in tone, and does not look for an immediate millennium.

Red of the dawn!
Is it turning a fainter red—so be it, but when shall we lay
The Ghost of the Brute that is walking and haunting us yet, and be free?
In a hundred, a thousand winters? Ah, what will our children be.
The men of a hundred thousand, a million summers away?

The lament on the death of the Duke of Clarence is here:—

The bridal garland falls upon the bier,
The shadow of a crown, that o'er him hung,
Has vanished in the shadow cast by death.

There are also several poems in which the poet looks forward to his own future. Here is question and answer, entitled "God and the universe."

Will my tiny spark of being wholly vanish in your deeps and heights?
Must my day be dark by reason, O ye heavens, of your boundless nights,
Rush of suns, and roll of systems, and your fiery clash of meteorites?

"Spirit nearing yon dark portal at the limit of thy human state,
Fear not thou the hidden purpose of that Power which alone is great,
Nor the myriad world His shadow, nor the silent keeper of the Gate."

(W. Drysdale & Co.)

The world has lost a poet of great promise in the death last summer of Miss Anne Reeve Aldrich, if we may judge by the poems in a pretty white bound volume just published by Scribner. It is entitled *Songs About Life, Love and Death*, and contains nearly a hundred poems, mostly quite short, arranged for publication by Miss Aldrich before her death, with the exception of one entitled "Death at Daybreak," which was dictated during her illness:

I shall go out when the light comes in—
There lie my cast-off form and face;
I shall pass Dawn on her way to earth,
As I seek for a path through space.

I shall go out when the light comes in;
Would I might take one ray with me!
It is blackest night between the worlds,
And how is a soul to see?

It is difficult in a selection or two to give a fair idea of the versatility of the gifts of an unknown writer, but we must confine our further quotations to a couple of verses entitled "Criticism":

She sang a song of death and battle,
Through which one heard the cannon roll,
They said, "O wondrous gift of fancy,
The glorious dower of poet-soul!"

She sang a song of love and passion—
Love's land, she sang, was very fair.
They said no more of wondrous fancy,
They said, "She lays her own heart bare."

(W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

The End of Time, A Poem of the Future, by L. G. Barbour, D.D., (Putnam's Sons) is a poem of considerable power, something after the style of "Paradise Lost," representing, not the opening scenes in the world's history, but the closing. The poem opens with a beleaguered city in which are Christian inhabitants surrounded by an infidel host, and it closes with the Day of Judgment. The Christian argument is given at length by one of the characters, and infidel objections are answered, but without avail. The book begins and ends with the songs of Angels:

Still winging on our endless flight,
From the great silent Past we come;
And age on age both sunk in night,
Since first we knew Thee, God our Home.
Sweeter than in those earliest hours,
Each voice attuned Thy praise to sing;
And mightier every angel wing
Than when it tried its new-fledged powers.
* * * * * *
Oh, 'tis a vast, unspoken bliss
To struggle up with strong endeavor;
As cycles close, to feel but this—
That we are nearer Thee than ever;
To mount to regions all untrod,
Higher and higher yet to press;
And then with veiled face confess
That Thou art still the Unknown God.

(W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

Poems of Gun and Rod is the title of a handsome "gift book" from the Scribner press. The poems are by Ernest McGaffey, the full page illustrations by Herbert E. Butler and the book is dedicated to "Comrades of happy out-door days." The poems breathe throughout a love of nature as well as of sport and the artist shows himself sympathetic in his illustrations, having put a great deal of mournful sentiment for example into his picture of "The Last Buffalo," which forms the subject of one of the longer poems.

The tepees have vanished, the savage moves on;
From the graves of his chiefs to the slow setting sun,
The realm that he owned to the stranger has gone,
And the day of his race, like a story, is done;
And safe from the clutches of sordid-souled schemer,
Far hid in some nook of the mountainous lands,
Black-browed and defiant, and sad as a dreamer,
Alone in his might the last buffalo stands.

(W. Drysdale & Co., $1.75.)

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A pathetic story by Thomas Nelson Page is published by the Scribners in elegant gift book style. It is entitled *Marse Chan. A Tale of Old Virginia.* It describes the life of a young Southerner who died in the war as told by the negro Sam, who had been his faithful body servant during the whole period of his existence. Sam tells how when he was an eight-year-old the new born baby had been brought to the door by its father all "wropped up in flannens and things."

All de folks den, dey went up on de posch to look at 'im, drappin' dey hats on de steps an' scrapen' dey feets ez dey went up. And pres'n'y marster lookin' down at we all chil'en cotch sight of me, an' he sey, "Come up heah." So up I goes tippin', skeered like, an' de marster sez, "Ain' you Mymies's son?" "Yess, seh," sez I. "Well," sez he, "I'm gwine to give you to yo' young Marse Channin' to be his body-servant," an' he put de baby right in my arms (it's de truth I'm tellin' yo' !) an' yo' jes' ought to a-heard de folks sayin', "Oh! marster dat boy'll drap dat chile!" "Naw, he won't," sez marster; "I kin trust 'im." An' den he sey: "Now Sam, from dis time you belong to yo' young Marse Channin; I want you to tek keer on 'im ez long ez he lives. You are to be his boy from dis time." An' from dat time I was tooken in de house to be Marse Channin's body servant.

There are seven full-page illustrations. (W. Drysdale & Co, and W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

The popular "Boy Traveller" series has been enlarged by a new volume, *The Boy Travellers in Central Europe* (Harper Bros.), giving the adventures of two youths in a journey through France, Switzerland and Austria, with excursions among the Alps of Switzerland and the Tyrol. Col. Knox, the author, in the information he gives, speaks largely from personal knowledge, but, of course, uses also the work of other travellers over the same ground and also official sources of information, so that his statistics may be as correct as possible. This volume, like the others, is copiously illustrated, and anyone contemplating a trip to the continent will find a perusal of this book very valuable as a preparatory study. (W. Foster Brown, $3.00.)

A new book by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is entitled *Giovanni and the Other*, and contains a number of stories of child life, principally Italian in their characters and scenery. It is published in elegant gift-book style by the Scribners. It is an imaginative book, and while children will hardly read the stories for the sake of the plots, little ones who are dreamy and fanciful will take pleasure in the little friends to whom Mrs. Burnett introduces them in these pages. (W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A large volume of 400 pages, published by Putnam's, is entitled *Manners and Movements of Prehistoric Peoples.* It is by the Marquis de Nadaillac, author of "L'Amérique Préhistorique," etc., and is translated by Nancy Bell (N. D'Anvers) author of "The Elementary History of Art," etc. The author and translator have carefully brought down to the original edition embodying in the volume discoveries made during the progress of the work, and the latter claims that the book is an epitome of all that is known on the subject of which it treats, and that it covers ground not at present occupied by any other work in the English language. It is an account in detail of the present state of knowledge with regard to what is called "The Stone Age," treating of food, weapons, clothing, tools, pottery, caves, lake stations, industries, camps and tombs. What conclusions are to be drawn from the facts collected is not at present plain. The Marquis concludes his book with the following:—

At every turn we are compelled to admit our helplessness. But yesterday this past without a limit was absolutely unknown to us, and to-day we are but beginning to be able to obtain a glimpse into its secrets. We have been the laborers of the first hour it will be for those who come after us to complete the task we have been about to begin. May a genuine love of truth be to them as we may justly claim it has been to us, the only guide.

There are 113 illustrations. (W. Foster Brown, $3.00.)

The Beauties of Nature and the Wonders of the World we Live in, by the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., is published in large type, with illustrations by Macmillan & Co. It contains chapters, written in popular style, on animal and plant life, on mountains, rivers, sea and stars. Sir John holds that he who loves Nature is always young, and can never be dull, and he tells with much enthusiasm of the wonderful things which are everywhere open to the eye of the careful observer. He says:—

In the romances of the Middle Ages we read of knights who loved and were loved by nature spirits, of Sir Launfal and the Fairy Tryamour, who furnished him with many good things, including a magic purse, in which

As oft as thou puttest thy hand therein,
A mark of gold thou shalt twinne,

as well as protection from the main dangers of life. Such times have passed away, but better ones have come. It is not now merely the few who are so favored. All those who love nature she loves in return, and will richly reward, not perhaps with the good things as they are commonly called, but with the best things of this world; not with money and titles, horses and carriages, but with bright and happy thoughts, contentment and peace of mind.

(W. Drysdale & Co., $1.50.)

EDUCATIONAL.

Those who are familiar with Church's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," as published in MacMillan's handsome editions, will be prepared to welcome a volume entitled *Stories from the Greek Comedians*, by the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A., formerly of University College, London, with sixteen illustrations after the antique. (MacMillan & Co.) Prof. Church gives selections from Aristophanes, Philemon, Diphilus, Menander, and Apollodorus. There are nine selections from Aristophanes, occupying much the larger portion of the book. These represent what Prof. Church calls the "Comedy of Politics," which took the form of extravagance or farce in contradistinction from the "Comedy of Manners" which was more like the modern drama. He says "I have dealt very freely with my originals, not indeed adding anything, but leaving out much, translating sometimes and sometimes paraphrasing. (W. Drysdale & Co., $1.00.)

A little book intended for parents and teachers is entitled *Children, their Models and Critics*, by Auretta Roys Aldrich, (Harper Bros.) It endeavors to teach the mother to look at things from the child's standpoint and shows how many tendencies may be developed in right directions to the child's future advantage, instead of being rudely checked by thoughtless rebuke. The writer is a most enthusiastic believer in the true kindergarten, but says:—

I must criticise most kindergartens for being more school than nursery, and so there is a shock to children who go out from the home fold into these. A strong influence is brought to bear upon private kindergartens to sacrifice "development through play," because the parents want their children to "learn something," which means to learn a few facts to repeat, though these facts have nothing whatever to do with daily needs. And in the public kindergartens the children must be made ready for the next grade, as if the grades were the eternal verities, and to fit these grades the most vital thing in the child's life.

(W. Foster Brown & Co., 75 cents.)

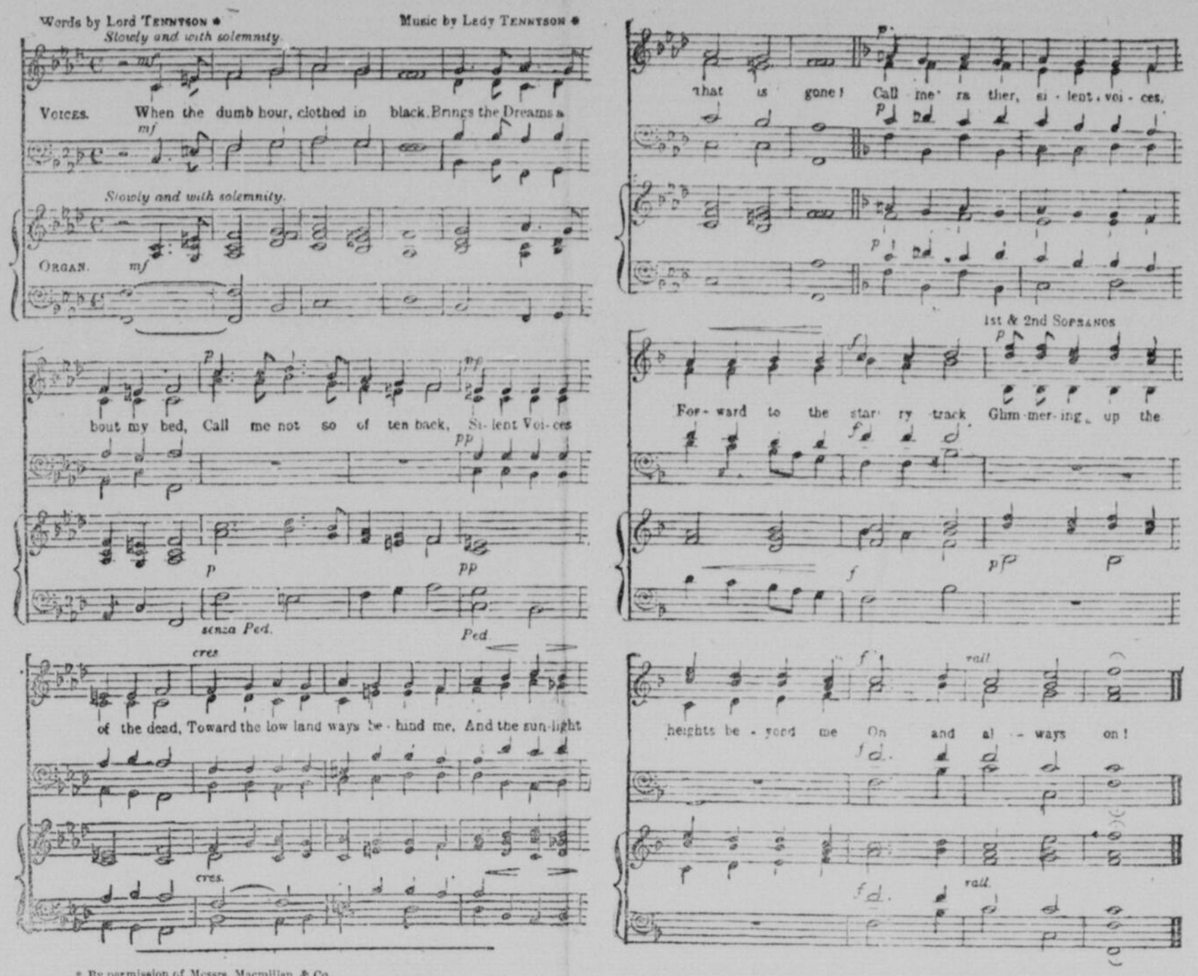
TRAVEL.

An entertaining book of travel is entitled *Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean* by Lee Meriwither, author of "A Tramp Trip, or Europe on Fifty Cents a Day," &c. (Scribner's Sons.) Mr. Meriwither having been a Commissioner of Labor Statistics in Missouri, took in his travels a special interest in the system of prison labor in Europe, in the condition of workingmen and the cost of producing such Mediterranean fruits as are exported to the United States. The book is written in a lively style beginning with the author's experience in passports, which always contain a personal description of the traveller. On this point, he says:

When I got a passport from the American Minister at Vienna I had a round head and a respectable nose which was called straight. The American Minister so certified over his signature and over the great seal of the United States. I have that certificate yet; I also have the nose yet. The pleasant-looking gentleman who chews gum and issues passports in the State Department at Washington condemned me to go about the world with a document declaring that I had a square head, an oblong face, a pug nose and prominent chin. It is appalling to contemplate the changes a few passports work in one's outside presentment. The State Department should keep a supply of kodaks on hand and start travellers off with their photographs pasted on their passports, and thus spare them the humiliation of being described as dime museum freaks.

(W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

THE FIRST ACT of the Queen-mother of Spain on reaching Buelva was to go to La Rabida, where, holding the little King by the hand, she knelt in prayer on the spot where Columbus asked the aid of the Almighty an hour before he put to sea towards the unknown West.

The Silent Voices.

* By permission of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

"The Silent Voices" is the name of the last poem ever written by Lord Tennyson, the late Poet Laureate. It was set to music by his wife, Lady Tennyson, and arranged for four voices, with organ accompaniment by J. Frederick Bridge, organist at Westminster Abbey, in which form it was sung at the funeral on Oct. 12.

ENGLAND.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It was my fortune last week to be asked to "assist" at two public functions of widely different character; and I think a description of them may have an interest for many who read these letters from the old land. The first of these was a deputation from the "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society" to the Foreign Secretary on the question of the occupation of Uganda. Readers of the *Witness* will be well posted on the position of affairs in this remote African region, which was recently included in the British "sphere of influence" in Africa, without being formally annexed or occupied by the British Government. But, as everyone knows, it had been "annexed" and occupied first by British missionaries, and latterly, by a British Trading Company. Roman Catholic missionaries had also entered the land and secured many adherents. The history of the native party feuds and bloodshed is too recent to need reference, but the point is that the victorious party in the conflict won its victory by the help of the British Company's forces. But said Company finds occupation too expensive. It asked Lord Salisbury's Government for help in making a railway, and £20,000 was granted from the public chest. After the change of Government in England, the Foreign Office was again applied to for financial help, and Lord Rosebery agreed to a money grant which would enable the Company to postpone its determined evacuation of Uganda till the end of March. Now, the Anti-Slavery Society were approaching Lord Rosebery to urge that England should take over and administer the government of Uganda in the interests of the natives and of freedom generally. It was this deputation to the

FOREIGN OFFICE,

which I was asked to join. Accordingly, shortly before three o'clock, I made my way to Downing Street, turning into the great quadrangle which opens nearly opposite the famous No. 20, which has been so long the official residence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain for the time being. Certainly the ugliest, the dirtiest, the dullest house in Downing Street is that now tenanted by Mr. Gladstone. Far different is the stately pile devoted to the Foreign Affairs of the Empire. Spacious halls and corridors, wide staircases and richly decorated salons lay in our way to the chamber, where the Foreign Secretary was to give audience to the deputation. About eighty persons gathered in the handsome room, and though assembled with a common purpose, we were a somewhat motley gathering. A few faces I knew. Shrewd, kindly, old Donald Matheson, the Presbyterian merchant prince, was one. Sir Richard Temple's "lean and hungry" features were not unfamiliar. Sir Arthur Pease I had met. Some, like the Rev. Horace Waller, had personal acquaintance with Central Africa; others, as chairmen or presidents of Chambers of Commerce, represented the commercial side of the question, as viewed by the great merchants of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and others. Others, perhaps, like myself, represented only their own personal interest in the matter from either the humanitarian, the religious, or the imperial point of view. At half-past three

LORD ROSEBERY

entered the room, and for over an hour sat listening to the various reasons adduced why England should not leave Uganda to itself. I watched His Lordship closely during this operation; and came to the conclusion that behind that smooth, hairless, impassive face, the face of the Sphinx almost—there was a vast reserve of force. The large eyes expanded as each fresh speaker rose; and each man became the object of a piercing, personal scrutiny. And when Lord Rosebery rose to reply it was evident that he had given the same keen observation to the arguments addressed to him. Many of these arguments had been pointed by the impression given in the newspapers that the Government had already determined on a

"POLICY OF SCUTTLE"

in the language of the Opposition. Lord Rosebery at once and swiftly brushed out of his way all the "commercial arguments" as to the creation of mere markets, &c., by observing that the Society addressing him could have nothing to do with such arguments. With the missionary class of arguments he was more tender; declaring that "as a Scotchman he could never be indifferent to the land which witnessed the heroic exploits of Alexander Mackay, the Christian Bayard." But his Lordship's chief and strongest point had reference to the possibilities of restricting and suppressing the slave trade. Here he fastened upon what we had all felt to be the most felicitious phrase of the occasion: viz., that while Government in all their party changes, aimed at having a continuity of their foreign policy, that still more was Britain bound to have a

"CONTINUITY OF MORAL POLICY."

And Lord Rosebery, in warm and glowing terms, so far improved upon that declaration as to say that in the ages to come what would distinguish the country amongst the nations of the earth would not be its immense commerce, its naval and military triumphs or its vast empire, but the unique fact that it had freely expended its powers and its treasure in abolishing the trade in slaves. He could not pledge the Government to any course of action; he was but one; but he managed without giving any pledge to leave the impression that personally he sympathized with the views of the Society in this matter of leaving Uganda. Altogether, Lord Rosebery left a most favorable impression on my own mind as a man of shrewd observation, of abundant resource in debate, and as a man who would largely control affairs of state, because of his power of controlling himself. I may add that Lord Rosebery has on other occasions during the past week given full evidence of an admirable versatility and a wide knowledge of men and books and affairs, as well as of a sense of humor phenomenal in a Scotsman and very serviceable to a statesman. And I may add that the *Daily News*, the political organ of the Government, has abandoned its uncompromising opposition to the retention of Uganda under British support, and suggests a consideration only of what is best to be done under all the circumstances. Doubtless this consideration was given by the Cabinet at its meeting to-day; of which we shall hear more in due course. I have left myself no space to describe now the other public function at which I assisted. That stands over for another letter. I will just say (to whet curiosity), that it was a lecture on Socialism and Anarchy, by a noted Russian revolutionist; followed by a long animated and suggestive discussion.

V. Y.

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THIS NOW EXCELLENTLY EQUIPPED INSTITUTION—SOME OF THE BENEFITS DERIVED BY STUDENTS.

In times past there has been some complaint that too much theory was taught and not enough practice given at the Farmers' College. Through the instrumentality of our progressive Minister of Agriculture and the liberality of the Ontario Government this is being remedied. The dairy department is now able to give practical as well as theoretical instruction in this now most important branch of agriculture.

DAIRY BUILDINGS.

What was formerly the creamery and residence of the butter-maker has been remodelled, some additions made and improvements added until it answers fairly the purpose intended. The cheese department contains a lecture room, provided with chairs having suitable arms for taking notes, and overlooks the working room, which has six vats, curd mills, presses, hoops and complete cutfits for the manufacture of cheddar cheese. The curing-room is conveniently located. The butter department has also a lecture room, commanding a full view of the work room. Three cream separators, one butter extractor, three churns, workers, vats, etc., make this department fully equipped for giving instruction in the art of butter-making by the latest improved machinery and in the best methods. A basement under the lecture room serves for creamers, refrigerators, skim and buttermilk tanks and general wash room. The ice house near the refrigerator furnishes material for cooling milk, cream and butter. In milk testing the latest tests are in use every day, while those more commonly known are kept for illustration.

Owing to the difficulty of securing suitable books on the subject, it is not an easy matter to collect a library on dairying, but such as there are we shall have, together with the only reliable source for the latest information on the dairy, viz., by reports, bulletins, agricultural and dairy journals.

Additions have also been made to the dairy barn. Milking for thirty cows and a number of young stock is now nearly completed. A circular silo, which now contains a good sample of ensilage, was also built adjacent to the stabling.

A new piggery provides for the feeding of that indispensable animal, the hog, in connection with the dairy.

The stock of cows comprises five of the dairy breeds and a number of grades. A record of the pounds of milk and percent of fat is kept of each cow.

With this equipment our regular student ought to get a fair knowledge of the manufacture of milk into both butter and cheese. For the benefit of those who cannot spare the time to take the full course it is our intention to start a

SPECIAL SHORT COURSE,

commencing February 1, 1893, and continuing two months. This is designed for the benefit of factorymen and others who are making a specialty of dairying. The course will be thrown open to ladies also who may desire to take such a course of instruction. Competent instructors will be employed in each department while one lecture each day will be given by members of the College staff. Not only scientific dairy practice will be taught, but also other sciences which bear more or less directly on the subject will be treated very briefly. Experts will give lessons on the judging of butter and cheese by points. There will be no tuition fee, but the sum of $5 will be charged for the use of chemicals and to cover breakages. The students who pass the practical written examination at the end of the term and also do satisfactory work in a factory for one year either before or after attending the special course will be granted a diploma from the College.

Every cheese and butter maker in the province should be a centre of light and knowledge in his own neighborhood, and be able to give patrons useful advice as to breeding cattle, characteristics of the different breeds, best rations for feeding to produce milk, how to care for milk, the importance of good milk, and a great many other matters that confront the dairyman every day. For his own sake he should know the best methods of manufacture, be thoroughly acquainted with the latest machines, understand how to test milk and divide money to patrons according to percent of fat, whether for butter or cheese, and be ready to address his patrons on leading dairy topics at annual meetings, institutes, etc. To do this most makers require more confidence, which comes from mingling with men who have made the business a study, and from thinking for themselves. The private dairyman requires to know all that the maker knows and a good deal more besides. As we can accommodate but a limited number during the first year, those who apply first will be allowed to enter, up to the number of fifty. Board may be obtained near the college or in the city (1¼ mile distant) for $3.00 to $4.00 per week. The total cost while at the college need not exceed $40.00 for the fall course.

H. H. DEAN.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

THE QUEBEC BUSINESS TAX ILLEGAL.

A gentleman who was a witness in the case gave the *Free Press* the particulars of a case of great importance to mine owners and business men in the province of Quebec, which was decided by Judge Malhiot at Aylmer yesterday. Under the act introduced by the DeBoucherville Government, and which passed the Legislature, a business tax of one and one-half per cent is imposed on the purchase price of mining properties. Mr. Coffee purchased what is known as the Brock mine, but the sum named in the registration of the deed was said by the Government to be too small, and in the suit $6,000 was named as the value of the property by the Crown, and Mr. Symmes, acting as agent for the Government, sued Mr. Coffee for one and one-half percent on this amount. The defence denied the legality of the act, and Judge Malhiot decided that it was *ultra vires.*—*Ottawa Journal, Nov.* 18.

THE CARON CHARGES.

LETTER BY MR. J. D. EDGAR, M.P.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION—THE RESTRICTED INQUIRY.

Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., has addressed the following letter to Mr. J. S. Archibald, Q.C., and Mr. F. J. Bisaillon, Q.C., regarding the Caron charges:—

"Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th instant, but which left Montreal only on the 14th, and was received by me yesterday (Nov. 15).

"I have not not yet had time to peruse with care the bulky volume, containing nearly four hundred pages of evidence, which you forwarded me on the same day, and, moreover, it would be premature for me to enter upon criticisms of the course of Counsel for the Crown, or of the rulings of the commissioners until the proceedings are reported to the House of Commons.

"You quote from your letter to me of Sept. 5 last, in which you offer to place your professional services at my disposal to enable me to substantiate the charges to be investigated by the Royal Commission. I gave my reasons for not complying with your invitation by enclosing you a copy of my letter to the commissioners, dated Sept. 13, and I need not repeat them now. I will only say that my general view, to which I still adhere, was that some very important charges were wholly omitted from those referred to the Commission while others were garbled beyond recognition.

"For reasons, at which I can only guess, no reply whatever was vouchsafed to this letter. As to whether my views were concurred in by either the commissioners or the Counsel for the Crown, I was allowed to remain completely in the dark until yesterday, when, all too late in the day, you dispute some of my positions and say that the Bowell charges were even broader than my own. Why you did not announce these to be the views of the commissioners and yourselves until the material witnesses had all been examined and dismissed, you do not attempt to explain.

"I confess to unqualified surprise at your statements that Mr. Bowell's charges were more serious than mine: that they contained all that I had alleged, and that they were so far beyond my accusations that I shrank from even appearing to support them. I fear that your enthusiasm over your briefs has somewhat affected your imaginations, for it can scarcely be believed that Sir Adolphe Caron's colleagues intended their charges to be more serious or their accusations against him to be more severe than mine. To state such a proposition is to refute it.

"If, however, the proceedings under the commission shall show that a broader interpretation of some of the charges before them was given than I had supposed would have been warranted by their language, I will frankly acknowledge it. It seems to be very deplorable that so many alterations were made by Mr. Bowell in his revision of my accusations as not only to have led myself but the public press, and, as you state, Sir Adolphe Caron's lawyers, to the conclusion that there were essential and intentional differences in the meaning of the two sets of charges.

"Again, although you received in the middle of September, and before a single witness had been called, my letter to the commissioners, fully stating my doubts as to the admission by them of evidence which I might produce in support of my original charges, it is not until every one of the witnesses I have named has been examined that I have received the slightest intimation from either yourselves or the commissioners that any such evidence would be admitted. Without a wish to impute improper motives to anyone, I cannot help feeling that those who are uncharitably disposed may be inclined to doubt the frankness of your silence on this point—a silence that was carefully maintained until every one of those witnesses had been examined. When that safe stage has been reached I am told that the inquiry has a wider scope than was supposed, and I am now asked if I have any 'other' witnesses to name. It seems to me that even the tactical advantage of this step of yours is doubtful, because it so manifestly comes too late. I may add that I am not at present aware of any material witnesses in support of my original charges beyond those named in my letter of September 13 last.

