MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 27, 1882 | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 4c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, died on Friday.

The Pope has assigned 12,000 francs to purchase beds for the poor.

The arrangements for an international exhibition in Calcutta in 1882 are concluded.

A Company is forming in Dublin with a capital of one million pounds for developing Irish manufactures.

Altogether fifteen persons have died of injuries received in a cartridge factory explosion at Mont Valerien, Paris.

Of Twelve Students who died in Leipsic last session at the University, one was killed in a duel and six committed suicide.

At the funeral of a native chief at Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, an outbreak occurred and twelve Europeans were massacred.

Crumden, an alleged crank, arrested for writing a letter threatening the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone, has been committed for trial.

In the Court of Session at Edinburgh, in the great land case of Winans vs. MacKenzie, the action was been dismissed, with costs to the plaintiff.

John Cumming, a laborer in the employ of the New York Street Cleaning Department, claims to have found $10,000 government bonds in a dirt heap.

Overdank, the bomb manufacturer, was executed in Trieste on Wednesday. He showed no concern, and laughed as about to be hanged. He refused spiritual help.

A Passenger train has been stopped and robbed by an armed band in Italy. The Government has offered a reward for the apprehension of the robbers.

A Dortmund, Prussia, despatch says: While the cage was descending in Hardenberg mine on Wednesday the chain broke and the cage fell, killing 20 persons.

Mr. Trenor W. Park, of New York died of paralysis on December 15 on the steamer bound for Aspinwall. The body will arrive there about January 1st.

The European tour which the Czar contemplated making next spring will be deferred until autumn. Coronation Day has been fixed for the beginning of the summer.

The Trial of fifty Socialists in Prague has ended. One prisoner, a disciple of Most, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Forty-four were sentenced from six months to a fortnight. Five were acquitted.

Alarming reports are published in Havana of freed negroes. Many of them are armed, living vagrants in the woods in various parts of the island. It is said their numbers are increasing daily, and they are forming secret societies.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* says it believes there is little doubt that Earl Spencer will resign the Lord-Lieutenancy when affairs in Ireland are in a more satisfactory condition. Lord Rosebery, it says, will probably succeed him.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has requested M. Rouher to convey to Marseilles the park and castle which the Court recently decreed belonged to her. Eugenie says she believes she is thus carrying out the wishes of the late Emperor.

Bontoux, President, and Feder, Manager of the collapsed Union Generals, were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined 3,000 francs. Bontoux, ex-President, is absent, and it is doubtful whether he will surrender. He will appeal against the sentence.

Prof. Frisby, of the Naval Observatory, Washington, has completed a calculation of the orbit of the great comet. The period occupied by the comet's revolution is about 593 years. The comet is probably identical with the very large one seen 371 B.C. and 363 A.D.

Henry Dennison, of Dennison, Belden & Co., of Syracuse, N.Y., extensive contractors, died recently of pneumonia. Deceased leaves $1,000,000. He was for 30 years a contractor in public works. Mr. Dennison was well known as a contractor for Canadian public works, and built a portion of the Welland Canal.

The preliminary preparations for rendering the Weser navigable for sea going vessels from Bremerhaven to Bremen are made. The work is estimated to cost thirty million marks and will probably occupy six years. When completed it will give an immense impetus to the trade between Bremen and New York.

A Movement of troops is contemplated in Berlin with the object of stationing large garrisons on the Russian frontier. The erection of a large barracks and double tracking of some eastern railways are projected. The *North-German Gazette* says Prussia's military preparations are defensive. Nobody could regard them as signifying preparation for immediate impending wars.

Gen. Grant, in writing to recommend the passage of the bill increasing pensions to those who lost a limb, says: "No pension can compensate the men who lost one or more limbs, and I should have been glad to see that class of pensioners well provided for, instead of the indiscriminate pensioning of many who are physically as good as they would have been if the war were never fought."

Mrs. Mackerle, of St. Louis, whose recent suit against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York attracted attention, has commenced a $10,000 damages suit against the Ætna Life Insurance Company and the agent of the company. She alleges the company purpose defrauding her out of money due on her husband's policy, and have conspired with certain persons to induce another man to personate her husband.

The Bases of understanding between Russia and the Vatican are the re-establishment of the Russian Embassy at the Vatican, amnesty to Polish Bishops, reinstatement of the Archbishop of Warsaw, new bishops to be appointed after an understanding between Russia and the Vatican, appointments to important livings to be submitted to the Russian Government of State; states of Russia to exercise certain supervision over seminaries; inmates to have liberty to return to the Catholic Church.

The Descendants of John Bladenmore, a settler of colonial times, have taken steps toward prosecuting a claim to property upon which stands the United States Capitol, White House, Treasury and other Government and private buildings in Washington and Georgetown, covering 481 acres, in the District of Columbia, besides 100 acres in Bladensburg, Md., 500 acres in Washington County, Penn., and an amount of treasure in the Bank of England. The money value of the estate can hardly be estimated.

A Correspondent says: — Mr. Parnell's petition for the sale of his estate in the county Wicklow is explained by his personal friends as a matter of principle on his part, and as showing his desire to afford his tenants a chance to buy and become their own landlords. The transaction is very generally commented upon, and a less charitable construction is put upon it. Timid landlords fear that he foresees the total ruin of landed property in Ireland, and wants to save what he can while the occasion offers. Others hold that he cannot stand the strain incident to being at the same time an Irish landlord and the leader of the Irish parliamentary party.

CANADIAN.

Dr. St. Jean has been re-elected Mayor of Ottawa for the ensuing year. There was no opposition.

Messrs. Cecil M. Maxwell, of Levis, Que., and Archibald C. Macdonell, of Windsor, Ont., have passed the necessary examinations to qualify them for entrance into the Royal Military College, Kingston.

The Owners of lots on the Esplanade fronting the bay, Toronto, propose forming themselves into an association, that they may be better enabled to look after their rights touching their property in that part of the city. In other words to resist the encroachments of the Grand Trunk.

The two men who were sent into the backwoods of Dorchester, Que., to search for Bolduc and Fontaine, the two hunters said to have been assassinated, have returned and report them alive and well. The false rumor probably originated from the assassination of two men near Moose River in Maine.

Col. de Winton, Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor-General, has purchased a cattle ranch near Calgarry, N. W. T. and it is his intention to remain in this country after the expiration of the Governor's term, and manage the ranch. The Colonel will arrive here to-morrow night.

It is Said in Toronto that Mr. Jas. Bethune will go to England at the end of January to move before the Judicial Committee of privy council for leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the celebrated case of McLean vs. Caldwell. This is the case in reference to the use of streams by lumbermen.

Several Boxes of books from the library of the late Dr. O'Callagan, of New York, have arrived for the Parliamentary Library. They were selected by Mr. Sylvain, who attended the auction sale recently, and comprise about 2,000 volumes, all identified with the history of Canada. Dr. O'Callagan was an Irish-Canadian and took a prominent part in the troubles of 1837.

Mr. Rufus Stephenson, Inspector of Government Colonization Lands, has arrived in Ottawa to report to the Department of the Interior. He has made an extensive tour of inspection of the lands of colonization companies in the North-West. He has also investigated the trouble existing between the settlers and the Bell Colonization Company, and his report on such will form the basis of settlement. He returns to the North-West in the spring.

An Election Court was opened at Dorchester, N.B., last week to try the petitions against Messrs. Hanington, Landry, Black and Humphrey, members elect to the Local Assembly from Westmoreland, and also the petitions against Messrs. Killan and McQueen, the defeated candidates. Previous to the opening of the court an agreement was arrived at between the friends of the contesting parties that Messrs Landry, Hanington, Humphrey and Black would admit that their friends, without their knowledge, had used money, &c., at the late election, and that Messrs. Killan and McQueen would admit like bribery and corruption on their part, and each side to pay its own costs. This was done. The election is therefore void and writs for a new election will be issued at once.

Mail Clerks.—On January 1st, one of the mail clerks on the Canadian Pacific Railway will be transferred to the Canada Atlantic Railway, the Post Office Department having decided to run a mail car on that line between Ottawa and Coteau and return daily. By this transfer the force of clerks on the Canadian Pacific Railway mail car between here and Brockville will be reduced to three in number.

DEATH SENTENCE.

The trial of Leon and Armand Peltzer, for the murder of William Bernays, a noted lawyer, was concluded in Brussels on Friday. Both were found guilty and sentenced to death. The case created a great sensation. Armand was criminally intimate with Madame Bernays, and it is believed persuaded his brother to murder Bernays. After the sentence was pronounced Leon Peltzer said: "I have what I deserve, but in the case of my brother the jury commit a judicial crime." Armand appeared greatly dejected and cried out, "May the curse of my little girl fall upon the heads of the jury." The Judge declared this speech infamous. The prisoners were then removed.

NOT A "PEACE AT ANY PRICE" MAN.

London, Dec. 21.—Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at a meeting of the National Federation, at Ashton-under-Lyne on Wednesday night, energetically condemned the doctrines of "non-intervention and peace at any price" as ignoble and unworthy of a great nation. England, he said, had great legitimate interests in Egypt, which should be guarded by the establishment of stable institutions leading toward self-government, but a protectorate or annexation would be disastrous.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE OVERDANK EXECUTION.

Rome, Dec. 22.—The execution of Overdank at Trieste causes great excitement here as he was a student of the school of engineers. A hundred young men made a demonstration in the front of the Austrian Embassy last night, crying, "Long live Trieste" and "Down with Austria." The military dispersed the crowd. In the Chamber of Deputies Signor Bovio gave notice of interpellation inquiring whether the Government interposed with Austria in view of obtaining Overdank's pardon.

A BANK SUSPENDS.

Rochester, N.Y. Dec. 20.—The City Bank, rated the third strongest in the city closed this morning. The cause of the suspension is said to be speculation in stocks and oil by the President, Chas. E. Upton. There is said to be a deficiency of half a million. Great excitement prevails.

A LITTLE CRAFT.

San Francisco, December 20.—The dory "Pacific," one and seven-eighths ton burden, Capt. Gilboy, which left here for Australia on August 17th, was sighted by a barkentine on Nov. 17. Gilboy was alone and stated he needed no assistance.

OIL FAILURES.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 20.—Heavy failures in the oil market are reported. One man lost $40,000. One female speculator has been carrying 20,000 barrels of $1.20 oil two months and has already sold 4,000 barrels to carry her margin.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Cunningham, of the *Freeman's Journal*; Mr. McDermott, of the *Central News*, and a reporter named Barrett, have been arrested at Loughrea, on a charge of having participated in the proclaimed League meeting on Sunday. They have been remanded for a week.

Mr. Biggar's speech at Waterford, in which he denounced Earl Spencer, forms the subject of universal conversation.

It is stated in Dublin that the Government intend to deal instantly with Mr. Biggar, on account of his attack on the administration of justice in Ireland, and on the character of the Viceroy.

Dublin, Dec. 21.—The Secretary of Mr. Tuke's emigration fund has issued an appeal for aid to enable the distressed people of Ireland to emigrate to Canada and the United States. He says so well are emigrants already set out prospering that some of them have begun to send home money to assist their relations to emigrate, and thus a beginning has been made in the poorest district in the west toward starting the natural flow of emigration. The Local Government Board has applied to Mr. Tuke's Committee for co-operation in furthering the Government's emigration scheme. The districts already entrusted to the Committee contain a population of over 30,000.

Michael Davitt, at a meeting in Stalybridge on Tuesday evening, said the land question has assumed a feverish phase. The English mind had become excited in consequence of renewed outrages and murders. Crime should be swept away, whoever was responsible for it. To it was due the death of the Land League.

Michael Flynn, the last of the three men arraigned for the murder of the two Huddys at Lough Mask, was, on Wednesday, sentenced to be hanged on January 17th. The jury in the case deliberated an hour before bringing in a verdict. Flynn protested his innocence, and after he was sentenced said to the Judge: "Thank you, sir: I am as willing to go there (looking upward) as to go home. I wish you all good day."

Forty young farmers have been arrested in connection with the proclaimed meeting at Ballymena on Sunday. Bail was refused. One hundred young men and women have been summoned to appear at the sessions.

Mr. Davitt, speaking in Bermondsey on Friday evening, said emigration was no cure for discontent in Ireland. A system of public works enterprises would be far more creditable to English statesmen than forcing thousands into workhouses and then forcing them to quit the country; but if during winter and spring 50,000 families quit Ireland, they would go to swell the ranks of new Ireland which was growing beyond the Atlantic, where they would be trained in republican ideas. From his knowledge of the new Ireland in America, he could tell Lord Derby that English statesmen before long would have to take into account the Irish element in America in the settlement of the Irish question.

Poff and Barrett have been convicted in Cork of the murder of Thomas Browne, farmer, near Castleisland, and sentenced to be hanged on January 23rd. The prisoners protested their innocence.

At a meeting in Cork for the purpose of originating a movement for holding an exhibition in 1883, every class in the community being represented, a letter from Mr. Parnell, promising help, was read. The committee, which includes representatives of all parties, was appointed. £2,400 was subscribed toward the exhibition.

Dublin, Dec. 20.—Judge Lawson in his remarks at the closing of Connaught assizes declared he could not find fault with a single verdict. If jurors throughout Ireland discharged their duties in the same spirit the jurors of his court have manifested, there was hope that the reign of law and order will be restored.

Sligo, Dec. 23.—McDermott, the well known Nationalist and ex-suspect, has been remanded for a week for saying at the meeting of the National League that the "gallows were reeking with the blood of innocent people condemned by drunken juries and partisan judges."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PEMBROKE.

HEAVY LOSSES AND NARROW ESCAPES—INSURANCES—PROMPT ACTION OF THE C. P. RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

Pembroke, Ont., Dec. 20.—A fire broke out at four this morning in the Ottawa Hotel, better known as the Copeland House. Spreading with great rapidity, the whole building was in a very few minutes enveloped in flames. The house was well filled with guests, servants, &c., whose frantic endeavors to escape, mingled with loud and pitiful appeals from the women, made the spectacle an awful one to behold. Every effort was made by the citizens to assist in rescuing the inmates and saving the adjoining buildings, which, owing to their proximity and inflammable nature, were in imminent danger, but not until one whole block was destroyed could the fire be got under control. No lives are reported lost, although there were some very narrow escapes, many of the guests having to jump from the third story windows. The Mayor telegraphed Mr. Spencer, of the C. P. Railway, Ottawa, asking for a train to be despatched to Renfrew to procure a fire engine and help. The prompt manner in which the request was complied with reflects great credit on the officials. It was, however, found by six o'clock that the help telegraphed for would not be required as the fire was well under control, and the train with the fire engine were stopped just as they were about leaving Renfrew. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, divided among the following: J. Copeland, T. & W. Murray, Edward Behan, V. Charron, R. B. Gray, E. Martin & Co., and Frank Thompson. The total insurance is $25,000.

THE MEDICAL CO-EDUCATION TROUBLE.

PROF. FENWICK'S STATEMENT.

Kingston, Dec. 19.—The statement of Prof. Fenwick, the Professor who lectured when the difficulty arose in the Royal College, is as follows:—

"I deny that anything was said before the females which should have led them to take offence. I deny that the male students cheered and applauded at what was said by the Professor. The uproar and disturbance was occasioned by the women rising and leaving the class, a proceeding which the students considered an insult to myself. I deny that I laughed at anything said or done in class except on one occasion, when, after a request for a cat to demonstrate the circulation, I was presented by the women with four cats tied up in a bag bearing the inscription, 'a contribution to science from the hopeless old maids.' Every one in the room laughed, the females as loudly and vulgarly as any one. Had they been displeased at my stating physiological facts too plainly, all they had to do was to remain in their own room, where they could hear the lecture and see the experiments just as well as in the larger classroom. Instead of this they preferred to sit with the male students, and I consider that I would have been doing an injustice to the latter had I withheld the necessary facts from my class. Last session I did modify my lectures on account of the presence of females, and determined that a full course should be given this session. Ample facts go to adduced during the past week to show that the presence of females in the classes caused the lectures to be curtailed and incomplete, so that injustice is being done to the male students. My only regret is that the climax was reached in my class, for this feeling against the females existed even last winter, and the occurrence in my class was simply the last straw that broke the camel's back. The whole thing has proven that co-education of the sexes in medicine is a miserable failure and that when women go to a medical college intended for men they must be prepared to hear everything, and not forget the motto, "Evil be to him that evil thinks."

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The only topic engaging attention in Berlin is that of the relations between Germany and Russia. Russian exchange was never lower on the Berlin Bourse, since the battle of Plevna, than now. Hundred rouble notes of the nominal value of 320 marks were quoted on Monday at 195 marks offered. The panic seems mainly due to an article in the *Vossische Zeitung* concerning the echeloning of the Russian army on the Gallician frontier. This is regarded in well-informed circles both of Berlin and Vienna as absurd, but its effect on business shows uneasiness has been raised in the mind of the public by what is known as Prince Bismarck's newspaper campaign. This consists of various articles recently published laying stress on the purely dual defensive nature of the Austro-German alliance.

A Berlin correspondent says the press continues heatedly to discuss the relations of Russia with the German Powers, but the excitement is beginning to abate. There is nothing to show that the Czar's sentiments toward Germany and Austria are hostile.

The Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung* says:—As all kinds of assumptions and rumors were reported from Russia of a tendency opposed to the amicable sentiments of the Czar and M. DeGiers, it was deemed expedient to throw out a reminder that the policy of Germany had sufficiently provided for all emergencies.

THE GREAT FIRE IN JAMAICA.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—THE PEOPLE HOMELESS AND STARVING.

New York, Dec. 21.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state that the great fire of the 11th inst., started in a few bundles of shingles in Fentardo's lumber yard. Had there been means at hand to extinguish it, the conflagration might have been prevented. The fire brigade arrived ten minutes after the alarm was given, and was slow in getting to work. The flames ascended and caught a large savings bank building. Sparks from this fired eight buildings in various parts of the town, and the destroying element was soon beyond control. In an hour the conflagration was the greatest ever witnessed here. Places of worship, stores, public buildings, wharves, banks, private residences, shops and printing offices all succumbed. It will take years to repair the damage. Business is suspended; the people are homeless and wild over their losses, hundreds are lodging in the open air at the Park race-course. Five lives were lost. The shipping was drawn into the bay, thus escaping the destruction, but the sails and decks had to be kept wet. Boats were manned to take away the people, but the wind changed and this was unnecessary. Heartrending scenes were witnessed, many children being lost in the streets and crying for their parents. At a public meeting it was decided to appeal to England for help, and to establish soup kitchens.

A DISGRACEFUL FIGHT.

St. Louis, December 23.—In a court here yesterday Engelke, a lawyer, and Livingstone, a litigant, had an altercation and fought. The bystanders attempted to separate them and the court ordered their arrest, but an ex-Judge of the Criminal Court and several lawyers interfered in the interest of a fair fight and the men rolled over the floor banging one another in fine style. The Court besought them to stop fighting and the combat was adjourned to the office of the Clerk of the Court. The struggle had lasted five minutes when finally Engelke throttled Livingstone until his tongue protruded. A policeman here appeared and rescued Livingstone, who was black in the face and for several minutes was unable to walk. No arrests were made.

THE FIRE IN PEMBROKE.

LOSS OF THREE LIVES—NARROW ESCAPES—ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Pembroke, Ont., Dec. 20.—Three lives were lost in the fire here this morning, two French boys, servants at the hotel, and Mr. James Cameron, agent for T. R. Booth, of Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The fire at Pembroke last night, or, rather, early this morning is the topic of conversation here. The representative of a contemporary had a lengthy interview this afternoon with Mr. C. A. Prevost, a Montreal commercial traveller. He was at Pembroke yesterday, stopping at the Copeland House. He says that he transacted all his business in that town yesterday, and, in order to catch the early morning train for this city, packed his goods last evening, retiring about 11 o'clock. Shortly after 4 o'clock he was awakened by screams and loud talking, but, thinking that it was nothing more than a bar-room brawl, paid no attention to it. The uproar seeming to increase instead of decreasing, he got up, and, finding the place on fire, skirmished around rather lively and sought to make his egress by the usual method—the stairs. Finding the smoke and flames altogether too thick and hot, he decided to get out of the place by some other way, and the only chance of getting out of the hotel was by jumping to the ground. Mr. Prevost was fortunately an occupant of room 39, which is on the second floor, and fronts on the main street. Taking his valise, he made the jump from the window, landing on the icy pavement beneath. He was severely shaken up by the jump, and his ankle sprained. His overcoat was burned so badly as to render it useless, and his trunk, containing samples, was found outside, mixed up with a heterogeneous mass of household utensils, beds, bedding, bureaus, &c. All his material was, however, collected and safely stored away. Mr. Prevost considers it very lucky that he escaped without more serious damage. He will stop in the city for a few days and transact some business and then proceed to Montreal. Speaking of how the fire occurred, he says that it originated in the kitchen of the hotel. The night-watchman on duty went into the room where the lamps were kept, and striking a match attempted to light one. The match fell to the floor, and the material near by being combustible caught fire, and nothing could stay the flames in their progress. The only water on hand was one bucketful, which was dashed on the fire, but did not serve to stay its progress. There was no fire brigade and no fire apparatus, and all the citizens could do was to stand by and see the entire block burn. Much regret is expressed at the death of Mr. James Cameron, agent for J. R. Booth, of this city, who was fatally burned.

WHISKEY'S DOINGS—A GIRL MURDERESS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 18.—A telegram from Prince Arthur's Landing states that Wm. Winfield, formerly of Fergus, Ont., was shot in a house of ill-repute on Saturday night by an inmate. The place where the tragedy occurred is one of the lowest dens in the Landing, and is kept by an old colored woman known as "Black Auntie Roy." The murderess is the old woman's daughter. Winfield went to the house early in the evening, and there were there beside several men, the old woman and her daughter being the only females present. Considerable whiskey was drunk by the parties during the evening, and it was not before long several disputes arose, which, though trifling, threatened serious consequences. One of these was about the ownership of a large Newfoundland dog, the girl claiming it to be hers, which was denied by Winfield. It is alleged that the young man threatened to strike the girl; in any case, at a point where the discussion was hot, the girl drew a revolver and fired at Winfield, who stood only a foot or two away. The ball struck the victim in the shoulder, and glancing down lodged in his breast. He threw up his hands, and fell to the ground with a smothered cry. A man raised him from the floor, but the wound was mortal, and he died in less than five minutes. In the meantime the police had been informed of the tragedy, and hurried to the scene; the old woman and her daughter were both arrested, also three men named Pete Fox, James Burns, and Alfred Johnson, who were in the place at the time of the shooting, and placed in the lock-up. There is great excitement over the affair. The victim was a young man 22 years of age. He came from Fergus a year ago, and has been employd as a laborer on the Canadian Pacific Railway east. The murderess is a woman older than her victim, and among those who know her bore the reputation of being savage-tempered and vindictive, particularly when under the influence of liquor.

FEARFUL STORM IN GREEN BAY.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 19.—The schooner Mary Jane, which arrived this morning from Twillingate, reports that the greatest storm of 50 years was experienced there on Tuesday last. Monday was delightfully fine, but that night the wind began to blow with great violence, accompanied by heavy snow drifts, which continued over 48 hours, at times increasing to a perfect hurricane. Twenty-two vessels of different sizes were totally wrecked in Green Bay. At Little Harbor, the schooner "Remusant" was wrecked; it is not known whether wholly or partially. Wharves, stages and flukes were swept away in every direction. The schr. "Island Home," owned by Mr. Garland, of Island Cove, was lost during the gale at Kettle Cove, Conception Bay. The vessel was insured.

The storm raged with such fury that it was scarcely possible to do anything to prevent vessels from drifting upon the rocks. The names of those driven ashore in Twillingate Harbor are "Lucy," "Ripple," "Erebus," "Abyssinia," "Peninsula," "Restless," "Ransom" and "Ranger." The last two are total wrecks, the others partial. At the Arm, "Wild Rover" and "Dalleys" went ashore, and another craft belonging to Waterman & Co. at Back Harbor.



THE NEW PRIMATE.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

The French Cabinet on Thursday considered the proposed expedition to Tonquin. M. Grevy assented to Admiral Jaureguibery's proposal, which is regarded as adopted. The Government will demand a credit of 11,000,000 francs for the expedition. Reinforcements will be sent immediately to occupy Tonquin.

It is stated that the Government has ordered the press to maintain silence regarding relations with Russia, Austria and Germany.

Prince Krapotkine was arrested in consequence of the discovery of important papers during a domiciliary visit to his house. It is said the papers prove his complicity in various anarchic movements in French territory. The Prince is charged with belonging to an association of Frenchmen and foreigners, the object of which is to overthrow social order by means of pillage and assassination, and with having been chief mover in an anarchist association in France, and with visiting Lyons for the purpose of organizing a conspiracy at secret meetings. Krapotkine and forty-five other anarchists will be tried at Lyons early in January.

A TRAGIC TALE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 23.—Ludwig Roeschel, his wife and son, aged 22, living three miles from the city, became insane through religious excitement and Roeschel disappeared on Tuesday. The neighbors yesterday went to investigate, when the son was found in bed singing hymns and shouting. When asked about his father [illegible] Mrs. Roeschel said the spirits told her Roeschel was in the wood skirting Lake Bluffs. The son admitted the family held prayer meeting just before Roeschel's disappearance. Roeschel's body was found hanging to a tree in the woods. It is supposed he committed suicide. Spots of blood on the floor of the house are accounted for by the theory that Roeschel was clubbed by his wife or son. Mrs. Roeschel received the news of the finding of the body without emotion. She said her house was full of witches. When asked why her husband killed himself she answered, "He had something on his heart that he could not die in bed. He was all the while praying with God that he might die. He go hang himself. He so happy he believed God and killed himself. He danced and sung and tore his clothes off, and kicked them about.

MRS. LABOUCHERE.

New York, Dec. 21.—A lawyer here states that the Mrs. Pigeon who instituted proceedings in Richmond for divorce from Richard Pigeon was the wife of Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of the *Truth* in London. At the close of the war Mr. Labouchere invested £60,000 in plantation property in Virginia and mining property in Georgia. Proceedings have been begun to perfect the title to the property. Mrs. Labouchere was regularly separated from Pigeon 17 years ago and lawfully wedded to Mr. Labouchere. The record of the divorce here would enable Mr. Labouchere to transfer the property without producing the record of the English courts. It would likewise permit Mrs. Labouchere to release her dower right as his lawful wife. It was easier to obtain a divorce than to bring hither and file the English records. No proceeding is necessary on account of the domestic relation of Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere.

SCENE IN THE CORTES.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on Friday day the Conservatives proposed the appointment of a committee to congratulate the King on the birth of a princess, and on the adhesion of the Democrats to his throne and person. A warm debate ensued, and a serious altercation occurred between the Prefect of Madrid and Senor Robledo. The President of the Chamber suspended the sitting, but after explanations had been exchanged the session was resumed. Senor Castelar made a speech maintaining the superiority of the Democratic system of government, and the incompatibility of monarchy with liberty. The speech caused a sensation. He declared that he would never alter his Democratic views, and intended to remain a Republican until death. He believed in the ultimate triumph of his cause, and deplored the desertion of Republicans.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—The *Canada Gazette* contains the following:

Notice is given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at the next session for acts to incorporate the Manitoba and North-Western Fire Insurance Company, the Quebec and James Bay Railway Company, and the Loyal Orange Association of British North America.

Several companies apply for amendments to their charters.

Application has been made for letters patent for the North-West Lumbering Company, the Manitoba & North-Western Coal Mining Company, and the Alberta Mining Company.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery—To be quarter-master, Brigade Sergt.-Major John Ainslie Finlayson *vice* Lulham retired.

A STRANGE STORY.

Morehead City, N.C., Dec. 20.—A woman, two children and three men landed yesterday from a large schooner off the bar. The woman, fine looking and haughty, said she is a resident of St. Michael's Island, one of the Azores. She was accused of poisoning her husband and condemned to death, but sentence was commuted to perpetual banishment and separation from her children. She possessed vast estates which through an agent she converted into money, and securing the co-operation of the schooner captain and crew obtained the children, bringing the gaoler and two guards whom she was obliged to bring with her as their lives would have been forfeited by her escape. The mate of the vessel said he received $600 for his share. The woman stated she intended to go to Boston.

FRANCE GETTING INTO TROUBLE WITH CHINA.

The Chinese ambassador in Paris states that the party of resistance in China may compel his Government to declare war against France. He says the Chinese Government is desirous of observing neutrality in the Annam matter, and wishes to participate in the protectorate of Tonquin if the French Government insists in creating one.

The Government will present a credit bill for the Tonquin expedition before the recess of the Chambers. The French representative in Annam has been instructed to assure the Emperor of the friendly disposition of France, but of her determination to execute the treaty of 1874, establishing a French protectorate.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REPORT.

New York, Dec. 22.—The despatches to *Bradstreet's* this week reveal a generally quiet state of trade throughout the United States. Reports from the principal dry goods and jobbing centres note a falling off in the volumes of sales. The prices of iron and steel appear to have touched bottom and the prospects are believed to be improved. There were 236 failures in the United States during the past week reported to *Bradstreet's*, which is six more than the preceding week, ninety-one more than in the corresponding week last year. Canada had twenty-six, an increase of eleven.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Austria and Germany have arrived at an understanding regarding the measures to be taken in view of Russia's military preparations.

The Austro-German alliance is approved of by the entire German press. The Berlin *Germania* says the prolongation of the treaty will effectually bar panslavist intrigues, Russia's expansion aspirations, and French plans for revenge.

GREAT FIRE IN EXETER.

Exeter, Eng., Dec. 22.—A terrible explosion occurred in Thomas' petroleum stores this morning, causing a great fire, which has already destroyed several business buildings and adjoining houses. The flaming oil ran swiftly along the shores of the canal, setting fire to the shipping. One brig was consumed. The fire is still burning fiercely. Over 600,000 gallons of blazing oil ran into the River Exe. More shipping is threatened.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE.

Lyons, Dec. 23.—An examination of the papers found in Prince Krapotkine's residence reveals ugly facts and they concern even a relative of the Czar.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—Dr. Thorburn, A. D. Decelles and P. Lesueur, the Civil Service Examiners, have completed their labors in summing up the results of recent civil service examinations. The following candidates passed the preliminary examination:

At Halifax, N.S.—W. E. Messervy, H. D. Halloway, J. T. Edwards, Maurice S. Bower, John Laidlaw, Ed. Warren, W. J. Richardson, John Theakstone, E. McDonald, E. F. Sullivan.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.—William McNeill.

At St. John, N.B.—Hugh Tafts, Henry Turner, W. O. Ketcham, Albert E. Wilson, Narcisse Robideaux, J. L. Reed.

At Quebec—Thos. S. Harty, Owen Fahey, W. B. Delery, Thomas O'Brien, F. X. Ouellette, Alfred Perron, George Hennessey, W. Henchey, E. A. Tobin (or Jobin), Lawrence Foker, Francis Dowd.

At Montreal—John Ford, Patrick Cullen, N. O. Corriveau, James Meek, John Phoenix, W. Villeneuve, Chas. G. Sharp, Jas. Pender, Wm. Rawley, S. H. Amesse, L. G. Valois, J. E. McDougall, R. Lunnig, P. Pelletier, M. W. Hay, Emile Dumont, John Hoolahan, S. D. Cassack, Fabien N. Caisse, J. H. Roughan, Samuel Cross, John Fenaughty, B. H. McDonald, E. Ducondu, Geo. Fumiss, Geo. Wood, John Meehan, C. A. Pinkenneault, J. H. P. Brown, Corneille Theoret, W. P. Nolan, Jos. Laberge, M. Guillemette, Eugene Carle.

At Ottawa—Thos. C. Kehoe, Robert W. Wilson, Wm. Charles Wood, G. B. Hamilton, Thomas O'Callaghan, P. W. Dembrill, Isabel Grant, J. A. Chabot, Miss M. Grant, E. P. A. Lett, Moise Bassone.

At Kingston—Thos. Gaskin, Jas. Hanley, Archd. McMillan, Peter Stroden, J. O'Donel, Charles Pole, W. J. Emberg.

At Toronto—Thomas Ferry, D. N. Black, George A. Harvey, W. D. Howard, C. Kennedy, Edward Adamson, Wm. Riddle, R. J. Gilligan, J. A. Kirkpatrick, Henry Frouvas, Lyford A. [illegible], Alfred Parker, John Hudson, John H. Watson, R. J. McHenry, Alexander M. Cremason, Thomas Burns, D. A. McCuaig, Alfred E. Lee, Jos. Walker, Chas. Judd, Geo. P. Nelligan, Jas. Duffy, Jno. C. Rowe, W. Mooney, Geo. D. Clarke, W. Julian, C. E. Smith, R. K. Smith, R. M. Foston, Wm. Amor, Geo. N. Morrison, J. Gorrice, Jas. Parke, Jno. O. D. Murray, Phillip Bern, Jas. Grandfield, Albert Martin, Wm. Lindsay, Thos. Leach, Jno. Jas. Cosgrave, Geo. W. Carver, Dudley, F. Fairbairn, H. N. Nelliwell, Harry Thompson, A. J. MacNamara, Geo. Brigeton, Richard A. Pridham, C. Somerville, F. McGuire, G. B. Ellison, Howard Boville.

At London—Thos. W. O'Rourke, Albert Drouillard, Jos. D. Janisse, Denis Brassard, Robt. Mitchell, Chas. Beuglet, H. Stanton, Henry Davis, Jno. Percival.

At Winnipeg—Geo. Francis Ludlow, Jossi Lenard, Jas. N. Morton, Geo. Lasorte, Walter J. MacNab, Edwin Stevenson, W. Y. Campbell, P. J. A. Michaud, Hassord Purdy, James Fleming.

At Victoria, B.C.—M. W. Broun.

The following candidates successfully passed the qualifying examinations:—

At Winnipeg, Man.—Jas. L. Broughton, Frank Arvell, W. Braden, H. A. Dundas, Hy. B. Mitchell, Chas. F. Conybeare, Thos. W. Scott.

At Victoria, B.C.—John C. Newbury, Jas. R. McLaughlin, Benj. Williams.

At London—Jno. Shorland, Ralph Slattery, Wm. Purdon, C. M. Sinclair, C. H. Leitch, Chas. Cochrane, W. J. Wilson, Jno. W. Brown, Jas. G. Standish, W. C. Bushel, V. J. McHugh, J. P. Jubinville, A. M. Williamson, A. F. Coulter, D. J. McLea, Patrick S. Garraghan, James Stewart, Geo. Henward.

At Toronto—Merritt W. Sloane, W. E. Lennon, Wm. Dawson, Jno. M. Norris, H. Ardagh, Robt. M. Keating, T. J. O'Leary, F. H. Spencer, H. A. Pinel, D. O. Ellis, W. J. Galbraith, Thos. A. Wilson, T. C. Boville, J. W. Kenny, Lynes, Kieran, J. W. Dick, W. J. Little, J. W. O'Brien, Ed. Jean, Daniel Flynn, Jno. Mills, W. E. Wiley, W. Henderson, Jno. McDonald, B. J. Doyle, W. Leadlay, James Rutherford, Robt. Conway, Chas. J. McKenzie, Stanlay Phelps, Daniel Walsh, R. M. Hillary, A. Lampman, Jas. A. D. Riddle, M. R. Hanley, Colin M. Hamilton, Jno. Fraser, Wm. Cavar, C. M. Dodds, James Lennan, Chas. E. S. Black, W. H. Irving, Hugh McGillivray, Henry Johnson, B. W. E. Tinning, D. A. Hasson, C. C. Taylor.

At Montreal—Chas. Lariviere, John Ford, Charles Berard, L. D. G. Mayer, John Queen, Eug. Jolicoeur, F. X. Toupin, J. N. Hamelin, Wm. Scallion, E. E. Panoton, E. L. Sanders, W. L. Dowker, R. M. Smith, C. S. B. Athawes, Jos. Bissonnette, J. Scott, Jos. Baby, John Griffith, B. Dumenenel, P. M. Cote, H. Ross, R. P. Barrett, Patrick O'Neil, C. A. Gireux, Geo. W. Ryan, Robert Kane.

At Ottawa—Thomas Ainsborough, Thomas E. Visser, Honore Brenot, Edmond Brunel, G. V. Ardouin, Sau. T. Ami, John D. Reid, John Burns, George P. McQueen, Frank R. Rochester, J. H. Lambert, E. Lemieux, E. L. Taylor, R. W. Galway, R. S. Bishop, J. Arthur Cote, Jos. McCarthy, L. Duplessis, G. H. Salmon, D. H. Kesley, A. Crawley, George E. Pennock, A. Lusignan, Geo. H. Miller, H. P. Gillis, F. W. C. Cumming, R. Barry, J. P. Dunn, F. Nelson, E. L. Chevrier, J. H. Bolderson, A. Agnew, Charlotte Steacy.

At Kingston—Murdoch McKinnon, Thomas C. Hamilton, Thos. Thompson, J. E. Smith, J. Irwin, Alex. Smith, John Whitehead.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. W. Robertson, Chas. Murphy, William Brown, Jas. E. McKinnon, Jas. C. McDonald, M. N. Murphy, Martin M. Martin, J. E. Cox.

At Quebec—D. J. Power, Bernard Bouchard, Arthur Dorais, W. Batterton, M. P. Laberge, Chas. Workman.

At Halifax, N.S.—H. S. K. Neal, R. J. Wills, E. A. Sullivan, John Taylor, Thos. C. James, Herbert A. Beggs.

At St. John, N.B.—E. B. M. Northup, A. E. Milligan, C. W. C. Tabor, J. H. Harrison, S. W. Kain, John Lawson.—*Gazette*.

THE DECLINE OF ISLAM.

"After Greece, after Algeria, after Servia and Roumania, after Bulgaria, after the Caucasian provinces, after Tunisia, after Bosnia and Herzegovina, after Thessaly and Epirus,—Egypt escapes from under Islam, and ceases to submit to the Crescent, to pass under the dominion of a Christian nation. Our century has seen great things. Our generation in particular will have seen the dislocation of the old Mussulman edifice, whose crumbling ruins are already scattered around. And yet we are but at the beginning of this crumbling to dust. Shortly there will no longer be a Turk in Europe, and Syria, Armenia, Morocco, and Tripoli will have changed masters. As history has registered in the past the fall of the mighty empires of Assyria, Persia, Macedonia and Rome — which Daniel saw in vision under the form of gigantic symbolical beasts—it will chronicle in this age the crumbling down of one of the vastest and most formidable of powers which have struck their talons into the terrestrial globe; and—remarkable fact for unbelievers, if they were but less superficial, and sure of themselves—there will have elapsed between the *Hegira* and the ruin of Islam just the period of time assigned by the prophet for the trial of the church—1,260 years! The Lord reigns, judges, chastens the nations; and peoples even, as individuals, fall into the pit they themselves have digged. Let Christianized nations beware of neglecting the Divine warnings! Ruin would speedily overtake them were they to forget that all the prosperity, light, liberty and civilization they can boast of, they owe to God and to the Gospel!" So far E. Reveillaud in the *Signal*. It is worth quoting, for it shows a step forward in the science least studied by contemporary French Protestantism—the prophetic Scriptures.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The residents surrounding the scene of the Fitzroy tragedy in which a woman named Carr came to her death from a kick, it is alleged administered by her husband, seeing that no action has been taken by the local authorities, have forwarded a petition direct to the Attorney-General at Toronto praying that an inquest may be held on the dead body and that the circumstances of the affair may be investigated.

Belleville, Dec. 20.—On Monday afternoon a seven year old child of Fred. Frost, while nursing the youngest member of the family, an infant, slipped and in endeavoring to save the little one doubled him up. This created hemorrage within half-an-hour after the accident. The child will probably die.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—A private telegram received to-day from Michigan announces the death by suicide of Mr. Evans, a Civil Engineer, who formerly resided in Pembroke, and was well known and highly esteemed in the Ottawa district. It appears he became financially embarrassed, and on his worldly goods being placed under seizure became temporarily insane. During one of his fits he seized a revolver, and pointing it to his heart exclaimed, "This will end it," and discharged the fatal contents of the weapon. Death was instantaneous.

Jefferson, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The community is excited over the defalcations of S. J. Fuller and H. L. St. John, cashier and assistant cashier of the 2nd National Bank. The Bank was suspended pending investigation. Fuller has fled. He had been speculating, and used $50,000 to $75,000 of the bank's funds. St. John, on learning that the crime had been discovered, had a stroke of paralysis. Depositors are not likely to lose their money. The stockholders are liable for $200,000, being far more than the average deposits.

THE DEFUNCT PACIFIC BANK.

Boston, Dec. 25.—It is reported that the committee of stockholders of the wrecked Pacific National Bank has decided to secure the arrest of several men considered responsible for the frauds charged against the fugitive president.

UNKNOWN TO HISTORY.

A STORY OF THE CAPTIVITY OF MARY OF SCOTLAND.

BY CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLIFFE"

CHAPTER XL.—(*Continued.*)

Humfrey could but walk away, grieved that his power of bearing intelligence or alleviation to the prisoner had been forfeited, and that he should probably not even take leave of her. Was she to be left to all the insults that the malice of her persecutor could devise? Yet it was not exactly malice. Paulett would have guarded her life from assassination with his own, though chiefly for his own sake, and, as he said, for that of "saving his poor prosterity from so foul a blot:" but he could not bear, as he told Sir Drew Drury, to see the popish, bloodthirsty woman sit queening it so calmly; and when he tore down her cloth of state, and sat down in her presence with his hat on, he did not so much intend to pain the woman, Mary, as to express the triumph of Elizabeth, and of her religion. Humfrey believed his service over, and began to occupy himself with putting his clothes together, while considering whether to seek his father in London or to go home. After about an hour he was summoned to the hall, where he expected to have found Sir Amias Paulett ready to give him his discharge. He found, however, only Sir Drew Drury, who thus accosted him: "Young man, you had better return to your duty. Sir Amias is willing to overlook what passed this morning."

"I thank you, sir, but I am not aware of having done aught to need forgiveness," said Humfrey.

"Come, come, my fair youth, stand not on these points. 'Tis true my good colleague hath an excess of zeal, and I could wish he could have found it in his heart to leave the poor lady these marks of dignity that hurt no one. I would have no hand in it, and I am glad thou wouldst not. He knoweth that he had no power to require such service of thee. He will say no more, and I trust that neither wilt thou; for it would not be well to change warders at this time. Another might not be so acceptable to the poor lady, and I would fain save her all that I can."

Humfrey bowed, and thanked "him of milder mood," nor was any further notice taken of his hasty dismissal.

When next he had to enter the Queen's apartments the absence of all the tokens of her royal rank was to him truly a shock, accustomed as he had been, from his earliest childhood, to connect them with her, and knowing what their removal signified.

Mary, who was writing looked up as, with cap in hand, he presented himself on one knee, his head bowed lower than ever before, perhaps to hide the tear that had sprung to his eye at sight of her pale, patient countenance.

"How now, sir?" she said. "This obeisance is out of place to one already dead in law. Don your bonnet. There is no Queen here for an Englishman."

"Ah! madam, suffer me. My reverence cannot but be greater than ever," faltered Humfrey from his very heart, his words lost in the kiss he printed on the hand she granted him.

Mary bent "her gray, discrowned head;" crowned in his eyes as the Queen of Sorrows, and said to Marie de Courcelles, who stood behind her, "Is it not true, *ma mie*, that our griefs have this make-weight, namely, that they prove to us whose are the souls whose generosity is above all price? And what saith thy good father, my Humfrey?"

He had not ventured on bringing the letter into the apartments, but he repeated most of the substance of it, without, however, greatly raising the hopes of the Queen, though she was gratified that her cause was not neglected either by her son or by her brother-in-law

"They, and above all my poor maid, will be comforted to have done their utmost," she said; "but I scarcely care that they should prevail. "As I have written to my cousin Elizabeth, I am beholden to her for ending my long captivity, and above all for conferring on me the blessings and glories of one who dies for her faith all unworthy as I am!" and she clasped her hands, while a rapt expression came upon her countenance.

Her chief desire seemed to be that neither Cicely nor her foster-father should run into danger on her account, and she much regretted that she had not been able to impress upon Humfrey messages to that effect before he wrote in answer to his father sending his letter by Cavendish.

"Thou wilt not write again?" she asked.

"I doubt its being safe," said Humfrey. "I durst not speak openly even in the scroll I sent yesterday."

Then Mary recurred to the power which he possessed of visiting Sir Andrew Melville and the almoner, the Abbé de Préaux, who were shut up in the Fetterlock tower and court, and requested him to take a billet which she had written to the latter. The request came like a blow to the young man. "With permission—" he began.

"I tell thee," said Mary, "this concerns naught but mine own soul. It is nothing to the state, but all and everything to me, a dying woman."

"Ah, madam! Let me but obtain consent."

"What! go to Paulett, that he may have occasion to blaspheme my faith and insult me!" said the Queen, offended.

"I should go to Sir Drew Drury, who is of another mould," said Humfrey.

"But who dares not to lift a finger to cross his fellow," said Mary, leaning back resignedly.

"And this is the young gentleman's love for your grace!" exclaimed Jean Kennedy.

"Nay, madam," said Humfrey stung to the quick, "but I am sworn!"

"Let him alone, Nurse Jeannie?" said Mary. "He is like the rest of the English. They know not how to distinguish between the spirit and the letter. I understand it all, though I had thought for a moment that in him there was a love for me and mine that would perceive that I could ask nothing that could damage his honor or his good faith. I—who had almost a mother's love and trust in him."

"Madam," cried Humfrey, "you know I would lay down my life for you, but I cannot break my trust."

"Your trust, fule laddie!" exclaimed Mrs. Kennedy. "Ane wad think the Queen speired of ye to carry a letter to Mendoza to burn and slay instead of a bit scart of the pen to ask the good father for his prayers or the like! But you are all alike: ye will not stir a hand to aid her poor soul."

"Pardon me, madam." entreated Humfrey. "The matter is not what the letter may bear, but how my oath binds me. I may not be the bearer of aught in writing from this chamber. 'Twas the very reason I would not bring in my father's letter. Madam, say but you pardon me."

"Of course I pardon you," returned Mary, coldly. "I have so much to pardon that I can well forgive the lukewarmness and precision that are so bred in your nature that you cannot help them. I pardon injuries, and I may well try to pardon disappointments. Fare you well, Mr. Talbot, may your fidelity have its reward from Sir Amias Paulett."

Humfrey was obliged to quit the apartment, cruelly wounded, sometimes wondering whether he had really acted on a harsh, selfish punctilio in cutting off the dying woman from the consolations of religion, and thus taking part with the persecutors, while his heart bled for her. Sometimes it seemed to him as if he had been on the point of earning her consent to his marriage with her daughter, and had thrown it away, and at other moments a horror came over him lest he was being beguiled as poor Antony had been before him. And if he let his faith slip, how should he meet his father again? Yet his affection for the Queen repelled this idea like a cruel injury, while, day by day, it was renewed pain and grief to be treated by her with the gentlest and most studied courtesy, but no longer as almost one of her own inner circle of friends and confidants.

And as Sir Andrew Melville was in a few more days restored to her service, he was far less often required to bear messages, or do little services in the prison apartments, and he felt himself excluded and cut off from the intimacy that had been very sweet, and even a little hopeful to him.

CHAPTER XLI.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.

Cicely had been living in almost as much suspense in London as her mother at Fotheringay. For greater security Mr. Talbot had kept her on board the "Mastiff" till he had seen M. d'Aubepine Chateauneuf, and presented to him Queen Mary's letter. The ambassador, an exceedingly polished and graceful Frenchman, was greatly astonished and at first incredulous, but he could not but accept the Queen's letter as genuine, and he called into his counsels his secretary, De Salmonnet, an elderly man, whose wife, a Scotswoman by birth, preferred her husband's society to the delights of Paris. She was a Hamilton who had been a *pensionaire* in the convent of Soissons, and she knew that it had been expected that an infant from Lochleven might be sent to the Abbess but that it had never come, and that after many months of waiting, tidings had arrived that the vessel which carried the babe had been lost at sea.

M. de Chateauneuf thereupon committed the investigation to her and her husband. Richard Talbot took them first to the rooms where Mrs. Barbara Curll had taken up her abode so as to be near her husband, who was still a prisoner in Walsingham's house. She fully confirmed all that Mr. Talbot said of the Queen's complete acceptance of Cis as her daughter, and moreover consented to come with the Salmonnets and Mr. Talbot, to visit the young lady, on board the "Mastiff."

Accordingly they went down the river together in Mr. Talbot's boat, and found Cicely, well cloaked and muffled, sitting under an awning, under the care of old Goatley, who treated her like a little queen and was busy explaining to her all the different crafts which filled the river.

She sprang up with the utmost delight at the sight of Mrs. Curll, and threw herself into her arms. There was an interchange of inquiries and comments that—unpremeditated as they were—could not but convince the auditor of the terms on which the young lady had stood with Queen Mary and her suite.

Afterward Cicely took the two ladies to her cabin—a tiny box, but not uncomfortable according to her habits—and there on Barbara's persuasion she permitted Madame de Salmonnet to see the monograms on her shoulders. The lady went home convinced of her identity and came again the next day with a gentleman in slouched hat, mask and cloak.

As Cicely rose to receive him he uttered an exclamation of irrepressible astonishment then added, "Your highness will pardon me. Exactly thus did her royal mother stand when I took leave of her at Calais."

The ambassador had thus been taken by storm, although the resemblance was more in figure and gesture than feature, but Mrs. Curll could aver that those who had seen Bothwell were at no loss to trace the derivation of the dark brows and somewhat homely features in which the girl differed from the royal race of Scotland.

What was to be done? Queen Mary's letter to him begged him so, far as was possible, to give her French protection, and avoid compromising "that excellent Talbot," and he thought it would be wisest for her to await the coming of the envoy extraordinary, M. de Pomponne Bellievre, and be presented by him. In the meantime her remaining on board ship in this winter weather would be miserably uncomfortable, and Richard and Greenwich were so near that any intercourse with her would be dangerous, especially if Langston was still in England. Lodgings or inns where a young lady from the country could safely be bestowed were not easily to be procured without greater familiarity with the place than Mr. Talbot possessed, and he could as little think of placing her with Lady Talbot, whose gossiping tongue and shrewish temper were not for a moment to be trusted. Therefore, M. de Chateauneuf's proposal that the young lady should become Madame de Salmonnet's guest at the embassy was not unwelcome. The lady was elderly, Scottish, and as M. de Chateauneuf with something of a shudder assured Mr. Talbot "most respectable." And it was hoped it would not be for long. So having seen her safely made over to the lady's care, Richard ventured for the first time to make his presence in London known to his son, and to his kindred, and he was more glad to have her in these quarters because Diccon told him that there was no doubt that Langston was lurking about the town, and indeed he was convinced that he had recognized that spy entering Walsingham's house in the dress of a scrivener. He would not alarm Cicely but he bade her keep all her goods in a state ready for immediate departure, in case it should be needful to leave London at once after seeing the Queen.

The French ambassador's abode was an old conventual building on the riverside consisting of a number of sets of separate chambers, like those of a college, opening on a quadrangle in the centre, and with one side occupied by the state appartments and chapel. This arrangement eminently suited the French suite, every one of whom liked to have his own little arrangements of cookery, and to look after his own *marmite* in his own way all being alike horrified at the gross English diet and lack of vegetables. Many tried experiments in the way of growing salads in little gardens of their own, with little heed to the once beautiful green grass plot which they broke up.

Inside that gate it was like a new country and as all the shrill, thin intonations of the French rung in her ears Cicely could hardly believe that she had—she said—only a brick wall between her and old England.

M. de Salmonnet was unmistakably a Scot by descent, though he had never seen the land of his ancestors. His grandfather had been ennobled but only belonged to the lesser order of the *noblesse*, being exempted from imposts, but not being above employment, especially in diplomacy. He had acted as secretary, interpreter, and general factotum to a whole succession of ambassadors, and thus his little *loge* as he called it, had become something of a home. His wife had once or twice before had to take charge of young ladies, French or English, who were confided to the embassy, and she had a guest chamber for them, a small room, but with an oriel-window overhanging the Thames and letting in the southern sun, so as almost to compensate for the barrenness of the rest where there was nothing but a square box-bed, a chest, and a few toilet essentials, to break upon the dulness of the dark wainscoted walls. Madame herself came to sleep with her guest, for lonely nights were regarded with dread in those times, and indeed she seemed to regard it as her duty never to lose sight of her charge for a moment.

Madame de Salmonnet's proper bedchamber was the only approach to this little room, but that mattered the less, as it was also the parlor. The bed, likewise a box, was in the far-off recesses, and the family were up and astir long before the November sun. Dressed madame could scarcely be called—the costume in which she assisted Babette and queer-wizened old Pierrot in doing the morning's work horrified Cicely, used as she was to Mistress Susan's scrupulous neatness. Downstairs there was a sort of office-room of monsieur's where the family meals were taken, and behind it an exceedingly small kitchen, where madame and Pierrot performed marvels of cookery, surpassing those of Queen Mary's five cooks.

Cicely longed to assist in them, and after a slight demur she was permitted to do so, chiefly because her duenna could not otherwise watch her and the confections at the same time. Cis could never make out whether it was as princess or simply as maiden that she was so closely watched, for madame bristled and swelled like a mother-cat about to spring at a strange dog, if any gentleman of the suite showed symptoms of accosting her. Nay, when Mr. Talbot once brought Diccon in with him, and there was a greeting which to Cicely's mind was dismally cold and dry, the lady was so scandalized that Cicely was obliged formally to tell her that she would answer for it to the Queen. On Sunday Mr. Talbot always came to take her to church, and this was a terrible grievance to madame, though it was to Cicely the one refreshment of the week. If it had been only the being out of hearing of her hostess's incessant tongue, the walk would have been a refreshment. Madame de Salmonnet had been transported from home so young that she was far more French than Scottish; she was a small woman, full of activity and zeal of all kinds, though perhaps most of all for her *pot au feu*. She was busied about her domestic affairs morning, noon, and night, and never ceased chattering the whole time, till Cicely began to regard the sound like the clack of the mill at Bridgefield. Yet, talker as she was she was a safe woman, and never had been known to betray secrets. Indeed much more of her conversation consisted of speculations on the tenderness of the poultry, or the freshness of the fish, than of anything that went much deeper. She did, however, spend much time in describing the habits and customs of the pensioners at Soissons, the *maigre* food they had to eat, their tricks upon the elder and graver nuns: and a good deal besides that was amusing at first, but which became rather wearisome, and made Cicely wonder what either of her mothers would have thought of it.

The excuse for all this was to enable the maiden to make her appearance before Queen Elizabeth as freshly brought from Soissons by her mother's danger. Mary herself had suggested this, as removing all danger from the Talbots and as making it easier for the French embassy to claim and protect Cis herself; and M. de Chateauneuf had so far acquiesced as to desire Madame de Salmonnet to see whether the young lady could be prepared to assume the character before eyes that would not be over-qualified to judge. Cis, however, had always been passive when the proposal was made, and the more she heard from Madame de Salmonnet the more averse she was to it. The only consideration that seemed to her in its favor was the avoidence of implicating her foster father, but a Sunday morning spent with him removed the scruple.

"I know I cannot feign," she said. "They all used to laugh at me at Chartley for being too much of the downright mastiff to act a part."

"I am right glad to hear it," said Richard.

"Moreover," added Cicely, "if I did try to turn my words with the Scottish or French ring, I wot that the sight of the Queen's majesty and my anxiety would drive out from me all I should strive to remember, and I should falter and utter mere folly; and if she saw I was deceiving her, there would be no hope at all. Nay, how could I ask God Almighty to bless my doing with a lie in my mouth?"

"There spake my Susan's own maid," said Richard. "'Tis the joy of my heart that they have not been able to teach thee to lie with a good grace. Trust my word, my wench, truth is the only wisdom, and one would have thought they might have learned it by this time."

"I only doubted lest it should be to your damage, dear father. Can they call it treason?"

"I trow not, my child. The worst that could hap would be that I might be lodged in prison awhile, or have to pay a fine, and liefer, far liefer, would I undergo the like than that those lips of thine should learn guile. I say not that there is safety for any of us, least of all for thee, my poor maid, but the danger is tenfold increased by trying to deceive: and, moreover, it cannot be met with a good conscience."

"Moreover," said Cicely, "I have pleadings and promises to make on my mother Queen's behalf that would come strangely amiss if I had to feign that I had never seen her. May I not seek the Queen at once, without waiting for this French gentleman? Then would this weary, weary time be at an end. Each time I hear a bell or a cannon-shot I start and think, "Oh! has she signed the warrant? Is it too late?"

"There is no fear of that," said Richard; "I shall know from Will Cavendish the instant aught is done, and through Diccon I could get thee brought to the Queen's very chamber in time to plead. Meantime the Queen is in many minds. She cannot bear to give up her kinswoman, she sits apart and mutters, '*Aut fer aut feri*,' and '*Ne feriare feri*.' Her ladies say she tosses and sighs all night, and hath once or twice awoke shrieking that she was covered with blood. It is Burleigh and Walsingham who are forcing this on, and not her freewill. Strengthen but her better will and let her feel herself secure, and she will spare and gladly."

"That do I hope to do," said Cicely, encouraged.

The poor girl had to endure many a vicissitude and heart-sinking before M. de Bellievre disappeared; and when he did come he was a disappointment.

He was a most magnificent specimen of the *mignons* of Henri's court. The embassy rung with stories of the number of mails she had brought, of the milk-baths he sent for, the gloves he slept in, the valets who tweaked out superfluous hairs from his eyebrows, the delicacies required for his little dogs.

M. de Salmonnet reported that, on hearing the story of "Mademoiselle," as Cicely was called in the embassy he had twirled the waxed ends of his mustaches into a satirical twist and observed, "That is well found, and may serve as a last resource."

He never would say that he disbelieved what he was told of her, and when presented to her he behaved with an exaggerated deference which angered her intensely, for it seemed to her mockery of her pretensions. No doubt his desire was that Mary's life should be granted to the intercession of his king rather than to any other consideration, and therefore once, twice, thrice, he had interviews with Elizabeth and still he would not take the anxious suppliant who was in an agony at each disappointment, as she watched the gay barge float down the river, and who began to devise setting forth alone, to seek the Queen at Richmond and end it all. She would have done so, but that Diccon told her that since the alarm caused by Barnwell it had become so much more difficult to approach the Queen that she would have no hope.

But she was in a restless state that made Madame de Salmonnet's chatter almost distracting when at last far on in January, M. de Salmonnet came in.

"Well, mademoiselle, the moment is come. The passports are granted, but Monsieur the Ambassador Extraordinary has asked for a last private audience and he prays your highness to be ready to accompany him at nine of the clock to-morrow morning."

Cicely's first thought was to send tidings to Mr. Talbot, and in this M. de Salmonnet assisted her, though his wife thought it very superfluous to drag in the great, dull, heavy English sailor. The girl longed for a sight and speech of him all that evening in vain, though she was sure she saw the "Mastiff's" boat pass down the river, and most earnestly did she wish she could have had her chamber to herself for the prayers and preparations on which madame's tongue broke so intolerably that she felt as if she should erelong be wild and senseless, and unable to recollect anything.