"I gather from the hasty glance I have been able to give the evidence that even the restricted nature of the inquiry, and the unprecedented circumstances surrounding it, did not prevent some startling revelations of a portion of the facts upon which my charges were based. For these exposures you are entirely indebted to the list that I gave of witnesses whom I would have called in support of my original charges. After I had furnished that list it would have been impossible for you, even if you had so desired, to refrain from calling them.

"When even the imperfect evidence elicited shall be made public, no one will be at a loss to perceive why party political exigencies required that I should have been refused an investigating committee of the House of Commons. I am much mistaken if an aroused and indignant public opinion, will not insist that the full, fair and open inquiry which I demanded from my place in Parliament shall be granted next session, and that the partial disclosures made shall be probed to the bottom.

"J. D. EDGAR."

LABOR IN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The *Semaine Religieuse* publishes an article on labor in religious communities, in the course of which the writer holds that the alleged unfair competition on the part of those communities with the regular trade, on account of their exemption from taxes, is an argument that cannot stand. He says that there can be no comparison between those communities and ordinary trade, on account of the difference in the end aimed at. The profits of a business man have for their legitimate object to increase the comfort and fortune of his family, while those of religious communities go to the better support of the poor, sick and infirm under their charge. The exemption from taxes for those communities is, in reality, but an act of justice, and only a small compensation for the services rendered by the communities. The duty to support the poor, sick and infirm devolves upon the civil authorities, but while, as a matter of fact, most of the benevolent establishments are kept by religious communities the only compensation they receive for thus taking upon themselves charges of the civil authorities is an exemption from taxes. True it is that in some cases the authorities have seen fit to give grants, but the grants and exemptions being both insufficient to meet the expense the communities have to make up the balance by the labor of their inmates. In some establishments, such as the reformatory, insane asylums, deaf and dumb institutes, this labor is even necessary for the personal advantage of the inmates themselves, and the proceeds of that labor are nothing but legitimate earnings. The article then refers to Chinese labor, which is tolerated on the ground of liberty. Those people spend nothing and economize for the benefit of their own native land. The religious communities, on the other hand, have only one aim, to extend their benevolent influence all over the country which benefits by their necessarily large expenditure, and they are refused the respect shown for the Chinese.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

HOW ABOUT HIS HANDS?

THE NEW YORK POLICEMAN IS IN A QUANDARY.

THE INVENTIVE GENIUS AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS CALLED ON FOR A SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY.

While the order that compels the policeman to walk his beat without a club in his hand has been received by the public with much enthusiasm, the one most affected thereby, the policeman, does not believe the order to be such a grand thing after all.

In this matter the policeman should certainly have a voice, because there are ways of looking at the practical workings of that order of which the public conceives naught. It depends altogether on the point of view.

From the outset it must be borne in mind that the policeman does not object to the hanging up of the night stick nor the carrying of a small club in the pocket because it will give them less of an opportunity to club the average citizen. That isn't what bothers the bluecoat at all. It would be manifestly unfair to him to even suppose so for a moment. His principal reason for objecting to the new order, and it is the only one he has worth any consideration whatever, is far different.

UNDECIDED.

It is inspired from different sources, and has taken the form of a wail from more than 3,000 throats. It rises clear, high and full of a pathos that should bring tears to the eyes of every inhabitant of this town who has reached the years of understanding and has a spark of humanity about them. And this is the question which comes from the wailing chorus of strong men—"What shall I do wid me hands?"

When giants in physical development, such giants as constitute the finest police in the world, give way to the agony which "tears their very innards," as the policemen of New York have done since the 15th of the present month, it is time that the leading city of the Western Hemisphere paused in its hot pursuit of wealth and worldly strivings, and considered the new and alarming question that has been thrust upon it.

THE GENERAL WAY.

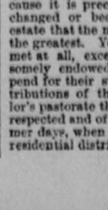
So far, the city has treated those who maintain its law and order in a manner so pitiless as to be hardly credible. Since the date mentioned above it has seen the policeman with his hands and arms in all manner of uncomfortable and awkward positions. Not a member of the humane societies—nay, not even an officer of Gerry's society—has stopped and inquired how the policeman was getting along with his hands and arms these days.

The policeman suffered in silence until he could endure it no longer, and now he naturally asks: "What shall I do wid me hands?"

It is well enough, perhaps, to make the order leaving the binecoat with nothing to carry in his hand. The one most affected by the order thinks that something in the way of a suggestion should have been given at the same time as to how the hands should be carried.

The club was as much of a companion to the man on post as the dog to the hunter alone in the woods. There was also a great sense of security in having the bit of wood or the leather thong in the hand. Without it the policeman feels that, somehow, he isn't all there when he goes out on post, and it will be some time before he will be able to so master the feeling that it will not annoy him.

At the present time the policeman is seen carrying his hands in all sorts of ways. Generally it is behind his back that he clasps them, though it is by no means the rule. Others go over their posts with the thumbs of each hand stuck into their belts. There are still others who carry their hands clasped over their stomachs, as if in great agony, while a few don't have their hands in any particular place, except when they keep them stuck out from their sides, as if undecided what to do with them.



ONE SOLUTION.

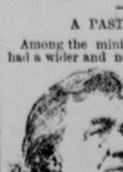
In view of these facts it seems that the Police Commissioners should at their earliest convenience consider the question as to how the patrolman may be relieved of his present awkward predicament. Then, and not until, will the policeman cease his wailing about the new order.

There is another matter in the same connection which agitates the guardians of the peace. They carry the new club in one of the pockets on the same side as the revolver, which makes the trousers sag considerably on that side.

It is maintained that the trousers will have to be shortened two inches at least on that side, or else the suspenders hauled shorter to make up for it. In any event, it appears that in time the policeman will become lopsided, and that we may have a twisted and mal-formed force.—*New York Sun.*

A PASTORATE CLOSED.

Among the ministers of New York few have had a wider and none a more beneficent influence than the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, whose pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle, extending a few months over twenty years, recently closed by his resignation. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Thompson, and found a difficult task confronting him, and that was to maintain a church in the neighborhood the character and occupancy of which had changed widely since the church was established and its building erected. This is a very frequent problem in so growing and changing a city as New York. In most cases no attempt is made to solve it, but it is merely evaded by a migration to some new quarter which is still a quarter of residence. This is always a pity, because it is precisely in the quarters that have changed or been degraded from their former estate that the need of churches is, in a sense, the greatest. Yet this is a need that is scarcely met at all, except by churches that are handsomely endowed, like Trinity, and do not depend for their support upon the voluntary contributions of their members. Under Dr. Taylor's pastorate the "old Tabernacle" has been as respected and of as much influence as in the former days, when it was in the centre of a quiet residential district, instead of fronting upon a bustling business street, echoing to the rattle of an elevated railway.



This successful and beneficent ministry has been brought to a close in circumstances peculiarly touching. Dr. Taylor's health failed last spring, and the church granted him a six months' leave of absence, in the hope that he would recover it. In a letter read to the congregation on Sunday, October 30, the pastor announced that while his progress had been more rapid and steady than had been thought possible, some time must yet elapse before restoration could be expected. Even if that expectation were fulfilled, he added, "I am painfully conscious that I can never hope to be again the man that I have been." The labor, and especially the excitement, of preaching would constitute an ordeal which it would be imprudent for him to undergo. Accordingly he felt bound to restore his charge into the hands of his congregation, which he did with an eloquent expression of his affection for his people and of his undiminished interest in the church.

Though it is not expected that Dr. Taylor will be able to preach again habitually, it is hoped that many years of industry and usefulness lie before him as a writer on moral and religious topics, for his pen has not been less powerful than his voice. When he was called to the Tabernacle, his congregation took for him a life-insurance policy for $35,000 on the twenty-year plan, and this has matured and become available during the present month.

ABOUT HORNBOOKS.

(*From Harper's Young People.*)

Occasionally in reading of old times in England mention is made of the Hornbook, but so little is said about it that its appearance and use seem to be left entirely to the imagination. As this is a busy faculty, it goes to work at wondering: "Were these books really made of horn? And did they have leaves? And what was printed in them?" In an old poem by Shenstone, called "The Schoolmistress," it is said of the children:

"Their kooks of stature small they take in hand,
Which with pellucid horn secured are,
To save from fingers wet the letters fair."

To say that books are "of stature small" has a very comical sound, as it seems much easier to call them little books; yet it is a quaint old-time expression that harmonizes with the "pellucid horn." It is easy to understand from the poem that the hornbook was a primer, although it is often supposed to be a kind of almanac; and the "pellucid horn," very thin and transparent, covered and protected the single leaf, which was all that the book contained. On this leaf, headed by a cross, was the alphabet in old English and Roman letters, making it very hard to learn, followed by a small batch of two-lettered words like *ab*; then came an ascription of praise to the Holy Trinity; and the Lord's Prayer finished the literary part of the book.

This precious leaf was often pasted on solid oak, with a frame and short handle of the same, and in shape it resembled a hand mirror. Sometimes it was pasted on horn, without any protection from "the fingers wet" that were expected to make havoc with the lettering; and such a "book" could be bought for the moderate sum of two English pennies. From the cross and the alphabet on it, the hornbook was commonly called the "Christ Cross Row," and this degenerated into "Criss-cross Row," which name has been given to a very old book at Oxford.

Hornbooks were used as primers until rather more than a century ago; and in their time school-children had no use for satchels, as the one book usually had a hole at the end of the handle for a string to pass through, by which it was fastened to the waist or girdle. Some old pictures of children show the ancient primer thus attached. These books are now very rare, but there is a copy in the British Museum that was found some years ago in the walls of an old farm-house by a laborer who was pulling them down. It is one of the best specimens, in a frame of black oak, with the horn cover in front, and the back has a portrait of King Charles I. on horseback.

DR. BARNARDO'S MISSING BOY.

The interminable Gossage case was again before the Queen's Bench on Monday. Dr. Barnardo reported that all his efforts, aided by the inquiry of skilled detectives, had been unable to discover the missing boy, or Dr. Wm. Norton, Quebec, who adopted him. The Court decided to investigate the truth of the statements, and time was given to file affidavits.—*London Christian World.*

SLAVERY AND CANNIBALISM.

A NEW HEBRIDES MISSIONARY WANTS HELP TO SUPPRESS THEM.

(*New York World.*)

The white-haired and venerable Dr. John G. Paton comes from the far-off New Hebrides, as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, to petition this Government to help him suppress the Kanaka slave trade between Polynesia and Queensland. For over thirty years Dr. Paton has been among these people, where paganism and cannibalism still exist.

The New Hebrides is a group of about thirty islands, situated 1,000 miles north of New Zealand, and 1,400 west of Sydney. Savage chieftains exchange their young boys and girls for firearms or intoxicating liquors. The slave traders dispose of them among the Queensland sugar planters, the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, or in the pearl-shell fisheries in Torres Straits.

In 1885 a British Royal Commission attested to a record of kidnapping, murder and varied crimes growing out of this traffic. Queensland, however, demanded the cheap Kanaka labor. Regulations for a time changed the slave trade into an alleged labor traff

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies to one address	2.25
" " 20 " "	4.50
" " 50 " "	10.50
" " 100 " "	20.00

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

For Newfoundland add 52c per annum for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 26c; "Daily Witness" add $3.00.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 26c;; "Daily Witness" add $3.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS wanted in every town, village and post-office to secure subscribers for the *Daily Witness*, *Weekly Witness* and *Northern Messenger*. Send for samples and circulars. Liberal discount.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS are requested to make known that the *Daily Witness*, *Weekly Witness* and *Northern Messenger* will be sent free for the balance of this year to all new subscribers remitting now for 1893.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1892.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

The resignation of Sir John Abbott as premier of the Dominion, will not surprise the country, which has been amply warned of the probability of such an event. Sir John's own description of his illness left few who understood the significance of such symptoms in doubt as to what the verdict of physicians would be as to whether he should remain in public life in such an onerous position. Sir John Abbott is an old man, though we have lost sight of the fact that a man is old at seventy-one in the spectacle afforded by Mr. Gladstone, who at the age of eighty-three has just come through a trying political campaign, in which he has been the most active of leaders, and has formed a Government and purposes to construct and carry through some of the most difficult legislation Parliament has ever had to deal with. Sir John Abbott has had an arduous life, unrelieved, in all probability, by those frequent seasons of complete rest and change which Mr Gladstone and other British statesman wisely arrange for throughout their whole lifetime. The term of Sir John Abbott's premiership has not been a long one, having proved less than a year and a half by seventeen or eighteen days. It is not a little to his credit as a politician, or else to the credit of those who managed the Government, that he leaves the Government with a majority of sixty or eighty in Parliament, where it only had twenty when he took over the reins, and that after having got over some, at least, of the worst difficulties with which it was faced on Sir John Macdonald's death. The people of the Dominion are indebted to Sir John Abbott for the self-sacrificing work he has done as a public man during the later years of his career, and they will regret most sincerely that his health compels him to retire. Even his political opponents would rather that he had been turned out of office after a fair fight by themselves, and they do not blame him for the Government's course in shielding corruption and corruptionists, though he very unwisely accepted the responsibility of it. His successor, Sir John Thompson, has been the real leader, and it is, perhaps, just as well that he has at last accepted the responsibilities. He has some very difficult questions to face, and it remains to be seen whether he can prevent the revolution which seems to be impending.

Sir John Thompson, nominee of the Archbishop of Halifax, and disciple of the Jesuits, has become, by the people's permission, absolute ruler of Canada. If he is the selection of the Church of Rome, he is certainly one of the ablest instruments on which that astute Church ever laid its hands. He is, to all appearance, largely endowed with that personal magnetism which is the first essential in rulers and which disarms opposition. The venerable Doctor Douglas may declare that Canada wants none of him, but then Doctor Douglas has never come under his fascination. The Orangemen throughout the land may rave at being ruled from Rome, but Sir John and Mr. Bowell, a Past Grand Master of the Orangemen, go round the country with their arms round each other's necks. Mr. Dalton McCarthy may look upon the views of Sir John with regard to the Jesuits' estates, the dual language and ecclesiastical schools as high treason, but he comes within the glamor of the serpent and takes Sir John's son into his office and probably joins him in a ministry. What concessions may have been privately given to him, or to any one, on these or on any questions to smooth Sir John Thompson's advent to the position of absolute power which he now holds, remain to be revealed. But one thing seems plain. Sir John has only to meet a man, be he bishop or bigot, to mesmerize him. From that day the man is at his call, though it be from the Land's End. An Ottawa paper, with fine opportunities for observation, says there is nothing magnetic about Sir John. Certainly he does not look it; but if so, how does he manage to wind people round his thumb as he does. He is what the Americans call "a smaaht maan," and that is what the people seem to want.

"A BANDY-LEGGED SCOTCH-MAN."

The protectionists of the United States are very angry at some of the protected manufacturers just at present. Mr. McKinley, who was the "great McKinley" and the "major" before the election, but who is now plain, "McKinley" and even McGinty, has a friend named Grosvenor in Ohio, who says that Mr. Carnegie, the Scotch millionaire many times over by grace of the protectionist tariff of the United States, is "a "bandy-legged Scotchman, who will go "down in history as the arch sneak of this "age." That is pretty loud talk from a red-hot protectionist Republican against an equally red-hot protected manufacturer who subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the Republican campaign fund, and that apparently without having to be placed on the frying-pan to melt the fat out of him. The reason Mr. McKinley's friend is angry at Mr. Carnegie is that the "bandy-legged arch-sneak" did not prevent the Homestead strike from coming on just before the elections and even when he saw the mischief he was doing staid away and kept up the fight instead of coming back from Scotland and "fixing up things." It is not certain that fixing up things in that way would have prevented the heavy losses suffered by the Republicans in Pennsylvania even, not to speak of those of the north, south, east and west. Mr. Whitelaw Reid promptly fixed up things with the printers' unions, with which he had been quarrelling for years and from being their arch-enemy became their warmest friend, but Mr. Harrison, who carried New York State by fourteen thousand in 1888 without Mr. Reid, was with him defeated by over forty-five thousand in 1892. Then, too, something seems to have struck the Republicans in Ohio. Did Mr. Carnegie's bad conduct in Pennsylvania wipe out the Republican majority in Mr. McKinley's own state, or was it probably Mr. McKinley's own tariff act? And what about Indiana, Mr. Harrison's state, and Illinois, and Wisconsin, and Kansas and Nevada and California and the rest? Mr. McKinley's eloquent and impressive speeches in the West were the admiration of the Republican leaders and journals during the campaign. How is it that after he had explained the advantages of his tariff act, and after the tariff act had explained itself during two years, that the people rose up and smote it and its author and its sponsors at the first opportunity? The protected manufacturers of Canada will, if they are wise, put by the amount of money they usually subscribe in their red parlors and Montreal committee rooms, and instead of using it in an attempt to bolster up the protective tariff at the next election, keep it for a rainy day which seems to be approaching for all manufacturers who cannot live without pap. These very "aged infant industries" which have been cuddled and "fostered" and "supported" are going to be deprived of their "go-carts" and made to use their legs to stand upon, or left to fall if they have not learned the use of their legs. And, when protection is withdrawn, there will be a good deal of hard language, in all probability, used by both "protectionist politicians," and the formerly "protected manufacturers." The history of the United States in fiscal matters repeats itself in Canada.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Popular feeling in Newfoundland towards the Dominion appears to have undergone a change, partly on account of the practical sympathy shown by our people on the occasion of the St. John's fire, and partly on account of commercial necessity. Excluded by hostile tariffs from the benefits of trade with the continent to which it belongs, Newfoundland, in spite of its magnificent situation and inexhaustible resources, has been languishing for years, with no prospect of improvement. Now, however, her merchants and public men, having thus realized the disadvantages of isolation, are displaying a willingness to come to terms with Canada, and the recent conference at Halifax will, it is confidently expected, result in an arrangement of commercial matters on a mutually satisfactory basis, with the prospect, some think, of the Island ultimately entering the Confederation. Canadians of all classes would hail the consolidation, which would be thus established, of all British North America, with profound gratification. Free trade and unity of interests, politically and commercially, would undoubtedly benefit both the colony and the Dominion, though the condition of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, under the operation of the restrictive tariffs of the United States and Canada, does not argue strongly in favor of union. The prospect has vastly improved, however, since the recent overwhelming popular repudiation of protection in the United States, and in view of a like trend of public sentiment in Canada. The great obstacle to complete union is the French shore question. But that ought not to be insoluble. At any rate, it is absurd to suppose that the best and most fertile part of Newfoundland is to be kept forever in a state of primitive desolation in order to accommodate a few French fishermen in drying fish along the shore. But however the solution of this question is to be obtained, there can be no doubt that the position of Newfoundland would be greatly strengthened by union with the Dominion. Of course, in the discussion of the terms of such a union, this French shore question would come up for settlement. British diplomacy certainly should be equal to the occasion, which would require a revision of existing treaties, especially when the objects to be gained would be the consolidation of all British North America and the removal for ever of a source of irritation and danger between England and France. But even should the French Government refuse to come to the desired settlement, the completion of the Newfoundland Railway across the island, with a terminus at St. George's Bay, or Bay of Islands, would, by building up towns and manufactures, and by encouraging farming, lumbering and mining, compel a re-adjustment of claims; for, it must be borne in mind that France possesses no territorial rights whatever, merely the right to concurrent fishing on the coast and of her fishermen to land and dry fish during the season. French claims cannot, therefore, be construed into a right to prevent the use of harbors for commercial purposes. The growth of population would do the rest. The importance of Newfoundland to the Dominion cannot be over-estimated.

Although our merchants carry on a considerable trade with the Island, it is not often visited by them, and it is doubtful if its value is properly appreciated by our people. Extending across the entrance to the great estuary of the St. Lawrence, to which it allows access at its northern and southern extremities, it occupies a commanding geographical position, and could be made a great bastion for the protection of the commerce of the Dominion. It is nearer to Europe than any other part of the American continent, the distance from the city of St. John's, on its eastern coast, to Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, is only 1,640 miles. The Straits of Belle Isle, from ten to twelve miles wide and fifty miles long, separate it from the coast of Labrador. Its extreme length is four hundred and twenty miles, with a breadth of about three hundred miles. Its area is generally estimated to be about 38,000 square miles, or, to describe it in a way more easily understood, it it more than twice as large as Nova Scotia including Cape Breton, and eleven thousand square miles larger than New Brunswick. There is room for Prince Edward's 2,133 square miles in either of its two larger inland lakes. It is one-fifth larger than Ireland, and one-fourth larger than Scotland. Roughly shaped in the form of an equilateral triangle, with its northern apex near Labrador, its base extends east and west from Cape Race to Cape Ray. Between Cape Ray and Cape North, on the coast of Cape Breton Island, with the Island of St. Paul between, extends the opening of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the ocean highway of Canada, the gateway of the illimitable north and west, the new route to China and Japan since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Submarine telegraph cables stretch from Cape Ray to Cape North, connecting overland through Newfoundland with the Atlantic cables at Heart's Content. The Rev. Dr. Harvey, of St. John's, writing in 1868, when the entrance of Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation was under discussion, said:—

As sentinel she guards the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the key of both river and gulf must ever be held by the nation that has possession of Newfoundland. Should the day ever come when an unfriendly power shall occupy this great portion of British America, a naval force issuing from such an impregnable harbor as that of St. John's could easily be made, would sweep the commerce of the new Dominion from the neighboring seas and command the whole North Atlantic. To give security and completeness to the Dominion of Canada, the possession of Newfoundland is indispensable. Linked to Canada by a railway through the Island and a steam ferry across the few miles of sea that sever it from the mainland, Newfoundland will take her natural place as one of the most important members of the young Confederacy, and will speedily rise into that importance and prosperity which are her due, but which, while in isolated dependency of Britain—a mere fishing station—she can never attain. To become the great highway of travel and traffic between east and west, as the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, and one of the *media* through which the treasures of India, China and Japan, may one day be poured into Europe, seems to be no dream of the imagination, but a tangible reality which the near hereafter will witness, should Newfoundland only be true to herself and accomplish her manifest destiny.

These words are even more applicable to-day than when they were written, and who can doubt but that eventually they will be literally fulfilled. The coast of Newfoundland abounds with safe and commodious harbors, which indent her thousand miles of sea line. A magnificent system of rivers and lakes intersect the island, giving access to the finest timber lands in the world. The western part of the island has a fertile soil and a climate far superior to the eastern or southern shores. Extensive mineral deposits exist all over the country, including gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, gypsum, with marble, granite, sandstone, roofing slate, whetstones, limestone and, better than all, vast fields of coal. Of the fisheries of Newfoundland it is not necessary to speak. Everyone knows they are the best and most prolific in the world. With all these natural advantages, and its unrivalled position between Europe and America on the way to the great West and the far Orient, Newfoundland, instead of being sunk in poverty and stagnation, isolated from the rest of the world, thinly inhabited and neglected, should be one of the most wealthy and progressive countries on earth. Things may look gloomy now, but that such is the destiny of Newfoundland cannot be doubted, and confederation would be a great step toward its fulfilment.

ENGLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The general impression outside of Africa created by Lord Randolph Churchill's famous letters, which, notwithstanding their general triviality, contained striking and strong views, mostly unfavorable, at least to Mashonaland, was that South Africa was likely to prove the most unsatisfactory of all the semi-independent nations founded and fostered by England. Lord Randolph had no hopes that the English and Dutch peoples would ever truly unite, or that they could be prosperous as a nation in such a generally unfertile country as South Africa if they did, and he wholly condemned Bechuanaland and Mashonaland as a country, the fertile parts of which were so malarial that no European could live in them, and the healthy parts as so barren that no European would live in them, and he believed that the mines which were rich enough to pay for working had been worked out in ages long gone by. The failure of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' brilliant projects for the settlement of Zambesia, and, ultimately, the confederation under British auspices of the whole of South Africa, was for a time taken for granted. It appears that Mr. Rhodes and the Zambesia Company are as confident and energetic as ever, and that they are actually succeeding. Mr. Rhodes is in England at present and it was suspected that his visit was for the purpose of obtaining assistance from the Imperial Government in the work of opening up and settling Mashonaland. It appears that this suspicion is unfounded. Mashonaland is not yet flourishing, but it is making progress. There are fifteen thousand able-bodied men in that territory and Europeans and Africanders are steadily entering in and are taking out prospecting licenses, settlement grants, and mining rights from the Company. The revenues of the Company are increasing, and though the rapidly diminishing deficit amounts to about eighty thousand dollars a year, the Company willingly and promptly pays the fifty thousand dollars a year to the Imperial Government for the administration of its territories north of the Zambesi, the administration south of that river being carried on by itself. The Company has been compelled to economize in Mashonaland, but its railway to the mouth of the Pungwe river is being pushed, that from the Cape is progressing, and when these are finished and as a result communication becomes cheap and rapid as well as easy, thousands of settlers are expected to flock in, and the Company and the country will flourish. Far from desiring to get rid of any part of their responsibilities in connection with Mashonaland, the Company wish to extend them, and the object of Mr. Rhodes' visit is to induce the Government to hand over to the Zambesia Company the Crown colony of Bechuanaland, which lies south and west of Mashonaland. The administration of the colony now costs the Imperial Government half a million dollars, the whole of which the Company are willing to guarantee relief from if it is handed over to them. The Company find that some of the best of the gold-bearing reefs of Mashonaland extend into Bechuanaland, and, moreover, Bechuanaland lies in the way of communication between Mashonaland and the Cape. Mr. Rhodes and his company are at any rate anxious to take over this colony, which, however, was refused to Cape Colony and is hardly likely to be granted to the Zambesia Company. The Government of the Cape has the sympathy and support of the Company in its efforts to induce the Imperial Government to allow the claims of the Transvaal Government to Swaziland, a country which lies between the Transvaal and railway communication with the east coast. The Natal Government, which has built a railway to the borders of the Transvaal, and which is anxious to make Natal the port for the Transvaal, opposes the cession of Swaziland to the Boers. The Cape Government is naturally anxious for the cession because the Transvaal Government have promised to remove all the duties on imports by way of the Cape as soon as they obtain possession of Swaziland. Europeans now outnumber Africanders in the Transvaal and the Government has been compelled by fears of a revolt to promise them the franchise. The Dutch and British people of the Cape, the Orange Free State and Cape Colony, have been rendered friendly by the conciliatory policy of Mr. Rhodes, and there is now more hope than ever of a confederation of South Africa. Indeed Mr. Rhodes hopes to see the day when all Africa, between Lake Tanganyika and the Cape of Good Hope will be a single federation with constitutional Government under British auspices. President Kruger, of the Transvaal, hopes for federation, but a perfectly independent one. Mr. Rhodes has not even yet altogether given up his idea of a "red streak "from the Cape of Good Hope to Alexandria," that is of a line of well-governed British territory throughout the whole length of the continent of Africa.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY VOTE.