She had only a little peace when madam rose early in the morning and left her, thinking her asleep, for a brief interval which gave her time to rally her thoughts and commend herself to her only Guide.

She let madam dress her, as had been determined, in perfect by plain black, with a cap that would have "suited a novice ont of convent shade." It was certainly the most suitable garb for a petitioner for her mother's life. In her hand she took the Queen's letter, and the most essential proofs of her birth. She was cloaked and hooded over all as warmly as possible too encounter the cold of the river; and Madame de Salmonnet, sighing deeply at the cold, arranged herself to chaperon her, and tried to make her fortify herself with food, but she was too tremulous to swallow anything but a little bread and wine. Poor child! she felt frightfully alone among all those foreign tongues—above all, when the two ambassadors crossed the court to M. De Salmonnet's little door. Belliévre, rolled up in splendid sables from head to foot, bowed down to the ground before her almost sweeping the pavement with his plume, and asked in his deferential voice of mockery if her royal highness would do him the honor of accepting his escort.

Cicely bent her head and said, in French, "I thank you, sir," giving him her hand, and there was a grave dignity in the action that repressed him, so that he did not speak again as he led her to the barge, which was covered in at the stern so as to afford a shelter from the wind.

Her quick eye detected the "Mastiff's" boat as she was handed down the stairs, and this was some relief, while she was placed in the seat of honor, with an ambassador on each side of her.

"May I ask," demanded Belliévre, waving a scented handkerchief, "what her highness is prepared to say, in case I have to confirm it."

"I thank your excelency," replied Cicely, "but I mean to tell the simple truth; and as your excellency has had no previous knowledge of me, I do not see how you can confirm it.

The two gentlemen looked at one another, and Chateauneuf said, "Do I understand her royal highness that she does not come as the *pensionnaire* from Soissons, as the Queen had recommended?"

"No, sir," said Cicely, "I have considered the matter, and I could not support the character. All that I ask of your excellencies is to bring me into the presence of Queen Elizabeth. I will do the rest myself, with the help of God."

"Perhaps she is right" said the one ambassador to to the other. "These English are incomprehensible!"

CHAPTER XLII.

THE SUPPLICATION.

In due time the boat drew up at the stairs leaning to the Palace of Richmond. Cicely, in the midst of her trepidation, perceived that Diccon was among the gentlemen pensioners who made a lane from the landing to receive them, as she was handed along by M. de Belliévre. In the hall there was a pause, during which the mufflings were thrown off, and Cicely appeared in her simple black, a great contrast to her cavalier, who was clad from neck to knee in pale pink satin, quilted, and with a pearl at each intersection, ear-rings in his ears, perfumed and long-fringed gloves in his hand—a perfect specimen of the foppery of the court of France. However, he might have been in hodden gray without her perceiving it She had the sensation of having plunged into deep, unknown waters, without rope or plank, and being absolutely forced to strike out for herself; yet the very urgency of the moment, acting on her high blood and recent training, made her, outwardly, perfectly self possessed and calm. She walked along holding her head in the regal manner that was her inheritance, and was so utterly absorbed in the situation that she saw nothing and thought only of the Queen.

This was to be a private audience, and after a minute's demur with the clerk of the chamber, when Chateauneuf made some explanation, a door was opened and a curtain withdrawn, and the two ambassadors and the young lady were admitted to Elizabeth's closet, where she sat alone, in an arm-chair, with a table before her. Cicely's first glance at the Queen reminded her of the countess, though the face was older, and had an intellect and a grandeur latent in it such as Bess of Hardwicke had never possessed; but it was haggard and worn, the eyelids red, either with weeping or with sleeplessness, and there was an anxious look about the keen, light hazel eyes which was sometimes almost pathetic, and gave Cicely hope. To the end of her days she never could recollect how the Queen was arrayed; she saw nothing but the expression in those falcon eyes and the strangely sensitive mouth, which betrayed the shrewish nose and chin, and the equally inconsistent firmness of the jaw.

The first glance Cicely encountered was one of utter amazement and wrath, as the Queen exclaimed, "Whom have you brought hither, messieurs?"

Before either could reply, she, whom they had thought a raw, helpless girl, moved forward, and kneeling before Elizabeth, said, "It is I, so please your majesty—I, who have availed myself of the introduction of their excellencies to lay before your majesty a letter from my mother, the Queen of Scot."

Queen Elizabeth made so vehement and incredulous an exclamation of amazement that Cicely was the more reminded of the countess, and this perhaps made the task easier; and besides, she was not an untrained rustic, but had really been accustomed to familiar intercourse with a queen, who, captive as she was, maintained full state and etiquette.

She therefore made answer with dignity, "If it will please your majesty to look at this letter you will see the proofs of what I say, and that I am indeed Bride Hepburn the daughter of Queen Mary's last marriage. I was born at Lochleven on the 20th of Feburary, of the year of grace 1567[*] and thence secretly sent in the "Bride of Dunbar" to be bred up in France. The ship was wrecked, and all lost on board, but I was by the grace of God, picked up by a good and gallant gentleman of my Lord of Shrewsbury's following, Master Richard Talbot of Bridgefield, who brought me up as his own daughter, all unknown whence I came or who I was, until three years ago when one of the secret agents who had knowledge of the affairs of the Queen of Scots made known to her that I was the babe who had been embarked on the "Bride of Dunbar."

"Verily, thou must be a bold wench to expect me to believe such a mere minstrel's tale," said Elizabeth.

"Nevertheless, madam, it is the simple truth as you will see, if you deign to open this packet."

"And who or where is this same honorable gentleman who brought you up—Richard Talbot. I have heard that name before."

"He is here, madam. He will confirm all I say."

The Queen touched a little bell, and ordered Master Talbot of Bridgefield to be brought to her, while, hastily casting her eyes on the credentials, she demanded of Chateauneuf, "Knew you aught of this, sir?"

"I know only what the Queen of Scotland has written and what this Monsieur Talbot has told me, madam," said Chateauneuf. "There can be no doubt that the Queen of Scotland has treated her as a daughter, and owns her for such in her letter to me, as well as to your majesty."

"And the letters are no forgery?"

"Mine is assuredly not, madam; I know the private hand of the Queen of Scots too well to be deceived. Moreover, Madam Carll, the wife of the Secretary, and others, can speak to the manner in which this young lady was treated."

"Openly treated as a daughter! That passes, sir! My faithful subjects would never have left me uninformed!"

"So please your majesty," here the maiden ventured, "I have always borne the name of Cicely Talbot, and no one knows what is my real birth save those who were with my mother at Lochleven, excepting Mrs. Curll. The rest even of her own attendants only understood me to be a Scottish orphan. My true lineage should never have been known, were it not a daughter's duty to plead for her mother."

By this time Mr. Talbot was at the door, and he was received by the Queen with, "So ho! Master Talbot, how is this? You, that have been vaunted to us as the very pink of fidelity, working up a tale that smacks mightly of treason and leasing!"

"The truth is oft stranger than any playwright can devise" said Richard as he knelt.

"If it be truth, the worse for you, sir!" said the Queen, hotly. "What color can you give to thus hiding one who might, forsooth, claim royal blood, tainted though it be?"

"Pardon me, your grace. For many years I knew not who the babe was whom I had taken from the wreck, and when the secret of her birth was discovered I deemed it not mine own but that of the Queen of Scots."

"A captive's secrets are not her own, and are only kept by traitors," said Elizabeth, severely.

At this Cicely threw herself forward, with glowing cheeks. "Madam, madam, traitor was never named in the same breath with Master Talbot's name before! If he kept the secret, it was out of pity, and knowing no hurt could come to your majesty by it."

"Thou hast a tongue, wench, be thou who thou mayst!" said Elizabeth sharply. "Stand back, and let him tell his own tale."

Richard very briefly related the history of the rescue of the infant, which he said he could confirm by the testimony of Goatley and Heatherthwayte. He then explained how Langston had been present when she was brought home, and had afterward made communications to the Queen of Scots that led to the girl, already in attendance on her, being claimed and recognized; after which he confessed that he had not the heart to do what might separate the mother and daughter by declaring their relationship. Elizabeth meanwhile was evidently comparing his narrative with the letters of the Queen of Scots, asking searching questions here and there.

She made a sound of perplexity and annoyance at the end, and said, "This must be further inquired into."

Here Cicely, fearing an instant dismissal, clasped her hands and on her knees exclaimed, "Madam! it will not matter. No trouble shall ever be caused by my drop of royal blood; no one shall ever even know that Bride of Scotland exists, save the few who now know it, and have kept the secret most faithfully. I seek no state; all I ask is my mother's life. Oh, madam, would you but see her, and speak with her, you would know who far from her thoughts is any evil to your royal person!"

"Tush, wench! we know better. Is this thy lesson?"

"None hath taught me any lesson, madam. I know what my mother's enemies have, as they say, proved against her, and I know they say that while she lives your grace cannot be in security."

"That is what moves my people to demand her death," said Elizabeth.

"It is not of your own free will, madam, nor of your own kind heart," cried Cicely. "That I well know. And, madam, I will show you the way. Let but my mother be escorted to some convent abroad, in France or Austria, or anywhere beyond the reach of Spain, and her name should be hidden from every one. None should know where to seek her. Not even the abbess should know her name. She would be prisoned in a cell, but she would be happy for she would have life and the free exercise of her religion. No English papist, no Leaguer, none should ever trace her, and she would disquiet you no more."

"And who is to answer that, when once beyond English bounds, she should not stir up more trouble than ever?" demanded Elizabeth.

"That do I!" said the girl. "Here am I, Bride Hepburn, ready to live in your majesty's hands as a hostage whom you might put to death at the first stirring on her behalf."

"Silly maid! we have no love of putting folk to death," said Elizabeth, rather hurt. "That is only for traitors, when they forfeit our mercy."

"Then, oh, madam, madam, what has been done in her name cannot forfeit mercy for her! She was shut up in prison, I was with her day and night, and I know she had naught to do with any evil purpose toward your majesty. Ah, you do not believe me! I know they have found her guilty, and that is not what I came to say," she continued, getting bewildered in her earnestness for a moment. "No. But gracious Queen, you have spared her often; I have heard her say that you had again and again saved her life from those who would fain have her blood."

"It is true," said Elizabeth, half-softened.

"Save her, then, now, madam," entreated the girl. "Let her go beyond their reach, yet where none shall find her to use her name against you. Let me go to her at Fotheringay with these terms. She will consent, and bless and pray for you forever, and here am I, ready to do what you will with me!"

"To hang about court and be found secretly wedded to some base groom!"

"No, madam. I give you my solemn word as a Queen's daughter that I will never wed, save by your consent, if my mother's life be granted. The King of Scots knows not that there is such a being. He need never know it. I will thank and bless you, whether you throw me into the Tower, or let me abide as the humblest of your serving-women under the name I have always borne, Cicely Talbot."

"Foolish maid, thou mayest purpose as thou sayest, but I know what wenches are made of too well to trust thee."

"Ah, madam, pardon me, but you know not how strong a maiden's heart can be for a mother's sake. Madam, you have never seen my mother. If you but knew her patience and her tenderness, you would know how not only I, but every man or woman in her train, would gladly lay down life and liberty for her could we but break her bonds, and win her a shelter among those of her own faith."

"Art a papist?" asked the Queen, observing the pronoun.

"Not so, an't please your majesty. This gentleman bred me up in our own Church, nor would I leave it."

"Strange—strange matters!" muttered Elizabeth, "and they need to be duly considered."

"I will then abide your majesty's pleasure," said Cicely, "craving license that it may be at Fotheringay with my mother. Then can I bear her the tidings, and she will write in full her consent to these terms. Oh madam, I see mercy in your looks. Receive a daughter's blessing and thanks!"

"Over fast, over fast, maiden! Who told thee that I had consented?"

"Your majesty's own countenance," replied Cicely readily. "I see pity in it and the recollection that all posterity for evermore will speak of the clemency of Elizabeth as the crown of all her glories!"

"Child, child," said the Queen, really moved. "Heaven knows that I would gladly practise clemency if my people would suffer it: but they fear for my life, and still more for themselves, were I removed, nor can I blame them."

"Your majesty, I know that. But my mother would be dead to the world, leaving her rights solemnly made over to her son. None would know where to find her, and she would leave in your hands, and those of the Parliament, a resignation of all her claims."

"And would she do this? Am I to take it on thy word, girl?"

"Your majesty knows this ring, sent to her at Lochleven," said Cicely holding it up. "It is the pledge that she binds herself to these conditions. Oh, let me but bear them to her, and you shall have them signed and sealed, and your majesty will know the sweet blessing of pardoning. May I carry the tidings to her? I can go with this gentleman as Cis Talbot returning to her service."

Elizabeth bent her head as though assenting thoughtfully.

"How shall I thank you, gracious Queen?" cried Cicely, joining hands in a transport, but Elizabeth sharply cut her short.

"What means the wench? I have promised nothing. I have only said I will look into this strange story of thine, and consider this proposal—that is, if thy mother, as thou callest her, truly intend it—ay, and will keep to it."

"That is all I could ask of your majesty," said Cicely. "The next messenger after my return shall carry her full consent to these conditions, and there will I abide your pleasure until the time comes for her to be conducted to her convent, if not to see your face, which would be best of all. Oh, madam, what thanks will be worthy of such a grace?"

"Wait to see whether it is a grace, little cousin," said Elizabeth, but with a kiss to the young, round cheek, and a friendliness of tone that surprised all." "Messieurs," she added to the ambassadors, "you came if I mistake not to bring me this young demoiselle."

"Who has, I hope, pleaded more effectually than I," returned Bellievre.

"I have made no promises, sir," said the Queen, drawing herself up proudly.

"But still your majesty forbids us not to hope," said Chateauneuf.

Wherewith they found themselves dismissed. There was a great increase of genuine respect in the manner in which Bellievre handed the young lady from the Queen's chamber through the gallery and hall, and finally to the boat. No one spoke for there were many standing around, but Cicely could read in a glance that passed between the Frenchmen that they were astonished at her success. Her own brain was in a whirl, her heart beating high; she could hardly realize what had passed but when again placed in the barge, the first words she heard were from Bellievre: "Your royal highness will permit me to congratulate you." At the same time she saw, to her great joy, that M. de Chateauneuf had caused her foster-father to enter the barge with them. "If the Queen of Scotland were close at hand the game would be won," said Bellievre.

"Ah, Milord Treasurer and M. de Secretaire are far too cunning to have let her be within reach," said Chateauneuf.

"Could we but have bound the Queen to anything," added Bellievre.

"That she always knows how to avoid," said the resident ambassador.

"At least," said Cicely, "she has permitted that I should bear the terms to my mother at Fotheringay."

"That is true," said Chateauneuf, "and in my opinion no time should be lost in so doing. I doubt," he added, looking at Richard, "whether now that her highness's exalted rank is known, the embassy will be permitted to remain a shelter to her, in case the Queen should demand her of me."

"Your excellency speaks my thought," said Richard. "I am even disposed to believe that it would be wiser to begin our journey this very day."

"I grieve for the apparent inhospitality and disrespect to one whom I honor so highly," said Chateauneuf, "but I verily believe it would be the wiser plan. Look you, sir, the enemies of the unfortunate Queen of Scotland have done all in their power to hinder my colleague from seeing the Queen, but to-day the Lord Treasurer is occupied at Westminster, and Monsieur le Secretaire is sick. She sent for us in one of those wilful moods in which she chooses to assert herself without their knowledge and she remains stunned as it were by the surprise, and touched by her royal highness's pleading. But let these gentlemen discover what has passed, or let her recover and send for them, and bah! they will inquire, and messengers will go forth at once to stop her highness and yourself. All will be lost. But if you can actually be on the way to this castle before they hear of it—and it is possible you may have a full day in advance—they will be unable to hinder the conditions from being laid before the Queen of Scots, and we are witnesses of what they were."

"Oh, let us go! let us go at once, dear sir!" entreated Cicely. "I burn to carry my mother this hope!"

It was not yet noon, so early had been the audience, and dark ond short were the days, it was quite possible to make some progress on the journey before night. Cicely had kept the necessaries for her journey ready, and so had Mr. Talbot, even to the purchase of horses, which were in the Shrewsbury House stables. The rest of the mails could be fetched by the "Mastiff's" crew, and brought to Hull under charge of Goatley. Madame de Salmonnet was a good deal scandalized at, *son altesse Royale* going off with only a male escort, and, to Cicely's surprise, wept over her, and prayed aloud that she might have good success, and bring safety and deliverance to the good and persecuted Queen for whom she had attempted so much.

"Sir," said Chateauneuf, as he stood beside Richard, waiting till the girl's preperations were over, "if there could have been any doubts of the royal lineage of your charge, her demeanor to-day would have disproved them. She stood there speaking as an equal, all undaunted, before that Queen before whom all tremble, save when they can cajole her."

"She stood there in the strength of truth and innocence" said Richard.

Wherat the Frenchman again looked perplexed at these incomprehensible English.

Cicely presently appeared. It was wonderful to see how that one effort had given her dignity and womanhood. She thanked the two ambassadors for the countenance they had given to her, and begged them to continue their exertions in her mother's cause. "And," she added, "I believe my mother has already requested of you to keep this matter a secret.

They bowed, and she added, "You perceive, gentlemen, that the very conditions I have offered involve secrecy both as to my mother's future abode and my existence. Therefore I trust that you will not consider it inconsistent with your duty to the King of France to send no word of this."

Again they assured her of their secrecy, and the promise was so far kept that the story was reserved for the private ear of Henri III. on Bellievre's return, and never put into the despatches.

Two days later Cicely enjoyed some of the happiest hours of her life. She stood by the bed where her mother was lying, and was greet-with the cry, "My child! my child! I thought I never should see thee more! *Domine, nunc dimittis!*"

"Nay, dearest mother, but I trust she will show mercy. I bring you conditions."

Mary laid her head on her daughter's shoulder and listened. It might be that she had too much experience of Elizabeth's vacillations to entertain much hope of her being allowed to retire beyond her grasp into a foreign convent, and she declared that she could not endure that her beloved, devoted child should wear away her life under Elizabeth's jealous eye; but Cis put this aside, saying, with a smile, "I think she will not be hard with me. She will be no worse than my lady countess, and I shall have a secret of joy within me in thinking of you resting among the good nuns."

And Mary caught hope from the anticipations she would not damp, and gave herself to the description of the peaceful cloister life, reviewing in turn the nunneries she had heard described, and talking over their rules. There would, indeed, be as little liberty as here, but she would live in the midst of prayer and praise and be at rest from the plots and plans, the hopes and fears, of her long captivity, and be at leisure for penitence, "For, ah! my child guiltless though I be of much that is laid to my charge, thy mother is a sinful woman, all unworthy of what her brave and innocent daughter has dared and done for her."

Almost equally precious with that mother's greeting was the grave, congratulating look of approval which Cicely met in Humfrey's eyes when he had heard all from his father. He could exult in her, even while he thought sadly of the future which she had so bravely risked, watching over her from a distance in his silent, self-restrained, unselfish devotion.

The Queen's coldness toward Humfrey had meantime diminished daily, though he could not guess whether she really viewed his course as the right one, or whether she forgave this as well as all other injuries in the calm, gentle state into which she had come not greatly moved by hope or fear, content alike to live or die.

Richard, in much anxiety, was to remain another day or two at Fotheringay, on the plea of his wearied horses and of the Sunday rest.

Meantime Mary diligently wrote the conditions, but perhaps more to satisfy her daughter than with much hope of their acceptance.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE WARRANT.

"Yea, madam, they are gone! They stole away at once, and are far on the way to Fotheringay, with these same conditions. So spoke Davison, under-secretary—Walsingham being still indisposed.

"And therefore will I see whether the Queen of Scots will ratify them, ere I go farther in the matter," returned Elizabeth.

"She will ratify them without question," said the secretary, ironically, "seeing that to escape into the hands of one of your majesty's enemies is just what she desires."

"She leaves her daughter as a pledge."

"Yea, a piece of tinsel to delude your majesty."

Elizabeth swore an oath that there was truth in every word and gesture of the maiden.

"The poor wench may believe all she said herself," said Davison. "Nay she is as much deluded as the rest, and so is that honest, dull-pated sailor, Talbot. If your majesty will permit me to call in a fellow I have here, I can make all plain."

"Who is he? You know I cannot abide those foul, carrion rascals you make use of," said Elizabeth with an air of disgust.

"This man is a gentleman born. Villain he may be, but there is naught to offend your majesty in him. He is one Langston, a kinsman of this Talbot's; and having once been a papist, but now having seen the error of his ways, he did good service in the unwinding of the late horrible plot."

"Well, if no other way will serve you but I must hear the fellow, have him in."

A neatly dressed, small elderly man, entirely arrayed in black was called in, and knelt most humbly before the Queen. Being bidden to tell what he knew respecting the lady who had appeared before the Queen the day before calling herself Bride Hepburn, he returned for answer that he believed it to be verily her name but that she was the daughter of a man who had fled to France, and become an archer of the Scottish guard.

He told how he had been at Hull when the infant had been saved from the wreck, and brought home to Mistress Susan Talbot, who left the place the next day, and had, he understood bred up the child as her own. He himself, being then, as he confessed, led astray by the delusions of Popery, had much commerce with the Queen's party, and had learned from some of the garrison of Dumfermline that the child on board the lost ship was the offspring of this same Hepburn, and of one of Queen Mary's many namesake kindred, who had died in childbirth at Lochleven. And now Langston professed bitterly to regret what he had done when, in his disguise at Buxton, he had made known to some of Mary's suite that the supposed Cicely Talbot was of their country and kindred. She had been immediately made a great favorite by the Queen of Scots, and the attendants all knew who she really was, though she still went by the name of Talbot. He imagined that the Queen of Scots, whose charms were not so imperishable as those which dazzled his eyes at this moment, wanted a fresh bait for her victims, since she herself was growing old, and thus had actually succeeded in binding Babington to her service, though even then the girl was puffed up with notions of her own importance and had flouted him. And now, all other hope having vanished, Queen Mary's last and ablest resource had been to possess the poor maiden with an idea of being actually her own child, and then to work on her filial obedience to offer herself as a hostage, whom Mary herself could without scruple leave to her fate as soon as she was ready to head an army of invaders.

Davidson farther added that the Secretary Nau could corroborate that Bride Hepburn was known to the suite as a kinswoman of the Queen, and that Mr. Cavendish, clerk to Sir Francis Walsingham, knew that Babington had been suitor to the young lady, and had crossed swords with young Talbot on her account

Elizabeth listened, and made no comment at the time, save that she sharply questioned Langston; but his tale was perfectly coherent, and as it threw the *onus* of the deception entirely on Mary, it did not conflict either with the sincerity evident in both Cicely and her foster-father, or with the credentials supplied by the Queen of Scots. Of the ciphered letter, and of the monograms, Elizabeth had never heard, though if she had asked for further proof, they would have been brought forward.

She heard all, dismissed Langston, and with some petulance bade Davison likewise begone, being aware that her ministers meant her to draw the moral that she had involved herself in difficulties by holding a private audience of the French ambassadors without their knowledge or presence. It may be that the very sense of having been touched exasperated her the more. She paced up and down the room restlessly, and her ladies heard her muttering, "That she should cheat me thus! I have pitied her often! I will pity her no more! To breed up that poor child to be palmed on me! I will make an end of it; I can endure this no longer! These tossings to and fro are more than I can bear, and all for one who is false, false, false, false! My brain will bear no more. Hap what hap, an end must be made of it. She or I, she or I must die; and which is best for England and the faith? That girl had well-nigh made me pity her, and it was all a vile cheat!"

Thus it was that Elizabeth sent for Davison, and bade him bring the warrant with him.

And thus it was that in the midst of dinner in the hall, on the Sunday, the 5th of Febuary, the *meini* of the castle were startled by the arrival of Mr. Beale, the clerk of the council, always a bird of sinister omen, and accompanied by a still more alarming figure, a strong, burly man clad in black velvet from head to foot. Every one knew who he was, and a thrill of dismay, that what had been so long expected had come at last, went through all who saw him pass through the hall. Sir Amias was summoned from table, and remained in conference with the two arrivals all through evening chapel time—an event in itself extraordinary enough to excite general anxiety. It was Humfrey's turn to be on guard, and he had not long taken his station before he was called into the Queen's apartments, where she sat at the foot of her bed, in a large chair with a small table before her. No one was with her but her two mediciners, Bourgoin and Gorion.

"Here," she said, "is the list our good doctor has writ of the herbs he requires for my threatened attack of rheumatism."

"I will endeavor, with Sir Amias's permission to seek them in the park," said Humfrey.

"But tell me," said Mary, fixing her clear eyes upon him—"tell me truly. Is there not a surer and more lasting cure for all my ills in preparation? Who was it who arrived to-night?"

"Madam," said Humfrey, bowing his head low as he knelt on one knee, "it was Mr. Beale."

"Ay, and who besides?"

"Madam, I heard no name, but"—as she waited for him to speak farther, he uttered, in a choked voice—"it was one clad in black."

"I perceive," said Mary, looking up, with a smile. "A more effectual doctor than you, my good Bourgoin. I thank my God and my cousin Elizabeth for giving me the martyr's hope at the close of the most mournful life that ever woman lived. Nay, leave me not as yet, good Humfrey, as I have somewhat to say unto thee. I have a charge for thee." Something in her tone led him to look up earnestly in her face. "Thou lovest my child. I think," she added.

The young man's voice was scarcely heard, and he only said, "Yes, madam," but there was an intensity in the tone and eyes which went to her heart.

"Thou dost not speak, but thou canst do. Wilt thou take her, Humfrey, and with her all the inheritance of peril and sorrow that dogs our unhappy race?"

"Oh!" and there was a mighty sob that almost cut off his voice. "My life is already hers and would be spent in her service wherever, whatever she was."

"I guessed it," said the Queen, letting her hand rest on his shoulder. "And for her thou wilt endure, if needful, suspicion, danger, exile?"

"They will be welcome, so I may shield her."

"I trust thee," she said, and she took his firm, strong hand into her own white wasted one. "But will thy father consent? Thou art his eldest son and heir."

"He loves her like his own daughter. My brother may have the lands."

"'Tis strange," said Mary, "that in wedding a princess 'tis no crown, no kingdom, that is set before thee, only the loss of thine own inheritance. For now that the poor child has made herself known to Elizabeth there will be no safety for her between these seas. I have considered it well. I have thought of sending her abroad with my French servants and making her known to my kindred there. That would have been well if she could have accepted the true faith, or if—if her heart had not been thine; but to have sent her as she is would only expose her to persecution, and she hath not the mounting spirit that would cast aside love for the sake of rising. She lived too long with thy mother to be aught save a homely Cis. I would have made a princess of her, but it passes my power. Nay, the question is, whether it may yet be possible to prevent the Queen from laying hands on her."

(*To be Continued.*)

[*]1568, according to our calendar.

YOUNG AND OLD SOLDIERS.

The characteristics of young soldiers are to play a winning game; to attack with dash where success seems probable; or even to stand up to superior forces when courage has not been damped by previous reverses, and faith in their leader remains unimpaired. Under such conditions they may even surpass their older comrades. But in times of danger and panic, when the bugle sounds the retire, when everything seems to be going against us, and when total rout can only be avoided by order and presence of mind, then it is that the old soldier element becomes of incalculable value. Without it a commander would be indeed badly off. Let any of my readers think of themselves at twenty, and then, if they have advanced so far in life, see in what respect their character has changed at thirty. Most will probably allow that, if in dash and daring they made no progress in the intervening years, at thirty they can at least face misfortune with greater equanimity. A mishap which reduces a youth to the verge of despair hardly disturbs the man who has seen something of the world. The same feelings which actuate us in ordinary life continue to do so in warfare, and although moral and physical courage do not invariably go together, it is the combination of the two which carries an army through all vicissitudes. The great Duke has had such a bad time of it lately at the hands of some of our reformers, that one almost hesitates to quote an opinion of his. In case, however, there should still exist any one who believes in that once trusted leader's knowledge of what constitutes a soldier. I give the following extract from a speech made by him in the House of Lords when the Ten years' Enlistment Act was brought forward. After explaining that the efficiency of an army depends quite as much upon the experience and soldierly habits of the men as upon the talents of the officers, and after describing the night attack of the Eightieth Regiment at Sobraon on some Sikh guns, which were plunging shot among them in their bivouac, he said: "I ask you, my lords, whether such a feat could have been performed, under such circumstances, except by old soldiers. It would have been impossible. Bear in mind the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon with respect to old soldiers; remember the manner in which he employed them. Recollect, too, how much they are prized by every power all over the world, and then I will once more entreat your lordships never to consent to any measure which would deprive Her Majesty's service of old and experienced men, and thus pave the way for disasters which assuredly would follow when the army should come to be employed in war." Some people have even gone the length of arguing in favor of boy battalions, because, forsooth, the battle of Waterloo was fought by an army which contained a large proportion of young soldiers. This was undoubtedly the case, but not from any choice of the Duke of Wellington, who always referred to this army as the worst he had ever commanded, and surely a General of such vast experience may be given credit for knowing the quality of his own troops, especially as he could have no earthly object in running down the men who had gained for him the greatest victory in his exceptionally eventful career. On June 13th, 1815, his Grace wrote as follows to Lord Stewart: "I have got an infamous army, very weak and ill equipped, and a very inexperienced staff." Seven days after the battle he writes to Lord Bathurst: "I really believe that, with the exception of my old Spanish infantry, I have got not only the worst troops, but the worst equipped army, with the worst staff that was ever brought together." Another soldier of almost equal renown, but whose laurels have been more recently won, Field Marshal Graf von Moltke, when asked what he considered a model battalion—as regards the age of the men in the ranks—replied as follows: "I could not desire anything better than what is represented by a German battalion when mobilized, for it has sufficient age for stamina, that is to say, from twenty-one to twenty-seven years."—*Major-General Roberts, in the Nineteenth Century.*

LONDON.