The vote for General Bidwell, the candidate of the Prohibition party in the United States for the presidency, is gradually becoming known and the returns already in show that the aggregate will not be less than three hundred thousand, and not over three hundred and twenty-five thousand prohibitionist votes. While this total realizes the expectations of the leaders of the Prohibition party, it goes far, when analyzed, to dispel the hope of any who may have regarded that party as likely as such to attain to power. As an educational effort and a political force arrayed on the side of morality it has done and is doing good work. It is now just twenty years since the Prohibition party first nominated a candidate for President and Vice-president. In that election but 5,609 prohibitionist votes were polled, in 1876 the vote was 9,737, and in 1880 10,366. In the foregoing elections the movement was by no means of national extent. In 1884 the Prohibitionists for the first time waged a national fight. This was brought about by the accession of General John P. St. John and the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. The acceptance of the presidential nomination by the famous ex-Governor of Kansas, led to an enthusiastic campaign and a vote of 150,626. This marvellous increase, and the influence it had in deciding the result of the election in the pivotal State of New York, gave rise to sanguine hopes for the future. It was believed that with a more perfect and extensive organization the percentage of increase attained between 1880 and 1884, from less than ten thousand to over one hundred and fifty thousand might be maintained. This belief was doomed to disappointment, for although, after the 1884 campaign, the Prohibition party organization was perfected the increase since that time has been comparatively gradual. A national lecture bureau was established and aided by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a continuous literature and platform campaign has been maintained. In 1888, in point of the quality of speakers and the standing of the candidate, General Fisk, the Prohibition party, was on a par with the old parties, while the organization was in good fighting trim, but even with these advantages the vote for General Fisk only rose to 249,943. This year a large percentage of increase has only been secured on comparatively new ground. In New York State, where the Prohibition party strength is chiefly centralized, the vote of 30,231 for Fisk has increased to but 34,000. The People's party cut badly into the Prohibitionist vote in several western states, reducing even the former totals. This was compensated for in the south, and far west as an outcome of new work. In face of the competition of their new and popular rival for the independent vote, the strength polled speaks well for the courage and excellence of the party leadership, and the organization will doubtless continue in the field doing good educational work until some lull in the warfare over economic questions leaves the people free to think of still more important issues, or some popular wave in its favor makes some national party brave enough to ally itself with it or take up its cause.

BISMARCK AND THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Prince Bismarck is determined, at whatever cost, to establish his claims to the gratitude and honor of Germans as the founder of the German empire. It will be remembered that biographies published since the death of the Emperor William and that of the Emperor Frederick seemed to show that the consolidating of the German States which took place at the close of the Franco-Prussian war was really forced upon the Emperor William and his Chancellor Prince Bismarck by the Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince, who had won the confidence of the forces of the Southern German States, which he commanded in that war, to such a degree that he was certain that they would hail the consummation of German unity with real heartiness. This disclosure amazed Germany and astonished the whole world, which had failed to realize that under the charmingly modest, kindly, domestic surface life of the Crown Prince was a very strong, imperious, fearless nature, with a capacity for firm statesmanship. The manner in which the Emperor Frederick mounted his throne and began carrying out his own Liberal policy in the face of the most determined opposition and in the teeth of certain death, which could not be fought off for very long, discovered the true character of the man. Yet it was not until after the disclosures in regard to his predominating share in forcing on the foundation of the empire that his capacity for ruling was really appreciated. Ever since then, Prince Bismarck's prestige has been waning, and his dismissal from the Chancellorship by the son of the man whom he did his best to prevent coming to the throne, together with his undignified course since, have confirmed the general opinion that Prince Bismarck was an overrated man, and that the Emperor William and the Emperor Frederick were not his tools, but his real masters. Prince Bismarck has done his best to discredit the Government of Germany and to make it unsuccessful by way of proving that Germany cannot get along without him, but he has so far failed, and has injured himself far more than he has hurt the Emperor William or Chancellor Von Caprivi. In order to prove that he brought about the consolidation of the empire, and probably also to arouse the enmity of the French and the world against Germany, Prince Bismarck has declared that he forged an addition to the famous despatch from Ems which determined the French Emperor to give up all hope of further negotiations with Prussia and declare war. The despatch referred to was one to the powers of Europe which was sent by Prince Bismarck to the reptile press, and was published in a special supplement and taken as a sort of certain precursor to war. It was as follows:

"After the news of the renunciation of the Hereditary Prince of Hohanzollern had been officially communicated to the Imperial French Government by the Royal Spanish Government, the French ambassador at Ems further demanded of his Majesty the King (of Prussia) to authorize him to telegraph to Paris that his Majesty the King engages for all future time never again to give his consent that any of the Hohenzollerns should again return to this candidature. *His Majesty the King therefore declined to receive the French ambassador again, and had him told by the adjutant in attendance that his Majesty had nothing further to communicate to the ambassador.*"

This is the telegram of July 13, 1870, which convinced the French Government that there was nothing for it but war. Prince Bismarck declares, according to the despatches, that the last sentence of the above telegram, which is given in italics, and which contained the gravamen of the communication to France, was forged by himself for the purpose of bringing on the war, and that it was unfounded. His ultimate purpose in precipitating the war was, he declares, to bring about through it the unity of Germany. According to the despatch from Berlin Chancellor Caprivi on Wednesday answered Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag:

"The House is doubtless aware of the public indignation excited by the avowal of Prince Bismarck that he had forged a despatch from Ems [in 1870 with the view of precipitating war between France and Germany.

"In order that the House and country might judge of the accuracy of the statement, the foreign office has furnished to me from the archives a telegram from Privy Councillor Abeko to Prince Bismarck, dated July 13, 1870, stating that his Majesty King William, complained of the obtrusive behavior of the French Ambassador on the Promenade, and also a letter of His Majesty ordering Privy Councillor Abeko to telegraph to the Baron de Werther that His Majesty was indignant at the imputations of the Duc de Gramont, and of the French Ambassador Benedetti, in regard to his (the King's) conduct, and that His Majesty reserved to himself the right to take further steps.

"These facts," added the Chancellor, "prove that His Majesty the late King and Emperor William was not the old weakling that Prince Bismarck has been lately suggesting, and also prove that Germany, in 1870, did its utmost in the direction of conciliation."

Chancellor Caprivi thus proves, by a dated despatch of the same date as the one given first, that the sentence Prince Bismarck declared he forged was, in effect, telegraphed to Prince Bismarck by Councillor Abeko at the command of King William himself, who, it appears, had been wantonly and grossly insulted by the French plenipotentiary and the French ambassador. King William refused, therefore, to hold communication with ambassadors who insulted him, and telegraphed his Chancellor to communicate that decision to the French Emperor, which Bismarck obediently did. The despatches taken together and viewed in the light of the French ambassador's conduct to the Prussian King, obviously intended to be provocative, proves what all the world supposed to be the truth, namely, that the Franco-Prussian war was in reality forced upon Germany and the King of Prussia by France and the Emperor of the French. Had Prince Bismarck proved that he had brought about the war by forgery he would have proved that he was responsible for all the bloodshed and misery and evil that have come upon those two great nations as a result of the war. He has not scrupled to declare in effect that he was capable of such monstrous villany. In his reminiscences just published, Lord Augustus Loftus, long connected with the British missions at Berlin and Vienna, says that Prince Bismarck often told him that "he gloried in having "no principles, and he observed that when "you wished to gain a certain object your "principles cross your path and defeat your "aim." Prince Bismarck's want of principle does not seem to have made his life altogether successful or happy. "Let no man be called happy till he is dead" is an old proverb.

THAT REVOLUTION.

The extraordinary revolution in public opinion which was manifested at the polls on November 8 last in the United States by the election of President Cleveland, is only now becoming fully appreciated, as the actual figures in certain of the most pronounced protectionist States are being made known. Take Pennsylvania, the very stronghold of the protectionists. In 1888 it gave a protectionist majority of about eighty thousand, this year one of only sixty thousand. But more extraordinary than this reduction is the fact that in Philadelphia, where Mr. Harrison had a majority of less than nineteen thousand in 1888, he had this year, owing to local dissensions among the Democrats of that city, a majority of over thirty-two thousand. Outside of Philadelphia Mr. Harrison had a majority of over sixty-one thousand in 1888, but this year he had a majority of only twenty-seven thousand. The Democratic party have hopes of carrying the state altogether for tariff reform at the next presidential election, if only the Republicans can be induced by their leaders to stand by extreme protection and if the Carnegies and the rest of the protected manufacturers go on quarrelling with their employees, as they seem very likely to do. Illinois and Wisconsin were, it appears, carried independently of the Lutheran vote, affected by the school question, though that vote made up the bulk of the majority. The Democrats declare, however, that tariff Reform would have carried those states anyhow. Minnesota, it is said, would also have been carried by the Democrats had not the Republicans nominated as their candidate for Governor, Mr. Knute Nelson, who is a pronounced low tariff man, and actually voted in Congress for the Mills bill, the low tariff bill proposed by the Democrats in the last Congress. The state, therefore, is a tariff reform one, as most of the Western States now undoubtedly are. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, one of the most influential of the Republican journals in the West, ascribes the overwhelming defeat of the party to the McKinley bill, whose passage it declares was the "worst blunder ever committed by any party since the Democratic crime of secession." The Chicago *Tribune* and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* are at heart in favor of tariff reform, though they supported the Republican party in the recent election. They did good work in advocating tariff reform before the Republican party decided to go to the country on the McKinley bill, such good work, indeed, that when the election came on and they supported McKinleyism, the voters whom they themselves educated refused to follow them back, and Illinois was lost to the Republican party. It is to be hoped that in Canada public feeling in favor of tariff reform will continue to grow until it also swamps protection at the next general elections.

BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION.

The depression in English manufacturing circles is so severe at present that the cause and cure, alike, are very grave national issues. Many are the explanations and many are the suggestions. The McKinley bill comes in, at the moment, for the giant's share of the blame, though, in fact, the trade depression now in such full force was well under way before that exclusive measure was passed. The superficial observers of the difficulty cry protection; the wiser heads seek to examine cause and effect. And gradually the unpleasant truth seems in a fair way of general acknowledgment, namely, that one great factor in the cause of trade depression is inferiority in manufacture. This, doubtless, is a pill hard for the manufacturers to swallow, and naturally the operation is a slow one. The evil is one peculiar to no particular branch of trade. Conservative methods and a want of alacrity in adapting themselves to modern methods and modern and foreign needs have left the British manufacturer behind in the race. British manufacturers have, too, always shown too little consideration for foreign taste; those nations that consider it and gratify it are naturally successful competitors. The ironmongering establishments have acknowledged this, and their trade papers indicate an intention on their part to become less restricted in future by traditional methods. The textile industry, suffering in common with others, is also stirring itself in face of the common danger. The *Recorder*, the organ of this line of manufacture, has apparently struck the keynote of the chorus of alarm now being raised. It says it is useless to deny that "in the textile trade with foreign "countries German and French fabrics find "a market where English goods formerly "monopolized it." Proceeding, it states that trade advices from Italy are that, where recently it was necessary for traders to visit England every year, now the goods of continental manufacture are so much more bought that this is not necessary. Woollen, worsted and cotton fabrics from continental manufacturers have taken the place of those from English looms, and this is attributable mainly to two facts—the superior finish of the foreign fabrics, and the superiority of the trading facilities given to them. The *Recorder* proceeds:—"It appears indubitable "that makers in Germany, including Alsace, "do turn out their goods with a better finish "than English firms. . . . It is no use "blinking the facts. . . . In this fact "there is room for much thought." To this inferiority in so many branches of manufacture, lies the secret of trade depression in England. The fallacy of protection would only increase the difficulty tenfold. The gravest aspect of the matter is the question whether the ground lost through over-confidence and neglect to keep pace with competitors, can be regained.

UPPER HOUSES.

The disappearance, one by one, of the Councils or Upper Houses of our Provincial Legislatures is a phenomenon worthy of more attention than is being given to it by the students of comparative politics and of constitutional history. All other British parliaments, whether in Europe, America, Australia or Africa, are composed of two Houses, and the same is true of all the United States legislatures, national and state. Nowhere else in English-speaking countries than in Canada does there seem to be any desire to reduce parliament to a single chamber, unless indeed it be in England where there is a great deal of outspoken dissatisfaction with the House of Lords. It would be remarkable if England, which has for ten or twelve centuries slowly evolved the system of responsible parliamentary government which has been the model followed by all countries that have established constitutions, should take the lead in simplifying the system, in accordance with the needs of the new democracies which are taking full possession of the reins almost everywhere. Yet this is not at all unlikely. All European nations have national legislatures, every one of which with the single exception of Greece, is modelled after the double chambered parliament of England and the upper house in each and every case seems to be perfectly safe and unmenaced. It seems curious but is nevertheless in accordance with the works of nature, as science reveals them, that the institution which the nations have adopted almost unmodified as one which the ablest minds cannot greatly improve after much study, should have been evolved apparently by mere accident.

When the great councils of England were summoned, as late as the thirteenth century, the four estates of which it was composed, came together in the same place, but each assembled in a group by itself. The ecclesiastics held altogether aloof from the other estates when summoned and refused to grant any money whatever to the king while in Council, holding that they could only be called upon to do so in their own convocation. Happily their resistance was successful, and thus the churchmen were left outside of Parliament. The Barons made up the most prominent group, but owing personal service to the Crown as they did, they were least able to withstand extraordinary demands for grants, unless prepared to revolt. The Knights of the Shire formed the third group, and being mostly landowners and neighbors of the barons, and being advised with by the barons when the barons wished for support against the Crown, they at first as a group were inclined to join that of the barons. By and by they found, however, that their interests were more identical with those of the burgesses who formed the fourth group in the great council. A century later only two distinct bodies were found in the great Council, one composed of the barons, and the other of the Knights of the Shire and the burgesses; the first were and have been ever since the House of Lords, and the second the House of Commons, composed thus of representatives of the counties and boroughs. The Knights of the Shire representing the lesser barons as well as the squires, and the burgesses representing the cities, boroughs, and towns, were the great taxpayers and it is probable that they were drawn together for defence against extortion and also for the purpose of inducing the sovereign to sign their petitions which when signed became law and were enrolled on the statutes. The barons, who at first, alone formed the great Council under the Norman kings became continually fewer in proportionate numbers, less powerful and less wealthy, until the Knights and burgesses became the real power. The barons of to-day are not more powerful than an equal number of commoners who could be selected; but though they are stripped of much power they are still a body of legislators, while they no longer owe special duties to the Crown.

The most prominent of the peers admit that reform at least has become necessary. It is probable that life peers with less power as to retarding legislation will be substituted to some extent, at least, for the hereditary peerage now existing. The Radicals have, of course, advocated abolition, and thus accustomed people to the one chamber idea. Nevertheless, the people of Ontario did a bold thing from the point of view of a British constitutionalist when they determined to do without an upper house and rely upon a democratic assembly. Of course there had been, and were, single chambered congresses and councils in foreign countries and provinces. Some of the lesser German principalities and duchies have single-chambered legislatures. So have two or three of the Central and South American republics. But with the exception of Greece, all European national legislatures have two houses, and it is only a very small nation and generally subordinate states which have got along with a single assembly. There have indeed been precedents in Anglo-Saxon practice for single-chambered legislatures, but these have pointed to failure. Three of the United States, Georgia, Pennsylvania and Vermont framed constitutions providing for an assembly of one house. In 1789, Georgia after a trial of twelve years amended her constitution and established a legislature of two Houses. Four years of a trial satisfied Pennsylvania that a double chambered house was best. Vermont retained her single chamber till 1836, or for fifty years after it was established. These precedents must have been discouraging to the Ontario reformers, more especially as these failures resulted in spite of the fact that each Assembly possessed a small independent committee, whose duty it was to pass upon and advise in regard to all legislation; this committee or council was merely advisory and had no power. Happily, the people of the sister province had the courage of their convictions and the experiment was tried. Needless to say, those who looked for calamity to follow have been disappointed the Ontario Legislature being by far the most efficient, the most economical, in some ways the most conservative, and in all ways, the most successful of Canadian parliaments.

As the result of the experience of Ontario, sensible people generally concluded that legislative councils, for provinces at least, are but as a fifth wheel to a coach, without which they would trundle more easily. British Columbia, the most English and Conservative of all the provinces, adopted the one-chamber system when she entered the Dominion, her constitution being modelled on that of Ontario. Manitoba got rid of her Upper House after a short trial. The other day poverty compelled New Brunswick to dispense with the luxury, and now that Mr. Fielding controls a majority in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, he has been called upon to fulfil his pledge, given when his party was a minority, and abolish a costly part of the Legislative machinery, whose usefulness cannot be said to be gone, for, judged by the small loss the same institution has been elsewhere, it never had any. Prince Edward Island will hardly be able to retain her Council after the other Maritime Legislatures have been simplified. Indeed, all these provinces may some day agree to set up one common local legislature and to be all governed by a single chamber. The Liberal party of this province has been pledged at times to the abolition of the Legislative Council, but when it got into power Mr. Mercier was at its head and he was desirous of anything but real reform. This province can ill stand the expense of the double system, and will some day be driven, like New Brunswick, to cut off its Council rather than be sunk by it. Second chambers in provinces are of no use, are indeed a positive evil, inasmuch as they are, like other useless ground, a field for the cultivation of the weeds of corruption. Men in the position of Mr. Fielding, who may be credited with an honest desire to lop off all useless branches of expense, find that the members of Legislative Councils are loath to efface an institution which to them is a means of honor and emolument. Moreover, as we have frequently seen in this Province, seats in the Upper House can be manipulated very conveniently for the maintenance of a majority in the Lower House. Reform is thus rendered difficult and the illiputian imitation of King, Lords and Commons is carried on with the impressive solemnity of a Chinese drama, which provokes neither laughter nor tears and only ends when the patience of the audience is exhausted.

MR. EDGAR'S REPLY to the Government's counsel who prosecuted the case of Sir Adolphe Caron, a member of the Government, before a Commission appointed by the Government, exposes more of the absurdity of those extraordinary proceedings, in which the Government was, in effect, judge, jury, prosecutor and defendant. Mr. Edgar thinks the Commissioners' work is, in effect, a preliminary enquiry, which has convinced the people of the necessity of Sir Adolphe Caron's corruption being really investigated by Parliament, and he is determined to prosecute the case in that highest court of the land. The Government can, of course, prevent his doing so by whipping in their large parliamentary majority, but will they dare to do so in view of the graphic picture brought by the Commission before the people of Canada of Sir Adolphe Caron carrying off in his own hands twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, which came out of the pockets of a Government contractor, and of his personally distributing an immense corruption fund at the elections?

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE has cancelled three festivals of the Roman Catholic Church, because too many holidays put the people of this Province behind those of neighboring countries in the industrial race. These three days are, however, still statutory holidays. The Dominion laws define the expression "holiday" in the Interpretation Act to mean the "Annunciation, * * * Corpus Christi, St. Peter and St. Paul's day." This is, we presume, one of the matters in which, as it was once put in the margin of a provincial statute, "the decrees of our Holy Father the Pope are binding"; not that the Pope's decree can have legal effect without concurrent legislation, but that must follow. So far as the Federal law is concerned, we presume Sir John Thompson will immediately cause a law to be passed to ratify the amendment to the Canadian law made by the Pope. The Province must do the same. Otherwise the law of the land will be maintaining ecclesiastical holidays after the Pope himself has abolished them.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY is imperious enough at times when it seems desirable to him to make an impression upon the minds of his people and of foreign nations. But he can also make effective appeals

MANITOBA APPEAL.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION INTO THE SEPARATE SCHOOL CASE.

THE PRESS ADMITTED TO THE INQUIRY—ARGUMENT OF MR. EWART, COUNSEL FOR THE APPELLANTS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—It is not often that the representatives of the press are admitted within the precincts of the Privy Council Chambers, but to-day they got as far as the ante-room, which is separated from the Council chamber itself only by a green baize door, to which they were invited in the most courteous manner by the Prime Minister himself. The occasion was the meeting of the sub-committee of Council charged with the fixing of the date and other preliminaries for the hearing of the appeal of Archbishop Fiche and the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba against the two acts of the Manitoba Legislature respecting the Department of Education and the schools of that province. The magnitude of the question and the interest of the country in its settlement were indicated by the large number of newspaper men in attendance. To breathe the atmosphere of a great political question involving in its issue the concord of the Dominion brings with it a sense of responsibility which is not so easy to realize at a greater distance. The members of the committee present were Sir John Thompson, who acted as chairman, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, the Hon. J. A. Chapleau. The Hon. J. A. Ouimet was also present. Mr. J. S. Ewart, of Winnipeg, represented the appellants.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

Sir John Thompson opened the proceedings with the following remarks: I beg to say at the outset that early in October we received a petition from His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface and certain others asking for redress in relation to laws passed by the Legislature of Manitoba on the subject of education, and that petition was referred to a sub-committee consisting of the Hon. Ministers of Militia, Customs, Interior and myself to report to Council as to what should be done in regard to it. Shortly after receiving it I had an opportunity of an interview with Mr. Ewart, charged with the interests of the petitioners, and was led to believe from my conversation with him that it was his desire to present further papers in this connection and be heard before the committee, consequently no action was taken at that time on the reference made on Oct. 16 to this committee, but we awaited an opportunity of hearing from him, and while in Halifax I received an additional paper which Mr. Ewart forwarded to us, and which is an additional memorial on the same subject. Immediately on my return to Ottawa I communicated to Mr. Ewart that we would be pleased to hear him whenever it suited his convenience. The object of the present hearing by the committee is not to hear the appeal itself which is claimed by these petitioners, but the object is that before we report to Council the action which we will advise His Excellency to take upon the petition we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Ewart on behalf of the petitioners and as to the procedure to be adopted and the grounds on which he claims the intervention of His Excellency in Council. We have thought that inasmuch as this is not a political inquiry it should not be governed by the ordinary political procedure such as is followed by the Cabinet on questions usually coming before it, and for that reason it is open to the public and the press. We will be glad to hear Mr. Ewart as to his views of the rights of the petitioners as they invoke the exercise of the power claimed to be embodied in the constitution but which for the first time is brought into requisition.

MR. EWART'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Ewart began by saying that he would not address them as formally or as fully as he would the full Privy Council. It had been observed, he went on, that inasmuch as this subject had been passed upon by the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council that ought to be an end to it but, he pointed out, that was only with reference to one sub-section of the Manitoba Act. There were, however, other sub-sections of that Act which presented an alternative course. The first dealt with the *ultra vires* legislation and the second sub-section with *intra vires* legislation. It was as if a court of law was given jurisdiction in a particular matter and that a subsequent section statute provided that there should be an appeal from the decision of that court. He instanced the case of a court being given jurisdiction over real estate transactions with a proviso reserving from it the power to set aside patents from Her Majesty and reserving also the right of appeal from its decision. There would be like jurisdiction in regard to real estate, the exception to it and an appeal. The right of appeal would not be given where there was no jurisdiction. That was the case here. There was the exclusive power vested in the Legislature to legislate in regard to education, subject to the exceptions that nothing should prejudicially affect certain rights and that an appeal should lie under that exception. If the appeal which had been decided adversely to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba had been decided the other way there would have been no appeal to Ottawa, because the Act would have been *ultra vires* and there would have been nothing to appeal from. If then there should be no appeal in the case of a law which was *intra vires*, there would be no appeal at all in such case, and those sections of the Manitoba Act which provide for an appeal mean nothing. The very fact of an appeal being given involved the assumption of jurisdiction in court or Legislature. The Act of the Legislature from which it was provided that an appeal should lie was therefore an act within the jurisdiction of that Legislature. The only way an appeal was given from "any provincial authority," which included, he took it, a provincial court, and only in a case, of course, where the court had jurisdiction. That there was this distinction between sub-sections one and two was borne out by the comparison of the two. It was plain they were not dealing with the same matter. Under the first sub-section of the Manitoba Act, before the act would become *ultra vires*, it was necessary that some right or privilege should be "prejudicially affected." Under the second sub-section it was not necessary to demonstrate that some right or privilege had been "prejudicially affected." It might be an act helping the Roman Catholics to some extent, but helping the Protestants more, and in that case

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS WOULD BE AFFECTED,

but perhaps not "prejudicially affected." Then, again, to make a law *ultra vires*, it was sufficient that it prejudicially affected "any class of persons." That would include the Episcopalians or Presbyterians, but under the second sub-section Presbyterians and Episcopalians could not complain unless as part of a Protestant minority and not as a particular denomination. Therefore, the Act might not be outside the first sub-section and yet within the second. Under the first sub-section it is quite sufficient to make the law *ultra vires* that it should interfere with rights enjoyed at the time of the union; but under the second sub-section the rights to be interfered with are not limited in that way and extend to a larger class. It has been argued that the right must exist at the time of the union. He found no such limitation. The words, "at the time of the union," do not appear in the second sub-section, although they do in the first and the effect must be, under a well-known canon of legal interpretation, to give a different meaning to the different language. They had not to go outside this statute for an illustration of an ordinary statute being spoken of as a right or privilege. The British North America Act protects the right or privilege of any class of persons in Ontario and Quebec in respect to denominational schools which was a right or privilege founded on an ordinary statute of the old Province of Canada, in force at the time of confederation. Why, then, could not the Roman Catholics of Manitoba speak of a right or privilege based on a statute of that Province? If Parliament could use that language in respect of Ontario, it could be held to apply in the same way to Manitoba under the second sub-section. The action contemplated by the Manitoba Act was very wide—"any right or privilege." Nothing was said as to these existing prior to or after the union. Nothing was said as to its origin, whether "by law or practice." It included any right or privilege, existing at any time, and upon any provincial authority. An act could only be *intra vires* if it affected rights which came into force after the union. The clause had no meaning unless it included a right or privilege coming into effect after the union. Mr. Ewart also made the point that to render an act *ultra vires* it must affect a right in respect to the schools, their management or system, or something of that kind; but the words found in the second sub-section of the Manitoba Act, "in relation to education," included a wider class of cases, such, for instance, as the use of text books, religious exercises and many administrative details with reference to schools which might not properly come within the term "denominational schools" found in the first sub-section. For this distinction he had the warrant of the Judicial Committee.

THE B.N.A. ACT.

It was said that the second sub-section of the Manitoba Act was not so wide as the analagous section of the British North America Act, which is the third sub-section. If that section applied to Manitoba unquestionably there would be a right of appeal. Mr. Ewart then quoted the third sub-section of the British North America Act and held that if it was applicable to Manitoba this case would be brought within the exception expressed by the words, "or is thereafter established by the legislature," but the Manitoba Act was general and did not limit the appeal as the third sub-section of the British North America Act did, to two cases, the state of things at the union and the separate school system established after the union. The Manitoba Act would give a right of appeal, although no separate school system was ever in force, either before or after the union, but the British North America Act would not. He held, therefore, that the Manitoba Act was much wider in its range respecting education than the British North America Act applied to Manitoba or not. Mr. Ewart contested the argument that this appeal was an interference with provincial rights. The only interference was that given by the constitution. At confederation it was seen that with diversity of interests there might be conflict, and that with young legislatures there might be haste and the power of disallowance was intended to give a certain control over provincial legislation. The Parliament of Canada, in passing the Manitoba Act, foreseeing conflict in Manitoba over this question, gave the Legislature power to legislate as to education only in a certain way. One of the limitations was that if the minority acquired any rights in any way, at any time during a tolerant friendly feeling amongst the people, there should be no retrograde movement in times of excitement or intolerance such as will occur, and the Governor-General-in-Council was given power to interpose and say: You gave those rights, you shall not hastily take them away. No complaint can therefore be made of the exercise of their undoubted rights by the minority in Manitoba.