The continuous growth of London, and its absorption year by year of surrounding rural districts, must be reckoned among the most remarkable phenomena of the present age. Nothing appears to check it. If a period of depression affects the general trade or agriculture of the country, its only effect, so far as London is concerned is to attract more people to it from the distressed districts. If a revival of trade takes place, London shares in it and increases with the general prosperity. Already London, in the wider sense of the term, has a population little short of 5,000,000, and if the increase in the future is at the same rate as in the past, there are those living who may see the fulfillment of old Mother Shipton's prophecy, that the day will come when Highgate Hill will be its centre. For the purpose of comparing the rate of increase of the population of London, the report of the census of 1881 divides it into three zones, the central one consisting of the ten most densely populated parishes, the inner ring including all that is popularly considered as London, and which coincides nearly with the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board, and the outer ring containing all those populous suburbs, such as Hammersmith, Putney, Sydenham, West Ham, and others, which are now as much part of London, connected with it by continuous streets, as were Hampstead, Kensington, and Greenwich but a few years ago. This outer ring corresponds nearly with the Metropolitan police district, and it is to this that the aggregate term of London is now properly due; The central area contains a population of 877,800, and shows a reduction during the last twenty years of no less than 133,000, owing to the gradual dispersion of the population over the wider districts, and the substitution of warehouses, railway stations, public offices, and streets for the densely populated alleys of former times.

The inner ring, exclusive of the central area, contains a population of 2,936,000, an increase of 1,143,000 during the last 20 years, or 63 percent; and the outer ring has a population of 499,000 an increase of 531,000, or 126 percent in the last two decades. Taking the whole of the areas, the increase has been from 3,222,000 in 1861 to the great total of 4,764,000 in 1881, or 74 percent, while the rate of increase during the same period for the rest of England and Wales has been only 25 percent. London, therefore, has been increasing at a rate nearly double that of the rest of England and Wales. It contains a million more inhabitants than the whole of Scotland, and about 400,000 only less than the whole of Ireland, while it exceeds in population such countries as Sweden, Holland and Portugal. When we consider that London is not a great manufacturing district, that it has no great staple trade such as Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Tyne district, this great and rapid increase is the more remarkable.

It appears to be due mainly to the concentration within its districts of vast numbers of people who live upon incomes derived from investments in other parts of the country or abroad, and to the populations which minister to the wants of these people; to the fact also that London, being the commercial centre of the world, capital is here attracted in enormous masses, and that capitalists have discovered that London, with all its defects, presents to them the most convenient, healthy and comfortable place of residence in the habitable world. In some of its many aspects London is one of the most beautiful and interesting cities in Europe. There are, indeed, vast districts in it of unredeemed ugliness, lowness and poverty, where there is no single feature of beauty or grandeur, where the population passes through its daily toil, from the beginning to the end of life, unillumined by a ray of interest from surrounding influences, and where society seems intent on reducing life to the most monotonous and dreary existence that could be devised.

Nor are dulness and monotony confined to the districts inhabited by the laboring people only; the more fashionable quarters which have grown up during the last two centuries in the west of London have been constructed on a system and under a tenure which was best calculated to prevent any individualism from manifesting itself; and contractors, bent only on making the utmost profit out of hundreds of houses built for the sake of cheapness on the same model, have impressed and stereotyped whole districts with the most uniform, dreary and commonplace domestic architecture.

LUMBER OPERATIONS.

The lumbering operations of this season have been discussed considerably of late. The Ottawa *Free Press* recently published a statement of the amount cut by different firms operating in the Ottawa Valley. A great many of the figures are believed to be exaggerated. The total is represented as about 800,000,000 feet. By enquiry of persons well informed regarding the lumbering interests of the Ottawa Valley particularly, it is learned that the total cut for the season amounts to about 500,000,000 feet. A recently published statement of lumber shipped from this city shows a total of 1,631,588,19 standards. This does not include the lumber manufactured in this city. One manufacturer, Mr. J. K. Ward, shipped 84,000·00 standards, or about three million feet of lumber, which was all manufactured in this city. This was less than a third of his total manufacture.

RECIPROCAL RELATIONS.

DETROIT BOARD OF TRADE—MEETING FAVORS RECIPROCITY.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—The Board of Trade to-day continued the discussion of the reciprocity resolution introduced last week by Philo Parsons. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the meeting was held there was not quite a quorum of the Board when the final vote on the resolution came to be taken, but there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and at the meeting of the National Board the subject will be earnestly urged.

WHAT THE U. S. WOULD LOSE.

The discussion was opened by Alexander Lewis, who opposed the preposition. He said he did not think this was the time to urge the adoption of a reciprocity treaty with Canada. It was now thirty years since the last one was entered into, and since then the Canadians had adopted a tariff which virtually prohibited our selling them anything. They had increased their manufactures a hundredfold. Was it wise for them to favor a plan whereby three or four million people could exchange on equal terms with fifty million people—with their cheap labor. Such a treaty would be much more to Canada's interest than their own. Even now they bought their barley in Canada, notwithstanding the duty their Government had imposed. The same thing was true of lumber. Did they want the lumber to stand uncut in their own forests? He knew it was urged that they need to save their supply, but he thought the same argument might be used in reference to their farming land. It was said the other day that since the abrogation of this treaty their dock property had depreciated in value. This was not due to Canada being shut off from them, but to the construction of railways. They had now half a dozen lines to the seaboard where then they had only one. He was as good a friend to the Canadians as any one, but he believed it would be an injury to them to adopt such a treaty. They talked about the trade. They must remember that in the figures they gave they count in the wheat and flour sent *via* Montreal to Europe. This would go there in any event. It might as well go over American lines as Canadian.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD GAIN.

Mr. Parsons replied with a good deal of feeling and earnestness. He said he was surprised to hear such views from a gentleman usually so well informed as Mr. Lewis. The resolution said the period had arrived when they might fairly consider the question with the possibility of establishing relations with Canada that would be thoroughly reciprocal in character. This was, he insisted, the proper time. Every one of them know that a change and a readjustment in their tariff laws was soon to be made. The people demand it. It should have been made years ago. Before the establishment of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854 the average transactions for eight years had been fourteen millions of dollars per annum. The first year after the treaty was established the transactions were $13,427,757. The second year over $40,000,000. The year before the abrogation of the treaty they were $84,670,955. Canada was not a manufacturing country, as his friend had said. They depended largely on England and the United States for cotton goods. Agricultural implements and many other things were not made there to any great extent. They all knew that Canada was friendly toward them. They asked for deepened canals—they were given to them. In 1879 they gave up in despair and adopted retaliatory measures. But the fact remained that during the existence of the treaty the people of the Provinces purchased from them $346,180,364. The United States purchased from Canada $325,726,520. What had been in the past could be in the future. Adopt such a treaty and they would open up a trade with Manitoba, that new and growing Province. They needed a market for the growing surplus of their manufactured goods. They were becoming a great manufacturing people. Their friends, the Canadians, were near and willing to buy of them if they would let them do so. When Chicago, Milwaukee, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Oswego pronounce in favor of reciprocity he thought there was some reason for it. Detroit would have had twenty-five thousand more people at the census of 1880 if this treaty had been in force during the last ten years. Mr. Lewis' ideas were absurd and wrong. England had allowed the Dominion to impose duties on foreign products. England would throw off Canada if it were not for the name. What was there in common except the naming of a Governor-General and the keeping of a few troops. The Canadians were comparatively an independent people. They wished these relations with them which would make them, commercially at least, one people. That was the most important question they had to consider. Other speakers followed Mr. Parsons in the same view, and then, although as above stated formal action could not be taken, the resolution was informally adopted.

MEDICAL CO-EDUCATION.

PROTEST OF THE FEMALE STUDENTS AT KINGSTON—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

KINGSTON, Dec. 17.—The lady students have spoken for the first time since the difficulty occurred. They have issued a document which is to the following effect, and which puts the matter in a new light:

"We, the female students, on Tuesday the 5th instant, left the class room during the lecture on physiology. Our reason for so doing was that proper order was not maintained, delicate points in physiology being received with vulgar levity unbecoming to gentlemen. The Professor had occasion in the course of the lecture to make a reference which was greeted with cheers by a few of the students; this was not checked. A few minutes later he saw fit to mention a fact, to the expression of which as a physiological truth we could not object, but he began to enlarge on its social effects, and was applauded by some of the students, which applause, instead of being immediately and severely reproved, was responded to by a repetition and further enlargement, including an uproarious and vulgar demonstration. As soon as the Professor could make himself heard, he resumed by saying, 'This, by the bye, reminds me of an anecdote.' By this time we were on our way from the room, and heard no more. The action on our part was not the result of a sudden impulse. Shortly after the beginning of the session we noticed that some physiological facts were allowed to be received in a vulgar spirit, and this one day was tacitly encouraged by the professor, who was obliged by his own ill-repressed laughter to pause in his lecture. After this occurrence we discussed the matter freely, and decided that we could not preserve our self-respect and tolerate such unseemly levity in our presence, and that upon its repetition we would with one accord leave the room. Gentlemen, we deeply regret being thus obliged to make a complaint, the more so because, without any other exception, we have been treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration by you all, and in your classes have always felt secure against open disrespect from those of the students who regard our presence with disfavor. Signed,

"MISS M. OLIVER,
"St. Marys.
"MRS. M. CORLISS,
"St. Thomas.
"MISS ELLA BLAYLOCK,
"Bay de Chaleurs.
"MISS E. SMITH,
"Hamilton.
"MRS. T. S. MCGILLIVRAY,
"Kingston.
"MISS E. REYNOLDS,
"Mount Forest.
"MISS E. R. BEATTY,
"Lansdowne."

The ladies stated further that they would not think of submitting to separate examinations; they must be present with the students when the examinations take place, as they desire to obtain degrees and win honors in answering the same questions that may be submitted to the males. They think co-education up to this time has been a decided success in Kingston. From the above it will be seen that all is not harmony yet. It is not known what course the faculty will take *in re* separate examinations.

DYNAMITE IN CIGARS.

Cigar-smokers in Hungary are in rather an anxious state since M. Muller, of the town of Izaged, found himself suddenly hurled on his back among the cinders on the hearth in the midst of quietly smoking his after-dinner weed. It transpired, on examination, that the cigar had contained a tiny glass tube charged with dynamite, and that there were many others among the stock on the shelves of the *bureau de tabac* which were similarly prepared. The Austrian police are now trying to find out how so ingenious an outrage could have been committed; but, meanwhile, there is a decided turn on the part of smokers in favor of pipes, the cigar trade at Izaged especially being well-nigh paralyzed. Of course we like to hear of Socialistic designs ending in smoke, but not in tobacco smoke. That is quite another thing.—*London Figaro.*

A MISSION CHURCH is being erected in Zululand on the battlefield of Isandhlwana. Under the memorial stone, which was recently laid by the bishop of the diocese, were deposited several coins and some buttons and badges of the 24th Regiment found on the field.

WILD TURKEYS IN ENGLAND.

Some years since the Duke of Argyll having received two pairs of turkeys from Canada had them set at large in the forest near Inverary Castle, the intention being to let them have a fair chance of settling down, and possibly of replenishing the sylvan glades with a big game bird for purposes of sport as in the far West. The experiment has already been tried with success in other parts of Britain; at least so far as regards the mere importing and multiplying of the species. In the royal parks of Windsor and Richmond several thousands of these noble "roosters" were known to make themselves quite at home, while they were also to be seen and heard within the Duke of Buccleuch's preserves, and even more recently in Argyllshire itself on the estate of Pollalloch. But in these cases they were still in a more or less domesticated state. For some time after the Canadian birds were uncooped at Inverary little or nothing was remarked of them, though they were occasionally seen in the woods. They did not, however, seem to increase in number, and for a while the subject fell out of notice. About five years ago—that is, in the spring of 1877—Mr. Thomson, head game-keeper to the Duke of Argyll, found three of them, a cock and two hens, also a nest of a dozen eggs, which he impounded for breeding purposes among his pheasant coops. In the course of a season or two some progress was made in giving the stock a fresh start. When turned out the young birds were after a time encouraged to "forage" for themselves, which they were not slow to do, the woods and pasture lands affording them ample pickings. In this respect they do not appear to be very particular, wild berries, acorns, grass, beetles, tadpoles, and the like being their usual diet. During the Winter months they received a little attention in the way of feeding, some Indian corn, &c., being laid down for them; but at other times they were left to their own devices, and so much have they thriven under this regimen that they are now counted in scores all through the forest. They may also be observed at certain hours feeding in large flocks on the grassy slopes. One of the chief objects kept in view has been to prevent, if possible, the birds passing into a tame state. What the probabilities on this point are, it may be difficult to say. Can they be kept in a state of nature, as in the primitive forests? Or will they, as in the case of the first wild turkeys brought to Europe from the American Continent, and in more recent cases, eventually acquire by force of circumstances the tameness of domestic fowls? Or, finally, if not allowed to do so, will they succumb to adverse conditions, and the colony become extinct. When the wild turkey was first introduced from the New World—some time in the sixteenth century, as we are told—it may safely be assumed that it was done expressly with a view to domestication. In the present instance it is not so; and as to the result thus far it is true a large number show at times a decided preference for the vicinity of the gamekeeper's poultry-yard and its special supplies, but then the same thing is observed at certain seasons among the wild turkeys of the American forest, as the outlying settlers know full well. In other respects their instincts and habits are exactly those of the aboriginal race. Tame they certainly are not. For as the nesting season approaches the hen takes to the innermost recesses of the forest, and then, like the pheasant, (another importation, by the bye,) makes her nest on the ground among the thick undergrowth or brushwood. In due time she reappears in the open with her diminutive progeny, the latter some 12 or 15 in number. Both she and they are exceedingly shy. On the approach of any one they run or fly off at a great rate into the thicket. Just now (Oct 9) some of them may be seen in remote corners of the forest with apparently their second broods for the year. In general appearance and size these birds are exactly like the common turkey, only the legs are somewhat bare and of a more reddish flesh color. They are active on the wing, and sometimes take long flights. If alarmed by a shot they fly with great vigor, lighting perhaps a mile away. The Duke's gamekeeper shot some last Autumn for table use at the castle. One fine "gobbler" weighed upward of 18 pounds, the flesh is of delicious quality and excellent flavor, perhaps a shade tougher than that of their barnyard congeners. It will thus be seen that some progress has been made in the acclimatization of these splendid birds, yet on the contrary it is probably not to be expected that in the Highlands of Scotland the day will come, at least soon, when wild turkeys will be objects of sport for the rifleman as in the backwoods of America.—*The London Field.*

THE FALSE PROPHET.

The London *Telegraph* chronicles the later movements of the False Prophet from his defeat in the Sennaar. Immediately afterward the insurgents divided their strength and retired to three different districts. The Mehdi himself went with the main force to Djebel Gedir in Tekele. A second corps was withdrawn to the province of Kordofan, while the third took up its temporary quarters on the shores of the White River, from Duem to Dietrat, on the west bank, and from Kana to Marabia on the east. On August 19th telegraphic intelligence was received at Khartoum that the rebels had been defeated at Bara, while tranquillity was reported to prevail in Kordofan. The chief town, El Obeid, had been provisioned and the Khartoum road was open. The opportunity was seized by a large number of families to emigrate. A caravan, consisting of 600 Dschellabs, reached Khartoum in safety. Subsequent tidings brought particulars of the route of the insurgents on the White River. On August 28th, at Duem, the regular troops defeated the forces under command of Ahmed Woad el Makaschef, leaving 3,500 dervisches slain on the field. The projected march of the insurgents on Khartoum was thus frustrated. A short time before this encounter the commercial town of Schatt, situated some twenty miles from Duem, had been razed to the ground by the Mehdi's followers; the male population was massacred and the women and children driven away into captivity. After the victory of the government troops the Mehdi advanced with the bulk of his forces on the chief town, El Obeid. The place was strongly intrenched and garrisoned by 6,000 men, disposing of twelve guns. On September 8th the Mehdi attacked the town and attempted to take it by storm, but was repulsed with heavy loss. The attack was renewed with the same result on the 11th, and finally on the 14th, with disastrous consequences for the army of the False Prophet. The engagement lasted the whole day. Again and again his followers were driven back, leaving the intrenchments full of their dead and wounded. At the close of the combat, which had much in common with the last assault on Plevna that preceded the fall of that stronghold, upward of 10,000 corpses lay scattered on the field. Two brothers of the Mehdi and several of the insurgent chiefs were among the dead. The total losses of the rebels since the outbreak of the insurrection is estimated by competent authorities at 70,000 men, which exceeds the total number of Turkish troops engaged in the conquest of the Soudan sixty years ago. The victory of the regular troops at El Obeid is in a great measure to be attributed to the foresight of Abd el Kader Pasha, who obtained 10,000 Remington rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges from Cairo last June. Three months earlier, when El Obeid was not fortified and only occupied by 300 men, the Mehdi could easily have captured it, and with it the province of Kordofan.

THAT RAILWAY DEAL.

According to the latest story about the deal in Canadian railways in the North-West, it appears that the Northern Pacific railway owned the controlling interest in the Manitoba and South-western and that it sold that interest to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company, which "is virtually part and parcel" of the Canadian Pacific, and that therefore the Canadian Pacific controls the Manitoba and South-western and is anxious to buy the shares which are held by the projectors of the road. The *Herald*, which is generally regarded as the organ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says:—Some six weeks ago the Northern Pacific's interest in Manitoba Southern—about three-fourths of the entire stock—was sold to the proprietors of St. Paul & Manitoba Railway; the remaining one-quarter interest being held by the original projectors of the line, including Dr. Schultz, President, and Mr. E. A. C. Pew, Vice-President. On behalf of the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway, which is virtually part and parcel of the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Peter Mitchel was at Ottawa Wednesday night to confer with the owners of the remaining one-quarter interest with a view to purchase. It is understood that on acquiring the charter of the Manitoba South-western Railway the Canadian Pacific will abandon the line originally located and running to the south, adopting in preference the line surveyed and located originally by the Manitoba South-western. In acquiring the charter of the Manitoba South-western the Canadian Pacific Syndicate not only secures the land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, for which was to have been paid by the Manitoba South-western the nominal sum of $1 per acre, but also the privilege of selecting along the same line a portion of 25,000,000 acres granted by the Dominion as a partial compensation for the construction of the road.

OUR PRIVILEGED CLASS.

Americans have a strong dislike of a privileged class. It is one of the objections made by politicians of the Blaine and Cameron type that civil service reform would create a privileged class of office-holders—men who would have the privilege of holding their offices during good behavior. That England should have a privileged class of nobles is, in the eyes of most Americans, the chief blot upon British institutions. We insist upon the theoretical if not the actual, equality of men, and our Government is founded upon the principle that all men are born free and equal. And yet, what is proudly called the "American system of protection" gives us a privileged class with privileges far more extensive than any given to the British aristocracy, either by law or custom.

The English nobleman inherits his wealth and title. He is granted a certain social precedence, and if he is a peer, he has the honor of sitting in the Upper House. He is not, however, made a burden upon the people. They are not taxed for his support, and they are not deprived of this or that article of comfort or luxury merely because some nobleman wishes to deprive them of it. No Englishman is poorer in purse or deprived of the right to buy what he wants merely because there is a British aristocracy. The English privileged class is not the tyrannical oppressor of the people, but the privileged class which we have created by our tariff laws oppresses and robs every man, woman and child in the country.

Between those who are "protected" by the tariff and those who are not is a gulf wider than that which separates the English peasant from the English duke. There are the men who are protected in manufacturing blankets. Every person in the United States, including even the wild Indian, must have blankets. But the law made in behalf of the privileged blanket manufacturer says that whoever buys a blanket must pay a heavy tax to the manufacturers. Let us say for the sake of illustration that there are a thousand blanket manufacturers in the country. Were it not for the privileges conferred upon these men we could buy English blankets for a dollar apiece, but we are compelled either to buy the blankets made by the privileged manufacturers, and to pay two dollars apiece for them, or to be punished by a fine of one dollar for every English blanket that we may venture to buy. We submit to this because it is called "protecting American industry." In point of fact, it is protecting a very small class of men by giving them exceptional privileges. The whole country is taxed for their support, or fined for neglecting to support them. There is no hereditary aristocracy in Europe which enjoys so monstrous and unjust a privilege as is enjoyed by our protected and privileged blanket manufacturers.

An American privileged class comprises all who are "protected" by the tariff. They constitute an exceedingly small fraction of the whole people. They do not base their claim to their privileges upon truth or services to the country, but simply upon their ability to hoodwink their fellow-citizens and coax or extort legislation from Congress. Were every Englishman to be taxed four English shillings on every blanket owned by him, and were this tax to be avowedly imposed for the benefit of, say, the Duke of Devonshire, there would be a revolution within twenty-four hours, but Americans, with all their their hatred of class privileges, submit quietly to the imposition of just such a tax for the benefit of Smith, Brown and Robinson, the blanket-makers.

If protection is a grand and beneficent American idea, the existence of a privileged class, with power to wring taxes from the whole community, assuredly is not. If, then, we are to retain protection, we must, to be consistent in our hatred of class privileges, extend protection to every citizen, instead of limiting it to a few manufacturers. We must protect the day laborer by levying a heavy protective duty upon immigrating laborers, and we must protect authors, actors, ministers of the Gospel, and philosophers. So far these estimable citizens have had none of the privileges of protection. Mr. Herbert Spencer, who as a philosopher does not compare in vagueness and unthinkableness with our own Jones and Harris, is admitted to this country free of duty, whereas, in the interests of Jones and Harris, a prohibitory duty should have been put upon him long ago. Ministers like Dr. Taylor and Dr. Hall are imported from England, and nobody dreams of forbidding such importations in order to protect American preachers. As for the American stage it is overrun with foreign players, and not a particle of protection is given to our native players.

Unless we are willing that free democratic America should suffer from the reproach of supporting the most grasping and tyrannical privileged class that the world has ever seen, we must either abolish protection or protect everybody. The latter was the plan so long followed by the Japanese, and still followed by the Coreans. If we will not listen to the free traders let us sit at the feet of the Coreans, who are the most thorough and consistent protectionists, to be found on the surface of the globe.—*N. Y. Times.*

AN HISTORIC BUILDING.

The burning of Ingestre Hall has been followed by that of Clevedon Court, a place of even more interesting associations. Clevedon is a village magnificently placed on a cliff, or cleeve, which commands the Bristol Channel on the Somersetshire cost. The rocks rise to a considerable height, and on one of them formerly stood a tower, erected by one of the former lords of the manor, and called after him—Wake's Tower. Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Lovel, brought Clevedon to Sir Thomas Wake, member of a very ancient and celebrated family. Henry VII. seized the manor on account of a Wake supporting Richard at Bosworth Field, and granted it to certain persons to be held by the annual tribute of a red rose, but subsequently restored it to a Wake, who settled it on his son, who had married a Catesby, (of the subsequent gunpowder plot conspirator's family) James I. made the reigning Wake a Baronet. The Wakes were ardent loyalists, and a Capt. Wake was the original of the pretty story told by Addison of the cavalier who found in the Cromwellian judge before whom he was brought for trial an old Westminster schoolfellow for whom he had once borne a beating from Dr. Busby. One good turn deserves another, and the judge saved his friend's life. The Wakes were, in common with so many more, ruined by their loyal services. Among the innumerable petitions to Charles II. in 1660 is one for restoration to a rangership from Sir William setting forth how his father had raised a troop at a cost of $20,000, and had his real estate sequestered by Cromwell for ten years, so that he died a prisoner in the King's Bench Prison with $25,000 debt. The fact brings home to us what thousands of families must have had to endure at that time. The Wakes, however, were of stout stuff, and got up again. The rescued cavalier before mentioned had a son who became a notable Archbishop of Canterbury, and the son of the poor Baronet who died in the bench married the heiress of the historic house of Drury—from whose great London mansion Drury lane takes its name. Clevedon ultimately passed from the Wakes to the Digbys, and was sold by the latter, about 120 years ago, to a great British merchant named Elton, whose descendant, Sir Abraham, had a daughter, mother of Arthur Hallam, the subject of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Describing Clevedon Court in the last century, a writer says: "The manor house is a noble old building, the work of different periods, very pleasantly situated on the southern slope of the hill, which is here wildly studded with craggy rocks, intermixed with fine herbage." The Eltons have long been known as a most refined and cultivated family, of pronounced literary tastes, and their collection of books, now in part destroyed, was one of the best in Western England. It was to Clevedon that Arthur Hallam's remains were brought in 1834 and interred in the chancel there. The spot was selected not only on account of connection with kindred but because of its still and sequestered situation, on a lonely hill overhanging the Bristol Channel.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE AMALGAMATION,

WHY IT WAS CONSUMMATED—THE POLICY OF THE MANAGERS OF THE NEW COMPANY.

Additional particulars concerning the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence & Chicago Forwarding Company with the Montreal Transportation Company show that the latter will do business under its old name while the rival company is merged with it, and will be paid for in stock of the concern. These companies heretofore have owned the largest fleets of vessels on the trade, possess elevating accommodation at Kingston for two hundred thousand bushels a day, have their own tug boats, and will be enabled thus to do a larger share of business, despatching from Kingston daily one tow of barges. Good accommodation and quick dispatch is what the new company is aiming for, and as the work of both companies can be done with one set of clerks so that in the exercise of economy they will be enabled to contribute towards diverting trade in this direction.

RENTS in Scotland still continue to fall. A large farm in Berwickshire was recently re-let at $3,000, after having for many years commanded $4,650. This is a reduction of about 35 percent. The conditions of the new lease are said, in addition, to be very liberal.

THE SHEARER SCHEME.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN KENNEDY, THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' CHIEF ENGINEER—HE GIVES THE "PROS AND CONS" OF IT—SOME ADVANTAGES—MANY DISADVANTAGES.

The long looked for report of Mr. Kennedy, the Harbor Engineer, upon the Shearer scheme has been at length forwarded to the Government, at the request of the Department of Public Works. The new official name of the scheme is the St. Lawrence Bridge and Manufacturing scheme, and the report is upon its feasibility and the probable effect of it on the harbor if carried out. Having taken copies of the proposed act of incorporation and advice from both Mr. Shearer and Mr. Bateman, the Chief Engineer of the Harbor Board considers first

THE PROPOSED WORKS,

which comprise a dam across the main channel from the Montreal abutment of the Victoria Bridge to St. Helen's Island, with a high level bridge thence across the remaining part of the river between St. Helen's Island and the east or St. Lambert shore. The embankment is to be 76 feet wide at the top, with a solid masonry wall at the upper or river side, and on the harbor side an unfinished slope. On this embankment would be a thirty foot highway with ten feet of sidewalk, and a double track of rails along the embankment. The top of the masonry wall will be thirty feet above the St. Lawrence level, and will run toward St. Helen's Island, gradually rising to a height of sixty feet above the ordinary summer level of the river, from which point the bridge will commence. Three sluices are to be placed eleven feet six inches below the ascertained low level of the river, capable of giving the Montreal harbor 364 million cubic feet of water per hour. The proposed bridge to St. Lambert will have 3,050 feet clear between its abutments, and eleven lattice spans of 250 to 294 feet, or a suspension bridge with four openings, the clear height being 48 feet. The south channel is to be widened, and Moffat's Island and the old Grand Trunk wharf removed, the channel between St. Helen's Island and Ile Ronde straightened and widened, and levees built wherever necessary to prevent flooding.

THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED

by the promoters of the scheme are (1) increased harbor accommodation, (2) the twelve mile an hour current between Sous le Mont and Ile Verte to be done away with, (3) deposit of detritus by the ice stopped and sediment formed by local causes scoured out, (4) current St. Mary reduced from 8½ to 5 miles an hour, (5) water in the harbor to be regulated to an uniform depth by the sluices, (6) ice packing in the current St. Mary prevented, (7) railway connection established between Montreal and the south shore, (8) a footpath and roadway also provided for foot passengers and ordinary vehicles, and (9) water power for mills, lifts and manufacturing, provided by thirty-five sluices.

DISCUSSING THE ADVANTAGES.

Mr. Kennedy says advantage No. 1 is not provided for in the bill, and that the sluices would "create currents" of most objectionable kind and strength, advantage No. 2 abolishing the current between Sous le Mont and Ile Verte is admitted because the channel will be abolished. Advantage 3, stoppage of detritus deposit is admitted, though not a serious matter. Advantage 4 is admitted so far as changing the St. Mary's current at Ile Ronde from 7½ miles to 5½ miles. Advantage 5 is only partially admitted, Mr. Kennedy being of opinion that the water will be lowered eight inches at low water and thirteen at high water. Advantage 6, preventing the ice pack in the St. Mary's current is admitted, but shown to be no practical advantage as the ice gorges below that point cause most of the floods in the vicinity. Advantage 7 and 8 of railway and highway communications are also heartily admitted. Advantage 9, that of providing water power for the manufactories is only partially admitted. In summer time all would be well, but in winter time the sluices would be choked with anchor ice and fragile ice which gathers to a great extent at this point of the St. Lawrence below the rapids.

Having thus disposed of the advantages and given at length his reason for so doing, the chief engineers then turns to

OTHER EFFECTS OF THE SCHEME.

He quotes what has caused the spring and winter floods in Montreal in years gone by and says: "These and other instances which might be quoted, all go to show that the channels of the river are already too small, that they are liable to be choked with ice in any winter and the experiences of the past repeated. But in the scheme it is proposed to close up the main channel on the Montreal side of St. Helen's Island, which is two-thirds of the whole waterway of the river and turn its flow through the other third alone." He then shows that St. Lambert, Laprairie and the Montreal side in the city and above the city flood occasionally with all the river's present outlets, and goes on thus:—

"In view, therefore, of the known choking of the St. Lawrence by ice in the greatly larger and deeper and better formed channels in the vicinity of Montreal, I am decidedly of the opinion that to attempt to confine the river to the St. Lambert channel in winter, as proposed in the scheme, would cause much greater and more frequent floods on the banks of the Laprairie basin and in the neighborhood of the proposed embankment, than have hitherto occurred."

Among other objections is one that the proposed bridge would be twelve feet lower than the Victoria Bridge and that the company want by the bill to be their own wharfingers, which might be embarrassing to the Harbor Commissioners in carrying out their public trust.

THE MARQUESS OF QUEENSBERRY'S SISTER MARRIES A BAKER.

(*Manchester Guardian, Nov. 16.*)

Within the last few days several mysterious paragraphs have appeared in different newspapers stating that the sister of a well-known Marquess had lately married a man, not only much younger than herself, but also greatly below her in the social scale. The facts of the case are simply these: The Rev. Lord Archibald Douglass, a brother of the Marquess of Queensberry and of Lady Florence Dixie, joined the Church of Rome several years ago, and after the usual course of study and probation, was ordained a priest by Cardinal Manning. Since then he has devoted his life and money toward the reclamation of boys, "waifs and strays" from the streets, to whom he gives a home, teaches them useful trades, and then starts them in life.

At the institution which he has founded and maintains, and where he always resides, situated in Woodfield Terrace, Harrow road, Paddington, there are seventy or eighty of those lads, all of whom are being trained to be industrious workingmen. But the house-keeping, the eating and drinking of so many individuals, is naturally a source of anxiety to Lord Archibald; and, although greatly assisted by the subscriptions of his co-religionists and others, he finds the good old rule of "Waste not, want not," is not observed by those who have charge of providing for the wants of so large an establishment.

In order to put matters upon a more satisfactory footing, he invited his sister, Lady Gertrude Douglas, who is also a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, to live with him, and since then some matters have been on a much more satisfactory footing. About three months ago Lord Archibald went to Canada, taking with him forty boys of the home for the purpose of establishing them as farmers in the Far West. During his absence he received a letter from his sister, stating that she was about to marry a young man who had been brought up by her brother, and who was now acting as head baker of the establishment.

His lordship was greatly taken aback by the news, and telegraphed and wrote from Canada, urging his sister at any rate to delay her intended marriage until his return. But it was of no avail. The couple were married off hand in the Roman Catholic Church at Hammersmith and have gone to reside in that neighborhood. Lady Gertrude has some means of her own. Her husband is barely 21 years of age.

CHINA PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—The Chinese authorities are establishing defence armaments on a large scale. In Manchoria twenty-four Krupp guns, some of massive size, have been sent to Karin and other strategetic points, together with large quantities of arms and ammunition. A powder factory is about to be built, and a number of troops are marching toward the Russian frontier.

A CHURCH SALVATION ARMY has been formed among the undergraduates at Oxford, the members of which wear as a badge a small silver sword.

EXPERIMENTS recently made in Germany promise to overcome the difficulty heretofore experienced in the use of the telephone for long distances where the wires are laid underground. The details of the new scheme are not made public, but it was found on the underground cable that runs from Cologne to Elberfeld that messages were safely conveyed a distance of more than 30 miles, and this in spite of the fact that the rest of the wires in the cable were used at the same time for other purposes.

LITERARY REVIEW.

NAAMAN.

A very simple and yet eloquent and powerful presentation of Gospel truth will be found in *The Story of Naaman*, by the Rev. A. B. Mackay, of the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church. (W. Drysdale & Co.) Mr. Mackay first pictures the rich and beautiful city of Damascus, and describes the envied position of its popular and successful general, who, yet, amid all his glory, knew well that the dark shadow under which he walked would never lift until he laid what was left of his loathsome body in an untimely grave. He then tells of the little captive and her simple faith and of the willingness of Naaman and his master, the king, to seek a cure. In a masterly chapter, however, "The Human Programme," he shows how unwilling man is to be saved in the appointed way, and points out the various ways in which sinners strive to purchase salvation or to devise ways of their own to obtain it. He says:

The fundamental mistake of Benhadad and Naaman lay in ignorance of the nature of the disease that had to be dealt with. They knew not that it needed the hand of God Almighty, and that man, with all his skill, was unable to touch it. Even so, the fundamental evil of errorists of every hue is ignorance of the nature of that disease of sin with which they are afflicted. God alone can remove it.

If you come before God as a man of might, strong in your own sufficiency, puffed up with your own wisdom, you will get nothing. If you come like a worm, having no might or strength, He will tell you that Christ died f the ungodly. If you come like a rich man, He will not regard you; if you come like a beggar, He will fall on your neck and embrace you. If you come like a proud and pompous man, He will know you afar off, and hide Himself; if you come like a humble penitent, He will run to meet you, to give you the best place at His board, the warmest place in His heart. This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them. He fills the hungry with good things, the rich he sends empty away.

Naaman's triple disappointment, his final yielding to wise counsel and his lively gratitude for his cure are discussed in turn with Gehazi's unseemly selfishness. In reference to Naaman's difficult question concerning his behavior in the house of Rimmon, Mr. Mackay says:

Elisha imitates the patience of the God whose prophet he is. He does not expect his own experience and practice reproduced in a moment in Naaman. He does not expect Naaman at once to do exactly as he does and to think as he thinks. In the spirit of God given charity he is content to wait. Hence his answer, "Go in peace" that is as if he said to Naaman, "Your heart is now filled with peace through the knowledge of Jehovah's grace; now wherever you go, whatever you do, take heed that you never lose that peace that is now your portion." Elisha knew full well that the enjoyment of the peace of God and worship in the house of Rimmon were incompatible, but he left Naaman to find that out himself as he did in good time.

The fact that from this time Naaman's name drops out of the history of Syria, and that he seems to have been replaced by the unscrupulous Hazael, points, Mr. Mackay thinks, to the fact that the Syrian general was faithful to the teachings which he had received, and was therefore obliged to retire from public life.

THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.

The Voyage of the Vega round Asia and Europe, narrated by Baron Nordenskiold and translated by Mr. Alexander Leslie, of Aberdeen, is published by Macmillan & Co., of New York, with fine steel portraits, numerous maps and illustrations. The book, which forms an important contribution to scientific knowledge, is dedicated to King Oscar II. of Sweden, the "high protector of the *Vega* Expedition," and a five portrait of His Majesty is given. The book contains, along with the sketch of the voyage itself, and a description of the natural conditions on the north coast of Siberia, the animal and vegetable life, inhabitants, &c., a view of preceding polar voyages from that recorded by King Alfred down to recent expeditions for sport and hunting. The Baron tells his story of achievement very modestly, but naturally indulges in a little patriotic congratulation when the work is accomplished. After passing East Cape, which he says is an unsuitable name, for which he desires to substitute Cape Deschnev, after the gallant Cossack who for the first time, 230 years ago, circumnavigated it, he says, under date July 20:

By 11 a.m. we were in the middle of the sound which unites the North Polar Sea with the Pacific, and from this point greeted the old and new worlds by a display of flags and the firing of a Swedish salute. Thus finally was reached the goal toward which so many nations had struggled, all along from the time when Sir Hugh Willoughby, with the firing of salutes from cannon, and with hurrahs from the festive-clad seamen, in the presence of an innumerable crowd of jubilant men certain of success, ushered in the long series of North-East voyages. Sir Hugh and all his men perished as pioneers of England's navigation, and of voyages to the ice-encumbered sea which bounds Europe and Asia on the north. Innumerable other marine expeditions have since then trodden the same path always without success, and generally with the sacrifice of the vessel and of the life and health of many brave seamen. Now, for the first time, after the lapse of 336 years, and when most men experienced in sea matters had declared the undertaking impossible, was the north-east passage at last achieved.

This was done, thanks to the discipline, zeal and ability of men and officers, without loss of life, sickness, or damage to the vessel, and might be repeated most, if not all years, in a few weeks. The hero therefore continues:

It may be permitted us to say that under such circumstances it was with pride we saw the blue and yellow flag rise to the mast-head and heard the Swedish salute in the sound where the old and new worlds reach hands to each other. The course along which we sailed is indeed no longer required as a commercial route between India and China. But it has been granted to this and the preceding Swedish expedition to open a sea to navigation, and to confer on half a continent the possibility of communicating by sea with the oceans of the world.

Among the curious maps in the book is one from Donis's edition of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia," Ulm, 1482, one published at Strasburg, in 1532, and at Basil, in 1567. Many interesting particulars are given concerning the Chukches, a northern tribe, among which the "Vega" with its crew spent the winter, being unexpectedly frozen in for ten months under almost continual snow-storms, and with a temperature which often sank below the freezing point of Mercury. The good health of the crew under these circumstances is attributed to its scientific dietary, which is described at length and which was varied and liberal. Preserved cloudberries were served out twice a week during February and March, and a large quantity of cranberry juice, purchased in Finland, was much enjoyed by the crew. In addition to the canned and preserved provisions, two swine brought from home, were slaughtered for the Christmas festivities, and fresh fish, obtained by barter, were served out once a week. An amusing picture is given of the Christmas tree, which was extemporized, as they had forgotten to bring one with them.

Dr. Kjellman prevailed on our Chukch friends to bring with dog sledges willow bushes from the valleys lying beyond the mountains to the south. By means of these a bare driftwood stem was converted into a luxuriant branchy tree which to replace the verdure, was clothed with variegated strips of paper, and planted in the 'tween decks, which had been arranged as a working room and was now richly and tastefully ornamented with flags. A large number of small wax lights which we had brought with us for the special purpose were fixed in the Christmas tree, together with about 200 Christmas boxes, purchased or presented to us before our departure. At six o'clock in the afternoon all the officers and crew assembled in the 'tween decks and the drawing of lots began, now and then interrupted by a thundering polka around the peculiar Christmas tree.

The "Vega" started out in June, 1878, wintered in the Polar Sea from October, 1878, until July 18th, 1879, then sailed by way of Japan, Ceylon, the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, making scientific collections by the way, and reaching Stockholm toward the end of April, 1880. The festivities and honors with which they were received in Sweden obtain but brief mention, and the Baron concludes with an earnest expression of his hope that new campaigns of the kind will be made until the natural history of the Siberian Polar Sea be completely investigated, and concludes with hearty thanks to all his companions of the "Vega." (Drysdale & Co.

FRANCE.

(*Correspondence of the Witness.*)

PARIS, November 28.

POLITICS.

Politically, matters are not on the mend in France. The Republic is not enjoying the good health it ought to enjoy, and its partizans do more to perpetuate its out-of-sorts condition than to fortify its naturally robust constitution. Though there is confusion abroad and mist over the future, it must not be concluded that the Republic is a thing of the past. What constitutes its strength is the fact that nothing exists to replace it; its dangers do not come from the side of enemies, but from the blindness and the blunders of its friends. What troubles the situation is the condition of the national finances: The budgetary prosperity of France has been a will-o'-the-wisp; the country has been leading a fast life on borrowed money, represented by a floating debt of a few milliards, that have yet to be carried to the general balance sheet of the nation. The Minister of Finance, M. Tirard, after announcing a surplus of one hundred millions of francs, has had to confess it was a deficit he meant; then a hole has been discovered in the estimates of Public Works, necessitating three hundred millions to cover it. Foreigners have been said to envy the magistracy of France, the same cannot be said of the state book-keeping. All this coming after the *krach* of January, and the sinister reflections on really sound financial establishments, readily explains the disordered and uneasy condition of the monetary world. All France has to observe is prudence; prudence in not endeavoring to go ahead at a high pressure rate; prudence in dealing with the sensitively religious feelings of the majority of the nation; prudence in reforming institutions, and prudence in not exasperating even the minorities, who may one day become the majority, if the Republic ceases to be conservative, tolerant and sage.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The incredulous smile at the something like a craze which has seized the French to "go in" for colonies. So long as no rights are infringed upon, and only no man's land occupied, steam may be as well blown off in that direction as in any other. Civilization can only gain by the triumph of French, over native ideas at the Congo, and even at Madagascar. But colonization must never take with France the form of conquest. And it would be well not to expect too much from her even as a colonizing power, till she win something, as it were, like her spurs, in Algeria. Here matters are going from bad to worse. The government purposes to eject the Arabs from the most fertile valleys of Algeria, and give their lands to the ruined vineyard proprietors of Southern France. Such colonization smacks rather of the age of the Goths and Vandals, than of the nineteenth century. The Arab population is about 2,500,000; that of the French, 195,000; the Spaniards, number 114,000; Italians, 34,000; Maltese 15,000; Germans, 4,000; others, 22,000. The French alone have the right to vote for the deputies, who recommend the territorial plundering of the natives, as the first step to make them, great, glorious, and free.

FINANCIAL OCCUPATIONS.

The embezzlement and absconding of M. Duhamel, chief of the correspondence, &c., at the Comptoir d'Escompte, has added not a little to the financial anxieties of the season. His deficit is rumored to be a few millions, and the cause, gambling with "bears" and "bulls." It is not the less ugly, that such a defalcation could take place, in one of the first banks of the city, and whose boast is that every centime has to run the gauntlet of twenty checks.

M. DE LESSEPS.

Those who view the life of M. De Lesseps as intimately bound up with the success of the Panama canal, will be glad to hear that though verging on eighty years, he has had a few days ago a splendid run with the Comte de Camodo's deer hounds. M. Gambetta was also of the party.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Le Comte de La Ferrière asks the question "Why Queen Elizabeth was not married?" From original state papers, he concludes, she never was so near being wedded as to the Duc d'Anjou. But the latter proved too anxious for the union, and Queen Bess backed out; then he cried, and then Her Majesty wiped away his tears. The author is of opinion that the Queen had no great taste for marriage, and above all did not like to alienate her "liberty," but she would willingly have done so had State interests so desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Jerome Napoleon writes to the journals that he strongly opposed his cousin, Napoleon III., declaring war against Germany in 1870.

The ladies' college at Montpellier has broken out in insurrection; the fair students attacked the directress with books, and wound up by singing the Marseillaise.

THE ACCIDENT TO M. GAMBETTA.

The accident to M. Gambetta is stated to have been more serious than was at first supposed. It appears that he was taking the charges out of a loaded revolver and held the barrel in his right hand turned toward himself. As he was thus engaged the cock fell on a cartridge and the shot took effect in the muscles below the thumb and went up the arm, emerging below the elbow. He nearly fainted from the pain. A doctor was speedily called, and Dr. Lannelongue was summoned from Paris, but some time elapsed before the wound could be properly dressed. Fever afterward set in, but visitors on enquiry were told that there was nothing serious. At the Chamber of Deputies M. Paul Bert said that he had seen M. Gambetta and that the fever had wholly subsided. He described the accident, or rather the course of the bullet, differently from the previous accounts. He said that the shot had entered the ball of muscle just below the thumb, had gone a little way up the wrist, and had there been deflected and emerged at the back of the hand. There can be hardly any question (the *Standard's* correspondent says) that the injury, whatever it be, is no mere flesh wound; as if it were such, M. Gambetta, with his energy and knowledge of the readiness of the public to make the worst of things, would have come down to the House with his arm in a sling, and dispelled by his presence the rumors that are current. The secrecy, or mystery, rather, which his friends preserve about this accident is injudicious in the extreme. M. Gambetta's friends tell me it is a mere trifle and that he will be all right in a few days, but they do not supply medical bulletins in support, and people in Paris are inclined to regard him as much worse than he perhaps is. Despite all that may be said or written by moderates, clericals and intransigeants, the sensation which the news of this accident has created at home and abroad is a proof that M. Gambetta fills a place which could not easily be occupied by any other Frenchman.

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We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, also enquiries which, if we cannot answer ourselves, some of our readers may.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of	WEEKLY WITNESS...	30,400
" "	DAILY WITNESS....	79,955
" "	MESSENGER.....	62,500
" "	AURORE.....	1,325
	Total.....	174,180

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1882.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

Our large number of subscribers in Newfoundland have had difficulty in sending their subscriptions to us, through the inability to obtain post-office orders and the difference in currency. To obviate all difficulty and loss in the future, we have made arrangements whereby Messrs. John Munn & Co., of Harbor Grace, and P. Rogerson & Son, of St. John's, and their agencies in all parts of Newfoundland, will receive subscriptions for the *Witness* publications at the usual rates, and transmit them to us through Messrs. Lord Munn, of Montreal. We hope that this arrangement will have the result of at least doubling the subscription list in Newfoundland this year.

THE *NORTHERN MESSENGER*

A semi-monthly illustrated paper for 30 cents a year. A paper for the old and the young.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have sent, as far as we know, a notice to every subscriber whose term ends with this year. But as there may have been some omissions we request subscribers to look at the date on their address to satisfy themselves as to the time for renewing their subscriptions.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

A very large number of subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* close with the year and will be struck off if not renewed. We do not wish to strike off one name. We hope that every subscriber at present on the list will renew his subscription, and that those who can will take advantage of our club-bing terms.

THE PROSPECTS.

The prospects for the coming year are very favorable. Everything appears to be working together to give the *Witness* a good circulation. We are sure of a very large increase if every old subscriber renews his subscription.

IN NEED OF SYMPATHY.

The Dominion Parliament at its last session passed resolutions by a nearly unanimous vote, urging on the British Government the adoption of further measures toward improving the condition of the Irish tenant farmers. This well-intended action of our representatives at Ottawa met with a rather cold reception in the Mother Country, and the authorities in Downing Street gave the Canadian Parliament pretty plainly to understand that in future they had better mind their own business. It is probable that the Canadian House of Commons have no more right legally to seek the amelioration of the tenants upon Irish estates than of the blacks upon the cotton and sugar plantations in the Southern States, yet John Bull might have returned a more respectful answer to the well-meaning, even if untimely, advice tendered by the representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada. It seems that our kind-hearted members of Parliament might find cases of oppression nearer home which are equally deserving of their sympathy, and where, too, their well-meant advice would be likely to produce better results than when offered to haughty Britons. A number of settlers have, through the representations of Provincial and Dominion immigration agents, been induced to locate upon Government lands in some of the eastern townships in this Province, where the work of preparing the soil for the growth of crops is attended with more than the usual difficulties owing to the stony nature of the soil, which is not very fertile at best, even when the stumps and stones have been removed. The writer recently visited some of these settlers at their homes, and to all appearance their privations are greater and their condition more deplorable than those of the tenant farmers of Clare and Kerry, which were visited by him during his sojourn in Ireland last summer. These new settlers were prevented by a wet and backward spring from sowing the usual amount of seed, and with small crops, requiring to be supplemented with purchased food, they seem to be absolutely unable to raise the money necessary to pay the instalments due to the Government on their lands, and for lack of which many of them have received a notice that their titles to their lands will be cancelled at the end of sixty days, and thus they will be deprived of all the legitimate fruits of years of severe toil. Surely the Hon. J. H. Pope, who represents many of these distressed settlers in Ottawa, will find little difficulty in securing for them the passage of sympathetic resolutions at the next meeting of the House of Commons, and such action would be certain to be productive of better results in Quebec than in London.

THE CO-EDUCATION DIFFICULTY.

Now that all sides have been heard it is perfectly clear that the difficulty which arose, or rather was brought about in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, between the male and female students, should and will bring the male members of that class of students at least into disrepute, and there can be little doubt that the settlement of the difficulty is quite as well calculated to bring the faculty of the college into disrepute also. The difficulty arose, according to the lady students, in consequence of the unseemly manner in which expressions of physiological truths were made by one of the professors and received by the male students, and which could only have been meant to insult the female students or to accomplish something worse. The manner was growing habitual apparently and, of course, more pronounced, until at last on one occasion the ladies left the class-room. Before they arose to leave, according to their account, and immediately on their doing so, according to the story of the students, these aspirants to a profession which should be and happily is mainly composed of high-minded courteous, gentlemen, cheered loudly. Now it is plain that whether the cheers were raised before the ladies arose or after, they were insulting in the extreme and totally indefensible. These cheers are the best evidence possible of the truth of the story of the ladies that the ill-manners of the male students had been indulged in before; men do not sink to such depths all at once—the descent is gradual. That their conduct on that occasion was indefensible the students felt, because when they presented their ultimatum to the faculty, which was that the lady students should be expelled from the college classes, they based their demands on the grounds that the presence of the lady students compelled the Professors to omit important matter from their lectures, and as they had paid for a full course they were entitled to have it. This objection, if it could be proved to have any existence, would be a well-taken and forcible one. What do the professors say? Here is the answer given by them to the deputation of the Mayor and ex-Mayors who waited upon them as mediators. The extract is from a report of the meeting by the *British Whig*:

Some of the professors present stated that the impression given to the public that much valuable matter in the lectures was suppressed owing to the presence of ladies was not a correct one, as they had never excluded any material facts in their teaching—that it was the manner of delivery, not the matter, which offended, if offence arose. This opinion was not controverted by other professors.

One of the lecturers, Professor Lavell, says in a public letter:

I have been lecturing on midwifery and diseases of women for twenty-two years; the past two years to the mixed classes, and in this way: The ladies occupy a room adjoining the large lecture room in a position to hear the lecturer and see all appliances and diagrams used. Several of the male members of the present class have attended my lectures previous to the attendance of ladies, and they frankly state that the lectures are as full and complete in detail—omitting nothing—as when lecturing to them alone. I may state that I have never read lectures.

Whether students who are attending college for the purpose of having their ignorance with regard to anatomy enlightened, or the professors who are there to enlighten them, are the best judges of whether there is anything omitted from the lectures or not can hardly be a matter of question. It is quite clear that the objection is groundless, is in all probability an after thought on the part of the students as an attempt to justify what was unjustifiable. The students, however, threatened to leave in a body if their ultimatum was not accepted. The Faculty of the College pointed out that they would be open to an action in Chancery if they forced the ladies out in the middle of the session, and delayed them a year in their graduation, and that such action would disgrace the college. The students, however, would not hear of the ladies occupying an ante-room within hearing of the lecture, and "some of them, in "the words of the report, not the most "judicious, declared that the ladies must "go anyway; while the whole number "seemed bent on carrying out the pledge "of honor given to leave the College un-"less the co-education scheme was aban-"doned." The students had, in fact, like the Irish laborers of the Pacific coast toward Chinese, become regular hoodlums and the lady students "must go," though reason and law and every right and just consideration was against their being sent away. They had made up their minds apparently to that and they had brought about the difficulty for the purpose of effecting it, and now they adhered to it. The conduct of the lady students was what might have been expected of them. The professors said to the deputation that, "they also thought the "press should rectify the report that the "ladies had been too forward in this mat-"ter. The fact was they had expressed, "in a letter, a desire to leave the Royal and "break the deadlock in its interest if any "other college in Canada would graduate "them." It is quite clear from all this who should have left the college. The students had sent a petition which amounted to an ultimatum, and the tone of which can be judged from the reply given it. The Registrar wrote:

I have been instructed by the Medical Faculty to return to you the enclosed document as not being respectful. The Faculty also desire it to be distinctly understood that the government of the College belongs exclusively to the professors and not to the students.

There can be little doubt that the Faculty could have legally expelled the students for insubordination, and there can be no doubt whatever that they richly merited it, had in fact doubly earned it, first by their conduct in class toward their fellow students and, secondly, by their conduct afterward toward the Faculty. It is lamentable to have to say that the Faculty of the College, after taking the ground they did, after showing that the students had no just reason for their action and that they had been wrong from beginning to end, should have given way and done the apparently expedient and not the right. The Faculty have completely stultified themselves. They have granted every demand made by the male students. The Registrar writes to the students:

The Faculty agrees to give in future to the female students now attending college a medical education separate and distinct in every particular from the male students, and, as the Faculty believe that under existing circumstances co-education in medicine is a failure, there is no intention of admitting female students in the future.

The female students cannot be sent away in the middle of the session even to please the male students, but the male students will not be troubled by them as they will receive separate lectures. And the students are further assured that in future female students will not be admitted. It is clear that the faculty were driven to accept the students' ultimatum, for that is what they have done, because of the consent of Trinity College of Toronto to give them the remainder of their course. The male students and the Professor whose conduct is complained of, after due investigation, if the account of the leaders were proved correct, should have been expelled with disgrace, and not the lady students. The result of the decision is described by Professor Lavell:

The council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario admit the right of registration to women upon passing the examinations. To admit to examinations the law requires attendance in some Ontario or Quebec medical college. If prejudice, or whatever else you may call it, close the colleges of the Dominion to women, they must seek facilities across the lines for their education. In having to do this they are practically excluded from registration here, unless the council relax the rule as to foreign schools. Of course if this is done for women, it must be conceded to all. If the colleges unitedly agree to exclude women, then their only hope for acquiring a medical education will be in the endowment by some philanthropist of a special school, the prospect for which I fear is somewhat remote.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Just after the close of the Egyptian war M. De Lesseps acted so arrogantly with respect to the Suez Canal, in his capacity as President of the Company, that the necessity of building a second canal with English capital which would be wholly under English control was freely discussed in English newspapers and the project was taken up with unexpected enthusiasm. The British Government owns a large amount of the stock of the Company, but as it was the stock of the late Khedive, it only carried two votes with it on the board of management. Englishmen, therefore, felt M. De Lesseps' arrogance all the more keenly because of their large interest in the canal, not only in the great amount of the stock owned in England, but in the large proportion of English shipping passing through the canal. M. DeLesseps became very much alarmed, and wrote at once saying that the company had been granted a monopoly of the business for a long period, but that he had no doubt that concessions would be made by the company. The traffic has already outgrown the canal, and the concessions, it appears, made by the company to the British Government included the immediate improvement of the canal to an extent which would necessitate an expenditure of six millions of dollars. It is now found that the increased accommodation would not be sufficient for even a very short period of time should the traffic increase as it has been doing. As there is every prospect that it will increase even more rapidly in the future, opinion is again growing strongly in favor of the construction of a second canal, so that eastward and westward bound freight will each have a separate channel, thus avoiding the necessity of sidings. The Suez Canal Company are opposed to the scheme, as it would involve a very large increase on the capital, probably of fifty percent, and the dividends upon the whole would, of course, be smaller for some years at least. It is not improbable, too, that the control of the company in case of such an increase would pass over to the English side of the channel, a prospect which is not pleasant to the French shareholders. England supplies eighty-four percent of the traffic of the canal, however, and her percentage is growing rapidly year by year, so that now as the canal is under British protection politically, it must inevitably pass under British management at no distant date.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LATEST SCHEME.

The Chambers of Commerce of Germany, which corresponded to our Board of Trade, but had in addition official functions in connection with the Government, are to be replaced by Chambers of Economy, the members of which are to be elected by the constituencies. The change is the result of the protection policy of the Government. After the protection policy was inaugurated the reports of the Chambers of Commerce, which were issued annually and dealt with all matters connected with trade and commerce, showed very clearly the injurious effects which protection was having upon commerce. The Government therefore demanded of the Chambers that before their reports be published they be submitted to the Government for correction and revision. The Chambers refused to authorize reports which had to be amended as to matters of fact to suit the Government's policy, and which had to be amended as to matters of opinion to suit Prince Bismarck, and they resolved to issue no reports whatever. The Government have, therefore, determined to supply the place of the Chambers of Commerce with a more compliant body The new body is to be composed of representatives of artizans and manufacturers as well as agriculturists and commercial men. Prince Bismarck hopes that enough of representatives of the poorer classes interested in protection, and therefore willing to support a report favorable to the present policy, will be elected. The protectionists of this country captured the Boards of Trade and made very good use of them. It is not improbable, therefore, that Prince Bismarck's scheme will be perfectly successful Their reports will not, however, convince the people who are leaving the Fatherland in thousands that they are more comfortable under the protection policy of the Government than they were when taxes were not so burdensome nor so unjustly levied.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE *GLOBE*.