PARLIAMENTARY PRECEDENT.

The Governor-General-in-Council ought, Mr. Ewart argued, to follow the line of policy invariably adopted by Parliament in relation to such questions. In support of these views he quoted the attitude of leaders on both sides of politics at the time of confederation. Speaking of the opposition to separate schools in Upper Canada in 1863 he said that both Messrs. Brown and Mackenzie had lived to see the futility of the opposition to separate schools in Ontario, and testified that there could be no peace, and that justice would not be done until separate schools were conceded. They had Mr. Mowat's admission since confederation that but for that concession in the British North America Act confederation could not have taken place. Mr. Ewart referred to the New Brunswick case, where Parliament by an overwhelming majority expressed sympathy with the minority in New Brunswick, although they held that they had no legal right, and that Parliament had no jurisdiction. That did not prevent Parliament passing an address to Her Majesty asking her to use her good offices with the Government of New Brunswick in order that the Roman Catholics of that province might be accorded their rights. Only last session Parliament endorsed the principle of separate schools for the North-West Territories. He had been informed that since the New Brunswick School Act there had been accorded to the Roman Catholics as a matter of practice a great deal of what they were fighting for. In the province of Nova Scotia the same friendly feeling prevailed because it was recognized that Roman Catholics must be accorded the right to educate their own children free from contributions for other schools. He asked that even if it had to be done grudgingly a remedial order should issue, as without it Parliament would not be at liberty to deal with the matter. It was admitted, even by their opponents, that even if the law failed to preserve the rights of the Roman Catholics in Manitoba, it was the intention of Parliament to protect those rights, but it was contended in some important periodicals that separate schools was such a bad system that the contract ought to be broken. He reminded the committee that Manitoba came into the union only after what might fairly be called a treaty between the provisional government and the Government of Canada, the terms of which were submitted to the home office, and under their directions it was forbidden that a constitution could be forced upon those people unless with the most scrupulous regard for all their rights. He suggested that a day should be fixed for arguing this appeal before the Privy Council, and notice of it given to the Manitoba Government.

Sir John Thompson—"Do you wish to make any suggestion about the day?"

Mr. Ewart—"As soon as possible. If it is not too long I will stay in Ottawa until the day arrives."

It was finally decided that Mr. Ewart should telegraph the Attorney-General of Manitoba to ascertain his views, and after learning these the invitation to the Government of Manitoba would be sent by the Privy Council.

Mr. Ewart sent a telegram immediately at the close of the meeting.

DEATH IN A COAL MINE.

TWO HUNDRED KEGS OF BLASTING POWDER EXPLODE.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—A Steubenville, Ohio, special says: At the Blanch mine of the West End Colliery, in the West Virginia yard, 200 kegs of blasting powder exploded at 12-15 p.m. today. The explosion was caused by a fizzing fuse throwing fire into a miner's powder can, the explosion of which fired others, until the volume of flame was sufficient to explode the whole stock of loose powder. The men in the mine had just begun to come in where the powder was stored, and in a few minutes more most of them would have been there. A stunning explosion in the mine, a great blast of flame and smoke from the mine's mouth, and then a roar was flung out to the country round that told only too well that there was death and disaster at the mine. The scene that followed cannot be told in words. The women who had husbands, brothers, sons or sweethearts in the smoking pit were simply frantic. Crowds came swarming to the mine's mouth just as they dropped their work or left their tables, their faces white with dread and one eager enquiry on every lip, "who's in the mine." Wives and fathers tearfully implored the men to go in where all knew that death lurked in the air, either to rescue those who were not past rescue or learn the worst at once.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The mine boss and a squad of brave fellows took their chances on the "bad air," and went in and soon returned, bearing among them the scared and mutilated victims of the explosion. John Prasky was dead, Wesley Anderson, colored, dead; Michael Chokey, fatally wounded; Wm. Anderson, colored, legs broken, hip dislocated, face torn and otherwise mutilated, will die. He was going into the mine when the powder exploded and blew him fifty feet along the drift and over a trestle. John Anderson, colored, blown along the drift and his head wedged under a coal car, may recover; Lawrence Campbell, burned about the arms and head; John Zuging, burned about the arms, back and head, sent to Pittsburg to the hospital; Ed. Cook, Cleveland, burned in that he will die; John Gillespie, of Akron, Ohio, badly burned about the head; Matthew Wright, burned about the arms and back; George Teeters, burned and injured internally; John Ramsay, burned badly about the body, but will recover. The explosion did comparatively little damage, so far as is now known, to the mine or its equipment. That more of the miners were not suffocated was due to the prompt action of Miners Jas. Clark and James Borden, who, when the big door that closed the drift was blown from its fastening, quickly placed it in position again.

U. S. QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

AN UNPLEASANT EFFECT MANIFESTING ITSELF AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The effect of the Treasury Department's efforts to restrict immigration by enforcing the twenty-day quarantine on transatlantic vessels carrying immigrants to this country provided for in President Harrison's proclamation of last September is beginning to manifest itself. The Union line announced yesterday that it would be obliged to discontinue its traffic between Liverpool and this port. The line has decided that the cheapest way out of the difficulty is to withdraw its ships from service. The Union steamer "Wyoming" is now at sea on her way here with sixty-seven immigrant passengers on board. She will be detained the full twenty days inside the Narrows. The "Wyoming" sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 19. Three days prior to that date the Treasury Department issued a notice that the twenty-day law would be rigidly enforced. A. M. Underhill, the agent of the Union line in this city, immediately wrote to Washington protesting that the "Wyoming's" passengers were all booked before November 16, but the Treasury Department remained obdurate. The only action known to have been taken by the North German Lloyd line is the withdrawal of its Saturday steamers, while the Inman line will withdraw the "City of Paris" and the "City of New York" after December 14. The Hamburg-American Packet Company has abandoned its Southampton service, while the Cunard line will replace the "Servia" and the "Aurania" with the less expensive steamships "Gallia" and "Bothnia." The "Majestic" and "Teutonic," of the White Star line, will not be despatched after this month. The Anchor line steamer "Circassia" has gone out of commission, and no steamer will leave in that company's service on Saturday.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Mr. Catchings, the leading member of the House Committee on Rules, who is now in Washington, is quoted as expressing the belief that the present Congress will do nothing to lessen the burdens of the incoming administration, and that the new Congress will be compelled to take the necessary steps to increase revenues. He does not believe the revision of the tariff can be successfully undertaken during a special session, but he does hold that in a special session the new Congress might properly repeal the McKinley Act, thus restoring the old duties of 1883. That would wipe out the sugar duties, effecting a saving of $13,000,000 annually, and at the same time by restoring the sugar duties, add about $50,000,000 to the annual revenues, making the total increase of revenues approximate $65,000,000. This increase, he feels, would prevent any deficiency until after the next regular session, and possibly for a long period. Mr. Catchings would also pass the separate bills that were passed last session by the House, only to the main unacted upon by the Senate, and he would add lumber and salt to the free list. The reduced prices of the necessaries of life covered by these bills would, according to his reasoning, reconcile the people to the re-imposition of the sugar duties. He favors an early special session of Congress; thinks that Mr. Crisp will be re-elected Speaker without a protracted struggle, and believes that the Pension bill could be revised with profit. Mr. Catchings sees no danger of wild-cat money in the passage of the bill to remove the tax on state bank circulation, and favors that bill if the states are obliged to ensure the soundness of their bank issues. He also favors the admission as states of Arizona and New Mexico, and local governments for Utah and Oklahoma. So far as this Congress is concerned, he thought it would do no more than pass the regular annual appropriation bills.

A PRACTICAL LESSON IN CHARITY.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 24.—As a means of teaching the children practical charity, the school principals invited them to bring thanksgiving offerings to be distributed by the St. Paul Relief Society. For three days the children have been carrying their offerings to school: meat, vegetables, canned goods and provisions of all sorts, as well as clothing. In these three days the children have given enough provisions to last the two thousand poor in the city all winter; more than the city has given in three years. The grimy three schools in the city gave 172 immense waggon loads of clothing and provisions for distribution, and it is believed the problem of caring for the city's poor has been solved.

CHOLERA REAPPEARS.

THE EPIDEMIC REPORTED IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 21.—Cases of cholera are being reported right along, and in the harbor districts of the city from four to five deaths per day must be attributed to that cause. The authorities refuse to take any official notice of it.

CHERBOURG, Nov. 21.—Cholera has again broken out and the city is in a panic. Cases are reported to have occurred in some fifty different houses in the heart of the city during the past week, but it was only on Saturday that the epidemic was officially recognized as such. To-night's bulletin announces that since Saturday five deaths from cholera have occurred.

MOSS, Nov. 21.—Cholera has again made its appearance in the Borinage district, whose poor mining population is unable to comply with the health regulations advocated by the Government. From fifteen to twenty cases have been reported in this neighborhood during the last week, all of which resulted in death.

HAMBURG, Nov. 21.—Though the cholera epidemic is officially stamped out, four to six deaths from that cause are reported daily. The authorities are concealing the facts.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Sporadic cases of cholera are reported daily to the authorities of the smaller cities and villages along the Russian frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Over three thousand bales of rags, collected in Germany, France, Holland and Belgium, have been shipped from here by Wilson's and Turner's steamers, for Boston and New York. The transfer has been made in a suspiciously quiet manner, so as to avoid drawing the attention of the American Government to the dangerous cargoes. It is not denied that the cargo is dangerous to the health of those handling it, but strenuous efforts are being made to conceal the fact. It is learned that part of the rag cargo comes from Hamburg.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 21.—Last week's cholera record for the whole of Holland shows fourteen deaths.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—Since Saturday last fifteen cases of cholera and thirteen deaths from the disease have been registered in Bruges.

SCOTCH VETERINARY SURGEONS IN ARMS

ABOUT THE POLICY OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEDULE ENFORCED.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 25.—At a meeting here of a number of Scotch veterinary surgeons Prof. Williams made an address in which he used strong language regarding the policy of the Agricultural Department in connection with the importation trade.

He asserted that the Board smothered independent inquiry by destroying the lungs of all condemned cattle, alleged to have died from pleuro-pneumonia. The Board's advisors, he declares, were guilty either of gross errors or were acceding political frauds.

The American Inspectors at Deptford, Dr. Wray and Dr. Ryder, submitted portions of the lungs of condemned animals that were landed by the steamer "Borderer," from Boston, to Dr. Nocard, an eminent French expert.

Dr. Nocard made a close examination of the tissue and declared that the animals had not suffered from any contagious disease. The meeting appointed a committee to investigate.

RUSSIAN ARMOR PLATE TESTS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg gives an account of some armor plate tests recently made in the presence of the Russian Minister of Marine and the Grand Duke Alexander. The material tested consisted of one compound plate made by Brown, of Sheffield; the two steel plates made by Cammel, of Sheffield; and one steel plate from the French St. Chamond Company's works. All the plates were ten inches thick. The plate from the St. Chamond works stood the test without being cracked. One of the Cammel plates was slightly cracked and the others were shattered to pieces. Experiments were also made to ascertain the effects of heavy gun firing on the nervous system of animals. Rabbits, dogs, and cats were utilized for this purpose. They were suspended in bags close to the line of fire and under the muzzle of the gun.

AN ITALIAN TRAGEDY.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Intense excitement has been caused here by a mysterious tragedy at San Pancreazri, a suburb of this city, where Father Bloudet, a priest, lived with his sister. A laborer, named Mazzieri, employed about the place, yesterday entered the room occupied by Father Bloudet. He had been in but a short time when he rushed out with blood pouring from a wound in his body. To the neighbors, who were passing, he declared that when he went into the room he found Father Bloudet in a very excitable mood. The priest drew a revolver and shot him. As Mazzieri fled from the room he heard another shot and heard the priest fall. The people ran to the house and found the body of the priest's sister in one of the rooms where she had been murdered. The body of Father Bloudet was found on the floor. One theory is that the priest became insane and killed his sister. Another is that Mazzieri is himself the criminal.

A HORSE THIEF'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg, sends an account of a horrible crime committed by peasants. The peasants assembled in the night at the house of a horse thief whom they wished to punish. The thief was asleep at the time with his wife and five children. The peasants set fire to the hut and kept watch for the occupants. When the shrieking inmates tried to escape, they were met with frenzied yells from the wretches and driven back into the flames with scythes. One of the inmates was murdered; all the others were burned to death. All the culprits afterwards surrendered in a body to the police.

THERE WAS NO PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The cattle of the SS. "Lake Winnipeg" were seized by the officials of the Board of Agriculture and a number slaughtered and their lungs subjected to a microscopical examination, which failed to prove that they had pleuro-pneumonia. The cargo was consequently released and were sold to-day. The Board is keeping a zealous eye on all the cattle imported. So far, the only Canadian cases found have been on the "Hurona" and "Monkeaton," and these are still disputed. An occasional case is still found now and then among the American cattle landed.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Times* publishes a communication from its Lisbon correspondent which the Portuguese censor refused to allow telegraphed, and which was mailed. It asserts evidence of agitation. It says:—The Republican organs are indulging in ominous Anglophobe utterances. At a recent meeting of shipkeepers assistants, after violent speeches had been made, a resolution was passed asking Lisbon tradesmen to close their shops for twenty-four hours if a British fleet came and to make other demonstrations against the alliance. The meeting closed amid shouts of "Down with the British alliance."

A DRUNKEN COACHMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent says:—An inebriated coachman, who yesterday was driving a carriage in which rode Keman Bey with two distinguished friends, brought about a shocking and fatal accident. The man persisted in attempting to drive the carriage over the drawbridge connecting Stamboul and Galatea, in spite of shouted warnings that the bridge was open. The coach fell into the water, and Keman Bey and his friends were drowned. The coachman and a footman were rescued.

MURDERED HER CHILDREN.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A woman named Kern, living at Mulhausen, driven to desperation by the misconduct of a dissipated husband, put her four youngest children in a wheelbarrow to-day and followed by a fifth proceeded to the cemetery. After offering a prayer she drew a knife and cut the throats of the four youngest children and then killed herself. The fifth child was saved by the sexton of the cemetery.

JESUITS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The *News'* Berlin correspondent says that the German Government is almost certain to accept the bill which the Centrists have decided to introduce providing for the repeal of the law excluding Jesuits from Germany. The Government will thus secure the vote of the Centrists on the Army Bill.

THAT DEACON CASE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The first Chamber of the Court of Appeal to-day handed down its decision in the Deacon case. Judgment was given for Mrs. Deacon, and it was ordered that the child, Alice, be returned to a convent where both Mr. and Mrs. Deacon shall be allowed to visit her. Mr. Deacon was ordered to pay the costs.

THE KAISER ILL.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Emperor William is suffering from a chill. He has been compelled to abandon his hunting excursion and has returned to Potsdam, where he is resting.

CANNIBALISM ON THE CONGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Rev. P. M. Flanagan had received a letter from Bishop Augnouard, Vicar Apostolic of Oubanghi, on the Upper Congo. Cannibalism there is of every-day occurrence. The letter says:—"A Frenchman has just been killed and eaten in Upper Oubanghi, with ten black soldiers and thirty-three carriers. A Belgian expedition has just been destroyed on the Upper Congo by the Arabs, who put eight Europeans to death by a veritable martyrdom. The chief of the expedition was forced to look at his arm taken off, which was then roasted and eaten in his presence. The same was then done with the other arm, and he was finally killed in the slowest and most painful manner possible."

SAVED BY A FLOCK OF SHEEP.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 21.—A heavy snowstorm has prevailed in southern Idaho during the last few days. Nellie Logan, the six-year-old daughter of James Logan, of Hillside, had started across the divide for school. A short time after the girl's departure snow began to fall heavily, and as she had not reached her destination at noon it was known that she was lost. A searching party, composed of white men and Indians, wandered over the hills hoping to find a trace of the missing child. At midnight on Friday she was found alive and well, but very weak, in one of Wilson and Palmer's old sheds, with a dozen sheep, among which she had cuddled down and thus escaped death by freezing.

OLDEST WOMAN IN CANADA

HUMAN MARVEL AT HUNTINGDON—A HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS OF LIFE.

SHE WAS A SCOTCH LASSIE AND STILL SPEAKS THE GAELIC.

"No, I don't want to live any longer. But I don't want to die. But it's just whatever the Lord says; I'll be satisfied."

That was what a woman who has lived a hundred and ten years told a *Witness* reporter one day last week. She is probably the oldest woman in Canada.

Mrs. Elizabeth McNair, *née* Crawford, lives near Clyde's Corners, in Godmanchester, about sixty miles from Montreal, and seven from Huntingdon. She has lived there nearly seventy years. For twelve years she has not been outside the door; she can hobble around a bit,—as far as to the rocking chair by the fire, but she prefers her soft bed with a dozen comfortable pillows. She was

ENSCONCED IN HER FOUR-POSTER

when the reporter, with Dr. Clouston, of Huntingdon, called. The doctor asked "Grandma" how she felt.

Oh, she was very comfortable.

And then Miss McNair, a grand-daughter who lives with the old lady and ministers unto her, said:—"Doctor, she's lost the tooth."

"Her last tooth gone? Did you save it for

MRS. M'NAIR.

me, granny?" he asked, slightly raising his voice, for the old lady is now losing her hearing.

"Aye, doctor," she said slowly, "I did." And from a little box of relics that rests on a stand near her elbow, she extracted the last, the solitary, *the* tooth; the tooth that had chewed for nearly a hundred and ten years.

The doctor will have it mounted in gold.

SHE WAS A SCOTCH LASSIE,

near Loch Fyne, Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland. It was eighty-five years ago that she married John McNair. They were all fisher-folk and farmers near Loch Fyne. When Mr. Crawford came home from the herring fishing one day his blue-eyed daughter Lizzie told him that young McNair had asked her to be his wife, and—and—she loved him. McNair was an exemplary young farmer who drank very little even in those old times of "open house," so the father bade her take him and be happy.

The McNairs had four children when they left Scotland in 1822. The manner of their coming to Canada was this. John had heard great things of Canada. One day he saw this bill stuck on a bill board near the church in Inverary:

FOR QUEBEC.

The ship "Earl of Buckinghamshire," Thomas Johnston, master, now at Greenock, intended to be dispatched on May 15. The superior qualifications of the ship are well known. Passengers will be taken on moderate terms, proportioned to the accommodation they may respectively require. Apply to Mr. Robert Lamond, Ingram street, Glasgow, or to Q. and J. Leitch, Greenock; 8th April, 1822.

So to Q. and J. Leitch, Greenock, he "applied." When the "Earl of Buckinghamshire" sailed, on May 15, McNair with his wife and four children were on board.

"They had no cholera on board that ship?" queried the doctor.

"No," the old lady answered, "but plenty of seasickness, and I was the sickest one on board." That was the only time she was ill in her life, saving an eight weeks attack of typhus in the Old Country. She has had no disease since they landed in Canada. The first place where they took up their habitation was at Port Lewis, on Lake St. Francis. After two years they moved, going to a 200-acre farm near the Chateauguay River. And it was at that farm, in a cosy little house, built specially for the old lady, that the reporter saw her yesterday.

AN OLD, OLD COUPLE.

Now, the husband lived to the age of 107 years. He died in 1879, when she was comparatively young, being but ninety-seven years of age.

It was a treat to hear the old lady talk. Sometimes it is the best of the Queen's English; sometimes it is broad Scotch; then she will say a few words in the language of the celebrated Mr. McInnes, M.P.P., "tae Gaelic, whateffer, an' what for no?"

She tells a story of a rebuke she administered to one of her sons. First she denounced him in English for teasing his sister. That made no impression. Then she gave him some red-hot Gaelic advice. "Oh, mother," he replied, "I don't believe you know what you're saying yourself." He had been "brought-up English."

"Now, Granny," said the doctor, "can you tell us where Loch Fyne is—what county it is in?"

"In no county at all," she replied quickly, and there was just the ghost of a twinkle in the Scotch blue eye, "in no county at all; in a shire—Argyleshire."

"You'll know what a scratching-post might be, then?"

"Oh, aye. God save the Duke of Argyll."

MR. SELLARS, OF THE "GLEANER,"

told the *Witness* man that the old lady came of long-lived stock. The venerable woman told the reporter the same. Both her father and mother were very old, and so were the parents of her husband. Two brothers and a sister she had, and they, too, were very old. But as for their exact age—"I don't mind, now," said the old lady, "my memory is going now." They are all dead except herself. She has

"Lived to be

The last leaf on the tree."

She had twelve children, two of whom died in infancy. "But I brought up ten to be men and women," she says proudly. Of these only three are now alive. They are: Mr. John McNair, living on the "Old Homestead," on the farm, with his family; Mrs. Sterling (nee Christina McNair), who lives at St. Anicet, not far from the farm; and Mr. Aleck McNair, formerly a banner, now retired from business, who lives at Trout River Lines.

WHAT A HIELAN' WOMAN CAN STAND.

Mrs. McNair is proud of being a Scotch woman and a Highlander. In 1825 she and her husband were clearing the land. That means they had to fell trees, remove the logs, pile stones and burn stumps. The Hielan' woman could stand that all right. One day she and McNair had a log to remove. It was not a great log, but it was long. He told her: "You'll just take the thin end and I will take the big, and one—two—three—throw!" They both threw, but not at the same moment, and somehow the end of the log took the woman on the ear, and she fell. She got up and went on throwing logs; she could stand a little thing like that. But for sixty-seven years a tumor has been forming where the wood struck her; now it is the size and shape of a large pear. Very well. Twelve years ago Mrs. McNair tripped in her kitchen and fell, fracturing her hip. That is what keeps her in the house now. A physician who attended her said: "You are nearly a hundred years old, Mrs. McNair; I fear you cannot long sustain this shock." "He didn't know what a Hielan' woman could stand," she said yesterday.

TILL SHE WAS NINETY,

she walked seven miles every Sunday to St. Andrew's Church in Huntingdon. She would never drive. She believed in rest for man and beast on the Sabbath. Her husband walked the seven miles with her. And this is what a Hielan' man could stand. He did his chores every day till near his death. "Many a time," the Rev. James Muir, M.A., of St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, told the reporter, "Many a time I have seen that remarkable man with a buckssw and axe, getting in his kindling wood, when he was a hundred and six years old. And several times," Mr. Muir continued, "when he was in his last months I have called there and said to him, when he would be reclining on the lounge: 'Well, John, are you well?' The poor old man was passing away gradually; he could not answer. But when I said 'Well, John, perhaps we'll just have a word of prayer,'—in his Celtic reverence he took off his night cap and closed his eyes, and thus several times we offered prayer to the God of our fathers."

STRONG ALL THE WAY THROUGH.

To return to the bedside of the old lady. "Do you remember the 'wonderful one-horse shay?" asked the doctor of the reporter. "Every part was equally strong, axle and whippletree and all the fixings. There was never anything wrong with the shay, every least part was good until one day, after a long period of use, everything gave way at once. See the analogy?" He got out his stethoscope and tested the old lady's lungs. They were good.

Her sight, taste, smell and feeling are still fairly good; her hearing is not at all bad; her memory, as she says, is going.

The three living descendants of the old lady remember seeing the birth certificate of Mrs. McNair; and her great age is the marvel even of the long-lived people of Huntingdon. To be an octogenarian there does not make one an object of supreme curiosity.

"Have you had any visitors, granny?" asked Dr. Clouston. The old lady could not recall any.

"Principal Grant, of Kingston, was here in summer," Miss McNair answered for her, "and the Rev. Dr. Cameron, of Denoon, Scotland."

PARRITCH AND THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

"What does the old lady eat?" Miss McNair was asked.

"Well, she can only eat soft food, for she has ne'er a tooth now. She'll eat three potatoes, a bit of meat, a piece of bread and a cup of tea. She used always to have two cups to a meal, but now only one. She must always have her porridge in the morning."

"Oh, aye, parritch," laughed the doctor; "parritch and the shorter catechism, too, I suppose. Come, granny, what is the chief end of man?"

"Oh, I don't mind now; my mind is away."

"Fie, granny, 'To glorify—'"

"Oh, aye, 'To glorify God and to enjoy him forever."

MORNING AND EVENING REMEMBRANCERS.

"And can you tell us the twenty-third psalm, at all, in the Gaelic?"

"I must have something for the mornings and evenings," she said, and with a beautiful intonation and a perfect rhythm, she chanted the first verse of the paraphrase and concluded "Oh, aye, the Lord's my shepherd. I love that word."

At parting, she said slowly, with true Scottish tenderness:—"God bless you, may God bless you, I'm sure. Come back, doctor, soon; come soon, for it won't be long now; it won't be long now."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

PRIME MINISTER BEERNAERT'S VIEWS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The sitting of the Monetary Conference, yesterday, lasted an hour and a half. The Prime Minister, in his speech, said this was the most important conference ever held in Brussels. The question of money occasioned the greatest interest, and the people were seldom able to discuss the subject calmly. It affected every economical and social interest and was at the bottom of more than one unexplained crisis. In recent years exterior circumstances have been unfavorable to the situation in the Latin union. Owing to the adoption of the gold standard by Germany it had been necessary for the countries in the union to suspend the coinage of silver, and they were now really living under a monometallic regime. The Latin union even in existing circumstances rendered valuable service. It brought about steadiness in the rate of exchange and freedom from embarrassment in regard to the circulation of money. The heavy fall in silver in recent times seemed to arise from a production largely in excess of the requirements for coinage and industries, yet Prof. Soelbo and others maintained

THE EXCESS FOR 1890

was only £4,000,000 sterling, while other statisticians calculated that new needs had arisen since 1890 sufficient to absolve all the money in the world. The conference must consider the importance of the question of what stocks of silver certain countries would be obliged to alienate in order to adopt an exclusive gold standard. He thought they must also ignore the silver in America, the major part of which existed in the form of certificates and formed part of the monetary circulation. There was also no reason to fear that Germany and Austria would attempt to realize on their stocks of silver. Therefore, though the problem before you is a difficult one there is no need to allow yourselves to be influenced too much by the prospect of masses of unemployed silver under the weight of which the market would be crushed. What he would like to study the question with you, continued M. Beernaert, by absorbing duties will not permit. Mr. Terrell, the American commissioner, in proposing M. Levi as chairman, said the courteous reception the American delegates had experienced at the hands of the Belgian Government would remain in their memory as a precious pledge of sincere friendship.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* quotes the *National Zeitung* as reflecting the views of the Russian Ministry of Finance in maintaining that, of all countries, Germany can await developments in the silver question with the utmost composure. The *National Zeitung* holds that the increase of Germany's population, and the growth of her domestic commerce, will easily absorb the remaining stock of 400,000,000 marks in silver that there is, and will thus relieve Germany of anxiety arising from fluctuations in the value of silver. "Germany and England," it says, in conclusion, "thus stand side by side. They will not give their consent to any hasty obligations. The conference will probably resolve that the standards must be left to each state, to be decided according to circumstances."

THE SWITCH WAS LEFT OPEN.

OTAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—Four persons were killed in a Union Pacific wreck at Alda to-day. The wreck was caused by a collision between the Overland flyer and a freight train. The freight train had been switching and had just pulled out of the Alda yard when the flyer rounded a curve and the two trains crashed together. Both engines were completely wrecked. The baggage and postal cars were telescoped and the freight cars piled on top of the broken mass. The killed are: Barrett and McDonald, engineers; Keeler, conductor; Owens, fireman. Injured: Castillo, Fireman: Lyons, Mail Clerk, both fatally; Sutherland, brakeman, badly bruised and scalded. Only one passenger was hurt and he slightly.

Castillo and Sutherland died this afternoon. The coroner's inquest developed the fact that Keeler left the switch open.

ROBBERS RAID A TOWN.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Nov. 21.—A masked man entered the room of Mrs. Bohner, at Trevorton, Friday night, and compelled her to give up a small sum of money. She was alone and made no outcry until the robber had gone. Then she raised an outcry which attracted her neighbors. While the alarm was consulting together they heard a shot in George Moir's house, followed by others. Then they realized that a band of thieves had entered the town. A half dozen men mounted horses and pursued the robbers down the valley until they were lost to sight. Several shots were fired at the outlaws, but it was not thought that any of them took effect.

ENTOMBED IN A LOAD OF GRAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The fact that a 'longshoreman was buried in a cargo of grain in the hold of the steam

THE REV. JOHN McNEILL.

CALLED BY MR. MOODY "THE GREATEST LIVING PREACHER OF THE GOSPEL."

THE REV. JOHN McNEILL.

THE Rev. John McNeill, who paid a visit to Montreal some time ago, has been declared by Mr. Moody to be "the greatest living preacher of the Gospel."

The late gifted Rev. J. F. Ewing, of Toorak, used to delight in telling the story of one of the pleasant surprises of his life. Soon after his induction to the Free West, Glasgow, he had occasion to preside at a conference of their mission workers in the Hall at Keppoch hill. The conference was following the customary rut when a homely, buirdly man rose to address himself to the situation. He spoke with such power that, in the words of Mr. Ewing, "in less than five minutes every fibre of my being was thrilling with new life." The speaker was John McNeill, the elder—the father of the subject of this sketch.

At that time John McNeill the younger was preparing for the ministry. He had begun life as a railway clerk, serving the company first at Inverkip, then at Greenock, and then at Edinburgh. But the Word of God was

AS A FIRE IN HIS BONES.

At railway clerking he could not stay. On the advice of Dr. Whyte he entered the University, with a view to the ministry of the Free Church. During six years of his student course he worked as a home missionary. By the limited circle that knew

him he was held in great esteem. Even then there were many who used to tell their friends that the day of his manifestation to Israel could not be long delayed.

Immediately he finished his college course he was chosen by the congregations of Ardrossan; Free Barony, Glasgow; and McCrie Roxburgh, Edinburgh.

TWO DYING CONGREGATIONS,

thrown together to keep the life in, scattered over the pews of a barn-like structure in an uninviting locality, did not offer a very promising sphere. But the difficulties of the situation were the attraction to John McNeill. He went to Edinburgh. He began his ministry there with the story of the taking of Jericho. At the close of that service one of the office-bearers rushed at a brother office-bearer with the lament, 'Man, we've made a mistak'.

HE'LL EMPTY THE KIRK."

"There's nae fear o' that," said the other, "but I'll tell you what he will dae: that man'll gie's nae peace unless we gang either intae the Camp o' Israel or intae Jericho." The "sough" went round that the new minister of McCrie Roxburgh had dared to defy the conventionality. I went to hear him on an early Sunday. At the close I came away feeling that I had never preached at all. A few Sundays later I had another opportunity of going. I went half an hour before the time, and found I was almost too late. Every corner was packed. The circus was taken. Edinburgh went there in her thousands. An adjournment was made to the Drill Hall, that also was crowded. The Waverley Market was secured; some 15,000 gathered there. Subscriptions for a tabernacle had begun to flow in.

THAT RIVER OF GOLD

was checked by Mr. McNeill on his receipt of the call to Regent square. Large monetary offers were made to induce him to remain in Edinburgh. These were made in vain. As many a returned cheque (for service rendered in the provinces) can testify, money has no grip on John. Although the monetary sacrifice was large, he came to Regent-square. Nor did the London crowd hide him! A current Regent-squarewards set in. The strength of the current may be gathered from a description of it by a Regent-square office-bearer. I had an evening exchange with John. It was a wet evening. In the vestry I confessed my fear that the audience would be exceedingly small. To comfort me I was told, "We've such a current here now that the audience is large

NO MATTER WHO'S IN THE PULPIT."

In the summer of 1890 Mr. McNeill received and declined a call to Westminster Chapel. In the summer of 1891, his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, died, and he went on a three months' tour to America. While there he was offered and declined a Montreal D.D. degree. He also declined several invitations to seemingly tempting spheres in the New World, and returned to Regent square.

While engaged in doing some of the best work he had ever done there he received an invitation to follow up Mr. Moody's campaign in Scotland. It was an invitation to a twelve months' engagement, with an offer of a tabernacle in Glasgow at the close of the twelve months. The tabernacle he had no difficulty in declining; the invitation to twelve months of evangelistic work "found him at its mercy." On Dec. 31 he left for the North.

According to Cheever "the union of genuine rich humor with deep piety, and the chastened spontaneous use of it under the guidance of a just judgment are

AMONG THE RAREST MANIFESTATIONS

of intellectual power." To that portrait John McNeill bears a striking likeness. He believes we are called on "to serve God with mirth." His humor is natural, not manufactured, and it is reverent. His laugh is ever, like Abraham's, with God, never, like Sarah's, at God. In theology he is a Calvinist. It is because his keel has such a deep grip of the immutability of a God whose love is infinite, that he can carry without danger his large amount of sail.

"BE YOURSELF."

The determinant element in his style may be gathered from his advice to preachers, "You are often told to be natural, but that isn't enough. Naturally you may be an ass. Find out what God made you, and be that. Be yourself." He is an omnivorous reader of books and of men. He moves through the world with eye and ear open. Out of the pulpit as well as in it he's "aye preaching." As he has been gifted with a marvellously retentive memory, a close acquaintance only increases the esteem in which he is held. When you get to know some preachers you become painfully conscious that the wealth of their goods is in the shop window. A fireside knowledge of John McNeill makes you conscious of the large number of well-stocked book shelves. Great as he is in the pulpit, he is still greater in the parlor. His large fund of common sense, his frankness, his humility, his tenderness, and his perennial freshness all combine to clothe his witness to the unseen with an attractive power. He is one of

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL COMPANIONS,

and to be in his home at the hour of morning or of evening worship is to stand with the shepherds on the Delectable Mountains. Having sounded many of the deeper reaches of the river of sorrow, he knows how to comfort him that is weary. In his own words, "It is worth the agony of being borne back against the wall to discover that it is not a dead wall against which you have been borne, but a warm breast within which a heart is throbbing. God, the loving God is there."—*The Presbyterian.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

WHAT ABOUT THE YOUNG WOMEN?—A SURE CURE FOR WORRY—LITTLE COMFORTS—CIRCULATE ANTI-TOBACCO LITERATURE—HINTS FOR WINTER DRESSING.

"WHAT ABOUT THE YOUNG WOMEN?"

DEAR HOME FRIENDS,—Last evening I was at a union meeting of the Young People's Societies in connection with the week of prayer for young men in our city. I listened very attentively to the addresses in behalf of the "Y. M. C. A.," of the good that has been done, and the good they expect to do in the future. The young men who come into the city who are strangers can go to the Association and find friends who will help them to find good boarding places, friends that will help them to find employment, and will help them to be Christians. The speakers spoke very sympathetically of the loneliness of those young men who are strangers in our city. They talked of a building for the Association where they will have a gymnasium, and all modern improvements.

Now, every city has a Y.M.C.A. building, and I do not grudge the young men all the help they can get. But what about the young women? There are hundreds of young women that come into our city as strangers. They have no friends, and there is no place for them to find any. A young man can find a boarding house almost any place, but hardly anyone wants a woman to board. Where will the young woman go to find Christian advice or help? Where is her gymnasium to strengthen her body? Where are her intellectual resources to strengthen her mind? Are not the kind friends to give the young women a Thanksgiving dinner? Who thinks of anything for their benefit and entertainment in general? Does not a young woman ever feel lonely or discouraged? Now, sisters, it is for us women to see what we can do. We can help us too. Young women are very much the same as young men by nature. They need help quite as much. How can you expect your servant girl to have brains if she has no means of cultivating them? Give the servant girl a chance and you will find that she will have as much brains as other people. It is just as pitiful to see a girl all brains and no body to speak of, as it is to see her all body and no brains. Servant girls are just the same as other people; please do not forget that.

Now, while you are praying for the young men do not forget the young women, and pray for the prosperity of the young women's reading room that is being organized in our prairie city. We will build, when we get the money. We believe in women being free to help themselves, to elevate themselves; by doing so they help men also.

Yours in charity, HYPATIA.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.

A SURE CURE.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—The worrying sisters I mean.—That was a good article in the last HOME about "Worrying," written by an English man or woman, as far as it goes. He or she seems to understand the disease, but not the remedy. "Them" even hint that there is no cure. I have waited long for some one to haven't a present to express "he or she." I made this to suit myself; but, my dears, there is a cure and a sure cure.

Once in the "sunny long ago," on a bright Sunday afternoon I was feeling remarkably blue, if you will allow the expression. Things were not prospering with us as I could wish, and I think I was worrying. I took a stroll out to call on a neighbor, whom I knew was worse off than myself. I had heard it said, if you are feeling discontented just go and visit one in trouble, and your discontent would fly away on the wings of the morning.

As I neared the wee house, the door stood ajar, and low, sweet singing floated out on the air. As I entered, the mother smiled me a welcome from her low rocking chair, where she was hushing her baby to sweep, while, with her foot, she rocked the cradle where a fair-haired, blue-eyed lovely child lay, who would never walk in this world from a hurt in the spine. She has long since passed on to the golden shore. Children of all ages were sitting on the floor, on chairs and some on the table, and others resting on the floor, for this woman had the proverbial thirteen. Everything was as clean as soap and water could make them and the mother and children had been singing together, "Rock of Ages."

I said to the mother, "How can you be so happy these hard times," and then began to dilate on my own grievances. She answered, "Why, we are much worse off than you are, for we have not one morsel of food in the house and we did not have more than half enough dinner, but my husband can get a flour in the morning, and we will not starve till then; besides, I know the Lord will provide."

I said again, "But how can you keep from worrying?" Her response was, "Why, what good will it do, the poor children have enough to endure the hunger, without the unnecessary burden of my worrying and being cross with them."

Suffice it to say the Lord did provide and I ate my supper with them and learned a lesson too.

A little love and a few kind words go a long way towards helping the worrying woman to bear her burdens, but, dear sisters, sometimes we have to go about without either, but Jesus is always kind and always loving. He knows all our little joys and sorrows.

How I want you to understand his nearness. If the very hairs of our head are numbered how much more our worries, cares, disappointments and our struggles for a better life, are known and numbered by our loving Saviour.

What all worrying women need is to come into full communion with the Saviour and have the Holy Spirit dwelling in them, "casting all your care upon him for he careth for you."

Poor, worrying Marthas was cumbered with much serving. Now, that is what ails so many women today. They want too many courses at the dinner they want everything in fact. How gently Jesus chides her. "Why, Martha, why go to all this trouble? but one thing is needful—one dish is sufficient for our needs, one kind of food is all that is necessary. Mary hath chosen the better part. She is listening to me. Come, poor, tired Martha, and rest a while." He says to all weary, worried mothers, "Come apart and rest awhile." BELLA F. HERALD.

Kilsyth, Ont.

P. S.—If "Minna" will write to Miss Agnes Allen, of Carnlachie, Ont., she will learn all about the "Home Paper Mission," besides getting acquainted with a charming correspondent. I must here thank Miss Allen and other friends who have so kindly sent good literature to help me in my mission. If others have more than they need they will be made good use of if you send them this way. B. F. H.

LITTLE COMFORTS.

Among little comforts within the reach of every body, a writer in *Harper's Bazar* reminds us, may be named two convenient articles, which should never be absent from a living-room. Footstools do not appear to be so necessary to men as to women, the latter being oftener subject to that nervous weariness which expresses itself in twitchings and in sudden movements of greater violence, and to the disagreeable sensation caused by interruption of the circulation, and known as being asleep.

The ideal room has several hassocks, or other footrests, and it has a half-dozen soft pillows of different sizes, ready to be slipped under a shoulder or a head, or against the point in the back which soonest aches. The ideal hostess observes whether her guests are comfortable, and she pushes the hassock forward without a word, or adjusts the pillow with a little loving touch.

At the breakfast table a hassock is often a real comfort, especially to an elderly woman who has arrived at the point in life where she may properly allow herself to be luxurious. So, too, is a cozy for the teapot, if one has a prejudice against cold or tepid tea. All over England and Scotland one sees the pretty embroidered cozy in use, it being simply a quilted hood, like a tall soft thick smoking cap, and once it is clapped securely over the teapot, the heat is safe to be retained.

A little comfort not to be despised is an adjustable head-rest fastened to the back of a rocking-chair. Another is a warm, light afghan, or soft wadded quilt thrown as an extra wrap across the foot of a bed or lounge.

Still another little comfort of a different kind is a book that can be held in the hand without effort on a journey, or when reclining on a lounge or *chaise longue*. A pen and ink, a pad and pencil, plenty of postage stamps—in the house, and not at the post-office, a mile away—small change in the purse for car fare and for church, a ball or two of twine, wrapping-paper, empty boxes, all come under the head of little comforts.

A good light for reading is not a small, but a great, comfort, while a screen to save weak eyes is a comfort not to be despised.

A PLEA FOR TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

DEAR HOME DEPARTMENT,—I see that the old friends are still "too busy" to even say "present" when their names are called out again and again by their appreciative comrades. Well, we must await their convenience. In the meantime, I like to keep the ice broken, although I confess that I do not feel equal to advancing anything new.

I liked Miss Scott's cute way of advertising, especially as it brings to the front "Narcotics." I wish every man and boy in the Dominion who is not convinced of the evil of these things could somehow be brought face to face with every truth contained in all that literature. Then the rest of the population need the same knowledge pressed upon their notice that they may be able to help in the battle for liberty. When we reflect upon the fearful consequences of the tobacco habit, to say nothing of the more dreadful—though less common—habit of using opium, it is enough to turn the heart sick, especially the heart of the "mother of boys."

When little boys, Sunday-school boys and boys of Christian parents, have got the habit so strongly fixed upon them that they go openly to the counters of the village stores and purchase cigars and tobacco for themselves, is it not time that an alarm was sounded from one end of the country to the other, that lovers of truth and right should come to the rescue, should declare, as in many places they have declared concerning alcohol:—We will not allow this vile stuff to be sold, tempting our boys to ruin." But, alas, too many of the rural law makers are themselves preserved in tobacco, and, perhaps, our best hope for the present is in appealing to the hearts and consciences of the dealers themselves until such time as the present agitation shall have produced some better legislation in this province, as it has already done in Ontario.

Speaking of the "dealers" we must admit that it would really require a tremendous sacrifice from one point of view to give up the trade, but then, again, the liquor dealer who voluntarily gives up his business, makes a sacrifice and loses the friendship of some of his customers, but what does he gain? Christian merchants will you think about these things?

I enclose a copy of a leaflet, nearly 1,000 copies of which have been circulated in Stanstead Co. during the last six months. Perhaps the Home Editor will think it worthy of a place in the columns when short of other and better things. A few hundred copies are now on hand for sale at 40c per hundred.

Now since I have taken up the advertising scheme, I'll level I will go a little further and tell the Home folks about a book which I am selling. It is a large, handsome, cloth-bound book of 772 pages, entitled "Childhood, its Care and Culture," by Mary Allen West, price $2.50.

That is all the description it needs, because most of you know about it. You've been wanting it ever since you read about it in the "Union Signal." All you have to do now is to drop me a postal to that effect, and you will receive it by mail together with your choice of one of the following books:—"Thumb-nail Sketches," and "Platform Echoes," by Julia Ames; "May Women Speak," by Geo. P. Hays; "Unanswered Prayer," by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry; "Woman in the Pulpit," by Frances E. Willard, and "Chicago's Dark Places."

As soon as you receive the books you are to send me by return mail a letter containing a Post-office order for $3; and your thanks for the privilege of obtaining such a book so cheap.

Yours for good literature. HELEN M. EMERY.

East Hatley, Nov. 16, 1892.

WINTER DRESSING.

Have you noticed the unusual beauty of fall dress-goods? In shading, they are simply gorgeous, as are the trimmings to go with them. What an artist is the costume fashioner?

I saw on a friend, the other day, one of the prettiest toilettes I have seen this season, but, as I afterwards learned, she made the dress herself at a total cost of seven dollars.

The material was some very pretty woollen goods of maroon with an exquisite trimming of delicate straw-colored beads on which were iridescent beads.

The skirt was in bells, with a tiny train. The side seams were tied back with elastic bands which not only served to keep the train in place, but influenced the hang of the skirt from the hips. The trimming on the bottom of the skirt was somewhat wider than that on the waist.

The basque had a vest with surplice front, with a plaited pointed girdle of straw color fastened and shaped to the bottom of the basque.

A very pretty combination is black velvet with old rose cashmere, with the skirt, vest and reverse of the cashmere and a band of black velvet on the bottom of the skirt. The waist is of velvet. If worn on the street no train at all is worn, and only a short one if made for an indoor dress.

Women of perfect figures, of course, can bear the test of absolute simplicity, and bear it royally. To suit the wants of the great majority of women who are not perfect, the dressmaker has learned (and well-nigh learned to perfection) the art of elaboration in cut, trimming, and finish, and the most remarkable part of it is that the effect is realized without apparent departure from the demands of fashion.

The tailor-made costume is supposed to approach as near simplicity as women either care or dare to come, but even this now recognizes a semi-vest, etc.

To be well-dressed, a woman has to consider not only the unalterable law of fashion sheets, and the shades which she knows suit her best, but the peculiarity of her figure. More depends on the "make" of a dress than we often realize.

Someone has told us that it is taste and not style which makes the fashionable toilette, and we are repeatedly seeing illustration of the truth of this in a woman whose exquisite artistic sense has enabled her to design a costume which she has not copied from any fashion book.

If a dress is for common wear, care should be taken that the shade is one that, under frequent test, will not tire the eye. Shades that are really beautiful under the gas light become odious if worn frequently in the day. For example, a certain light shade of green which is almost blue under the gas-light; a cross between an old gold and an orange, or a lavender.

Fit a skirt carefully, especially about the hips, and the plainer its style the more care it requires. A present a skirt will endure great simplicity on the most exciting figures if relieved by a stylishly trimmed waist.

Lace for evening dresses is now greatly favored, and it is always warmly welcomed, as it is easy to drape and always effective.

Here is an evening dress with a blouse bodice of white lace. Gold yellow serge is used for the skirt and sleeves, and white Irish point, put on a foundation of silk the same color, for the bodice. The collar-like yoke, pointed waistband and skirt trimming, are of white cloth braided with gold thread.

EVENING DRESS WITH BLOUSE BODICE OF WHITE LACE.

Fall jackets for ladies and children agree in having rather a plain outside but a smart lining. The handsome ones shown here is made of dark blue cloth trimmed richly with fur and lined with shot quilted silk. The fronts crossed over each other and cut like the back in one, with the turn-over collar, are bordered

HALF-FITTING JACKET WITH ROAD REVERS.

with fur and turned back, the fur being continued on the right side down to the lower edge of the jacket, and hiding at the same time the hook-and-eye fastening.

BACK OF JACKET.

Hats are of various sizes, shapes and trimmings, small, large, high, flat, broad-rimmed and narrow, plain and feathered. It may be said of this season that any pretty hat is in style.

House-gowns show almost invariably the Watteau back and the jacket fronts.

One authority gives this idea of a house dress that, while it looks extremely smart, it is in reality comparatively inexpensive. By preference, she writes, I have given the back view, so that the amateur dressmaker may see exactly how it is arranged. The material need for this is warm brown cashmere, almost matching the hair of the wearer. In front the gown is fitted to the figure, turns off in revers, faced with yellow silk to display a smocked front of yellow silk apparently confined by a loose girdle of brown passementerie, in which is set imitations of yellow topazes. Further down on each side are knots of brown velvet ribbon, tied before they are placed in position, and then sewed down to place as if they were appliqued on the material. The sleeves are full, fluffy ones drawn in below the elbow to deep cuffs of the silk, overlaid with rows of passementerie. A pretty yoke effect is produced by plaited folds of the silk that come to a V in the centre of the back, permitting a rection of the trimming to be set in there. The high collar is of the brown material, overlaid with the decoration, and with a rosette of the brown velvet ribbon, quite narrow, at one side. A strip of passementerie across the back conceals the joining of the Watteau fold, which is carefully laid, and, while not caught to position, still does not flare audibly, but, instead, gracefully down into the short train.

A VERY BECOMING HOUSE GOWN.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

REVIEW.

DECEMBER 18.

A large chart of the leading events and dates, whether selected for the lessons or not, is a very great aid. It may be made on a blackboard, or printed on cloth. I have found the best thing for the purpose to be a broad window shade on a spring roller secured to a strip of wood, so that it can be hung up on the wall, and the chart drawn down when needed.

A map should hang by its side when possible.

It is well to have this chart made at the beginning of the quarter, and frequently referred to. There is no way in which the course of the history, the crises, the turning points, the influences from within and without, can be taught so well as in some such way as this.

THE HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Subject.—The Development of the Christian Church.

Range of Time.—The pupil's lessons extend over a period of 14 years, from A.D. 37 to 50. The time since the birth of the Church on the day of Pentecost is 20 years, from A.D. 30 to 50.

Countries and Cities.—The chief places should be pointed out on the map, and the persons and events connected with them should be recalled. The scholars should, of course, remember them of themselves. Let them trace out Paul's travels and Peter's. Nearly the whole period may be reviewed in that way.—Antioch of Syria, Jerusalem, Judea, Galilee, Cæsarea, Cilicia, Cyprus, Cyrene, Damascus, Derbe, Iconium, Jerusalem, Joppa, Lycaonia, Lydda, Lystra, Pamphylia, Paphos, Perga, Phœnice, Pisidia, Seleucia, Tarsus. Then go rapidly over the main places referred to so far in the Acts, previous to Saul's conversion.

Persons.—These should be located in the places where they belong. Agabus, Ananias, Barjesus, Barnabas, Cornelius, Dorcas, Elymas, Enees, Herod, James the Apostle, James the brother of our Lord, John Mark, Judas Barsabas, Lucius of Cyrene, Manaen, Paul, Peter, Rhoda, Sergius Paulus, Silas, Simeon Niger, Simon the tanner, Stephen, Tabitha, Timothy, Titus.

Events.—Visions of Ananias, Cornelius, Peter, Paul.

Miracles connected with Dorcas, Enees, Elymas, Peter, a lame man.

Conversions of Paul, Sergius Paulus, "many" at....., "a great number" at....., "a great multitude" at.....

Persecutions by Saul, by Herod, by the Jews; at Jerusalem, at Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra.

Era-making Events. The conversion of Paul; Gentiles received into the Church; the Holy Spirit sent upon the Gentiles; foreign missions; the council at Jerusalem; the name "Christian" given; organization which Christianity had spread; the large number of the disciples; the high character of the disciples; their great benevolence and activity as Christians.

Difficulties.—From persecution; from the reception of the Gentiles on equal terms with the Jews; from Pharisaic Jews; from the low state of morals among the nations; from bad government.

Illustration. We have exemplified in the early Church the power of the Gospel to triumph over all circumstances. It commenced in the age of universal corruption. Outside of Judea, idolatry reigned supreme; gods and goddesses representing every phase of vice were worshipped in magnificent temples and at costly shrines; licentiousness prevailed; human sacrifices were offered; murder and suicides were frequent. Tacitus says that out of 45 of the royal Cæsars, 32 died by violence. The power of the state and the wealth of the state were in a few hands. We are told that in Rome, with a population of, probably, 1,000,000, only 2x00 owned real estate. And out of 30,000 buildings, there were less than 2x00 private residences. The mass of the people were without means, without learning, without protection, and a large part were held in serfdom or slavery. Parents were often suffered to die of starvation; children were exposed and murdered; men fought as gladiators, for the amusement of others, and every precept of the moral law was violated. Outside of Palestine and Jewish families no Sabbath was observed, and no revelation reverenced; yet in the midst of all these vices, without a book in the hands of the people, without a Sabbath, and without church edifices, the Gospel preached by the apostles made wonderful conquests. So universal was its success, that St. Paul exclaims, "Thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ." Nor were these triumphs secured by any external aid; the disciples received no assistance from the governments or from established institutions. They were without even ordinary protection; they were reproached, reviled, and persecuted, subjected to exile and death. The literature, the schools, the influence of society, were against them. Yet, through the divine influence accompanying their efforts, they triumphed. The power of God made heroes and conquerors.—*Bishop Matthew Simpson, L.L.D.*, in *Sunday-school Times.*—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

THREE THOUSAND BIBLE STUDENTS.

MISS PETRIE'S CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES.

Miss Irene Petrie gives in the (London) *Christian* an interesting account of the work her sister is doing in England. It is as follows:—

SIR,—In view of the widespread and happily increasing desire for thorough and intelligent study of the Word of God, your readers may, perhaps, like to hear about the "Chronological Scripture Cycle." This scheme of Bible study was organized by my sister, Miss Mary L. G. Petrie (who is a graduate with first-class honors of the University of London), in connection with the College, by post, which she had the pleasure of starting in her own early college days, for promoting sytematic reading of Holy Scripture, and for teaching some secular subjects to girls anxious to study under guidance, but out of reach of professional tuition.

The names have now been enrolled of 196 teachers and of some 3,000 students, each of whom has undertaken to give half an hour daily to the Bible in connection with one of the correspondence classes. In these, various plans of Bible study already widely followed were adopted, such as the daily lessons of the Church of England, the Bible and Prayer Union, Christian Progress Union and Young Women's Christian Association subject; but to meet more completely the needs of students, my sister, as president, shaped in 1888 this Chronological Scripture Cycle.

The course lasts three years or nine terms, and is now followed by 50 of the correspondence classes in the College, by post, and by about 1,700 other readers, who include many clergymen, evangelists, leaders of Bible classes, Sunday-school teachers and missionaries in every part of the world. One Free Church minister in Aberdeenshire formed a year ago a class for this study of nearly 70 of his congregation, and his example has been followed by other clergymen. The Church Missionary Society recommend the scheme to all intending missionaries, in their new handbook, "Candidates in Waiting." The aim of the scheme is to take the Bible as its own best interpreter, by arranging it in the chronological order of the events it relates, and the books it contains, so far as that can be ascertained, and to illustrate at every point the history which tells us what men did by the literature which explains why they did it, elucidating David's life by David's Psalms, taking historical and prophetic books together, and reading Paul's Epistles in the order in which they were written.

Throughout, the design is to aid those Bible students who know no language save English, and who cannot readily avail themselves of larger works of modern Biblical scholarship.

Great interest has been manifested by the students of the scheme. Many who began by promising half an hour daily now find an hour all too short for the Scripture reading. Others, who confessed that hitherto they had read the Psalms and parts of the New Testament only, failing to understand or enjoy the rest of the Bible, now write saying that it has become a new and most precious book to them, and that their interest and delight in its study deepens each term. "I am very sorry we have nearly finished the Old Testament," wrote a member of my class the other day, who had entered most heartily into the ancient history of Israel.

Over 100 have already won the prizes awarded to those who work out well under a teacher's direction the whole of the nine examination papers (each containing thirty-two questions).