The great importance which is attached to the change in the management of the *Globe* newspaper of Toronto by journals of both parties, and by people generally, is in itself a high tribute to the influence and power of that journal under its late management, and the fears and anticipations of the future which have been expressed form an overwhelming evidence of the unbending integrity and adherence to fixed principles which have principally characterized its management, despite the considerable errors into which its extreme adherence to party views, and its somewhat narrow advocacy of sectionalism, betrayed it at times. The extremely bitter personal attacks made by the *Globe* not infrequently will never be forgiven by many of its enemies and cannot be justified by its friends. It is said by some of the most pronounced of the political enemies of that newspaper, that its management has not been recently in full accord with the policy of the Liberal party, of which it was the accepted mouth-piece. We know nothing beyond what is made public by that party of its political ideas, methods and aims, nor how far the leaders and the various supporters of the party are agreed, but we cannot believe that the management of the *Globe* newspaper has been overturned for the purpose of making it abandon the firm stand which it maintained upon principles with which the names of "Liberal" and "Reform" have ever been identified. We are aware that a good many newspapers calling themselves Liberal and Reform, but which owed all the claim they possessed to such names to political accidence, carped at the *Globe* because it firmly and boldly refused to compromise on the question of the National Policy in order to win the late elections, because it was not willing as they were to abandon principles for the sake of success which would not have been of any worth unless it had been the outcome of those principles. But that the real leaders of the party—not the hangers and political pothunters, however prominent they may be—desired the *Globe* to veer about, and have now brought about a change in its management for the purpose of making it veer, we refuse to believe. If they have done so then our faith in the final triumph of true principles, political, moral or spiritual, is such that we believe that the Reform party will not have saved itself from destruction by securing the *Globe*, but will only sink as it deserved to do, but dragging that paper with it like a chip which a drowning man might clutch. Whatever influence that paper has it owes to its adherence to the principles which it has taught and inculcated too thoroughly to allow of its readers accepting even in its columns anything so degrading as would be implied in such a change. If such a change is intended, then we would say that something more than an ordinary injury is about to be done to the memory of the late Hon. George Brown, and to Mr. Gordon Brown. We can well understand the extreme reluctance with which Mr. Gordon Brown should relinquish the control and guidance of the great engine of public opinion which his brother and he had gradually hammered out and constructed. The responsibility of relinquishing voluntarily such a power, into the hands of another, would not be easily taken by a conscientious man. It would be an inconceivable injury to such a man to have that control and guidance wrested violently from the hands that had formed it, and in other hands turned into a direction which would have been abhorred by him. It is an injury to those who have to a greater or lesser degree accepted his guidance, and one which we are convinced they would not long endure. The whole transaction goes to show the heartlessness of company journalism, a system which is now almost universal. Once a concern, whether a railway or newspaper, is put into joint stock ownership, there is no knowing what influences are at work to revolutionize it. It is hard to measure the desolation of a man who sees the enterprise to which he has devoted the ardent enthusiasm and strength of a long lifetime suddenly torn from his hands and perhaps diverted from the advocacy of the principles which he holds dearest.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The appointment of Doctor Edward White Benson, late Bishop of Truro, to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury has apparently given rise to little discussion. This is perhaps owing to the fact that not a great deal has been known to the general public about him, but this very fact might have been taken advantage of by many as an objection to the appointment. The little that is known generally is almost altogether favorable to him, while those who know him best and the work he has done, are convinced of his fitness for the high office which makes him Primate of all England and Metropolitan—the ruler and guide of a great fold under the Supreme Head and Guide of the Church. It is said of Doctor Benson that he is what High Churchmen and Ritualists call a "sound" churchman, and, as Mr. Gladstone is of the same views, that this, as well as his general fitness, commended him to the Premier. Again, it is said that the Queen exercised her prerogative in this appointment more really than she does in choosing her advisers in matters of state. The late Archbishop was her choice as well as the present Archbishop of York. Doctor Benson was perhaps the most active of all who took part in the establishment of Wellington College, of which he became first headmaster, and there he came much under the favorable notice of the Queen and the Prince Consort, who deeply interested themselves in the foundation of that institution. His work since this, as Bishop of Truro, only needed to be noticed to secure recognition of his powers. Doctor Benson had been assistant master of Rugby for six years, when he resigned to accept the headmastership of Wellington College, which he had worked so hard to build up. This post he occupied for fifteen years with the most marked success and on leaving it to be succeeded by the Premier's son-in-law, he made the following remarks upon his first work, which are said to be very characteristic of the man: "I have seen near a thousand go away to "labor in their turn where and as duty sum-"moned and God ordained. And now I go "myself. I came to the newest educational "and spiritual work in England bidden to "shape it; I go away to the most ancient. "Here I have made rules for others: I go "to strive to conform myself to rule. Here "I have served the memory of him who "snapped the yoke that was laid on modern "Europe. I now go to serve memories "that are green still, though they "budded when Norman strove with Saxon, "ere Saxon had done his strife with "Briton." The office in which he went to serve memories that budded "ere Saxon "had done his strife with Briton" was the Chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral under Doctor Wordsworth. During the three years and a half which he spent at Lincoln, he became known as a powerful preacher, and an exceedingly able organizer of church work. Bishop Wordsworth paid a high tribute to his subordinate. Doctor Benson left that office to take up one in which all his powers would be required. In 1876 it was determined to restore the ancient see of Cornwall; the necessary bill was passed in August, the Order-in-Council declaring it to be founded was gazetted in December, and in the following spring Doctor Benson was consecrated and installed as the first Bishop of Truro. Doctor Benson gave new life to the diocese which resulted in a great work. Nearly fifty thousand pounds was raised in one year for diocesan purposes, and many institutions were founded and endowed. At a meeting presided over by him some fifteen thousand pounds sterling were subscribed for the purpose of constructing "a "cathedral which will be the first Protestant "Cathedral erected in England since the days "of the Reformation," and which it is fondly hoped will be "one of the finest specimens "of ecclesiastical architecture in the King-"dom." Before Doctor Benson's work in the diocese had been more than well begun he has been called away to a wider and higher sphere. It is said that owing to some utterances against the Liberation Society, Doctor Benson is not popular with the Nonconformists, who were well inclined to him before because they considered him conciliatory.

SERGEANT BALLANTINE, a distinguished English barrister, now upon an American tour, has made some interesting comparisons, to an interviewer in New York, between the administration of justice in England and in the United States. He found less difference than his impressions before leaving home had led him to expect. There was apparently as much genuine respect shown by the bar to "Your Honor" upon the bench in New York as to "My Lord" similarly elevated in London. The arguments and pleadings he listened to on this side were not the frothy pieces of buncombe and declamation which many people in the Old Country—taking their cue from humorous anecdotes of the American bar, which have grown venerable in a century's wanderings through the press—imagine the chief characteristics of legal histrionics in the United States: but, on the contrary, Mr. Ballantine heard able, terse and direct appeals to fact and law such as would not be out of place before the occupant of the Imperial woolsack. Mr. Ballantine was not silent, however, about what is regarded outside, and perhaps to a large extent within, the United States, the weak point in the jurisprudence of that country, namely, the elective judiciary. While he had no knowledge of the evils that would not be a surprising outcome of having judges the creatures of fickle popular choice, yet he gave the weight of his opinion against the system as, in effect, one that both made the tenure of the bench so uncertain as to detract from its ennobling influence upon its occupants, and kept it down among political prizes often requiring an electoral struggle to retain or win them, inducing an expenditure of effort on the part of all worthy members of the judiciary, which otherwise might be spared, to hold their high office, as becomes it, above the faintest suspicion of partiality or selfishness.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE at Ottawa has issued another pamphlet, setting forth the superior advantages of the Canadian North-West to intending settlers, and also refuting certain notoriously false statements regarding that country, which recently appeared in a pamphlet printed in New York on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railway. The Northern Pacific Railway document purports to be "The Reliable "Guide to the American North-West," but if its statements about the American North-West are to be judged by its statements about the Canadian North-West, it will prove anything but reliable, and will be treated as such by all intending settlers possessed of ordinary common sense. The superior advantages of the Canadian North-West are now too well known for American pamphleteers to injure it in the estimation of sensible settlers by their misrepresentations, and such scribblers will soon find out that they are damaging their own cause much more than the Canadians. It does not appear that there was any necessity for Canadians becoming uneasy about the small amount of damage which such an "Un-reliable Guide" is likely to do to Canadian interests, still the new pamphlet issued by the Department in Ottawa will be found useful as it contains copious extracts from the opinions of many well informed persons, British, Canadian and American, who have spoken and written about the superior advantages possessed by Manitoba and the North-West Territories and the almost certainty of their early development into important and wealthy communities.

THE AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON have ordered an investigation into the state of trade between Canada and the United States along the Niagara river. This is a direct confirmation of the stories that were lately circulated as to the large amount of smuggling that is carried on in that district despite the energetic protests on the part of interested parties that lies was a mild epithet to apply to these rumors. The gentleman appointed to undertake this duty is of the opinion that such farm products as butter are the principal commodities that find their way across the borders without the painful operation involved in an entry at the Custom House. If the investigator discovers that there are a great many more valuable articles than butter smuggled over the lines in large quantities, it will be no surprise. As long as the present tariffs exist between the two countries more or less smuggling will take place. Despite the theory of protection, to doubt the beneficiency of which is by the present governing classes considered foolishness, men are generally inclined to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, and the borderers will not allow a National Policy on the one hand or the Morell tariff on the other, to interfere with this natural desire. If it be determined to put a stop to this practice, the respective governments will have a splendid opportunity to reward men who voted straight by giving them employment as investigators and gaugers, &c.

THE MOST CURIOUS of murder trials has just been concluded in Brussels, and the prisoners have both received what can be nothing but a well-merited sentence. A prominent lawyer of Brussels named Bernars who, it was well-known, did not live on the best terms with his wife, a very beautiful woman, suddenly disappeared. A short time after his disappearance the police received a letter written in English and signed "Vaughan," informing them that the writer had accidentally shot M. Bernars, and that his body was to be found in a certain place. The body was found as described, and the police set to work to bring to light what they were certain was a mystery, and with the result that a friend of Madame Bernars named Armand Peltzer and his brother Leon have just been sentenced to death. Leon Peltzer has been clearly proved to be the Englishman Vaughan, and this is the curious part of the story. Leon had never seen his victim before the day he murdered him, having been brought from California by his brother Armand for the sole purpose of killing Bernars. Armand Peltzer's object in having Bernars killed was that he wished to marry the Mrs. Bernars, and to do this he had to have him both killed and his death proven, and it was in proving the death of the victim that the conspirators were unveiled and found well-merited punishment.

THE EVIDENCE of a Russian, Captain Nerbaum, has been heard by the "Jean-"nette" commission. While testifying to Captain DeLong's excellence as a man, he gives some reasons for the starvation of the expedition, which, if true—and they bear the stamp of truth on their face—attaches very serious responsibility to some one. He says that Captain DeLong took rifles with him instead of fowling pieces, and thus was unable to shoot birds which, he thinks, must have been flying over the heads of the starving men throughout the whole march. The rivers swarm with fish, the natives catching immense quantities through holes in the ice, yet DeLong was starved to death in the midst of this abundance for want of either the knowledge that it existed, or of the proper instruments to capture them. It has of late been the custom to give the command of such expeditions as this to officers who have made some reputation as scientists, not as practical seamen. This is, of course, in one sense a good choice, but if it leads to results like these it would be well to appoint as an immediate subordinate some old whaler who, whether he could read or could not, does know how to feed his men on whatever scanty food the north country yields.

IT IS SAID that Montero, the pope of the Peruvians, has declared his willingness to cede the territory that Chili is determined to have to Bolivia if that State will keep true to her alliance with Peru. If this be the case, then it would be a good deal better for him to cede this territory to Chili and obtain peace. Bolivia is not strong enough to keep this territory if she did obtain it, and as the Chilians are now living upon the resources of Peru it would be a great deal cheaper for that country to dispense with the luxury of an attempted revenge upon Chili, which could only result in another series of crushing defeats. The Peruvians have been moderately successful guerillas, but there is no reason to believe that they would be able to stand before the troops of Chili in the open field, as they will have to do before they force her to relax her grasp upon the vital parts of Peru.

THE DEATH of the Very Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, is announced. Dean Close, during a long career, has been one of the most active and liberal of clergymen. Cheltenham, to the incumbency of which he succeeded on the death of the former rector, owes to his activity the reputation which it possesses as an educational centre. The College was the outcome of the numerous schools in connection with churches which he was largely instrumental in having founded. He was always among the most advanced in all educational matters, and successive governments received much help from him in the work of establishing public schools. Cheltenham is a watering place, and he saw much of the harm which results from horse-racing and theatrical entertainments and other questionable amusements, and he firmly opposed them. He succeeded Dr. Tait as Dean of Carlisle in 1856.

IS THE EMBLEM of love and peace to be turned into a means of war? It appears so, for the dove is recommended to the United States as a necessary aid in Indian warfare. A corps of carrier pigeons would, it is said, keep up communication between distant outposts and expeditions in a hostile Indian country which would otherwise be impossible. It is said in objection that they will only "home" on a clear day, the best trained birds being no exception to the rule. The proposal is on a par with the general Indian policy of the American Government. If the United States would treat the Indians as men instead of as animals and recognize the fact that they have rights which should be respected, there would be no need of frontier forts or of carrier pigeons to occupy the attention of young officers who have too little to do.

COREA, the last country in the world to keep up the stone wall system of protection, has been more or less forcibly converted to free trade, having at last opened her ports in earnest and admitted consular agents. For some time past Japan and China have been commercial and political rivals in Corea, and now the Japanese appear to have been too astute for their cousins of the mainland, as they have been able to obtain very considerable concessions from the Coreans. China does not, of course, at all admire such treatment, and has by way of retaliation ordered a strict watch over all aliens travelling in the northern provinces, which *will* have the effect of putting a stop to Japanese trade in that quarter. A short time ago these two countries were on the verge of war and do not appear to be far from such a calamity now.

IT IS PLEASING to notice the growing sympathy between the Jew and the Christian. It is against the doctrine of orthodox Judaism to ornament the coffin of the departed or even to place flowers thereon. In spite of this Sir Moses Montefiore, one of the strictest of modern Hebrews, would not permit traditional usage to interfere with his paying his tribute of respect and admiration to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, whose voice had been raised so eloquently on behalf of Sir Moses' oppressed brethren in Russia. The aged philanthropist placed on the coffin of the departed Archbishop a wreath of flowers, and thus the most influential Israelite in the world by placing flowers on the coffin of the head of the English Church exemplifies the fact that the distance between man and man is gradually lessening.

WHISKEY is too well known as a destroyer of men's constitutions, but not often does it bring such swift destruction to the constitution of a city as it has in the case of Opelika, Alabama. Some residents of that city put this enemy in their mouths and when he had stolen away their brains they became the instruments of disorder and riot to such an extent as to cause the State Legislature to declare the civic constitution forfeit. The principal residents of the place now regard the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic the only expiation of Opelika's present shame and preventive of future disgrace, and, it is said, will petition for that devoutly to be wished consummation.

THE MERRY WIVES" of Shelbyville, Indiana, gave John Runk, a wife-beater, a terrible drubbing with various homely cudgels, and, although women any more than men have no right to usurp justice, yet it is impossible to repress the gratifying thought that in at least one region of this fair continent, for a good while to come, the most depraved villains to whom women are unfortunately bound will likely give pause to their brutal impulses, when they think of the lively dance John Runk performed with the twelve masked matrons of Shelbyville.

A NEW YORK MINISTER is right in regarding commercial gambling as less injurious to public morals than religious gambling in church fairs and lotteries. In the former kind the participators make no pretence of morality as a feature of their business, and may be considered spoiled fish in an ethical sense at the outset, while in the other kind of gambling referred to innocents are tempted and trained to dishonesty and sharp practice in the name of everything sacred.

THE PETTY CHIEFTAINS of Zululand, John Dunn among the rest, have been quarrelling ever since Cetewayo's kingdom was divided among them, as to who would be predominant. They have come to blows over the question and thus settled once and for all that a supreme king is necessary. It is to be hoped that when Cetewayo returns that he will settle the question as to who is to be supreme, and that Zulu troubles and colonists' fears will cease.

A JUDGMENT upon appeal just given by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in the case of the Colonial Bank of Antigua against the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, decides that a bank cannot appropriate money that has by mistake fallen into its custody in favor of a firm indebted to it, in liquidation of such indebtedness; in other words, a bank has no right, no matter what opportunity accident may afford it, to take the law into its own hands in collecting its debts.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS are inseparably connected, so that the present rumors following as they do the Egyptian campaign, which only settled a side issue of the gravest international trouble in Europe, the source already of many wars, are not to be wondered at. A ray of light in a powder magazine is, however, a cause for anxiety, and rumors of war at a time when the whole continent of Europe is armed to the teeth are not to be lightly regarded.

ANOTHER banking institution—the City Bank of Rochester, New York—has been ruined by a president of a speculative turn, who was seized by the recent oil craze. The only way to effectively check this sort of thing is to make offenders sweat in durance vile, and not allow them either flowers or pumpkin pies from mistaken sympathizers.

SOME BUTCHERS of Chicago are trying to rot the reputation of that city as the chief headquarters of the continent's meat supply by sending abominable veal to leading con-

suming points, and the Board of Trade and kindred organizations of that city will exhibit their influence and power to the best effect by promptly having all such vile rascality stopped.

Mr. Chamberlain is the Radical member of the Cabinet and his denunciation of the "peace at any price policy" which he was generally understood to favor, will strengthen him in some quarters, though his other declaration against protection or annexation of Egypt will more than counterbalance that favor, as many are opposed to "losing by diplomacy what we have won "by arms."

Mr. Biggar, "Joey," as *Punch* familiarly calls him, is one of the most determined opponents of the Government's Irish policy in the House, but he has hitherto confined himself to that arena, and though others have been imprisoned for inciting to crime in the country he has escaped. He denounced the Lord Lieutenant recently, however, and is to be prosecuted.

The Street Car Company of Toronto have to dispense with a bit of economy that was a vexatious inconvenience to the public, the City Council having passed a by-law compelling each car to be furnished with a conductor in addition to the driver, who has hitherto combined both offices.

The Scheme for the consolidation of Nova Scotia railways, which occupied nearly the whole of the last session of the Local Legislature in passing, has collapsed on account of the failure of the company to furnish the required guarantee for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Toronto Branch of the Dominion Alliance is beginning an agitation to have the sale of liquor and other goods separated —a reform that must be carried in the case of all our cities before much progress can be made otherwise in the direction of suppressing the liquor traffic.

The Iron Men of the Middle States are reported as having no objection to a moderate reduction in the tariff upon their lines, but they consider the uncertainty as to what Congress will do in tariff matters to be very injurious to business.

The Launch at Philadelphia of the largest dredge ever built, and which is to be used on the Panama canal, looks like business with regard to that great work.

WEST OF WINNIPEG.

THE THRIVING CITY OF BRANDON—BAD EFFECTS OF THROWING OFF THE PROHIBITION LAW.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

C. P. R. Sleeping Car "Toronto," December 14.

Even in mid-winter at the quietest possible of seasons, the Canadian Pacific, or, as it is here always called, the Syndicate, runs a daily train of five passenger cars to Brandon, and of three to Regina, 356 miles, or twenty-three miles further than from Montreal to Toronto. On the return trips the cars are just now crowded to the utmost, and either going or coming the traffic at the Portage la Prairie and Brandon stations is like that of a large city station in the East, or in Canada, as men say here. The management of the railway is excellent. A very necessary arrangement, and one that gives general satisfaction, is the setting apart of one car for parties, including ladies, thus excluding the navvies and others who do not grudge the expense of first class accommodation, and who, in the joy of the homeward journey and the profusion of tobacco, would make the ordinary car very offensive to even the moderately fastidious. It is a curious experience to be in a city with a large club, a daily paper, a skating rink, a mayor and nine aldermen, a fire department, a police, a hospital board and many of the other appliances and luxuries of civilization in a spot where there was nothing but drifting snow just two years ago. Brandon has probably no natives more than a year old, and yet her citizens are more loyal to her and more public-spirited than those of many a town that has given birth to all its own population. To give an idea of the place, I cannot do better than take an extract from the advertising columns of the daily paper, the *Sun:*

Whereas it is expedient and desirable to raise a loan by way of debentures on the credit of the mayor and council of the city of Brandon to the amount of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in accordance with the provisions of "an Act to incorporate the city of Brandon" to be applied to and which has been estimated to be necessary for making the permanent improvements within the city of Brandon, hereinafter mentioned, and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

1. For grading and levelling of streets and for drainage purposes, eighty-five thousand dollars.
2. For constructing and laying down sidewalks and street crossings, thirty thousand dollars.
3. For the construction of a Fire Hall and Police Station, ten thousand dollars.
4. For the purchase of a steam fire engine and the appliances necessary therefor, and all apparatus for fire purposes, eight thousand dollars.
5. For the construction of tanks for fire purposes, nine thousand five hundred dollars.
6. For the purchase of land for a cemetery and for the establishment thereof, five thousand dollars.
7. For a grant to aid and assist the Brandon General Hospital, two thousand five hundred dollars.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the City of Brandon according to the last revised assessment roll is three million six hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and twenty-two cents.

And whereas the total amount required to be raised annually for the paying of the said debentures and interest is sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

And whereas it will require an annual special rate of four mills and three-fifths of a mill in the dollar over and above all other rates and assessments for paying the interest and providing an equal yearly sinking fund for redeeming and paying off the principal of the debt thereby to be created.

Now, therefore, the Mayor and Council of the City of Brandon, in counsel assembled, enacts as follows: (etc.)

The by-law was carried at the municipal election by a vote of 104 to 4. Brandon has the advantage of Winnipeg and of Regina in being built on gravel, and having good water within easy reach. The Brandon hills, to which the attention of the traveller is speedily called, are a long range of gently rising ground, which breaks the monotony of the prairie horizon. As Portage la Prairie has its origin in the fact that it is the spot where the railway touches the Assiniboine, so Brandon has hers in being the place where it crosses and leaves that river. A very slight cause is sufficient to determine population to any spot where otherwise one place seems as good as another. Portage is the junction of an independent railway line, running north-west, the only one in the Province, and Brandon that of a proposed but still imaginary branch to the south-west. Brandon has Presbyterian, Methodist, Church of England, Roman Catholic and Baptist churches and a large first-class school-room. It has nearly half a mile of stores on Rosser Avenue, and a large number of houses, stables, tents and every kind of covering scattered over a very great surface. It has adopted the ugly but undeniably convenient system of numbering its streets instead of naming them, and within the existing town they number up to ten or twelve. Brandon has illegally broken loose from the prohibitory law, under condition of which the territory in which it is was added to the Province of Manitoba, and does a much larger business in strong drink than is any credit to it. The bar and billiard-room which occupies a large part of the small hotel which gave me shelter is furnished with no less than seven resplendent billiard tables.

The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain says: "There is a tremendous upheaval going on all through India at the present time, and I fear that Hindooism is going to fall to pieces before the Church of Christ is ready to seize the fragments of the ruins and build up the temple of the Lord."

THE LORD'S CRADLE SONG.

A CHRISTMAS LIFE-CAROL.

The long days come, and the short days go,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
They come with snow, and they go with snow,
Though life is a draught of blood-red wine;
Snow-white coverlet, snow on the hair,
Infants coming, and infants going,
For each of His children joy and care,
And over them both the chill winds blowing.

The chill winds blowing for life to one,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
And after the summer and autumn sun
The wintry winds to wither the vine.
In winter the frosty north-winds blow
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
But cradled in darkness the seedlings grow,
And the dead earth nourishes Life Divine.

The tender seedlings grow in the dark,
(Hush-a-by babies, babies Mine,)
Till out of spring's bosom comes a spark,
(For life is a draught of blood-red wine)
And lo! the Heavens are all aglow,
(Hush-a-by babies, babies Mine,)
To kiss the springing leaf out of the snow,
For life is an essence all divine.

To kiss the springing leaf out of the snow,
(Hush-a-by babies, babies Mine,)
To sunshine and rain, to joy and to woe,
(For life is a draught of blood-red wine)
To kiss my baby out of the earth,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
Into the new and better birth,
Bought by My draught of the blood-red wine.

Into the new and better birth
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
Yet plants have their seasons of plenty and dearth,
And Death is the nurse of the Life Divine.
The coverlet melts from the baby face,
(Hush-a-by trembler, little one Mine,)
And the leaf is a plant that must run its race;
Ah! life is a draught of blood-red wine.

Its race! from the darkness and cold of earth
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
It springs to the Heaven that gave it birth,
But life is a draught of blood-red wine.
Foster-mothers are earth and air,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine)
But the Father will send it joy and care,
For life is the pouring of blood-red wine.

Ease and care, and pleasure and toil,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
Till the little plant roots itself in the soil,
And life is a promise of blood-red wine;
Till summer comes with its heat and shower,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
And the leaf bursts out into bud and flower,
And the grapes are formed for the blood-red wine.

Bud and flower, and honey-bees,
(Ah child! shall thy life be no longer Mine?)
And the soft winds wooing it under the trees,
(Life garners, yet presses out the wine)
And then the crash of the thunder-cloud—
(Ah youth! My life was given for thine)
And the weeds to choke it that grow in a crowd,
For life is a draught of blood-red wine.

Bud and flower, and, after them, fruit;
(Man! My life was given for thine)
Weeds nor storm shall injure the root
Where the blood of life is the Life Divine;
Fruit that has sprung from the winter snow,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
Through spring and summer to autumn's glow,
(For life is a draught of blood-red wine).

Autumn's glow on the great grape-clusters,
(Life is a draught of blood-red wine)
And o'er them the autumn night-wind blusters,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine.)
The full grapes hang on the trellis-Crosses,
(Man! My life was given for thine,)
We see the gains, shall we count the losses?
(Hush-a-by, little one, little one mine.)

Shall we count the losses of mildew and rust,
(Hush-a-baby, baby Mine,)
When I come who am coming to tread out the must
And press the vintage to blood-red wine?
Shall we point with pride to the clusters won,
Grapes that grew from My Life Divine,
Or mourn for the work that was left undone?
(Hush-a-by, trembler, baby Mine.)

"Left undone! and the winter is here;"
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
"Undone! and behold the end of the year,
And only the dregs of the blood-red wine
The fruit is garnered, the leaves are sere,"
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine,)
"And the short days speed along dark and drear!"
(Old man! my life is answer for Thine.)

Dark and drear, and the winter snow,
(Cling to Me, baby, baby Mine,)
But under its cover the seedlings grow,
Nestled beneath the Peace Divine;
The seedlings grow though ye do not see
And the hidden life has no earthly sign,
For the Father says to them and to thee,
'Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine.'

'Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine.'
So did she sing in stable cold
To manger-cradled Child Divine,
In the olden days that shall ne'er be old.
So did the Virgin-mother hush
The Babe who could see the blood-red wine
Of the Cross gleam out in her cheeks' sweet flush—
'Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine.'

And thou, who art drawing near to thy end,
(Hush-a-by baby, baby Mine)
Shalt see the old and the new life blend,
The old grapes pressed into new-made wine,
See the cradle, and see the Cross,
(Clasp Me, My baby, baby Mine,)
Reckon the gain, and discard the loss,
And know that My life was given for thine.

J. J. Procter.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 23rd.

Sir,—I find it rather hard to realize that I am not in the familiar latitude of London, and under the familiar black blanket which at this season serves our Londoners for a sky. Coming into Newcastle yesterday from the Cumberland district, and along the banks of Tyne, right ahead of us lay a dense wall of gloom which represented the black and busy town of Newcastle. City, I should have said, for is it not now the seat of Bishop Wilberforce? And will it not soon be adorned by a cathedral? Yes, verily, and it is sometimes suggested that the contract shall be given to one of the great shipbuilding firms, which shall construct it of boiler plate and girder iron, together with such aids and adornments as may be supplied by cast-iron columns clustered or single, and topped with gothic arches within, and spires, crockets and finials of the same precious metal for its outward show. Such a building would be a worthy representative of Newcastle industries as one may see them lining both the sides of "coaly Tyne"; and it would give a sort of pleasant variety to the exercise of the *genius loci;* which at present is expended entirely on such practical if not altogether utilitarian trifles as ships' bridges and Armstrong guns. And I am sure the genius of a place which could turn out the high-level bridge is quite equal to the task of constructing a cathedral, which, in a different sense, would be on an equally high level. But I am afraid the genius of Newcastle rather mistrusts itself in regard to matters artistic and architectural. Hitherto, apart from the useful but unlovely brick, the town has lavished its taste upon a yellow free-stone; which under the combined influence of soot, chemical vapors and salt sea-air, becomes a dingy black in a few months, and keeps the city in a perpetual suit of sables. There is

NOTHING SPECIAL

going on in Newcastle; or, as far as I can learn, in England altogether. Here, the feature of the week has been a speech of the President of an Institute of Engineers, at its annual banquet. The speech was a glorification of engineering and of the Tyne, and displayed a larger proportion of the imaginative faculty than would usually be credited to members of a body so terribly hard and realistic in its treatment of things. The Tyne had been improved and developed; the Tyne was being improved and developed; and the Tyne would be improved and developed further and further back from the sea, till by and by ships should be built at Hexham, and should be able to steam from thence clear westward to the Atlantic! I hope this engineering idea is not treasonable! It is clearly a project for the

DISINTEGRATION OF THE EMPIRE!

for it would convert Scotland into an Island and enrich it with the gift of the whole of broad Northumberland. Home Rule for Ireland is nothing to this!

Talking of Ireland, I am reminded that the House of Commons has not yet done talking of Ireland. To-night Mr. Parnell is to try and force the hand of the Government by bringing on another long Irish debate. Interest gathers chiefly about the point as to whether the Irish chieftain will succeed in obtaining the consent of forty members to his purpose. Unless he does so he cannot—under the new rules—initiate the debate. I incline to the opinion that he will get his forty, and that we may see two or three nights spent in virulent assaults upon the Government, and the working of its Irish measures. It is said that there is again distress in Ireland and the prospect of more; that there are still many evictions for non-payment of rent. No doubt much of this is true, though how far the Arrears Act, or any other Act of Parliament, is answerable for this is another question. *Can* all payments be abolished? And *can* people be poor without suffering? I have little doubt that as many "evictions" take place yearly in London as in Ireland, and for the same cause. But they are under the old-fashioned name of "distress for rent," and although the poor tenants who are thus "distressed" generally have their pitiful bits of furniture seized and sold, yet they never think of blaming the law, or of shooting the broker's man whom the landlord puts in possession. I know there are some differences in the two cases, and I would not burke enquiry into the wholesale distress of a particular district; but there can be little doubt that the present outcry is simply a political move. What the Irish party can hope to gain by

DISCREDITING THE GOVERNMENT

is not easy to say. It is allowed even by the agitators themselves that their struggle for some time to come must be in the Parliamentary arena; and surely, one would think, a change of party rulers could bring them no advantage.