The scheme was originally set forth in a set of twelve pamphlets, and though not publicly advertised, all the 3,000 sets of pamphlets hitherto issued have been sold out. In response to many requests they are now being published, revised and enlarged, in one volume, entitled "Clues to Holy Writ." (3s 6d. Hodder and Stoughton.) This book, which contains about 350 pages, is nearly ready. Further information about the college, by post, may be obtained (enclosing a stamped envelope) from Miss Mary L. G. Petrie, B.A., Hanover Lodge, Kensington park, London, W. Students are admitted to the classes early in January, May and September only. Yours faithfully,

IRENE E. V. PETRIE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, in a published letter, says his recent present to the Pope, in his opinion, does not form any ground for a report of his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION in Brooklyn has just erected a new building, with all the appointments of the best type—a beautiful library and lecture hall, gymnasium, and a large and exquisitely appointed memorial hall in memory of the late Miss Brigham, who went from Brooklyn to take the presidency of Mount Holyoke College.

THE *Friend*, of Honolulu, says there has been a "phenomenal demand for books" from the Gilbert Islands this past year, and the "Star" has as part of her cargo the following books in the language of the Gilbert Islands: 750 arithmetics, 250 geographies, 750 readers, 750 hymn-books, 465 New Testaments and 205 Bible stories. The people are anxiously looking for copies of the Bible, which are not yet ready to be sent them.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE of Young Men's Christian Associations in France was held recently in Eastern France. Mr. Geo. Williams and other prominent workers from England were present. Reports showed a considerable increase in the number of associations and in membership. The Paris Association is erecting a new building at a cost of about $200,000. The meetings were crowded, and there was much interest manifested in the work of the Associations.

SEVERAL NOTED VILLAGE POPES have been added to the number of orthodox missionaries at present working among the Stundists in Russia. In addition to their regular salary, these missionaries are rewarded for each Stundist who, under their instruction and influence, recants his heretical opinion. In the opinion of a well-informed correspondent, a great number of weak kneed Stundists are rejoining the Orthodox Church, tempted by various bribes dangled before them.

IN THE MADURA MISSION in India, some who were employed in a cotton mill were converted. The Englishman in charge, knowing that Church members in "Christian" countries work on Sunday in railway and newspaper offices, ordered the converts to work on Sundays. They refused. He attempted to compromise; offered to let them go to church in the morning if they would work the remainder of the day. He finally offered to build a church on the mill grounds, where they could attend services and work between times. The answer he received was, "If you should give us an armful of money we would not work on Sunday."

WITHIN A LITTLE OVER A YEAR, four veteran missionaries have been removed by death from the India missions of the American Board—each after a service of more than forty years; Dr. Bissell, of the Marathi Mission, the Rev. J. T. Noyes and Mrs. John E. Chandler, of the Madura Mission, and now the Rev. W. W. Howland, of Ceylon. They were all faithful, devoted missionaries, who have left their mark on the life and character of multitudes in their several fields of labor. Their long service is indicative of the healthfulness of the Indian climate. Their satisfaction with the work as offering suitable opportunity for the largest usefulness is shown by the fact that these four persons had the pleasure of seeing their children following in their footsteps to the number of fifteen, of whom fourteen gave themselves to the India missions.

THAT SKELETON—NICOTINE.

(*Wm Arch. McClean in New York Independent.*)

There is a skeleton in many a closet in this fair land. It is of a dirty copper color; it reeks with foul odors; its jaws are fixed in a hideous grin, born of selfishness. Its name is Nicotine.

Altars have been and are being built to this new god—Nicotine. Upon them the love, happiness and homes of thousands of wives and children, the most precious sentiments of the human breast are hourly, daily, weekly, yearly, being offered as pitiable sacrifices. Let us see how the skeleton comes into existence and is shut up in the closets of so many homes.

In his youth the user woes and wins a woman he loves, and who returns his love. It is then, in the burst of young affection, when he approaches her he is careful to have thrown away his cigarette or cigar, to have washed hands and face, perhaps to have sweetened his breath with a deodorizer. A man always tries to put his best foot forward in the presence of his best girl. The pity is, that he does not keep it forward at all times through life in the presence of her who becomes his best friend.

As friendship ripens into something deeper and truer, he grows perhaps a little more careless about the odor of tobacco; he is not particular to keep his clothes free from its taint. There are suggestions of the habit about face and hands. On occasions that seem available he even asks indulgence of a cigar in her presence. Womanlike, she sacrifices herself, making all manner of excuses for the habit. She flatters herself that for her sake the nicotine bands can be broken at her request, but not now will she ask, but later on. It is the old, old story of love blindness.

Here is the point where heroic courage can be displayed by the maidens of the land soon to be the wives, mothers and homemakers. Here is the chance to strangle in its conception that skeleton Nicotine, that can bring them much sorrow. Let them but express that good sense that surges through womanhood. Refuse to excuse the odor and indulgence of tobacco by the youths that surround her. Resent it as a breach of cleanliness, a selfish infliction of a disagreeable habit, which no man with a due sense of justice and courtesy would ask a woman he admired or loved to tolerate and endure. It would be a wholesome education that would probably save suffering.

The lover receiving no check, finding his habit excused or condoned, the habit is bound a little tighter upon self. A marriage in time follows, and a new home is added to the millions that either glorify or make miserable its inmates. The honeymoon is celebrated by a self purity régime. The tobacco habit is retired to the rear for awhile. Love's expressions are indulged in without the ugly protrudement of the skeleton. The honeymoon is over. The couple are settled in the new nest, the freshness of married life is worn off. The sterner, real life, sweeter, deeper, is begun.

The husband in self satisfaction occasionally now apostrophizes his enjoyment with wreaths and rings of smoke or bits of the solid form of tobacco. Cuspidors become a necessity in a home. Time flies, and little by little the home is turned over to the god of tobacco, and his fumes fill nook and corner. The purifyings become less frequent, the odor has touched everything, it is impossible to get rid of it. The wife gently expostulates once in a while, but she never dares to tell her husband what she feels and thinks. She fears she might drive him from the home to seek indulgence of his habit elsewhere. She will suffer and endure to keep him by her.

The husband still feels, perhaps, the glow of the love he pledged his wife. When he would express it he takes her in his arms and holds her against clothes saturated with smoke, ashes and odor of tobacco; he kisses her with lips disgusting and loathsome with nicotine, and perhaps wonders why his wife does not receive with fervor his caresses. By and by he feels a lack of the old-time warmth. He faults everything but himself and his habit. The love of that wife is being strangled by nicotine. The first tobacco kiss shocked her; it stung as an insult. It meant nothing to him; it meant more to her than she dare confess to herself. She fears to face the truth, for she loves her husband. She endures and suffers. She hides all these things in her heart. She, her house, her home, her husband, her life, are being sacrificed to that skeleton—Nicotine.

There is a sigh in her voice, a tear in her eye betimes. What does it mean? The husband is growing into an inveterate smoker, the fumes of the house are becoming stale and sickening. She had dreamed of a sacred love, of a husband whose love and caresses were sweet, of a fresh and fragrant home. As the habit grows with years the husband worries himself less about things; he is more self-satisfied; he wants to be left in quietness with his tobacco; his expressions of affection are less, care less frequent. His home is well taken care of, he has every thing he desires. As he grows older and older, and more and more taciturn, his tobacco habit becomes his one enjoyment and solace.

Nicotine has deadened the sentiments. It has made the user careless of the rights and privileges of the wife to the home and its enjoyments equally with him. It has stolen attentions that are love's expression. It has made the husband forgetful of that best love, appreciation and care he pledged the wife in marriage. It has made him faithless to this trust. It has sickened love with narcotic fumes, insulted it with its indulgence. It has wrecked the spirit, the hopes, the life of the home-maker.

Nicotine builds a wall between husband and wife. The indulgence by the husband becomes one series of wrongs inflicted by him on wife, children and home. It creates, perhaps, a stolid indifference in the woman that makes her life scarce worth the living to her. It is the cause of longings she never dares to give utterance to. It makes her feel untold pangs. She learns to live a loveless married life. She dare not think for fear thought will make more clear her misery. While she drags out this misery to the end, that skeleton—Nicotine—fiendishly dances a ghost dance to the tap, tap of the beats of a woman's breaking heart.

OUR WILLS are ours, we know not how,
Our wills are ours to make them thine.
—*Tennyson.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SNAKE SUPERSTITIONS.

The people of Persia are very unwilling to have house-snakes destroyed. The creatures do no harm, and what is far more important, they are believed to be tenanted by the spirit of the late master of the house. English travellers and residents in the country naturally entertain a very different opinion, and sometimes find the superstitions of the natives a trial hard to bear. A friend of ours recounts his experience: In my first house in Shiraz, an old and handsome one, I was continually annoyed by a buzzing, as of the winding of clockwork. This, I was told, proceeded from the snakes, but I never saw one, though the buzzing was to be heard in all parts of the house. One morning I was attracted by an unusual twittering of birds, and on looking out saw some thirty sparrows on the top of a wall, all jumping about in an excited manner, screaming, chattering, and opening their beaks as if enraged. At first I was at a loss to understand the cause of such a commotion, but presently I saw a pale yellow snake advancing deliberately upon the birds from the wooden window-frame, out of which he hung. They appeared to be all of them quite fascinated, and none attempted to fly away. The snake did not take the nearest, but deliberately chose one more to his liking, and swallowed it. Glad to be rid of my buzzing annoyances, I got my gun, and notwithstanding the entreaties of the servants, I gave him a dose of duck-shot. He was a big snake, about four feet long. I cut him open and extracted the sparrow. After some ten minutes' exposure to the sun the bird got up, and in half an hour flew away, apparently unhurt. Shortly afterwards a servant of my landlord came and took away the snake's body, and my own servants sulked and looked black for a week. When I spoke to my landlord, however, an educated man, he laughed, and simply congratulated me, saying that the clock-winding snake had annoyed him for years. I never heard the noise again.

SINGLE TEMPTATION.

We take the following from Professor Drummond's new booklet, "Baxter's Second Innings":—

"Well, each boy has his own temptation—different in different cases, but always some one thing which keeps coming back and back—back and back day after day till he is tired and sick. What though he score off all the other balls if this one takes him? It's not new sins that destroy a man; it's the drip, drip, drip of an old one.

"Have you ever heard of the castle that was taken with a single gun? It stood on the Rhine, and its walls were yards thick, and the old knight who lived in it laughed when he saw the enemy come with only a single cannon. But they planted the cannon on a little hill, and all day long they loaded and fired, and loaded and fired, without ever moving the muzzle an inch. Every shot struck exactly the same spot on the wall, but the first day passed and they had scarcely scratched the stone. So the old knight drank up his wine cup, and went to his bed in peace. Day after day the cannonade went on, and the more they fired the louder the knight laughed, and the more wine he drank, and the sounder he slept. At the end of a week one stone was in splinters; in one month the one behind it was battered to powder; in ten months a breach was made w

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.]

FARM GLEANINGS.

AT DUNEDIN, New Zealand, brook trout have been suffering from a disease declared by experts to be cancer.

IT IS EXPECTED that from $300,000 to $400,000 will go into the Georgian Bay district for apples this season.

GET THE MULCH READY for the strawberry bed now, but do not put it on until the ground freezes. Forest leaves are good with cornstalks on top to keep the wind from blowing them away. Coarse manure is better, being both mulch and fertilizer.

WHILE THE WAGES of farm laborers have been falling in the south, the Scotch hiring fairs have been active, and wages have tended upwards. At Stirling first ploughmen obtained 19s per week with free house, or from £32 to £36 a year with meal and milk; second ploughman 18s per week, or £28 a year with perquisities.—*Sterling Observer.*

A WRITER in the *American Sheep Breeder* says: The sheep which are raised on farms where they must be fenced in during summer, and stabled and cared for in winter, must be animals that serve a double purpose in agricultural economy—they must produce both meat and wool. The truth of this proposition may be noted in observing the increasing size of the American Merino, and the demand for the British mutton sheep.

CANADIAN FARMERS who were induced by the minister of agriculture to devote their time, labor and capital to raising two rowed barley for the British market now find themselves considerably out of pocket. Two-rowed barley is not so productive as the six-rowed variety, and the British maltsters do not like it. There is no market for Canadian barley in Great Britain, and farmers who have stocks of that cereal on hand are at a loss to know what to do with it.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

LOOKING BACK UPON THE HARVEST of 1892, the one bright thought in the mind of the farmer will be the plentiful return of potatoes. Meal may be bad, and in many places unpalatable, but a plentiful supply of cheap potatoes will be within the reach of all. In their cheapness there is, perhaps, little consolation for the producer, but to the consumer—especially the poorer portion of the population—the abundance of one article of feed will be a pleasant thought now that we are on the verge of winter.—*Inverness Courier.*

NOTWITHSTANDING THE NUMBER of small birds that have been destroyed, they increase year by year and never have so many been seen as this year. There are clouds of sparrows in districts which were previously comparatively free from them, and poisoning does not perceptibly diminish their numbers. They are the heaviest tax that Canterbury farmers have to bear, and the mild spring will allow them to increase by millions. A general and systematic poisoning might have some effect, but the present intermittent and partial efforts are evidently not of much avail. A great difficulty is the quickness with which sparrows find out that anything disagrees with them, and refuse to take it. Some specifics which were very fatal last year are neglected by the birds this year.—*Otago Witness.*

HOW TO JUDGE CLOVER SEED.—Prof. Menks once made a singular experiment to test clover seed. There were green seeds, yellow seeds, light brown, dark brown and black. The same number were sown under identical conditions and the results are given below. Very few of the green seeds reached the cotyledonous stage, and were very weak. Almost all the yellow germinated and produced a good stand of healthy plants. The light brown did very well, but not as well as the yellow. There was a slight decrease both in the number that germinated and the health of the plants. Taking the dark brown, it was evident that as the darkness increased the value of the seed decreased. With the black there was a confirmation of the last result. The results are of benefit to farmers in this regard, that in the selection of their seed they can notice regarding the relative proportions of color and endeavor to procure that which appears to be most largely composed of the yellow and light brown.

HOME-MADE MANURES.—Besides animal voidings, there are many sources of manure (says the *Farmer and Stock-Breeder*) which might be turned to good account on the farm. French farmers are more frugal than the majority of British land occupiers in economizing what, for want of a happier term, may be called the bye-products of the farm. They have long been in the habit of converting every kind of rubbish they could possibly gather together into fertilizers for their crops. Even the brushwood is collected with the coarse weeds and burned slowly in heaps covered with earth, so as to secure the nitrogenous matters contained. Thus, the ashes afford a soluble fertilizer immediately available, without the loss of the nitrogen of the otherwise wasted matters. This is a useful hint to farmers who are willing to study economy in every way and make valuable use of every waste thing around them. This French method corresponds to what is known in England as compost. The manure thus prepared from inexpensive sources is productive of wonderful effects in the soil.

SCOTCH HARVEST WORK.—What a fight farmers have had to get in their corn! Harvest began on the first days of September; it will not be finished before the middle of November. It will extend over twelve weeks or thereby—that is from the time cutting commenced in the earlier districts until the last sheaf is taken in up amongst the hills. From the middle of this period, however, four weeks were completely blotted out so far as harvest work was concerned. October, from the first day of it down to the 29th, was an out-and-out blank, or should have been. The weather was so bad that not a sheaf was cut or a stock put into the stack in proper condition. Those who had much of their crop exposed to the elements were occasionally cutting and taking in a little of it during the last half of the month; but it was not in good order. Very far from it. Happily, November brought a faverable change. Much has been accomplished since it came in; but in the higher latitudes much has yet to be done.—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE APPLE CROP.—The packing of apples has just been completed this week. The yield this year has been far ahead of anything in previous years, and should stimulate farmers to plant out larger orchards of the best selling varieties of fruit, and also to pay more attention to their present orchards. There are now very few orchards properly looked after. If orchards are profitable now, as they must have been this year, they would yield a double return if they received proper care. Greater care should also be taken in the selection of the proper varieties of fruit. Farmers should also be careful about the sale of their apples, and make sure they are selling to parties who are both able and willing to carry out their contracts, and also that they have proper and legal contracts that can be enforced, and not be carried away by high prices offered by persons who are not willing to do as they agree. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been the result of this year's business and farmers in future should learn by past experience.—*Huron Expositor.*

MR. T. E. ELLIS, M.P., ON WELSH RENTS.—Addressing a Liberal demonstration on Saturday, at Bethseda, Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., said that as this was a matter of great importance he would quote a few figures from a series of returns furnished by successive Chancellors of the Exchequer. From 1815 to 1880 the agricultural rental of England rose from £34,328,000 to £48,352,369—an increase of 40.8 percent. During the same period the rental of Wales rose from £1,932,000 to £3,273,171 an increase of 69 percent. From 1880 to 1890 the rents of England fell to £38,903,732, a decrease of 19.5 percent; whilst the rents of Wales fell to £3,127,398, a decrease of only 4.4 percent. Thus, comparing 1815 and 1890, the rents of England had increased 13.3 and the rents of Wales 6.2 percent. These were stubborn figures. Parliament had already been made acquainted with the iniquities of the short leasehold system in Wales, and Parliament must be made aware of the cramping and in too many respects the demoralizing system of agricultural tenure in Wales. But before and apart from the Governmental inquiry, it would be wise for the Welsh landowners to realize quickly the critical state of hundreds of their tenants. They had been paying rents out of borrowed capital; they had hitherto been marvellously patient and blamably disunited. But the present state of things could not last long. Welsh landlords must be heartless if they now failed to recognize the enormous fall in prices, and blind if they did not see signs of the coming change.—*Wrexham Advertiser.*

HOW PEOPLE USED TO LIVE.—The Department of Agriculture is about to publish an interesting report, comparing the cost of living early in this century with what it is now. It exhibits the contrasts between the poverty of primitive agriculture and the progress in civilization and wealth resulting from high development of all the possibilities of land and labor in rural and industrial arts and industries. The small wages paid in those days are as surprising as the low prices of commodities of all sorts. Game was abundant early in the century and therefore cheap. Venison cost only 3½ cents a pound. Bear meat was very slightly nigher. Pigeons were in extraordinary abundance, selling at a little more than a cent apiece. Elderly readers will remember the flight of flocks of pigeons which darkened the skies even as late as fifty years ago. Shad were very cheap, costing only four cents each. Owing to the plentiful supply of game tanned skins were low in price. A deer skin fetched about 1.17, while a bearskin was worth from $1 to $2. Milk sold for two cents a quart, and butter for 13 cents a pound. Apples were from 12½ to 25 cents a bushel, but by 1823 they had reached 50 cents. Farm wages were only about one-third of what they are now, ranging from 33 cents to 50 cents a day. From $4 to $5 a month was the usual compensation of well-grown lads. One hundred years ago the remuneration of a boy for doing "chores," such as cutting wood and foddering horses, for one year, was ordinarily $5. The use of a pair of oxen for a day cost 25 cents, while the use of a cow for one year cost $3. It cost 60 cents to make a pair of shoes. The price of a pair of moccasins was 27 cents. Board was only $1 a week. That was the day of individual and isolated effort, antedating the area of aggregation in factories, classification and division of labor and invention of labor-saving processes and appliances. Prices of farm products fluctuated greatly, according to local scarcity, which could not be mitigated by distributions from regions of plenty. If there were big crops they could not be sold; if partial failures there was almost nothing to sell.

TAKING CARE OF A CANARY.—A pretty bird in a pretty cage is as cheerful a sight as can be found in a long search through the coslest homes. It is pleasant just to look at birdie as he hops from perch to perch or lazily rocks in his swing. But if he can be persuaded to open his little bill and send forth notes of melody he becomes not only a thing of beauty to bird-lovers but a joy to all that catch even the faintest notes of his roundelay. To bring birdie to the state of physical and mental delight such as will suggest song keep him always during the day in a light room. But at night let him be where it is dark, for too often birds exhaust themselves early in the season by singing at night as well as by day, because they are deceived by the artificial light, thinking it to be daytime. Clean birdie's cage every day, having, if possible, two cages, so that the feathered beauty may be transferred quickly from one to the other without being greatly disturbed by the ordeal of his daily housecleaning. Do not allow his birdship to bathe too often in cold weather. Once a day is often enough at best and, when the weather is below zero, let the bath be a very short one. Put the tub in the cage, half filled with warm water. Let it remain ten or fifteen minutes, and if the bird does not offer to dip into it remove the bath until the next day. His birdship is an excellent judge upon these matters. As a daily diet, day in and day out, give him pure bird-seed. And if he scatters it beyond all reason, try buying your bird-seed at a different store. It is probably musty. Once a day place a bit of the yolk of a hard-boiled egg in the cage and give him all the celery and lettuce he can eat. If you have a window-garden it is not a bad plan to place your pet among the plants once in awhile and let him pick up an insect or two for change of diet. Plant a little grass-seed, a few oats and a handful of hemp for birdie's benefit. Let the drinking water in his cup be always cool and see that his cage is carpeted with the finest white sand. A cuttle bone, an apple core, a piece of egg shell and occasional lumps of sugar are among the things that make a bird's life very pleasant to himself and to others. Give him, besides all these things, a neat little swing, a ball or two of wood, suspended by strings, and something at which he can pull and scold for his own amusement, and you have provided all the inspiration that birdie can desire for his sweetest, clearest song.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

PREPARE FOR THE COMFORT of the cows in the stable and your own comfort and convenience also.

SCRUB HORSES are just the same as blooded horses at feed time, but not the same at the auction sales.

IT IS THE CAPACITY for taking on flesh rapidly that makes a breed or a bird valuable for the market grower.

DON'T KEEP THE MANGERS full of hay. It is relished best when put in fresh. If your straw is gone haul leaves or sawdust for bedding.

WORK UP TO THE POINT of endurance makes the horses strong and healthy. Idleness weakens the constitution, breeds disease and favors the formation of bad habits.

TEACH THE COLT one thing at a time. When he has learned something don't let him forget it. Make him go over it again and again. In days following repeat it.

HOME-MADE BACON AND LARD is a profitable crop to grow at this season. But don't take it to the grocery to "trade off." Plenty of private customers will buy at good prices if the bacon is good.

YOUR FARM may be well stocked and yet have room for more head if only they are properly diversified. We have known well stocked farms where a sheep per acre could be profitably added.

ALL GROWING ANIMALS, the pig not excepted, must have exercise to call the muscles into play and take up nitrogen; but for a short time during the fattening process the pig may be closely confined.

WITHOUT STOCK there can be no complete utilization of the products of the farm. With stock, there should be no waste products. If you keep a little of everything, from bees to bees, you will have gleaners for every crop and every season.

CO-OPERATION IN THE BUYING of blooded breeding stock will save high service fees. There is no reason why twenty farmers cannot unite to buy and own a good stallion or bull, as well as to pay some one else to do it for them, and to make a profit from them.

FARMERS OF A GIVEN COMMUNITY or district would do well to follow the same lines of stock growing, as far as is consistent with their individual interests. The buyers will be drawn thither, and large shipments—which are the most economical—can be easily made up.

I KNOW A MAN, says Prof. Robertson, who had four cows. In 1888 they gave 78 pounds of butter each. He commenced feeding a little corn and bran, and in 1889 they gave 131 pounds of butter each. He kept increasing the ration and good care, and in 1890 it was 204½, and this year it will be 250 pounds. This shows what men can do with the common cow. It also shows what good feeding will do

The *Brisbane Courier* says:—"On Barkal. dine Downs station recently 51 men using Wolseley machines sheared 190,324 sheep in six and a-half weeks, the best day's tally being 7,700 sheep shorn by 50 men in eight and a-half hours, or an average of 154 sheep per man, the 'ringer' (Jack Howe) on this day doing 236 sheep. Again, at Northampton Downs, near Blackall, where shearing has just commenced, by the aid of 62 machine over 280,000 sheep were shorn in eight weeks, the best week's tally being 40,737, while two shearers (J. Power and A. Norman) in 36 consecutive days, including Saturdays, sheared 5,698 and 5,252 respectively."

THE FLESH OF A PIG that is left in a filthy pen to eat such refuse as is thrown to him must, of necessity, be very unwholesome, as it has certainly been proved to be by scientific analysis. But the flesh of an animal that has been kept in a clean pen, carefully fed and allowed abundance of water, is quite different. It is now known that the pig, like all other animals, prefers cleanliness to filth, though he is of an indolent disposition, and does not exert himself very much. The effect of keeping him clean and giving him wholesome food is more apparent in the condition of the meat than in the case of any other animal.

FROZEN WHEAT CAN BE USED to very great advantage in swine feeding a test conducted at the Central Experimental farm last winter showing that 84 cents had been realized per bushel in that way. Mr. John Geary, president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's association, at a recent meeting in Woodstock, reported that from Manitoba frosted wheat, which cost him 50 cents per bushel, he got for it by feeding hogs between 84 and 85 cents per bushel, thus showing the folly of sacrificing it at 25 cents, as many in this province have done.—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

A FLOCK OF SHEEP AND LAMBS especially can be trusted in a "laid by" cornfield and the influence of the "golden hoof" realized in the destruction of late weeds and the distribution of their droppings. Next to the dairy cow, we think that a ewe is the most continuous and persistent producer or provider of money or its equivalents. She gives a crop of lambs, a clip of wool, a carcass of mutton, or if by misfortune her life is cut short she never dies in debt to her owner, for her pelt will pay the expense of her keep since shearing. Keep sheep.

A RANCHMAN FROM ALBERTA, tells of a plan adopted there to get rid of wolves. A few years ago the larger ranchmen imported hounds for the purpose of exterminating the wolves, but the latter were too rapid for them at close quarters and their numbers have been continuing to increase. In the Willow Creek district the ranchers have formed an association and will pay a bounty of $5 on each wolf killed, and also agree to purchase the hides at current rates. They propose to raise the money by imposing a tax of 20c per head on all colts and 10c per head on all calves of this year's branding. It is estimated that a wolf will get away with stock to the value of $50 or $60 each year.

THE PLEURO SCARE is causing much uneasiness to farmers, many cattle having been slaughtered at Lladores, Leckiebank, and Scotscraig, and it is possible that if the present slaughtering craze of the heads of the Agricultural Department does not take a milder common-sense turn, a great portion of stock in Scotland will be destroyed. Surely it would show more wisdom if a farm was isolated from contact with outside cattle for a given period, until it was seen whether any of the cattle showed symptoms of the disease or not. If one or more of the cattle showed decided symptoms of pleuro let the whole of them be killed; but such wholesale slaughter of cattle in good health seems allied to madness in the heads of the department. When Mr. Chaplin gave place to Mr. Gardiner much was expected at his hands by Scottish agriculturists, but it seems as if every one in the Department was at present going "from the dell to the deep sea."—*Fife Journal*

THERE DIED IN THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL at New York, a few days ago, a patient suffering from the unusual disease, sheep-rot. The patient's name was Miller, by occupation a tailor. It appears that Miller was at work about two weeks ago upon a piece of heavy woollen cloth, some of the fuzz from which got under his finger nails and upon his face. In a few days his face and hands began to swell. He suffered intense pain, which finally became so unendurable that he presented himself at Bellevue for treatment. Dr. Loomis examined some of the man's blood under a microscope and found it teeming with anthrax bacilli, the disease germs found in sheep affected with the rot. The doctor then rubbed his hand over the dead man's face and scraped the palm against a piece of glass. On the glass he also found numbers of the fatal germs. Miller, the doctor said, had been literally eaten alive by the bacilli. The tailor, he added, probably took the disease from the cloth, which had undoubtedly been woven from the wool of some sheep afflicted with the rot.—*New York World.*

A GOOD PIG STYE.—Waldo F. Brown, of Ohio, says the farmer who makes pig-growing a regular part of his farm management, must provide suitable hog-houses for wintering such as he keeps through the winter, and for feeding his pigs for market. These buildings should be durable, and arranged so as to be easily kept clean, and if they are to be used for the sows to farrow in, they must be warm, as a young pig will chill to death very easily when first born. I have built a number of hog-houses and in the later ones have avoided some mistakes. In the future all hog-house floors on my farm will be made of cement, for several reasons. First: It is cheaper than plank, and perfectly durable, while board floors of all kinds soon rot out, and cracks open in them to allow a waste of feed. Second: There is no harbor for rats under a cement floor, and they congregate and breed under board floors. Third: They are much easier to keep clean, and not so hard to disinfect as spongy boards. I prefer a narrow house, for I have found that a room eight feet wide furnishes ample feeding and sleeping room for all the hogs that can get to my trough, and the last three houses I have built have been this width. Connected with every hog-house there should be an out door pen of equal size, and with a floor about a foot lower than that of the house. If this floor is supplied with absorbents, such as straw, saw dust, or even corn stalks, the hogs will work it over and make a large amount of valuable manure in a year, and with proper care the pen will never become malodorous and offensive. The house or feeding floor, should be cleaned every day or two, and the contents thrown out on this lower floor, and then the hogs will acquire the habit of going out to dung, and keep the house quite tidy.

DEPRESSION IN PRICES.—The usual monthly fair of pigs, cattle, and sheep was held in Bandon, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The pig fair was well attended and the quantity and quality of porkers average, and the price obtained may be regarded as remunerative. Bonnives went from fifteen to twenty-four shillings, and were in good demand, and prime bacon pigs brought forty-five shillings a cwt. It is regretable to have to state that the cattle and sheep fair showed no improvement on its predecessor. The number and description of the cattle was as good, but there was a marked downward tendency in prices, so much so that the sales transacted were neither many nor profitable to the seller. The weather somewhat retarded the fair, but the real cause for "bad fair" would be difficult to surmise. It may be due to the foreign competition, but to whatever it is ascribable there are no signs of an improvement, and a continuance of the depression will prove serious and alarming. The prices got for calves was on an average twenty-four shillings, but in a few instances fat calves brought £2 each, itself poor price compared with what could be realized some months ago. For year-and-a half 45s was the average price the latter figure being got for a good animal of the kind. For three years old £3.10 was the average and £5 for an exceptional looking beast. Springers were in fair demand from £10, which may be deemed the average figure for them, and for three year-olds £6 was the general price. The number of sheep at the fair was rather sparse, and the prices very unremunerative. A farmer who was engaged in selling and buying sheep for the last forty years considered that the prices now offered for this animal were never so low. He offered a number of sheep—six—for £6, or on an average of about 18s each, and could not sell. The sheep were two years old, and for the same sheep some time ago 50s was obtainable. Lambs did not bring 12s each, and an average price of the sheep may be gathered from what has been stated above.—*Cork Herald,*

DAIRYING DOTS.

SINCE THE MARGARINE (BUTTER) ACT came into existence, in English Counties 542 convictions have been recorded for selling margarine as pure butter, but Wales, small as it is, is proved more wicked in this respect than all the English counties together, since 353 convictions are recorded against its butter-men. The English boroughs give a total of 717 convictions. Year after year, however, the number of prosecutions show a marked decrease.

THE FREQUENT OCCURRENCE of infectious diseases attacking employees of cheese factories indicates an unsanitary condition of their surroundings, and should it become known that typhoid germs are floating about the cheese-vats, there will be a lurking suspicion that the cheese itself will not unlikely breed invisible as well as visible organisms, the former to be more dreaded than the latter. Two cases of typhoid attacking cheese-makers occurred in this district, one proving fatal.

THERE IS ANNUALLY PRODUCED and fed to cows, whose milk is sent to New York and neighboring cities, an immense quantity of the refuse of distilleries, breweries and starch and glucose factories, most of which in warm weather is far gone in decomposition when it reaches the cows. Years ago there were many stables in this immediate vicinity where this stuff was fed, but as these came readily under observation a strong public opinion was excited against them, with the result of driving them further away. The removal of them did not abolish the use of this feed, which being now transported to distant points is all the more certainly in a condition unfit to produce healthy milk when it reaches the cows, and it is not the less "swill milk" because it is manufactured at points remote from where it is to be sold.

POISONED BY MILK.—The family of Mr. R. Bottsford, of No. 1257 Euclid avenue, became violently ill last Wednesday. They suffered severe pain and it seemed for a time that some of them would not recover. Mr. Bottsford suspected that milk was the cause of all the trouble and he sent a sample to Dr. Mellor, the inspector of food, for analysis. His report, which was submitted yesterday, proves that Mr. Bottsford's surpicion was well founded. The report is as follows: I have examined the sample of milk received from Mr. R. Bottsford, No. 1257 Euclid avenue, and submitted to me November 9, 1892. I find it to be of very poor quality, below the standard for pure milk, to contain the poisonous alkaloid tyrotoxicon caused by butyric acid fermentation, owing probably to lack of care and cleanliness in handling the milk. It is one of the most poisonous alkaloids known and may be produced in pure milk by the addition of the smallest particle of butyric acid. Persons, employees, and others handling milk, not being any too careful in the matter of personal cleanliness, it is incumbent on everyone to boil or sterilize all milk used as food.—*Cleveland Leader.*

COMPOSITION OF MILK.—Reference has been made lately in the *Agricultural Gazette* to a statement made by an eminent American professor, in which he declares that milk is a fixed commodity, and that no change in the feeding arrangement will in the slightest degree change its composition. It is not surprising that such an assertion should call forth a goodly number of denials from practical men. One, too, I can add from my own experience, of a very pronounced character. The application of dissolved bones to a dairy pasture so enriched the milk the first year that the cheese made from it was entirely changed in character, and would not "stand" unless a portion of the cream were taken from it; the following year the skim dish was not needed, but the cheese was of the finest and richest quality, gained the first prize at the County Agricultural Show, and was sold for the exceeding high price of 88s. per cwt. The next year it was not so full of butter, and the quality in future years fell to the former quality. This not only shows a change in the milk from the food given, but also from the manure on which that food was grown. But, independently of any proofs, does it stand to reason or even to common sense, that milk is no better in quality from cows fed on linseed cake than it is when they are fed on brewers' grains, or mangel wurtzel? If the learned professor had made a correct assertion, it would have had the effect of entirely altering our feeding arrangements for milking cows, for we should no longer have thought it wise to give the expensive articles when the washy cheap ones would have answered the same purpose.

MORE NOTES ON THE TORONTO AND LONDON FAIRS.

It would be easy to extend these notes almost indefinitely but, lest I weary *Witness* readers, I will select a few out of many jottings, and go on the principle of "brief mention." For small holdings, and large lawns, a one-horse mower is sometimes desirable. The Massey-Harris Company, Toronto and Brantford, make an implement of this kind. The same firm showed a hay tedder, a most useful machine for quick curing of hay, especially valuable for harvesting clover. I have often praised the good work of the hay-tedder in the *Witness* and need not say more here. The variety of mowers and binders now made is very large, and the competition is so keen that it would be almost impossible to find a poor machine in the market. There is, however, a novel binder called the Bindlochine, made by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, which is well worthy of commendatory mention. It is a low-down, or platform grain binder, and, in this respect, is a vast improvement on the unwieldy, top-heavy binders generally used. Two of these machines have been thoroughly tested on the Model Farm here in Guelph, the past season, and have given excellent satisfaction. I think this is the coming binder, and I believe arrangements have been made for its manufacture in Canada.

I am not much in favor of working three horses abreast. It is hard enough to get two that are perfect mates in disposition, working power and gait. But when it is really necessary to put three horses abreast, an equalizer or evener is needed. A good one was exhibited by Mr. F. M. Evans, Bond Head, Ont.

Machinery for lightening the labor of pitching hay and grain on to the mow or stack was shown by the Portman & Ward Manufacturing Company, London, Ont., also by Mr. M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll, Ont. These labor-saving contrivances not only elevate hay and grain to any desired height, but will carry them horizontally to any point where it is desirable to dump them. On large farms I should think they would not only lessen fatigue greatly, but expedite storage.

There is no need to "pull peas" any more, and so one of the most tedious and vexatious tasks of the farmer is dispensed with. I know men who hated to grow peas because it was such an "all-killing job" to get them harvested. Tolton Bros., Guelph, and Wettlanfer Bros., Stratford, exhibited pea-harvesters that do the work on the mowing machine principle by horse-power. Both harvesters are good; which is the better, or whether there is much difference between them, I cannot undertake to say.

Fanning-mills, with self-bagging attachments, were shown by Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont., the Floeter Co., of the same place, and James F. Sutherland, of Mount Brydges. The mill made by the Floeter Co. has an attachment for separating dirt from beans. Farmers who "know beans" are well aware what a slow job it is to hand-pick them. It is claimed for this mill that little or no hand-picking is required after the beans have been run through it.

Barb wire fences are now completely superseded by other styles, and there need be no more lacerated beasts, maimed or scarred for life. Among the best, if not the very best, of the improved wire fences is one that is woven to the posts, and formed into diagonals that interlace each other and are so intertwisted that a light wire makes a strong fence that will turn horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, and even poultry. It is quite ornamental, and cannot get out of shape so as to become unsightly. Fuller particulars about this excellent fence and illustrated circulars can be had on application to the Kitselman Wire Fence Company, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont.

If clover culture is to become more general, which is greatly to be desired, mills for threshing out the seed must be within reach. Many farmers would grow clover if they could depend on getting it properly threshed. At the old Joseph Hall Machine Works, Oshawa, Ont., now carried on by R. Woon & Co., the Improved Collins and Shattuck Clover Mill is manufactured. It is perhaps the best and most rapid thresher of clover seed now in the market. This mill is certified to have threshed over 100 bushels of alsike clover seed in eight hours. Alsike bears a very small sized seed, and is difficult of separation from the hull. Any mill that will thresh 100 bushels of it in eight hours is good enough. It needs but associated action on the part of farmers to get one of these mills into a district, and then embark in clover-ing. It would be one of the best antidotes to agricultural depression, and would soon bring about a happy revolution in farming.

Doyle's patent fire-proof wood cement, manufactured at Owen Sound, may be confidently recommended as a first-class paint for buildings, fences, &c. I was much interested in seeing it tested by fire. A piece of board painted with it refused to ignite when exposed to a fierce blaze and great heat. It is recommended not only for buildings and fences, but for bridges, whether of wood or iron; canvas, sails, tents, awnings, and all other purposes for which ordinary paint is used.

John S. Pearce & Co., of London, exhibited a full line of dairy requisites, including the Babcock milk tester, and the Alexandra cream separators. These last were shown in small hand size, and also of large size for creamery use. The smallest hand size is guaranteed to work so easily that a lady can run it, while its capacity is 25 gallons per hour. The use of this machine does away with the trouble and delay of setting pans.

I have said something at various times in the *Witness* in favor of stacking hay and grain, and I was much interested in an object-lesson given by the exhibition of a Stirlingshire stack yard in miniature. It was constructed by John Torrance, of Thistleton, Ont., presented by him to the Steele Bros. Co., seedsmen, Toronto, and exhibited by them. This unique and pretty exhibit did not attract half the attention it deserved from farmers and their sons, though it put before them the whole art and mystery of stack building.

One thing more I must not omit to mention. It is the Champion Evaporator for maple sugar, sorghum syrup, cider and fruit jellies. It is got up in Rutland, Vermont, but the G. H. Grimm Mfg. Co., 67 King street, Montreal, are agents for it in Canada. When I say that Prof. Cook, of the Michigan State Ag. Colleges, pronounces it by far the best evaporator in the market, I have said enough.

My task is now done; and I wish to repeat at the close what I said at the beginning, viz.:—that it is high time farmers did their own implement buying without the superfluous help and cost of agents. When you want an implement, find out the best for your purpose, go direct to the maker, cash in hand, and offer to buy it at agent's price. Why throw away $25 or $30 on every hundred spent in implements for the mere purpose of keeping in the field a standing army of useless agents? Farmers have this reform in their own hands. One of the best implement firms in the Dominion, the Watson Co., Ayr, Ont., offers to deal with them direct, and if they insist upon it, every other firm in the country will follow suit.

"Who would be free" from the agency incubus, "themselves must strike the blow."

LINDENBANK.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.)

CRAMPS IN PIG'S LEGS.

C. R., Ont.—Q—I have some pigs that are running in my orchard, and I am feeding them buck-wheat and rye, equal parts, and small potatoes, all boiled together. They are thriving well, but yesterday two of them were taken with cramp or something in their hind legs. Please tell me what to do. Ans.—Your description is rather vague. If the ground is damp where the pigs are kept you had better have them comfortably housed where they can be kept dry and warm, as I think it is very likely the cramps may be due to exposure.

SWELLING ON COLT'S LEG.

AVONMORE, Ont.—Q.—I have a last year's colt that has a lump on his front leg. It commences at the knee-cap and extends upwards four or five inches. It doesn't seem to make him lame as yet. It began on him when he was about a month old, and it has been growing larger ever since. How should I treat it? Should I blister it or let it alone? It spoils the looks of the colt. Ans.—Your colt may have received an injury to the leg, or it may be the swelling is caused by distension of the sheath of the tendon, which is sometimes seen in colts that are weak in their fore legs. You do not say if this is the case with yours. I would recommend bathing the part with hot water three times a day, and rub well after each bathing. Every other day apply a flannel bandage, which you had better leave off at night. Blistering may be necessary later on, but in the meantime try the bathing, rubbing and bandaging faithfully.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LYMPHATICS.

J.C.C., Ont.—Q—About the middle of last August my horses went into the stable one evening apparently in good health and were in fine condition. They had been doing the usual harvest work, reaping and drawing in. In the morning one of them was found to imbibing and holding up his near hind foot. It seemed to be suffering great pain. At that time the vein running down the inside of the hock was a little swollen and very hard, but in a few hours the leg swelled to a considerable size and a large swelling formed inside the thigh and on the sheath. I called in a veterinary surgeon, who gave me medicine which was given according to directions, and require I me to bathe the leg frequently during the day with water as hot as the horse could suffer it. After about four days, as no benefit from this medicine could be seen, he bled him pretty heavily. In a short time after this was done, the medicine being still continued, the horse got a great deal better and was again set to work, but the swelling from the foot to the hock never altogether left him. The complaint has recurred two or three times since, however, and I want to know what the trouble is and if it can be cured. Ans.—The case is by no means an uncommon one. It is usually called in the country "a weed." It occurs in horses of a phlegmatic temperament when hard worked and highly fed—is oftenest seen after a day's rest, hence frequently on Monday morning, and for this reason has been called "Monday morning disease." The bleeding would have been proper enough treatment if resorted to at the outset, although a brisk purgative, with hot fomentations, has drubbing and bandaging the leg moderately tight as high as possible, with moderate exercise after the acute pain has subsided, usually arrests the disease. Repeated attacks usually result in permanent thickening of the leg by swelling when standing in the stable, dependent as it is on dilated or ruptured lymphatic vessels. Recovery in long standing cases is impossible; on the contrary, the tendency is toward more thickening of the leg. Moderate feeding, regular exercise, and bandaging will usually lessen the tendency to swelling.

VISCID MILK.

WADSWORTH, Mich.—Q.—I have a cow which at times gives milk that cannot be run through a strainer. On removing the milk there is a white scum in the strainer, which is sometimes in little lumps like soft curd. She will be like that for a few mornings, and will then be all right again for a time, as per milk fit to use at those times? Can she be cured? Ans.—This condition of the milk is due to the presence of cryptozams in it. See that the food supplied is sweet, not musty, and that the water is pure and free from decomposing animal matter or vegetable germs. Give her a pound of epsom salts, and follow it by two drachms daily of bicarbonate of soda. As long as it continues stringy it is unfit for use.

LUMPS ON A COW'S UDDER.

D. A., London, Ont.—Q.—A nine-year-old cow, newly calved, has lumps about the size of marbles on her udder. Before milking they are hard, but get soft and smaller when the bag is empty. Please state the trouble and cure. Ans.—You do not give sufficient information to enable us to form an opinion. Where are the "lumps" situated? Are they fixed, painful to touch or not? From their getting smaller and softer when the bag is empty, we infer that they are connected with the milk ducts. They are probably quite harmless.

QUESTIONS AND 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 writer, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

PROPERTY IN TIMBER.

SUBSCRIBER, Oil City, Ont.—Q.—I sell to Mr. B the timber on a certain piece of land (for which he pays the cash) giving him a two years to take it off. He carelessly neglects to get it all away in that time. To whom does the remaining timber belong? Ans.—B.

DIVISION OF A MARRIED WOMAN'S ESTATE.

D., Ont.—Q.—1. A married woman died without a will. Having no children and having money of her own, to whom does it belong, her husband or her brothers and sisters? 2. She provided most of what was in the house. Who do they belong to, her husband or her brothers and sisters? Ans. 1 and 2. One half goes to the husband and the rest to the brothers and sisters, assuming that the father and mother are dead.

GROUND RENT.

A CONSTANT READER, Ont.—Q.—I have a lease on a half acre of land for ever and ever, for which I pay a ground rent of seven dollars a year. I have paid rent and taxes for over thirty-six years. But six years ago the owner of the ground died without making a will. They come for the rent as usual that year, but I refused to pay it to them until they would be able to produce a deed—that of the lawful owner—which they say they can now do; that all the heirs except one have signed a deed deeding it to the youngest brother. They say they do not know where the missing brother is and cannot get his signature to the deed. But I heard that that brother is living in Chicago and has a wife and two children. Am I running any risk if I pay up the back rent without his signing the deed? I want to do what is right and save myself and family from future trouble in this matter. There was one year's rent to come due the fourth of January, 1887. The owner died the previous fall. I deposited the rent that first year with a magistrate, and the next year I sent the rent to him. He refused to take it, telling me to wait till the parties concerned would get a deed, and have all the heirs sign off their claim to one, and now they say they are ready to settle. 2. Am I responsible for seven years rent, when the delay was on their part? They have the wrong date on their account. They have January 2. I have receipts to show that the rent was always due on January 4. Ans.—1. Yes; and you should have a solicitor attend to the matter for you. 2. We think so.

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.]

RHEUMATISM.

A. B., Ont.—Q.—I am a married man, twenty-nine years of age, butcher by occupation. For the past two or three years I have been slightly troubled with rheumatism. About five weeks ago I was obliged to give up work and keep to my bed. The pain was very severe, especially in my back, knees and ankles. I am now much better but very weak. 1. Do you think I shall be subject to these attacks? 2. Is there any permanent cure for rheumatism? Ans.—1. Not if you attend carefully to your diet. 2. Yes. Chronic rheumatism affecting the joints is caused by the imperfect digestion of animal food. Most of all kinds should be avoided. The diet should consist of grain and vegetables, with a few new-laid eggs, or skimmed milk as a drink between meals. A daily morning bath in cool or tepid water and a warm bath at night once or twice a week. Wear flannels next the skin summer and winter.

ENLARGEMENT OF FINGER JOINTS.

E.G.K., Ont.—Q.—I am a woman sixty years of age. My finger joints are becoming large and painful. The fingers are growing crooked and lumps are forming on the joints. Can you tell me what to do? Ans.—Follow the same directions regarding diet and bathing as given "A.B., Ont.," and apply the following ointment to the painful joints, rubbing it well in: Acetate of morphia, sixteen grains; liniment of iodide of potassium with soap, one ounce; mix.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A.J., No. 1.—Take a teaspoonful of Pond's Extract when needed, and use the same as a local application.

INDEBAR.—Send addressed postal card for reply.

L.S., Ont.—Any druggist will furnish you with the formula, or prepare it for you.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.

F.S.—Take Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites three times a day.

E.K., Ont.—Properly fitting spectacles will enable you to see fairly well, but the sight can never be fully restored.

A SUBSCRIBER, City.—It is impossible to prevent the hair from turning darker as the child grows older.

J.D., Que.—Continue the same treatment for some weeks longer.

To keep the hair free from dandruff use no water, and brush several minutes daily with a moderately stiff brush.

M.T., Picton, Ont.—The trouble may be constitutional, requiring general as well as local treatment. Better consult a specialist at your first opportunity.

M.B.M.—The condition is hereditary, and cannot be removed.

L.L.P., Que.—We know of nothing better than the different

THE LATE CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ALGIERS DEAD.

ALGIERS, Nov. 27.—Charles Martial Allemand Lavigerie, cardinal archbishop of Carthage and Algiers, died here at 1 o'clock this morning.

[The deceased prelate first came into prominence a few years ago, when he gave a banquet at Algiers to the officers of the French fleet, at which he made a speech in favor of Republican institutions. It was also about that time he began his crusade against slavery in Central Africa, which has been the production of so much good. Cardinal Lavigerie is also credited with being the principal cause of the movement which has led to the acceptance of the Republican form of Government by French Catholics. He enjoyed the absolute confidence of the Papal court and was a man of very liberal and humanitarian views. He was a member of the Dominican order.]

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—The International Monetary Conference met at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The proceedings were purely formal. M. Beernaert, the Belgian prime minister, who opened the proceedings, said the conference had been called to discuss one of the gravest and most complex problems that modern society ever had to face. He extended in the name of the Belgian Government, a most cordial welcome to the delegates. After referring to the monetary crisis that had occurred during the past century, Mr. Beernaert said it was in the direction of an international understanding that a solution of the monetary question was now sought. It was fitting that the deliberations of the conference should take place on the soil of a country belonging to the Latin union, but it was for the delegates of the United States to put forward the views of their Government and explain how it was proposed to carry these views into effect.

H. Monteforte Levi, as president of the conference, followed M. Bernhart. The worst feature of the present monetary situation was, he said, its instability. He hoped the conference would sink its individual interests and keep in view the higher interest of the great human family.

Hon. E. Terrill, United States Minister to Belgium, replied in a few formal words on behalf of the American delegates. The conference then adjourned until Friday.

The conference arranged to meet three times each week. The American proposals will be submitted on Friday, to which day the conference adjourned. The American delegates are stopping at the Hotel Bellevue. Minister Terrill called upon them at noon and discussed questions pertaining to the conference until it was time to proceed to the hall. M. Bernhart will give a grand reception banquet in honor of the delegates on Monday next. M. Holgarvlan, president of the National Bank, will give a reception to the delegates, diplomats, and other notables on Dec. 7.

WHAT THE "TIMES" SAYS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Times*, in discussing the Monetary Conference, says:—"Well, we may now hear all that can possibly be said for and against bi-metallism. Its professed champions are in great favor at Brussels, and, as far as votes go, may count on having their own way. The duty of the British delegates is to listen and learn, and contribute what they can to the collective wisdom among many. A subject which might profitably be discussed is the possibility of an international agreement about bank reserves. The American delegates can instruct the Conference about the various monetary schemes from time to time adopted in America. Our delegates can tell no story which could compete with the shifting incidents and dissolving views the American currency can present, but more instruction may be obtained from the record of a system which has stood the test of time and experience than from charmingly diversified accounts of failure and mistakes not yet corrected. The *Post* comments on Cochran-il Clarigny's history of silver coinage in the *Revue Des Deux Mondes* approving a Latin union system looking to the opening to the use of silver coinage of the newly exploited regions of Africa and China. The *Post* says:—"Clarigny makes us hope that after the collapse of the silver ring in America, the conference will be able to approach the question in a more judicial temper, and perhaps find for the owners of silver a legitimate market more permanent than any which political intrigues could have secured them."

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Times*, in discussing the Monetary Conference, says:—"Well, we may now hear all that can possibly be said for and against bi-metallism. Its professed champions are in great favor at Brussels, and, as far as votes go, may count on having their own way. The duty of the British delegates is to listen and learn and contribute what they can to the collective wisdom among many. A subject which might profitably be discussed is the possibility of an international agreement about bank reserves. The American delegates can instruct the Conference about the various monetary schemes from time to time adopted in America. Our delegates can tell no story which could compete with the shifting incidents and dissolving views the American currency can present, but more instruction may be obtained from the record of a system which has stood the test of time and experience than from charmingly diversified accounts of failure and mistakes not yet corrected. The *Post* comments on Clarigny's history of silver coinage in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* approving a Latin union system looking to the opening to the use of silver coinage of the newly exploited regions of Africa and China. The *Post* says: Clarigny makes us hope that after the collapse of the silver ring in America, the conference will be able to approach the question in a more judicial temper, and perhaps find for the owners of silver a legitimate market more permanent than any which political intrigues could have secured them.

WHOLESALE VACCINATION.

HUNDREDS OF NEW YORK POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES HAVE TO BARE THEIR ARMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—George Marshall, a colored man employed in the newspaper distributing department of the General Post Office as an assorter, complained last Thursday of feeling feverish and weak. The chief of his division told him to go to his home, No. 922 Sixth avenue, and rest until he felt able to return to work. Monday afternoon Marshall's physician reported at the post office that his patient had a malignant case of smallpox and that he would not be in any condition to resume work for some time. This news was carried to Mr. Van Cott, postmaster, who at once ordered that every man in the post-office should be vaccinated. The health department was notified, and yesterday morning two physicians were at the post-office at 8 o'clock, armed with lancets, vaccine points and court-plaster, prepared to do the biggest job of wholesale vaccination ever known in this city. As soon as a man came to work he was ordered by his chief of division to take off his coat, roll up his sleeve and walk up like a little man to be stuck with the ivory point. Some demurred, but it did no good. There was the order from Mr. Van Cott in his plain handwriting and there was no misunderstanding it. At noon two other physicians with a fresh lot of virus arrived to relieve the two who had been sticking and scraping for dear life since early morn. By six o'clock at night 687 men had been vaccinated. The entire second and third divisions, comprising the distributing and city departments, respectively, have been finished, and parts of the fourth and fifth. The physicians announced their intention of vaccinating every person from cellar to roof, and possibly the mail waggon drivers.

GERMANY'S TAX YIELD.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: It is estimated that the new taxes will yield 157,000,000 marks. The army bill requires an expenditure of 66,000,000 marks. It is expected that the Government will be obliged to adjust matters by modifying the dimensions of the military scheme, or the exaction of larger contributions from the Federal states to the Imperial Treasury.

JEWISH OPPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Times* this morning quotes extensively from an American Commission's report on the persecution of the Jews in Russia. An editorial article on the subject concludes: "The question of the persecuted Jews seeking refuge in America concerns only the American nation. But what concerns the whole civilized world, and revolts humanity itself, is the revelation afforded of a system of persecution sanctioned and maintained by the Russian Government and the personal authority of the Czar."

MONTREAL NEWS.

THE MONTREAL ENGINEERS have been disbanded, and their arms have been returned into stores.

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been expended in roads and city improvements during the last ten years—a million dollars per year. More millions are to come.

JEREMIAH MURPHY, a lad of some sixteen or seventeen years of age, has been sent to gaol for six months for having in a fit of rage killed a horse with a shovel.