The state of parties in England is just now a curious study. Inside the House, a more hopeless disorganization than the Conservative party presents it would be difficult to imagine. With Sir Stafford Northcote sick and absent, it is the tail that talks while the head is silent. This tail—in the shape of Lord Randolph Churchill—can sting, doubtless; but it is in a loose and aimless sort of way; blind, blundering and ineffective. To judge the party from its Parliamentary aspect, one would say its case was hopeless. This view would be confirmed by the aspect of the Liberal party sitting in the calm consciousness of strength a solid phalanx; wasting little time in debate, but content to vote as, one by one, the much opposed new rules of procedure are brought to the test of a division and added to the triumphs of the Government. But if we

LOOK OUT OF DOORS

party matters look of another shape and color. Several bye elections are now occurring, and I think there is small prospect that any one of them will result in the return of a Government supporter. Salisbury has already elected the Conservative candidate; a result which a dominant party ought not to have allowed; and probably would not if it could have helped it. Preston will choose between two Conservatives —it has no other choice before it. Liverpool will see a fight, no doubt; but the combined Conservative and Irish vote will surely defeat the Liberal candidate. For Cambridge University the struggle is less certain in its issue; but here again I scarcely think it possible for a Liberal to win. How comes it, then, that with its great Parliamentary majority and its fresh prestige of Egyptian success, the constituencies seem to be pronouncing against Mr. Gladstone and his Government? I think the answer is to be found in a growing uneasiness as to the social and political changes which that Government is pledged to initiate. Take it for all in all, the feeling of the country is

STRONGLY CONSERVATIVE

in the exact meaning of the word. It does not like to meddle with those who are given to change. Men with anything to lose are afraid that in the coming changes something will be lost. And then, vested interests are numerous, and strong and wealthy. They will be a unit against a reforming government, and, having something to give, they will influence many who, having little, are anxious for a little more. Whether the storms of a general election would stir up influences and agencies to countervail such considerations as these is more than I can say; but at present the indications are that if the present Liberal Government were appealing to the country, it would be answered by a diminished majority, even if it were not deprived of power. But there is little prospect of such an appeal at present. With his splendid following in the House, and with the freedom of movement which will be given by the new rules of debate, the prospect is fair for the introduction and the passage of some at least of the various measures of municipal and national reform which Mr. Gladstone is known to have in view. After that—possibly—the Deluge.

V. V.

TWENTY PLAYERS IN A ROW.

CAPTAIN MACKENZIE DEFEATING A SCORE OF CHESSPLAYERS AT ONCE.

The members of the Manhattan Chess Club assembled last night in the cosey little clubrooms on Fourteenth street, opposite Irving place, to witness a peculiarly interesting and skilful contest. Captain Mackenzie, who is conceded to be the best player in this city, and who was given fourth place in the late Vienna tournament, attempted to mate twenty opponents successively. The scene when the reporter entered the club was a novel one. Twenty men were seated behind twenty tables, which formed a hollow square, each with a board and chessmen before him. Within this square was Captain Mackenzie, walking from one table to another, making his move and going on to the next board. For a man to play twenty games at once is somewhat of a task. He plays so rapidly that only about half a minute is consumed in making a move.

The players at the tables were members of the club, with the exception of several journalists. Captain Mackenzie began to play at 8 p.m., and was first mated by Mr. D. G. Baird, a lawyer, whose skill as a chess player is well known. The enthusiasm at times ran very high, and the game was not concluded until long past midnight, Captain Mackenzie being successful in a majority of the games.—*N. Y. Star, Dec. 12th.*

TORONTO.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

Toronto, Dec. 22nd.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The debate on the address has lasted a week, there being an early adjournment on Thursday after the speeches of the mover and seconder, but late sittings since. The debate on the whole has been a quiet one. One marked feature has been the total disappearance of the National Policy from it. The Opposition think this is discreet action on the part of ministerialists, and are inclined to taunt them with it, but seem on the whole to be pleased with the change. The great questions are the Rivers and Streams Bill, the Boundary question and that of the License Law, and on all these the Opposition are on the defensive, instead of being the attacking party, as would be the natural effect of their position. Some of the new acquisitions to the House have proved to be efficient debaters. It seems to be claimed on the one side and conceded on the other that Mr. McAllister, the new member for North Renfrew, although introduced by Mr. Meredith and Presidents of the Conservative Association immediately before his election, is practically a ministerialist. Over and over again in the debate Liberals have claimed that they carried seven out of the eight by elections and the Opposition do not make the slightest protest or objection to this view of them. The Opposition, however, now claims that the verdict of Ontario in the recent general election was an endorsation of the course of the Dominion Government by the Province on the Rivers and Streams Bills disallowances, and the Boundary question. Liberals, of course, dissent from this, but as they did their utmost to make the election turn on these questions it is not easy for them to escape the natural inference. As Conservatives, however as firmly insisted that the National Policy alone was in question, they are equally estopped from asserting now that the result was a decision on the Streams Bill and Boundary questions. Although the Liberals have been twelve years in power in Ontario there are no charges against them of corruption or improper use of office. The charges are only that the License Act is sometimes used for party purposes. Even in regard to these the charges are only vague and general. They are not made to the Government, nor in the newspapers. The only direct charge made, with names given, was in Toronto, and the party supposed to make it, at once gave it a complete and emphatic denial over his own signature. The *Mail* finds fault with the *Bystander* for forecasting success for the Liberals in the coming Provincial elections, but the *Bystander* is right nevertheless. There is some disposition on the part of outside Conservatives to find fault with the sub-leaders of the party in the House for making the party chances for success less at the coming election by their course. It is stated that at the Conservative Convention they so managed matters as to make it almost impossible for new and better men to be brought forward in the Conservative interest, and it is said that they would rather have the party defeated than not get the places in the ministry if it should be successful. Conservatives will have to settle this between themselves, but it would be rather hard for the men who have borne the burden and heat of the day to be shoved aside in favor of new comers, in case the party were successful. However, it is not probable that if the new men did come forward, it would much affect the Conservative chances for success, or that if new men were elected, they would be needed as members of a Conservative Ministry. A good story is told of a rural Tory. He came to see the House and asked for Mr. Walker, of Nicaragua. He was told there was no such member and no such constituency. He then asked for Sir Edward Coke and Sir Thomas More, and on being assured that they had been dead for centuries, he wanted to know why the *Mail* had dragged them into its article, when they were not members. The "culchah" of the organ had proved too much for the simple minded followers. The changes in

THE "GLOBE" STAFF

have occasioned a great deal of comment, mostly unfavorable so far, although it may be supposed that those who are favorable reserved their opinions for the present. The *World* is foremost in this unfavorable comment, as it formerly was in declaring the necessity for a change in its course and most unfavorable to Mr. Gordon Brown. It is certainly very hard lines for Mr. Brown that after devoting the best years of his life to the *Globe* he should be summarily dismissed from it. It is said that the directors offered to let him down easily, to continue him in name as managing director and to continue his salary for six months, but he refused all compromise. He is said to have been offered an office by the Local Government worth $5,000, but it is difficult to see what offices they have which are worth that. Perhaps one or two of the shrievalties which are not vacant may be. Rumor has it, however, that he declined office. A change to bring the *Globe* more in accord with the Blake party has long been spoken of, and it may be supposed that this is the realization of it. The present managing editor, Mr. Hawke, is better as a news than as a managing editor, although, if rumor be correct, he will not hold the latter position long. Mr. Pardoe, the second in command, was, it is said, urgently requested to take the managing editorship, but he proved loyal to his old chief and refused to do so, even giving up the place he previously held. Some people think that the change may seriously injure the *Globe* and its influence, but this is not at all probable, although there may be some very warm feeling in regard to the matter at first. The authorities of

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

are placed, by the statements in some of the papers, in an entirely false position as to the part taken by their school in connection with the late trouble at the medical school in Kingston. Trinity School got a telegram from Kingston which conveyed the impression in clear language that a number of the students had virtually left the Kingston School not to return. This, with no knowledge of the disturbance or its cause, was taken as proof that there had been some trouble that had ended in this unfortunate way. Under this impression the telegram was answered, stating the conditions on which students believed to have actually left their school might be received into Trinity. These were the same as had been laid down when, on the breaking-up of the old Victoria Medical School, many of the students joined Trinity. Very soon the Trinity authorities found that the telegram had somewhat misled them, and that the trouble was not ended, but in progress, and that appearances seemed to indicate a possibility of its being all smoothed over. Immediately on this being known, the students at Kingston were congratulated by letter on the improved state of things, so different from what the telegram had seemed to indicate, and they were told that the telegram would not have been answered at all, had it not been supposed that the trouble had ended, and the hope was very warmly expressed that the future of the school might be far more prosperous than the past.

THE NEW GERMAN MAGAZINE GUN.

According to Engineering, the new gun, which is considered by the German government to have proved itself the most suitable military repeating rifle, is the invention of the Messrs. Mauser, the originators of the present German regulation rifle. The magazine consists of a tube contained in the stock, and has a spiral spring which keeps the cartridges up to the breech action. When the bolt is withdrawn, a cartridge, which has been forced out of the magazine by the spiral spring, is raised up to the level of the cartridge chamber, into which it is driven by the bolt as it returns.

The whole action of loading is comprised in the backward and forward motion of the bolt. In order to avoid waste of ammunition a lever is attached to one side of the action, by which the magazine can be instantly closed, the gun being then loaded and fired as an ordinary breechloader. The reloading of the magazine is stated only to occupy a few seconds. This system can be applied to the Mauser rifle of 1871 model, now in use, at a very small cost. Two thousand of these weapons are in course of construction, and will be served out as quickly as possible to one of the grenadier regiments now stationed in Spandau.

AGE, 6 YEARS, WEIGHT, 143 POUNDS.

Among the last of the subjects of the Emperor William to leave the fatherland was Robert Scheffer. Robert arrived in this city, two weeks ago to-morrow and is bound to be one of the famous residents of either this city or country. He is 6½ years old, and tips the beam at 143 pounds. When he was a year and three months in this world he weighed the enormous amount, for a child, of 124 pounds. His fatness is about forty-five inches high, is a decided blonde, with a face like a full moon, and, as near as it is possible to be and yet navigate, as broad as he is long. He is smart, quick to learn, and for a child speaks his native tongue freely. His parents are medium sized, his mother being rather thin and small. There are six children in the family, and, with this exception, none are at all fleshy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A PRINCELY BENEFACTOR.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. D. J. GREENSHIELDS—LARGE LEGACIES TO OUR RELIGIOUS, SCHOLASTIC AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The will of the late Mr. David J. Greenshields, whose death it was our painful duty to record a few days since, has been filed. After making provision for members of his family, Mr. Greenshields has made the following very liberal legacies, which will associate his name forever with some of our most prominent and most worthy institutions. The portion of the will in which the public are interested is summarized as follows:

To St. Paul's Church, to be invested and the interest expended by the minister for the poor	$ 1,000
Montreal Thistle Curling Club	500
St. Andrew's Society	1,000
Mackay Institute	1,000
Protestant Orphan Asylum	500
Ladies' Benevolent Society	500
Hervey Institute	500
Trafalgar Institute	500
Boys' Home	500
Widows and Orphans Fund of the Presbyterian Church	500
Young Men's Christian Association	500
Young Women's Christian Association	250
Working Girls' Association	250
Montreal Sailors' Institute	1,000
Female Home	250
Art Association	500
McGill University	40,000
Montreal General Hospital	40,000
Morrin College, Quebec	5,000
Queen's University, Kingston	5,000
Home Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada	10,000

These make a total of public legacies amounting to $109,250. In the case of McGill University the testator has made no stipulation as to how the money is to be expended, but we presume that whether it establish a chair or be otherwise used the name of the testator will be associated with it. The executors of the will are the nephews of the testator, Messrs. Edward B. and Samuel Greenshields.

ATLANTIC EXPERIENCES.

A DISABLED STEAMER IN THE TOWING BUSINESS AND HOW SHE WAS STEERED.

Dr. Reed, of Montreal, was a passenger by the "City of Chester" on her last trip and reports that having left Liverpool on the 7th, the steamer encountered terrific gales for a few days, during which the vessel lost considerable time and had part of her ornamented head gear carried away. On the 14th the "Chester's" lookout saw rockets signalling the distress of some vessel. She had to alter her course considerably, but did so. The news spread like wildfire through the staterooms of the "Chester," and soon all the male passengers were on deck waiting to share their comfortable berths with the distressed vessel in the distance if necessary. Speculation was rife as to whether a wreck would be encountered, whether the "Chester" would reach her in time and the surmises bearing upon her case were many. At length the distressed steamer was reached, and proved to be the "City of Berlin," with her rudder gone. It was 11.30 when the news of her perilous condition was flashed out, and the "Chester" lay by her until morning, when signals were exchanged, and it was agreed that the disabled "Berlin" should tow the rescuing "Chester" into New York, rather an anomalous position, except when it is shown that it was easier for the "Chester" to steer the "Berlin" than to tow her. Besides, the "Berlin" was the larger vessel. The vessels continued in this condition until they reached New York, when the "Berlin's" passengers found themselves just where they had started from eleven days previously. Among the "Chester's" passengers were a Hamiltonian and a Toronto commercial traveller.

A FORTUNATE NEWSBOY.

A VISIT FROM A FORMER "WITNESS" NEWSBOY, NOW WORTH $50,000.

About four weeks ago a letter was received at this office requesting an advertisement to be inserted in the *Daily Witness* asking information about a young woman named Toner, the writer of the letter being, as he said, a former *Witness* newsboy. He expressed his willingness to pay all costs when furnished with the desired information. The advertisement was inserted and a reply came almost at once from the party sought, who was living in the back country near Pembroke. The information was forwarded to Buffalo, where the young man now lives. He not only replied, but came along himself and went to see his sister, whom he had not seen since she was five years of age. He left here in 1866, when he was 13 years old, and, of course, would not likely know her. There was, however, a mark by which he could identify her viz. a scar on the side of her head which had been caused by a stone which he himself had carelessly thrown many, many years ago. He went up to the place indicated and found his sister who had been married and is the mother of a little girl. The scar upon her head was still there, and deeper in his own memory for he never had forgotten it. He thought of bringing her back with him, but finding her and her husband in possession of 127 acres of land, with fair prospects, he decided to leave them there for the time being. His own wife accompanied him, and after making numerous presentations, including furs, &c., and money, he returned to this city and gave the following account of himself. When a boy nine years old his father died and was buried in the French burying ground, now Dominion Square. His mother then had to work by the day, and he took to selling the *Daily Witness.* As he himself admits he was considered a noisy but go-ahead boy. Some nights he stayed out of doors doing chores for a woman who kept a cigar store on Craig street, and she finally induced him to go with a man whom she knew who worked in the peat bogs between St. Lambert and Chambly. While working there small-pox broke out, and being afraid of it, he made his way to Chambly and went on board one of Douglas' canal boats with a view to working his way to Whitehall, and from there to White River Junction, where he became a bootblack. From there he went to Boston and met with a man there who induced him to go to Buffalo to drive tow horses on the Erie Canal. He spent two very hard years there, made some little money and left for Chicago and worked as a laborer there, saving considerable money. From there he went to the mines in the Black Hills and lost all he had saved. He retraced his steps to Buffalo again where he entered an establishment in which he had formerly worked, the proprietor of which had in the meantime died. He was finally taken in as a partner, married into the family, changed his name at the request of the widow, taking that of her husband, and is to-day worth over $50,000.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Victoria Rifles' Fair during last week was exceedingly successful.

The Ice Bridge will form very rapidly if we have a little frost. Several sleighs crossed last week below Longueuil and a number of people on foot.

His Excellency and H. R. H. the Princess Louise are unable to accept the city's invitation to visit Montreal during the Carnival week.

The Medical Students of the first and second years of McGill have notified the faculty that their course in materia medica is too heavy for them.

The Grain Shipments for the season show a large falling off, namely, from 13,000,000 bushels to 8,000,000. The decrease has been in corn.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been notified that the erection of their wooden station buildings is against the by-law and must be discontinued.

The Winter Carnival arrangements are progressing well. The ice palace is to be erected on Dominion Square. Programmes for the snow-shoe races have also been decided on.

A Tailor named Kirshman has been arrested on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain and locket worth $205, from Mr. Semmelhaack.

The Annual Dinner of the undergraduates in medicine of the McGill University, was held on Monday night the 18th instant, and was very largely attended.

The Montreal Transportation Company and the St. Lawrence and Chicago Forwarding Company have amalgamated and will hereafter do business under one head, that of the Montreal Transportation Company.

A Telegraph Operator named W. C. Anderson, stationed at Lachute, has been notified that he is the residuary legatee to the Cameron Estate in Edinburgh. The amount of his fortune is over £150,000 sterling.

A Sad Case of Suicide occurred last Tuesday, when a young man named Peter Redmond, son of the keeper of St. Gabriel Locks, ran out upon the thin ice and plunged into the water. He was mentally deranged.

The Firm of Perry & Cassils, boot and shoe manufacturers, are in difficulties, owing to the maturing of paper given to Mr. Alex. Seath. It is alleged for accommodation. Mr. Perry says that he signed notes in blank and does not know how much of their paper may be under discount.

COMMERCIAL.

Witness Office, December 26.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The present is the holiday season, and as long as it lasts the wholesale trade will remain inactive, while with the retail trade it will be the busiest time of all the year. The city trade has been very active. The Christmas feeling is abroad, and people generally are buying liberally and everything appears cheerful and prosperous for the time. In the country trade has also been moderately active. The snow has fallen heavily all over the Dominion, the weather has been seasonably cold, and, as a consequence, the roads have been hard and good. Had prices of grain been high it is probable that trade would have been better in the country during the holiday season than for a number of years past. Prices have been so low, however, that farmers have not, so far, marketed their grain. It is not likely, however, that better prices will be paid, everything considered, than are ruling at present, and the holding policy will, in all probability, only result in a greater loss than usual, besides putting our financial institutions to some extra trouble in arranging for the payment of imported goods. As a consequence, payments which should be "all that could be desired" just now are only "moderately good" and "fair," and even, according to some, "not up to the mark at all." The wholesale dry goods houses have been quiet so far as purchases and orders are concerned, most being still more or less deeply engaged in stock taking. Stocks are generally reported pretty large, both in the hands of wholesalers and retailers. Retailers' stocks are not very largely reduced as yet, according to the majority of reports. Travellers for wholesale houses who are still on the road send in but small orders, and those mostly for special lines of spring goods required for the early trade. The delay of goods both coming in and going out by the block on the railways is still complained of. Of the New York trade the *Bulletin* says:

The past week has developed a somewhat better demand for certain spring fabrics, and a more active movement in bleached cottons, &c., was stimulated by lower prices; but business generally was quiet with the commission houses, jobbers having evinced a determination to reduce their stocks to the lowest possible point before closing up the transactions of the year. Accounts from the interior indicate that stocks in the hands of distributers are getting into very good shape, the late cold weather having enabled both jobbers and retailers to work off unusually large quantities of heavy winter goods. It is, therefore, thought in the best informed quarters that a revival in business will be witnessed in this market about the middle of next month, if not before.

The iron and hardware trade is quiet and without change. Pig iron has been dull, the demand being limited, but as the supply is quite as limited values are still firm. Small lots are held at about as follows: Gartsherrie and Summerlee, $25.50; Coltness, Langton and Calder, $20.25; Glengarnock and Carnbroe, $23.75; Eglinton, $22.50. Manufactured iron continues quiet. Bar iron is unchanged, at $2.15 to $2.25, according to size of purchase and brand. Hoops and bands are quoted at $2.40 to $2.50; and sheets and boiler plates at $2.75 to $3.00. Tin plates are dull and weak, with very little doing. I.C. charcoal are quoted at $5.25 to $5.40; and I.C. cokes at $4.25 to $4.40. Canada plates are out of season; the quotation is $3.15. Metals are quiet. Copper quiet at 19½c. Ingot tin is weaker at 23¾c. Lower prices would be accepted for large lots. General Hardware is quiet and without change. A good business is being done in holiday goods, but for general goods business is small. Remittances are about the same as last week, not being as good as might be reasonably expected at this time of year.

Petroleum is quiet. Here we quote 19c for car lots, broken lots, 19½c to 20c, single brls. 21c.

Raw Furs are coming in slowly, and sell at former prices. We quote: Beaver, $2.50 to $3 per lb.; Otter $10 to $12 each; Mink, 75c to $1.25 each; Marten 75c; Fish, $4 to $6; Skunk, 50c to 80c; Rats, fall 7c to 10c; winter, 12c to 14c; Bear, large black $8.00 to $12.00; small do., $4.00 to $6.00; Red Fox are quoted at $1.20 to $1.25.

Wool is unchanged. Greasy cape 17c to 19c; Australian, 22c to 29c; Canadian fleece, 20c to 23c; Pulled supers 30c to 33c per lb.

Green butchers' hides are selling at for No. 1, $8; No. 2, $7 and No. 3, $6. Calf skins 12c per lb. Sheep skins $1.10 each.

On the Corn Exchange business has been quiet during the week. The local receipts of flour by by railway and canal for week ending 20th December, 9,128 barrels. Total receipts from 1st of January to 20th of December, 840,190 barrels, against 804,915 barrels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 35,275 barrels. Local shipments for the week ending 20th December, 2,149 barrels. Total shipments from 1st January to 20th December, 762,708 barrels, against 620,977 barrels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 141,731 barrels. The local receipts of wheat by railway and canal for week ending 13th December, 7,800 bushels. Total receipts from 1st January to 20th December, 8,136,374 bushels, against 7,648,711 bushels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 667,663 bushels. Local shipments for week ending 20th December, 402 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 20th December, 6,795,786 bushels, against 6,444,256 bushels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 351,530 bushels. The local receipts of butter were 2,226 packages and the shipments 2,857 packages. The local receipts of cheese were nil, and the shipments 9,848 boxes.

Leather.—There is no improvement to note. The lock-out in the shoe trade continues, and manufacturers are buying scarcely anything. Prices are unchanged.

Drugs and Chemicals.—Excepting the ordinary demand incident to the season there is very little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. The English markets are also dull, but with a firm feeling and expectation of higher prices after the holidays.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Furnished by Macdougall Bros., brokers.*)

Montreal, Dec. 25.

Bank Stocks.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Seller p.c.	Buyer p.c.	Cash Value.
Montreal	200	all	197	196¾	......
Ontario	40	all	110¼	110	......
Du Peuple	100	all	86½	85¼	......
Molsons	50	all	125	122½	......
Toronto	50	all	171	169¾	......
Jacques Cartier	100	all	120	115	......
Merchants'	25	all	119½	119	......
East. Townships	100	all	......	......	......
Commerce	50	all	130½	130¼	......
Union	50	all	......	......	......
Exchange	100	all	......	......	......
Miscellaneous.					
Montreal Telegraph, x d	100	all	124	123½	......
Dominion Telegraph	50	all	......	......	......
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	50	all	67	66¼	......
City Passenger Ry.	100	all	130	129	......
Mont. Gas Co.	50	all	180	179½	......
Loan & Mortgage	40	all	......	......	......
Federal	100	30	150	149½	......
S. P. M.	50	all	143	142½	......
Canada Cotton	100	60 p.c.	......	......	......
Dundas Cotton	200	all	......	......	......
Dukes	100	30 p.c.	44s 6	43s 6	......
Canada Shipping		all	......	......	......
Hochelaga		all	......	......	......

WHOLESALE PRICES.

To-day being a holiday (Boxing day) in England, we are without our usual market reports.

The Chicago wheat market is about 1 cent per bushel dearer, at 92c Dec.; 92⅝c Jan.; 93c Feb.; 97c May. The receipts were 140,000 bushels, and the shipments 46,000 bushels. Corn was about steady, at 51c year, 49½c Jan., 48⅞c Feb., 52⅝c May. The receipts were 452,000 bushels and the shipments 309,000 bushels.

The local grain market is quiet and unchanged. Canada Red Winter Wheat is quoted $1.06 to $1.08; White Winter, $1.04 to $1.05; Canada Spring, $1.06 to $1.07; Peas, on spot, 90c per 66 lbs. Oats, 34c to 35c. Rye, 60c. Barley, 60c to 70c.

Flour.—No business was done to-day and prices were unchanged. The following are quotations:—Superior Extra, $4.80 to $4.85; Extra Superfine, $4.70 to $4.75; Spring Extra, $4.70 to $4.75; Superfine, $4.40 to $4.45; Strong Bakers', Canadian, $5.25 to $5.40; do., American, $6.25 to $6.75; Fine, $3.90 to $4.00; Middlings, $3.70 to $3.80; Pollards, $3.50 to $3.60; Ontario Bags, med., $2.20 to $2.30; do. Spring Extra, $2.20 to $2.25; do. Superfine, $2.10 to $2.15; City Bags, delivered, $3.25.

Dairy Produce.—Quotations:—Butter—Creamery, fresh made, fine flavored, extra, 26c to 27c; do. good to fine, 23c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 22½c; Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. Cheese—September and October, fine to choice fancy, 12¼c to 13c; August, 10½c to 11½c; common grades, 7c to 9c.

Eggs range from 28c to 30c, as to quality and freshness.

Hog Products. We quote: Western Pork, $21.50 to $22.00; Hams, city cured, 15c to 15½c; Bacon, 14c to 15c; Lard, in pails, 13¾c to 14½c; Dressed Hogs, $8.50 to $8.75 in small lots.

Dressed Poultry and Game.—Turkeys, 12c to 14c; geese, 11c to 12½c; ducks, 10c to 12c; chickens, 9c to 10c per lb.; partridges, 70c per brace; hares, 25c to 30c per couple; teal ducks, 50c per couple; black ducks, $1 per couple; plovers, $3.25 per doz.; venison, carcases, 8c to 9c; do. hindquarters, 10c to 11c per lb.

Ashes.—Pots, $4.90 to $4.95. Pearls nominal.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Dec. 26.

The fine weather and splendid sleighing prevailing in this part of the country caused a very large attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, and grain, especially oats and buckwheat were in much larger supply than usual, and had to be sold at lower rates. There was also a good supply of dressed poultry, yet with the exception of some that were slightly discolored, former high prices were maintained. Dressed hogs and beef quarters were not so plentiful as on last week but there is no change in prices, except for some quarters of beef which are beginning to show the effects of the weather. Very little butter or eggs were offered by farmers, although dealers keep a good supply, but not of the best quality. Tommycods brought from below Quebec are sold at 40c per peck.

The attendance of market gardeners was not large, but there seems to be a slackness in the demand for roots and vegetables. There is no change to note in the prices of fruit, except that prices of oranges are showing an upward tendency. Mr. Denis McCarthy has a lot of pears consigned to him from Rochester, N.Y., which have been preserved by a new process and retain the flavor and appearance of fall fruit. There is no change to note in the prices of flour, meal and feed, but bran is likely to make a further advance before long. The supply of hay is improving and prices are again on the decline.

The following are to-day's prices: Grain—Oats, 75c to 90 per bag; Peas, 85c to $1.05 per bushel; Buckwheat, 55c do; Beans, $1.50 to $2.40 per bushel.

Roots and Vegetables.—Potatoes, 75c to 90c per bag; turnips and beets, 35c to 45c per bushel; carrots, 30c to 35c do; parsnips, 45c to 50c do; cabbages, 70c to 90c per barrel; onions, $1.50 to $2.50 per barrel; celery, 25c to 45c per doz.; Brussels sprouts, $1.40 do; artichokes, $1 per bushel; horse radishes, $2 do.

Fruit.—Montreal Fameuse, $3.50 to $5.00 per brl.; winter apples, $4 to $5 do; pears, $12 do.; Almeria grapes, $6 per keg; cranberries, 75c per gallon; Valencia oranges, $5 per case; lemons, $3.75 to $4.00 per box.

Dairy Produce.—Tub butter, 18c to 25c per lb; common prints, 25c to 35c do; superior prints, 40c to 45c do; packed eggs, 28c to 35c per dozen; fresh laid eggs, 50c to 60c do; honey, 14c to 16c per lb; maple sugar, 8c to 10c do.

Dressed Hogs, Mutton and Poultry.—Dressed hogs, $8.50 to $9.00 per 100 lbs.; mutton quarters 6c to 8c per lb.; beef forequarters, 3½c to 5c per lb. do hindquarters, 5c to 7c do; dead geese, $1.50 to $2.75 per pair, or 9c to 12c per lb.; young turkeys, $1.50 to $3.00 the pair, or 11c to 14c per lb.; young ducks, 80c to $1.10 do; fowls, 60c to $1.20 do; hares, 35c do; partridges, 90c to $1 do.

Butchers' Meat.—Sirloin and rump steaks and rib roasts, 10c to 13c per lb.; round steaks, 9c to 12½c do.; corned beef, 8c to 10c do.; briskets and shoulders, 6c to 9c do.; mutton, forequarters, 7c to 10c do.; do., hindquarters, 9c to 12½c do.; veal, forequarters, 7c to 9c do.; do., hindquarters, 10c to 13c do.; calves' heads, 50c to 75c each; pork pieces, 12c to 13c per lb.; whole hams, 16c do.; bacon, 16c do.; leaf lard, 12c to 13c do.; lard, in pails, 14½c to 15c do.; Bologna sausages, 12c do.; common sausages, 13c do; pigs' heads and feet, 5c do.

Flour, Meal and Feed.—Flour, $2.25 to $3.25 per 100 lbs.; Hungarian patent, $3.90 do.; Graham flour, $3.00 to $3.25 do.; buckwheat flour, $1.90 to $2.25 do.; oatmeal, $2.60 to $2.65 do.; Indian meal, $2.00 to $2.10 do.; moulie, $1.40 to $1.50 do.; grue, $1.10 to $1.25 do.; bran, $1 do.; pot barley, $2.75 do.; pearl barley, $4.50 do.