THE SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS was the scene of a funeral "Memorial service" to the late Mrs. Booth. It was similar to that held in the Crystal Palace, London, last year. The barracks was crowded.

THE RICHELIEU & ONTARIO COMPANY have determined to add another boat to their fleet for next year, and have sent their president to Baltimore to make the purchase of one that will suit. There is to be no dividend this year.

ANOTHER MAN whose foot caught in a "frog" has been killed on the Grand Trunk Railway. James Brown is the name of the poor fellow. The jury brought in a verdict blaming the Company for not having had the frogs blocked up.

GERTRUDE, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. D. Tansey, of the Post-office, living at Point St. Charles, fell into a tub of scalding water on Saturday last, and died from her injuries a few hours afterwards.

THE HON. JOHN MACINTOSH, of Compton, Commissioner to the World's Fair for Quebec Province, has been seriously ill for several days, in the residence of Mr. S. C. Stevenson, of the Board of Arts and of the Exhibition Company.

DRIVING ACCIDENTS are common in Montreal, Mr. J. L. Ross and Mr. John James Browne, the architect, are among the victims of last week's carelessness. In both cases the drivers escaped. The Recorder is fining men who have been convicted $20.

EDWARD CALLAGHAN, who took an overdose of morphia on Nov. 25, was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital on the same day, and had a narrow escape. The doctors kept him awake long enough to allow the drug to become eliminated from his system.

A NEW GASLIGHT COMPANY is projected for Montreal. Mr. John Coates and Mr. H. S. King, the latter chairman of a large gas plant house in England, being the projectors. The new men have given gas stockholders a fright, and the stock has dropped eight to ten points.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL has now stepped into the place of Baring Bros. and Glynn, Mills & Co., London, England, as Canada's bankers and agents in London. Mr. Clouston, general manager, brought this news officially from London on Nov. 25, although unofficially it was known in the city previously.

AMOS WHITE, of McGill street, had his saloon entered and his cash-box robbed of $600 on Nov. 21. The safe was opened and smashed. Burglars knew the premises and their work seems to have been easy. The Chief of Police says he is short of men. The burglars appear to know this or else they have contempt for those now on the police.

CHILDREN set a house on Notre Dame street on fire and much damage was done. When the firemen came, they found the two children hiding under the table, not much the worse, except from fright. Meantime Mr. Cronin, the next door resident, had gone upon the roof to see how the fire had progressed, and he fell through a skylight and nearly killed himself. It was an hour before the fire was subdued.

MONTREAL RETAIL MERCHANTS, incensed that they must pay the tax levid upon by the Quebec Government, attended at the Government offices in a body, early last week. On Nov. 24 they were answered by the Quebec Government, which practically told them that they must pay, but who also extended the time for payment to Dec. 5. The merchants are still bent on refusing to pay, and will hold a monster indignation meeting.

STANDING GRAIN is a movable. In a case of Dagenais vs. Corbeil, the defendant opposed the seizure of standing grain, on the ground that it was not a movable. Judge Loranger, on Nov. 21, dismissed this opposition, and held that the disposition of the ordinance of 1667 by which the *fruits pendants* were considered movables and subject to seizure shortly before the harvest time, as in the present case, was never repealed and is still in force.

WHEN PROFESSOR PENHALLOW was lecturing to the botany class in the Redpath Museum the other evening, a limelight apparatus, used for the purpose of enlarging the specimens shown, exploded. Fortunately, the Professor had previously warned the students of the possibility of such a thing, and on the first signs of anything going wrong they all scattered. No one was hurt, but the apparatus was blown to pieces.

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, at 11.30 a.m., on Nov. 23, a lady was coming down St. Charles Borrommee street. When near the corner of Sherbrooke street, a rough looking man met her. After passing her he turned round and looked up and down the street presumably for a policeman. As far as the eye could reach not one could be seen. The coast was clear for the highwayman, who ran after the lady. Turning round to see who was running, the lady was struck a violent blow in the face by the villain, who then proceeded to tear her purse out of her hand. Terribly frightened, the lady screamed for help. Her cries were heard by a gentleman in one of the houses close by, who dashed down the steps to her rescue. The highwayman vanished before the rescuer could reach him.

THE ENSILAGE AND ECONOMIC STOCK-FEEDING ASSOCIATION of Central Canada held their annual meeting on Nov. 25, in one of the rooms of the Mechanics' Hall. Mr. Wm. Ewing, the president, occupied the chair, and Mr. C. D. Tylee acted as secretary. Among the other members present were: Messrs. Thos. Irving, W. J. Brown, S. J. Doran, D. McLachlan, J. Johnston, P. N. Kennedy, H. S. Foster, G. Buchanan, S. A. Fisher, J. T. Clarke, H. A. Evans, A. J. Dawes, T. A. Tremblaine, J. A. Beaubien, R. Nese and S. C. Stevenson. After the reading of the minutes of former meetings, the chairman made a few remarks detailing the proceedings of the Association, and expressing the hope that the city merchants would take greater interest in sustaining the good work of the Association. The Association was spreading among our farming community better knowledge about economic stock feeding. After further remarks from Mr. S. A. Fisher and Mr. H. S. Foster, Mr. Ewing was re-elected president. Mr. A. F. Dawes was elected vice-president, and Mr. Chas. D. Tylee secretary for the ensuing year. The meeting is still in progress as we go to press.

COMMERCIAL.

"WITNESS" OFFICE, Monday, Nov. 28.

FINANCIAL.

Monday is usually a dull day in financial circles and to-day is no exception to the rule. Rates of money are firm, those of sterling are unsettled, while the market for securities seems to be somewhat firmer.

Call loans on stocks are made at 5½ percent and good commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 percent as to name and date. We quote:

	Between Banks.	Over Counter.
Drafts on New York, 1-16 dis.		⅛ pre.
Sterling Exchange 60 day bills	109 to 109¼	109¼
Demand bills	109⅛ to 109⅜	110
Cables	109⅜ to 109 11-16	110⅛
Money	5½ percent on call.	6 to 7 percent discount.

Morning sales:—50 Canadian Pacific Railway, 90¾; 200 at 90¾; 100 Commercial Cable, 173½; 25 Telegraph, 155; 11 Gas, 222; 50 Colored Cotton, 110; 5 at 109; 50 at 110½; 25 at 111; 3 Peoples Bank, 109.

Afternoon sales—50 Bank of Montreal, at 231; 100 Montreal Telegraph at 155; 50 Com. Cable, at 175½; 100 Gas at 123; 100 at 122¾; 2 at 122½; 75 Coal, pfd. at 40; 10 Bell Telephone at 159; 100 Montreal Street Railway at 237; 75 Col'd Cotton at 110½.

The following is a complete list of the stocks which have taken place at the Montreal Exchange since our last report:—100 Bank of Montreal, 230; 50 at 230½; 25 at 232; 30 at 233; 25 at 233½; 45 at 2142; 60 at 234½; 175 at 235; 100 Jacques Cartier, 122 34; at 123; 10 Toronto, 247; 250 Commerce, 88; 60 Molsons (ex-div.), 171; 15 Merchants (ex-div.), 166; 50 at 170; 50 Richelieu, 98½; 10 Ontario (ex-div.), 118; 475 Commercial Cable, 173½; 100 at 174; 150 at 174¼; 200 at 174½; 300 at 175; 50 at 175½; 100 at 175¾; 1,275 at 176; 50 at 176¼; 150 at 176⅝; 25 at 176⅞; 1,150 at 177; 250 at 177¼; 100 at 179; 25 at 179⅛; 100 at 179¼; 75 at 180; 726 Montreal Telegraph, 157; 100 at 151½; 325 at 152; 25 at 152¾; 50 at 152¾; 50 at 152⅝; 50 at 152¾; 50 at 154; 100 at 156; 19 Gas, 219; 905 at 220; 20 at 220½; 50 at 221; 50 at 221½; 25 at 221¾; 300 at 222; 450 at 222¼; 25 at 223; 25 at 223½; 275 at 223⅝; 150 at 223¾; 1133 at 224; 50 at 224½; 25 at 224¾; 325 at 224⅝; 50 at 224⅞; 200 at 224⅝; 25 at 225¼; 315 at 225⅜; 300 at 225; 25 at 225⅝; 75 at 226; 25 at 226¼; 25 at 226⅜; 200 at 225; 75 Canadian Pacific Railway, 89⅝; 125 at 89⅞; 125 at 89¾; 50 at 89⅞; 25 at 90; 50 at 90¼; 125 at 90¾; 475 at 90⅝; 25 at 91; 375 at 91¼; 25 at 91½; 340 at 91¼; 250 at 91⅜; 475 at 91¾; 55 Duluth Railway, 12½; 75 at 12⅝; 175 at 12¾; 50 at 13⅛; 100 at 13; 225 Duluth pref., 30½; 50 at 30⅝; 50 at 30¾; 160 at 30⅝; 25 at 31; 25 at 31¼; 25 at 31⅜; 100 at 31¾; 575 Bell Telephone 157½; 300 Montreal Street Railway, 236; 12 at 237; 125 Intercolonial Coal, 20; 100 at 22; 25 at 25; 75 Col. Cotton, 109; 110 at 110; 200 Dom. Cotton, 133; 110 at 130½; 275 Royal Electric Light, 250; 25 Montreal Cotton, 140; 6 at 141½; 25 at 144.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28, 1892.

Bank Stocks.	*Buyer's p.c.*	*Seller p.c.*	*Half yrly dividend.*	*Par value of shares.*	*Amount paid up.*
Montreal	231½	230	5	$200	all
Ontario	118	115	3	100	all
Toronto	110	108	3	50	all
Molsons	172	170	4	50	all
Toronto			6	100	all
Merchants	166	162½	3½	50	all
Eastern Townships			3½	50	all
Union		100	3	50	all
Commerce	143	142	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	123		3	25	
Hochelaga			3	100	
Quebec					
Montreal Telegraph Co	154	152½		40	
Richelieu & Ontario Nav	98	97	3½	100	
Montreal Street Railway	237½	236¾	4	50	
Montreal Gas Co	222	217½	3	40	all
Canadian Pacific Railway	90	89⅝	6	100	all
do. L.G. Bonds		108	6	100	
Canadian N.W. Land		95½			
Colored Cotton	110			25	
" Bonds	103	101			
Dominion Cotton		134½		100	
Montreal Cotton		137½		100	
Com. Cable Co	176	175¾		100	
Bell Telephone Co	163	157		100	
Royal Electric Light	255	240			
Intercolonial Coal	30	25			
Duluth, S.S. & Atlantic	12½	12			
" Pref	30½	29¾			
Can. Cent. Bonds					
Wabash					
Do. pfd	23½	21½			

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DRY GOODS.—Wholesale merchants are fairly well pleased with the way the season's business is moving, and say that there is a great improvement over last fall. There is quite a brisk demand from all parts of the country for staple goods, while other grades meet with a fair enquiry. It is just about as was predicted last year would be the result if the country had a favorable harvest. Although the crop of 1891 was heavy, the greater portion of the proceeds went to pay the loan companies and implement manufacturers. These having been satisfied to a certain extent, the farmers are better able this season to meet their store accounts. Wholesalers complain of the bad habit which the country retailers have got into of returning goods. This practice is growing to such an extent as to be actually hurtful to trade. Very often goods are returned for no reason whatever, and it cannot be said that the packing is exactly what it should be. The retailer should select his goods carefully, and if he receives the proper goods he should keep them. That is business. With a little more care the wholesaler and retailer would both be saved trouble and money.

The woollen mills are running full, still, in some lines, they can hardly keep up with the demand. The city and suburban is brisk, as it generally is at this season of the year, and the prospects of a brisk Christmas trade are good. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The boot and shoe manufacturers agree with their drygoods brethren as to the present condition of trade; the volume of business far exceeds that of last fall. A good demand has sprung up in the North-West and large quantities of goods are being shipped there. The factories are busy with orders. Travellers are out with spring samples and meeting with fair success. Collections are favorable.

LEATHER.—There is little to note regarding the leather market, which is quiet. Values are unchanged. We quote to-day:—Manufacturers' sole, No. 1, 17c to 19c; do. No. 2, 15c to 16c; waxed uppers, 22c to 26c; splits, Quebec, 11c to 12c; Western, 14c to 17c.

HIDES.—The market is unchanged and values are as before. We quote the following prices:—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; calfskins, 5c; and lambskins, 75c.

WOOL.—Business is moderate at former prices. We quote: Greasy Cape, 14c to 16c; B. A. scoured, 26c to 28c; North-West, 15c to 16c; British Columbia, 15c to 16c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is little activity in pig iron and other heavy metals. Stocks are only moderate, but it is thought that these will be supplemented during the winter by Nova Scotia iron. Supplies are steadily coming in and the hardware trade is moderate. We quote the following prices:—Langloan, $21; Summerlee, $20.50 to $21; Gartsherrie, $20; Eglinton, $19.50, and Carnbroe, $19; Siemen's No. 1, $19 to $19.50; do. 2, wrought scrap, No. 1, $15 to $16; bar, $1.90. Tinplates, cokes, $3.30 to $3.50; charcoal, $4 to $4.25; Canada plates, $2.55 in large quantities and $2.60 in smaller lots; terne plates, $7 to $7.75; copper, 19¼c to 13c; ingot tin, 22½c to 23c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The wholesale drug trade is fairly good and collections satisfactory. Chemicals are beginning to settle down for the winter, and prices will soon be established. We quote:—Alum, $1.35 to $1.40; bicarb. of soda, $2.20 to $2.25; bichromate of potash, 10c; caustic soda, 3½c to 4c; carb. soda, 2½c; copperas, 75c; sal soda, 95c; soda ash, $1.50; sulphate of copper, 3½c to 4c; chip logwood, $1.85 to $2; sumac, $70 to $75.

PAINTS AND OILS.—Trade is fairly brisk, particularly in glass. Linseed oil and turpentine are meeting with a better demand. Lead is quiet.

PETROLEUM.—The demand for refined oils is steady. We quote this week as follows:—Canadian common oil at 12½c to 13½c for car lots in sheds at Montreal, and 13½c to 14½c for small lots; American petroleum, 16½c in car lots, and from 20c to 20½c for smaller quantities; American benzine, 23c to 25c; Canadian, 16½c.

CEMENT AND FIREBRICK.—As usual at this season of the year, there is a falling off in the demand for cement. There is an ordinary jobbing trade doing at steady values. We quote:—$2.35 to $2.50 for English brands, and $2.20 to $2.35 for Belgian brands. Firebricks are fairly steady for the period of the year. We quote $17 to $20 per thousand.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25, 1892.

Beyond the getting of goods in connection with the closing of navigation, there has been during the week not a great deal of business to report, and values of nearly all groceries are maintained.

SUGARS.—Steadiness is reported from chief points in raw and refined sugars, while the demand appears quite moderate. Refined is with us held with some firmness at late prices.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is not a heavy business to report either in molasses or syrups.

TEAS.—Lower qualities of good drawing Japans are in demand and held with firmness. The general trade in teas is moderate.

COFFEES.—There is some excitement resulting in an advance on the New York market in Rio coffees. Other kinds are quite firm.

RICE.—There is no change. Patna, which at the moment is scarce, is to be replaced with Louisiana of fine quality.

SPICES are quiet and unchanged.

FRUITS.—The demand in Valencia raisins is somewhat checked at the moment. A considerable addition to stock in New York has been received. A fair business is being done in all dried fruits. Canned goods share in the general quietness with a maintenance of values.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—The market is quiet in all grades. Prices are nominal. The receipts of grain the past week, as compared with the receipts the week previous, were as follows:—Wheat, 191,691 bushels; week previous, 342,466 bushels. Corn, none; week previous, 600 bushels. Peas, 20,127 bushels; week previous, 128,878 bushels. Barley, 16,475 bushels; week previous, 25,575 bushels. Oats, 39,411 bushels; week previous, 90,252 bushels. Rye, 248 bushels; week previous, 862 bushels. The prices are about as follows:—No. 2 hard Man. wheat, 80c to 82c; No. 3 hard, 79c to 79c; corn, duty paid, 64c to 66c; peas, per 66 lbs., afloat, 76c to 77c; oats, per 35 lbs., 32c to 33c; rye 70c to 72c; barley feed, 38c to 40c.

FLOUR.—There is still a fair trade doing in flour at steady prices. The receipts of flour the past week were 16,257 barrels, as compared with 19,358 barrels the week previous. We quote:—

Patent Spring	$4.40	to	$4.50
Patent Winter	4.00	to	4.50
Straight Roller	3.60	to	4.10
Extra	3.20	to	3.50
Superfine	2.75	to	3.15
Strong Bakers' (Man.)	4.00	to	4.20

MEAL.—There is a fair business doing in meals, and the market is strong owing to the falling off of receipts. The receipts of meal last week amounted to 273 barrels, as compared with 1,038 barrels the previous week. We quote:—

Granulated, in brls	$4.00	to	$4.10
Granulated, in bags	1.90	to	2.00
Standard, in brls	3.90	to	3.95
Standard, in bags	1.90	to	1.95

FEED.—The market is quiet but steady.

Bran	$13.00	to	$14.00
Shorts	14.00	to	15.00
Moullie	19.00	to	22.00

GENERAL PRODUCE.

HOG PRODUCTS.—There is a fairly active demand for barrelled pork and lard, and the market is on the whole stronger. The receipts of dressed hogs are increasing, there being 977 last week as compared with 833 the week previous. The receipts of pork the last week were 25 barrels, compared with 66 barrels the week previous; of lard, 62 tierces, as compared 80 tierces the week previous. We quote prices as follows:—Canada short cut mess, $17.00 to $17.50; Chicago extra clear, $17; Western mess pork, $15.75 to $16.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 11c to 11½c; bacon, 10c to 11c; lard, pure, 8½c to 9c; dressed hogs, $6.25 to $6.75.

BUTTER.—The movement in butter is quiet and uninteresting. There is a fair demand for fresh dairy at present prices. The receipts are falling off rapidly, there being only 3,674 packages, compared with 6,948 packages the week previous. We quote prices as follows to-day:—Creamery at 23c to 24c; Townships, dairy, 19c to 21c; Western, 17c to 18c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c to 21c.

CHEESE.—The market is quiet, but strong. Liverpool cable has advanced 6c, being now 53s. The receipts of cheese this week were 11,161 boxes, compared with 59,526 boxes the week previous. We quote at from 10¾c to 10¾c for finest September make.

EGGS.—The market is unchanged, being quiet and steady. The receipts the past week were 1,591, as compared with 2,156 cases, the week previous. Fresh boiling eggs sell at 23c to 24c; good hold stock, 16c to 17c; Western limed, 14½c to 15½c.

ASHES.—The receipts of ashes the last week were 40 barrels, the same as the week previous. We quote potash firsts at $4.65 to $4.70, and seconds at $4 to $4.10. Pearl ash at $5.25.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	Nov. 26, 1892.	Nov. 19, 1892.	Nov. 28, 1891.
Wheat, bush	905,256	426,643	256,231
Corn, bush	16,119	15,119	.....
Peas, bush	160,157	237,748	240,022
Oats, bush	180,626	287,268	129,564
Barley, bush	85,752	63,374	245,327
Rye, bush	8,478	9,915	8,917
Flour, bbls	36,134	50,062	22,969
Oatmeal, bbls	181	181	144

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

Nov. 19, '92. Nov. 12, '92. Nov. 21, '91

Visible supply U.S. and Canada	69,590,000	67,305,000	41,014,514
On passage to U.K.	21,056,000	21,024,000	21,700,000
On pas. to continent	7,730,000	8,804,000	15,064,000
Total in sight	98,328,000	96,533,000	77,814,514

MANITOBA WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat was rather slower in movement this week, there being quite a falling off in receipts at country markets, as well as in rail shipments eastward. Still, there was a fairly large movement going on all around. The lighter deliveries in the country may be due to a decision on the part of farmers to hold the balance of their crops more generally for higher prices, as there was nothing in the weather conditions to affect deliveries at some points, however, farmers' marketings were larger than during previous weeks, while some markets which were brisker earlier, showed a slackening up. A large quantity of the Manitoba crop probably over one-half the total surplus, has already passed from the farms into elevator storage, or has been moved eastward. Manitoba farmers, in spite of low prices, have kept full pace with the rest of the country in their marketings, and the one fact may be attributed the very depressed state of wheat values. Such a large proportion of the crop marketed so early in the season was never known before. Considerable of the Manitoba crop, considerable of the wheat now in store is held on account of farmers. More grain is now beginning to go eastward all rail via North Bay, instead of via Port William and the lakes. Wheat for Eastern Canada points may be shipped to North Bay for orders, but grain intended for export via Boston or New York, according to the decision of the railways, must be forwarded direct to these ocean ports. The closing of navigation is near at hand, and shipments via the lakes are drawing to a close. The rate from Fort William to Buffalo is quoted at 4½c to 5c on wheat. To eastern Canadian points, lake and rail 8c to 12c bushel. There has been no general change in prices in Manitoba markets. Prices for good to choice samples of hard wheat to farmers in Manitoba country markets range from 48c to 51c per bushel as a general rule. A lot of No. 3 hard sold on track Fort William on Friday at 62c. Stocks in store at Fort William on Nov. 12 were 1,512,347 bushels, being an increase of 239,269 bushels for the week. The movement to establish a system of storage elevators in Winnipeg is taking shape.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Nov. 24.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves, and 900 sheep and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was brisk at decidedly improved prices over the very low rates paid here lately. Good cattle continue scarce, and sold at from 4c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good stock sold at from 3½c to 3¾c; and do.; common and poor at from 2½c to 3c. And lean stock from 2c to 2½c per lb. Calves are in good demand, at from $4 to $12 each. Mr. Bourassa bought five calves to-day, paying from $6 to $12 each. Mr. Mitchell has bought two nice veals for $16, and 25 choice lambs at $4.40 per 100 lbs. Mr. Lesperance bought 31 superior lambs at 24 each. Common lambs sell in lots at a trifle less than 4c per lb. and choice lambs up to 4½c do. Fat hogs bring better prices. A carload of good porkers were sold to-day just from off the cars, at $5.40 per 160 lbs., and a few small choice hogs were sold here singly at 5¼c per lb. Fed hogs sell in lots at rather less than 5¼c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Nov. 28.

There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 800 mutton critters and a dozen calves offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. There was a larger proportion of pretty good cattle than usual among the offerings to-day and prices of this kind were lower than on Thursday, while common and inferior stock brought better prices than for several weeks past. A fair lot of fine beeves were sold at 4¼c per lb., with several others at about 4c do., pretty good stock at from 3½c to 3¾c, and common dry cows at from 2½c to a little over 3c per lb. There were no really good veals offered and the calves offered here to-day, and prices ranged from $4 to $8 each. Old sheep sold at about 2½c per lb., and lambs at about 4c do., more of them bringing less than this figure than there are that brought over it. Fat hogs sell at from 5¼c to a little over 5½c per lb.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET.—Nov. 25.

There was 16 milch cows and two springers offered on this market to-day and there seemed to be a good demand and pretty high prices paid for good milkers, but there were not many of this sort offered to-day. Three of the best cows were sold for $145, one for $45, two for $85, and three more at $40 each. There were also several sales of common cows made at about $35 each. An extra cow was sold at the yards yesterday afternoon for $62, and a pretty good cow for $44. On last Tuesday there were sold on this market ten good to extra milch cows at prices ranging from $40 to $65 each.

WEST END LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stockyards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending Nov. 26th were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
Left over from previous week	100	100	.....	.....
Total for week	516	623	697	181
On hand	15	.....	.....	.....
	416	523	697	181

Owing to the light run of cattle this week, trade had an improved tone and everything sold out at full prices. Good cattle find ready sale. Hogs are steady, at from 5¼c to 5½c, with medium receipts. Sheep, lambs, and calves find buyers at fair prices.

We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, butchers' good	3¾c to 3¾c
Cattle, butchers' medium	2½c to 3c
Cattle, butchers' culls	2c to 2½c
Sheep and lambs	3c to 4c
Hogs	5¼c to 5½c
Calves	$3 to $10

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

WEST END MARKET.

(Reported by the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.)

The receipts of horses at these stables for the week ending Nov. 26th, were:—97; left over from previous week, 36; total for week, 105; shipped during week, 13; left for city, 17; sales for week, 6; on hand, 67. Trade for the week was dull; a number of inquirers, but prices offered were very low and few sales were made. There are a large number of horses of various descriptions on hand offering for sale, anticipating the demand the first heavy fall of snow will create.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Nov. 25.

There was a pretty large attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, but there was a great falling off in the number of market gardeners, and while there are no material changes in the prices of grain and potatoes, garden truck is held at higher rates. A few beef quarters and mutton carcases were offered by farmers to-day, the beef quarters selling at from 5c to 6c per lb. for hind quarters and from 4c to 4½c per lb. for fore quarters. Mutton carcases sell at from 5c to 6c per lb.; pork carcases sold at 7½c per lb. The basket brigade crowded the market hall to-day and enormous supplies of dead poultry and pork prices were offered for sale here, yet the demand was so active that prices were pretty well maintained. There are no changes to note in the prices of butter and eggs, excepting that fresh laid eggs are very difficult to get at any price. Frozen cream was sold at 5 cents the teacupful and unfrozen cream went at 20 cents the quart. The fruit market is quiet, with oranges and lemons declining in price, while there is an advance in cranberries and Malaga grapes. There are more liberal supplies of hay being brought to the city on farmers' carts and prices are slightly lower.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 70c to 80c per bag; p eas 90c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 55c do.; beans, $1.40 to $1.50.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 75c to 90c per bag; Swedish turnips, 50c do.; carrots, 35c per bushel; onions, 60c to 70c do.; beets, 35c do.; horse radish, $2.25 do.; cabbages, 25c to 40c per dozen; cauliflowers, 75c to $2.50; celery, 20c to 50c do.; Brussel sprouts, 70c to 80c.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $3.00 to $4.00 per box; apples, $1.00 to $4.00 per barrel; pears, $4 to $8 do.; cranberries, $7.50 to $9 do.; oranges, $5.50 do.; Malaga grapes, $7.50 per small barrel of 50 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, from 15c to 24c per lb.; prints, 25c to 40c; packed eggs, 16c to 25c per dozen; fresh, 50c to 60c.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 7c to 9c per lb.; turkeys, 9c to 12c do.; ducks, 10c to 12c do.; geese, 6c to 7c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7.00 to $9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day were 140 carloads, or 2,420 head, including 43 carloads for exportation alive and in dressed quarters. 48 carloads to be sold and 49 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers. There was not a single carload of really choice or prime cattle among to-day's arrivals, and, judging from the enquiry, this grade would have sold stronger, but the general trading was active and firm, with no advance from the closing prices of Wednesday. The yards were fully cleared. Poor to fairly prime native steers sold at $3.40 to $4.75 per 100 lbs., a carload of Texans at $3.25, bulls and dry cows at $1 to $2.80. Dressed beef steady at 7½c to 9c per lb. for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 10½c to 12c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 8½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, yesterday and to-day, including 12 carloads consigned to slaughterers, were 73 carloads, or 14,858 head. Sheep were steady at former values; lambs were at a reduction of 1c per lb. Poor to prime sheep sold at $3 to $5 per 100 lb.; common to very choice lambs at $5.25 to $6.25, a selected bunch bringing $6.50. Dressed mutton steady at 7c to 8½c per lb.; dressed lambs dull at 7½c to 9c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 5,100; market, 10