Hay and Straw.—Hay, $8 to $12.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 65c to 85c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

HORSE MARKET.—Dec. 26.

The horse trade here was pretty brisk last week owing to considerable numbers of horses having been brought here from Ontario for sale. The shipments to the United States during the week numbered 73 horses, which cost $18,496.50, or an average of $116.39 each. The highest priced lot consists of three horses, which cost $715, while the lowest priced lot consisted of 14 horses, which cost $1,142.50. Yesterday evening another lot of fifteen horses were shipped on the cars for Portland. There are at the present time three American horse buyers in the city, but the holidays check the trade more or less.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2.—The market was active for ordinary cattle, but good and extra steers had to be sold at lower rates. Ordinary to prime steers ranged from 9½c per lb., to dress 55 lb., up to 11¾c., to dress 56 lb; choice and extra do., 12c to 12¼c, to dress 57 lb., with 13 Christmas steers, 1,782 lb. average, sold at $7.25 per 100 lb., live weight, or 12½c per lb., to dress 58 lb. Good to prime sheep were in fair demand, but all other kinds were slow of sale and at reduced figures. Sheep sold at from 4½c to 5½c, and lambs at 5¼c to 6¾c per lb. Dressed hogs, 7¾c to 8c per lb.

CHEESE MARKET.

Little Falls, N.Y., Dec. 25.—Sales—475 boxes factory at 11¾c to 12½c; 50 packages butter at 25c to 28c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Latest news received from Britain by mail indicate an active demand for good beef cattle, especially in the northern markets, and recent high prices were fully maintained. At Edinburgh, on Dec. 5th, the best short-horn bullocks and home-fed Canadians were sold up to £33 each, polled cattle up to £28 10s, and West Highlanders to £27, or 10s 6d to 11s per stone of 14 lbs. Calves were scarce and unusually dear. There was also an active demand for sheep, best half-bred sheep sold up to 73s, crosses, 63s 6d, black-faced wedders to 61s, or 11d to 11½d per stone.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Cheese have been in good demand this week, and holders of choice September make have been able to obtain an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt., sales having been made at 65s for such, and holders are decidedly firm on this description of goods. Ripe cheese have been in good demand at 49s to 54s, and the stock of all qualities here is now getting into much smaller compass.

Butter remains about unaltered, both as to stocks and prices. Finest fresh parcels sell at 115s to 125s, and qualities just below at 100s to 105s; and inferior grades at 70s to 80s.—*Hodgson Bros'. Circular, 9th Dec.*

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The arrivals during the past month have been 62 vessels 45,420 tons, against 59 vessels 41,233 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date, from all places, in the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, as shown by the table below has been 403,490, 345,267, and 411,189 tons respectively.

There has been a large import, and coming on a depressed market most articles have declined in value; there has been a very fair consumption, about the same as last year; with the exception of perhaps pitch pine, the stocks of most articles are moderate.

Canadian Woods.—Quebec Yellow Pine Timber has scarcely maintained its value, and on the whole prices are somewhat easier. St. John's Pine: A small parcel has arrived on Merchants' account. Red Pine has not been much inquired for, and there have been few sales. Elm and Ash if fresh and of good quality meets with fair sale to a limited extent. Oak of prime quality fully maintains its value, but there is very little inquiry for the common descriptions. The demand for Oak Scantling for waggon building increases, and the consumption nearly equals that of Oak in the log. Pine Deals have arrived freely and prices are easier, the stock is ample. Staves: Both Pipe and Puncheon are in fair demand, and prices are well maintained.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The numerous arrivals of Spruce Deals have had a depressing effect upon the market, and prices have fallen considerably; there has been a large consumption and stocks are moderate, but buyers for the moment have lost confidence and sales will probable be difficult for a time. Lower Port Pine Deals are dull of sale, and prices rule low. Birch continues in good demand, and the late sales have been at high prices.

The following tables show the supply of the leading articles of import from the 28th January, 1882, to date, and for the same period in the two previous years, also the tonnage employed:

Import of	1880.	1881.	1882.
Quebec Pine...Logs	45,544	29,742	35,594
St. John Pine. "	2,126	1,048	968
New Brunswick etc., Deals.......Pcs.	6,301,212	4,637,426	4,807,321
Quebec Deals "	2,017,012	1,653,053	1,312,757
Tonnage from	1880.	1881.	1882.
Quebec........Tons	119,587	82,934	86,055
St. John...... "	97,606	66,214	69,549

—*Farnworth & Jardine's Circular, Dec 1st.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—Fall Wheat, No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 88c; Spring Wheat, No. 1, 94c; Spring No. 2, 92c; No. 3, 90c; Barley, No. 1, 74c; do. No. 2, 68c; do. No. 3, Extra, 58c; do. No. 3, 48c to 50c. Peas, No. 2, 72c to 73c. Oats, No. 1, 38c to 39c. Flour—Superior, $4.20 to $4.30; Extra, $4.15. Bran, $12.50 to $13. Hogs, $7.75 to $8. Butter, 13c to 21c. Barley (street) 48c to 72c. Rye, 59c to 60c. Spring, 87c to 99c. Fall, 90c to 91. Market quiet but steady. Flour offered as before, without buyers. Wheat inactive but steady, with buyers at quotations. Oats unchanged. Barley quiet but steady. Pease nominally unchanged. Hogs rather easy at 7.75 to $8. Eggs unchanged at 25c.

NEW YEAR'S WISHES.

(From "Under His Shadow" by the late Frances Ridley Havergill.)

What shall I wish thee?
Treasures of earth,
Songs in the spring-time,
Pleasure and mirth?
Flowers on thy pathway,
Skies ever clear?
Would these ensure thee,
A Happy New Year?

What shall I wish thee?
What can be found,
Bringing the sunshine
All the year round?
Where is the treasure,
Lasting and dear,
That shall ensure thee
A Happy New Year?

Faith that increaseth,
Walking in light
Hope that aboundeth,
Happy and bright;
Love that is perfect,
Casting out fear;
These shall ensure thee
A Happy New Year.

Peace in the Saviour,
Rest at His feet,
Smile of His countenance,
Radiant and sweet!
Joy in His presence!
Christ ever near!
These will ensure thee
A Happy New Year!

AT HOME, JANUARY FIRST.

"Peep into the libary—do, father—and see the dear girls. What a picture they make!"

Mr. Bell, down town was a man much respected as a rich, successful merchant, much feared as an overshrewd financier; up town, in his own house, he was just "father." Mrs. Bell, a comely, stout, blonde matron, had let her whole soul overflow on the little bald head of her first baby. Successive babies brought more outpouring of inexhaustible affection and indulgence. She was content as a brooding dove to be only "mother," and that Mr. Bell could ask greater glory or honor than to be "father," why, the idea was absurd. So absurd that it never came into his mind. On tiptoe he obeyed his wife's injunction, and looked in at the library door.

"What are they doing?" he asked, in a whisper.

"Directing envelopes for the New-Year's cards—the invitations to call, you know."

They were certainly pretty, those three girls, with their slender forms thrown into graceful, unrestrained attitudes, as they sat about the library table eagerly talking and busily writing. They were respectively nineteen, eighteen, sixteen years old; and called respectively Jo or Josie for Josephine, Sissy for Cecilia, and Tiny for Christina. These were their home pet names, to be sure, but following a custom that obtains nowadays, they choose to be known by these diminutives outside in the fashionable world. The great society paper described them as "three Graces shading in styles of beauty from Miss Josie's brunette brilliancy, through Miss Sissy's brown-haired, blue-eyed bewilderment, to Miss Tiny's moonlight blondness." The description was considered accurate as well as extremely poetical, and Mrs. Bell had asked the reporter to lunch.

Josie read off names from a list, the other two sisters wrote, and a forth—a mite called Poppet—neatly piled up envelopes.

"Let's see," said Josie—"the A's B's C's—all gone down to the M's. Morse, Morris, McIntyre, Mumford—"

Sissy, who was biting her pen-handle in deep reflection, and had turned up her blue eyes to the ceiling until she looked like the saint whose name she bore, interrupted just here with,

"Jo, didn't we meet a Montgomery somewhere?"

"Montgomery? No. Yes; there was somebody of that name, it seems to me, at Saratoga."

"I remember," exclaimed Tiny, getting upon her knees in the chair like a child, and stretching well across the table, "somebody—I've forgotten who, brought him up to us one day on the piazza, and he said he was an agreeable man who lounged about the office and seemed to have no friends."

"Oh ye—s," said Josie, with uncertainty; "and I think he spoke of being at the Windsor, in New York. Direct him an envelope, Sissy."

"But, Josie," asked Tiny, "we do not know him?"

"Nonsense, child; people aren't so exact at New Year's. And we must have a lot of calls. Three girls of us! why, less than two or three hundred calls would be a disgrace."

"Of course," said Sissy, with a sense of the gravest responsibility; "and to secure that number we must send out at least twice as many invitations. There, 'Mr. Montgomery, Windsor Hotel.' It may not find him, but there's a chance, and every one counts." She threw the directed envelope among the others that were ready to be stamped and mailed.

"Well, my pets," Mr. Bell asked, as he came in and looked down at the pretty group in fond pride, "where are all these cards to be sent?"

"Oh, papa," exclaimed Jo, "now just run away—we're so busy."

"Now papa"—and Sissy jumped up and kissed him—"do be a docile parent, there's a dear."

"Yes, and don't disturb us," added Miss Tiny, clapping her hand over a pile of envelopes to protect them from scrutiny.

Mr. Bell looked amused, patted their heads all around, and observed, in a mildly speculative way, as he saw about one-quarter of the number to be sent, "It seems to me there are a great many."

"It's all right, papa; we know the customs of society," came the re-assuring chorus.

"We know the cuthtomth of thothiety perfectly," echoed in a shrill solo from Poppet, who at presents lisps, being minus one milk-tooth in front, but who will shortly be known to the newspapers as "the piquante Miss Poppet Bell."

Then all the girls jumped up and made a dash at papa, and in a few moments a handsome old gentleman, very merry and very proud of his handsome and merry girls, makes a feint of having been ejected with great violence from the library, and the door is closed and locked on the inside.

Mr. Bell can hardly stop laughing to say to his wife, "I suppose you know all about the cards sent out?"

"Oh no," she answers, placidly; "I leave social matters to the girls. They're great favorites, father, and very attractive. The number of friends they have is astonishing. It's all right."

By force of example, Mr. Bell echoes, cheerfully, "Oh yes, it's all right."

On New-Year's Day there was a very rainbow of girls in the Bell drawing-room. Such filmy, dainty-hued dresses, such bright cheeks and eyes, such a bewildering tangle of glossy hair, never before shimmered around a prosperous beaming old father. Mr. Bell was so apt to be late down town, or deeply absorbed in business schemes, or "seeing a man" in the library during the evening, that he had seldom met his daughters in grand toilette, and had never realized what radiant creatures they were, and that up town he was chiefly known as "the Bell girls' father." He himself, in full dress and a light overcoat, was complimented by his eldest daughter as "just too sweet for anything." Then he jumped into the carriage, consulted a formidable list and began the day's work.

The first caller at the house was old Mr. Crump—"nobody at all, you know; just a friend of mamma's ages ago, when she was young," as Sissy remarked.

"Ah," exclaimed Mrs. Bell, with rapture, as she was entertaining him, "my dear girls are quite leaders of society."

"Yes, madam," answered the ridiculous old party; "and we live in the only country in the world where a mother can make such a boast of children in their teens."

"I know it," responded the mother, with a sigh of pious contentment, "and I'm devoutly grateful for our free institutions."

"Free and easy institutions," Mr. Crump suggested; then pinching Poppet's cheek, he asked, "Well, small child, and what do you do on New-Year's Day?"

"Oh, I retheive all day long. It ith quite tirethome," said Poppet gravely.

Crump, as he gave a hasty farewell nod, made some strange noise under his breath. Josie thought it was a groan, but Tiny, who stood nearest, said, "It was a swear, an awful swear."

"I think," said Poppet, "he ith dreffully poky, and hathn't any thyle."

The early calls were mostly from very young men, solemn under a sense of juvenility, or hilarious and kindly patronizing toward elder people.

At eleven o'clock Josie whispered to Sissy: "What a bore! I hate boys."

By noon old married men and the heads of families hurried in, paid elaborate compliments, declared that Mrs. Bell hadn't grown a day older in twenty years; then made off, checking against the name "Bell" in a business-like way just at the carriage.

"At last!" exclaimed Josie, about one o'clock—"at last the marriageable men are coming."

They came by dozens—men who led the German, men who drove their own "four-in-hands," men who lounged about clubs, men who had "seen life" in Paris, and watched talkative young girls with a sinister interest.

Rather late in the afternoon Mrs. Bell became so pleased with a tall, handsome, dark-haired man of about thirty-five, who spoke in a mellow voice and with an English inflection, that she contrived to whisper to Josie, "What's his name?"

"I'm sure I don't know, mamma," answered the young lady, gayly. "There are dozens here whose faces I can't even recall."

"Oh yes," Sissy chimed in with a languid smile, "we sent so many cards, you know."

Mrs. Bell, who had begun to feel he would make an ideal son-in-law, said to the gentleman, with a proper preamble, "It is unpardonable, but we have really forgotten your name."

"Montgomery," he suavely replied. "Your card came to my hotel—the Windsor."

"Oh yes, certainly, of course. The girls sent out a great many. Pleasant custom, isn't it?"

"Charming custom," answered Mr. Montgomery, so—convenient—that is, I mean so—so cordial." His eyes were fixed in a horrible stare directly over Mrs. Bell's shoulder, and he hurriedly offered his arm. "My dear Madam" (he stammered dreadfully), "will you permit me to admire" (he jerked out the words, "the works of art in the next room?"

Mrs. Bell turned about to see at what he was staring in that ghastly way, and found standing behind her nothing worse than a short stout man of forty or so, with a florid countenance, and pleasant smile upon it, who was waiting to pay his New-Year's compliment. That duly received, she took Mr. Montgomery's proffered arm, and went into the next room to view a large oil-painting. The stout gentleman followed them, and cheerfully offered the remark, "Fine picture." Mr. Montgomery dashed off to a corner where there was a piece of statuary. The stout man dashed off to the corner also, and gave the opinion, "Fine statue."

"Poppet," whispered Mrs. Bell, beckoning the child to her, "go and ask Josie this gentleman's name."

Meanwhile he was delivering quite a little lecture on art. "The wonderful permanancy of works in marble render them of value to the historian; they are, so to speak, petrified history," he said blandly.

Poppet came running back, and said, in capital imitation of her elders, "We really can't thay who everybody ith."

Mr. Montgomery's attention seemed fixed on a fine etching that hung near the open door, and he went toward it. The stout person performed a sort of quadrille figure in front of him all the way, and stationed himself on the threshold. Montgomery attempted to cross that threshold; a fat hand met his hand met his advancing shoulder, and the words, "Oh no!" very gently spoken, met his ear.

The words were evidently softer than the grasp; for at the moment the three girls and a train of callers were passing through to the dining-room, where a collation was spread, and Mr. Montgomery staggered back, violently propelled by that plump hand. The rude stout man seemed about to speak with great vehemence, but he looked into the faces of the three young girls in succession, and down into Poppet's innocent, wide-opened eyes, then laughed, and said, "Why, ladies, here's a fortunate meeting: this gentleman has forgotten me, but I know him." Montgomery looked something like an upright corpse. "I've been looking for him a long time. Why, Charles"—and he put out his hand—"don't you remember—" Montgomery was still uncanny to see. "Don't you remember—your brother Jack?"

Then the stout man seized the younger man's hand, wrung it, and laughed again in the heartiest way imaginable. The newly found Charles stepped back, stepped forward, looked about wildly, then finally ejaculated, "Jack! oh, yes Jack!"

"Your brother Jack."

"Yes. How d'ye do?"

Mrs. Bell murmered in happy sympathy, "How fortunate! what a delightful meeting", and the girls chirruped like little birds about the wonderful scene, while the brothers spoke quietly apart.

From that moment hearty Mr. Jack's devotion to his newly found relative knew no bounds. Arm in arm they went to the refreshment table. Charles had a singularly small appetite, but Jack ate enough for both, and remarked with solicitude, "Charlie was never very strong—always liable to turn pale and break down—eh, old boy, weren't you?"

"Yes, oh ye—yes," answered Charles.

"Why," exclaimed Sissy, "it's quite wonderful! How did you know your brother was here?"

"Why," said Jack, still holding Charlie's arm, "I traced him to the Windsor, and seeing your card in his room, followed here on the chance of finding him, and also" (this with a gallant bow) "of paying my respects to some American ladies."

It was about six o'clock, and the calling had fallen off as the wretched victims of the day's pleasure took the usual dinner-time for a breathing-space before the evening's rush and hurry. In fact, not a visitor remained except the happy reunited brothers, and Jack proposed, "Now, Charlie, let us go."

Charles refused flatly, and asked permission to see the conservatory—a fragrant little bower at the extreme end of the long vista of connecting rooms. The ladies assented, and the cheerful brother Jack followed close.

"Charming!" exclaimed the fascinating man. "Such roses I've rarely seen. There's a fine variety; and stepping lightly on a shelf full of pots, he leaned toward the window to catch a crimson bud that was nodding its fragrance from near the sash. A moment more and he reached the flower; then there was a tremendous blow, a crash of glass, a dreadful thunder of falling flower-pots, screams, a wild confusion, and Mr. Charles Montgomery had jumped through the window as nimbly, if not as quietly, as a cat. The frightened women hardly realized what had happened before the devoted brother Jack, with more crash of flower-pots and glass, had jumped after him through the same opening. A balcony was outside the window, and there was a terrible trampling and struggle there.

"Help! help! come here!" Mrs. Bell shrieked, for the three black men-servants who were in the house. They came running and in great excitement. There were racing and chasing in the yard, and a great scuffling at a gate that led out into the street (the house being on a corner); then came several pistol-shots in quick succession. At the firing all the servants ran down the basement stairs, one brave fellow exclaiming,

"Don't yer be scared, missus; I's gwine ter fetch de kitchen poker."

Then in through the splintered sash came Charles Montgomery, and after him, much breathed, the loving brother Jack, a smoking pistol in his hand, and a dreadful oath on his lips. Round and round the drawing-room rushed the pursued and the pursuer. The brave darky showed a woolly head and two black eyes over the top step of the basement stairs, and shouted, "I done got de poker," then dissappeared in safety.

Jack shrieked, "Give up! give up, I tell you!" Then, as the desperate man fled toward the frightened women for refuge, called out, "Lie down on the floor, ladies; I'm going to fire."

Down on the floor they dropped, toilettes and all; fire he did, and Mrs. Bell yelled loud enough to bring in twenty *gens-'d-armes* if she had been in Paris. There were more fierce oaths, there was more pursuit, then the wildest, maddest struggle of all near the front door, followed by a dull blow, a heavy fall, and—silence.

At this moment a latch-key turned, and Mr. Bell came cheerfully into his home.

On the marble-floor of the hall lay a tall man senseless and bleeding. Over him stood a short, florid man wiping the perspiration from his forehead and putting up a pistol. An exclamation of alarm and horror escaped the master of the house.

Jack hurried to say, "I suppose you are Mr. Bell?"

"I am—and—and—" he assumed a threatening attitude.

"Father!" shrieked Mrs. Bell and the girls, and a bunch of white faces looked out from the back parlor door. Mr. Bell rushed to the messenger alarm box, and gave the signal for the police.

"Now, now, keep cool, and I'll explain," said Jack pleasantly. "This genteel person who had an invitation to call on you is a fugitive from justice. He's nothing less than a — Never mind; I'm sorry to frighten these ladies, and I tried every device, even to calling myself his long-lost brother, to get my man quietly out of your house, and arrest him in the street. I've feeling for the domestic sanctities; I've daughters of my own. You see, he's been hiding for several years, and now, thinking pursuit was over, came out quite boldly under a new name."

Two policemen appeared at the door.

"Tell the chief of police—his house is close by," said the cool party—"that Jack Trapper, of the London force, has taken the man in the Carter case, and ask the chief to step in here if he will."

While Mr. Bell was slowly taking in the strange proceedings, that high official arrived, greeted Jack familiarly as "Mr. Trapper," and at once had Montgomery, who had opened his eyes with the hunted look of a wild beast, carried out by four officers.

Mr. Jack Trapper followed, only turning at the door to bow politely and remark: "I'm very sorry, ladies—I have a family myself—but it all came of that card. My prisoner is charged with—murder."

The scared women turned to the chief of police, who confirmed the statement, added that the man, beyond a doubt, was guilty, promised to keep the affair out of the papers, and also politely withdrew.

"Great Heaven!" exclaimed Mr. Bell to his wife, "how did you come to know the wretch?"

"I—I didn't know him," she stammered.

"We—we met him for just a few minutes on the piazza at Saratoga," Josie explained, in a trembling voice, "and—and—well, you know, it's quite a fashion to send out New Year's cards so—so freely."

Mr. Bell opened his lips for the strongest invective that up town had ever heard from them, but he mastered himself, and only ordered, in tones of thunder: "Go to bed, every one of you! Go!"

A very washed-out rainbow of girls crept up to their several rooms, and sobbed themselves to sleep.

"I find" said the roused father to his wife, "that fashion and society don't guide and protect young girls. For the future we'll govern our daughters, not be governed by them."

These things took place last year. This year the three beauties are spoken of as "Mr. Bell's daughters," not "the Bell girls." Also the few men who have invitations for New Year's Day directed in the bold business hand familiar to Mr. Bell's correspondents, think themselves rather lucky.

Poppet, by the way stays in the nursery this year, and says, with proper dignity, "I don't rethieve.—*Harper's Bazar.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE ASCENDING LORD.

January 7.—Acts 1: 1-14.

REVISED VERSION.

The former treatise I made, O Theophilus, concerning all that Jesus began both to do and to teach, until the day in which he was received up, after that he had given commandment through the Holy Ghost unto the apostles whom he had chosen: to whom he also showed himself alive after his passion by many proofs, appearing unto them by the space of forty days, and speaking the things concerning the kingdom of God: and, being assembled together with them, he charged them not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the promise of the Father, which, said he ye heard from me: for John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence.

They therefore, when they were come together, asked him, saying, Lord, dost thou at this time restore the kingdom to Israel? And he said unto them, It is not for you to know times or seasons, which the Father hath set within his own authority. But ye shall receive power, when the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judæa and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. And when he had said these things, as they were looking, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight. And while they were looking steadfastly into heaven as he went, behold, two men stood by them in white apparel; which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye looking into heaven? this Jesus, which was received up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye beheld him going into heaven.

Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is nigh unto Jerusalem, a sabbath day's journey off. And when they were come in, they went up into the upper chamber, where they were abiding; both Peter and John and James and Andrew, Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew, James the son of Alphæus, and Simon the Zealot, and Judas the son of James. These all with one accord continued steadfastly in prayer, with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up.—Acts 1: 9.

EXPLANATORY.

I. "The Preface."—Vers. 1-3. 1. "The former treatise." The Gospel of Luke, Luke 1; 1-4. Literally the first treatise or narrative. "O Theophilus" (lover of God) Clearly a proper name. The Gospel of St. Luke is also addressed to him. There he is addressed as "most excellent"—a title of honor applied to high officials, as to Felix (Acts 23: 26), and to Festus (Acts 26: 25). He was, no doubt, a convert to Christianity of high rank.—*Schaff.* "Of (concerning) all that Jesus began both to do and to teach." From the arrangement of these words in the original Greek, two things are plain which escape the English reader: First, there is an emphasis on the verb "began"; secondly, there is none on the word "Jesus." The contrast is not that the former treatise related what Jesus began, and this relates what some other person or persons continued; but it is that the former treatise related what Jesus began to do and to teach; and this relates what he, the same Jesus, continued to do and to teach.—*Alford.* "To do and to teach." The Christian is first to do, and then to teach—first to practise the precepts of the Gospel, and then to declare them by deed and word.—*Rev. W. Denton.*

2. "Until the day in which he was taken up." Luke's Gospel continues the history of Christ till his Ascension, which is barely noticed by Mark, and not at all by Matthew or John. "He through the Holy Ghost had given commandments," i.e., by the power of the Spirit of God speaking in and through Jesus Christ, which accords with Christ's constant reference of his deeds and words to the Father, as the Power that dwelt in him (John 5: 30; 14: 10). "Commandments unto the apostles." At various times during these forty days Jesus appeared to his disciples, and instructed them in their work of founding the Church (ver. 3).

3. "To whom he showed himself alive after his passion," i.e. his suffering and death on the cross. He appeared on at least ten different occasions, sometimes to individuals, sometimes to the twelve, once at least to 500 at once (1 Cor. 15: 6). "By many infallible proofs." The Greek word, translated by "infalliible proofs," occurs here only in the New Testament. It is used frequently by Plato and Aristotle, and denotes "the strongest proofs of which a subject is capable," "an irresistible proof." Bela renders it well, *certissimis signis.* The irresistible, incontrovertible proofs which Jesus gave to his disciples of his resurrection, such as talking with them, eating with them, walking with them, inviting them to look at and to touch his hands, his feet, his side, with the still visible print of the nails and the scar of the spear, are described in Luke 24: 36-48; Mark 16: 14; John 20: 19; 21. Comp, also John, First Epistle, 1: 1, 2.—*Schaff.* It was of the utmost importance that the proofs should be infallible, for (1) His resurrection is the crowning proof that Christ is the Son of God. If he could not conquer death, and come back from heaven, he could not prove that at the first he came from heaven. (2) It is the proof that he now lives, ever-present king and helper. (3) It is the proof of our immortal life beyond the grave: death does not end all. (4) It is the assurance of our own resurrection. (5) It shows that our Saviour has power over every one of our enemies, as he has over death—*P.* "Being seen," rather appearing. Allowing himself to be seen, not continuously, but at intervals, when he pleased, and as he pleased. The verb is frequentative.—*Cook.* "Forty days." The length of time is revealed here only. It was the same as the forty days fast and temptation of Jesus, and of Moses' stay upon the mount.

II. "Discourses before the Ascension."—Vers. 4-8. 4. "And being assembled together with them." Either the conference appointed by Christ to beheld in Galilee (Matt. 28: 16) (*Abbott*), or an assembly in Jerusalem on the day of Ascension, whence Jesus led them out as far as Bethany (Luke 24: 50) (*Cloag*). "Commanded them (the apostles) not depart from Jerusalem." Because of the prophecy (Is. 2: 3); Because there would be the greatest assembly of persons to witness this great miracle and to be worked upon by it. It would be at the next great festival after the crucifixion, when strangers from all parts of the world would be gathered at Jerusalem, who would carry back the tidings of that manifestation into all lands: and that the Christian law might go forth from Mount Zion (Isa. 2: 3: Mic. 4: 2), and so show its harmony with the Levitical dispensation.—*Bible Reader's Com.* "The promise of the Father." The Holy Spirit promised by Joel (2: 28, 29), by Isaiah (44: 3), and through Jesus himself (John 14-16). It was the sum and substance of all the Old Testament promises.

5. "For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost." He reminds them of the strange prediction of the "Baptist" (Luke 3: 16; John 1: 33). "His words which you all remember respecting a future baptism with the Holy Ghost and fire, you will soon yourselves be able to test the truth of." That fiery baptism of Pentecost with which they were so soon to be baptized. "Not many days hence." Only about ten days, for Christ's ascension was forty days, and Pentecost was fifty days, after the Passover.

6. "When they therefore were come together." On Mount Olivet, near Bethany, at the close of the forty days (ver. 12). Luke 24: 50.) "Lord wilt (dost) thou at this time (not in the intervening ten days, but at this period) restore the kingdom to Israel?" They probably had no very clear conceptions as to what the restoration of the kingdom meant. They probably imagined that the world would be gradually converted to Judaism, and that Jerusalem the holy city would be the resort of all nations," the centre of light and power and authority for the world.

7. "And he said unto them." He does not correct their misconceptions, for the course of events and the guidance of the Holy Spirit would soon correct them. "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons." It would be impossible for them to know, even if he should tell them. They were not yet in a position to see the truth. The fall of Jerusalem and of the Mosaic ritual would have staggered their faith. They had too many prejudices, they had too narrow a view, to yet understand the progress and growth of the kingdom of God, and the method in which it could be restored. It would he but pictures to the blind, and music to the deaf.—*P.* Observe that this is fatal to all attempts to foretell the time of Christ's second coming, or even the definite signs of that second coming. "Which the Father hath put in his own power." Set within, or appointed by, his own authority. The word here rendered power is not the same as that so rendered in the following verse. The sense of this first word is "absolute disposal," and we might well render it authority. —*Cambridge Bible for Schools.*

8. "But ye shall receive power." Comp. Luke 24: 49; Rom. 15: 13, 19; 1 Cor. 2: 4; 2 Cor. 12: 9; Phil. 3: 10; 1 Thes. 1: 5. These references will give the student an idea of the meaning of Christ's promise. It includes (1) the power of working miracles; (2) personal, moral, and spiritual power in the conflicts and temptations of life, and especially in bearing suffering and persecution for Christ's sake; (3) power in the ministry of the word beyond that which belongs to human eloquence and wisdom, or even to the mere natural adaptation of the truth to human wants.—*Abbott.* "After that the Holy Ghost is come." The power of the church is in the Holy Ghost, as we shall see in our next lesson. "Ye shall be witnesses unto me." The words, which are apparently identical with those of Luke 24: 48, strike the key-note of the whole book. And this witness was two-fold: (1) of the words, the teachings, and, above all, of the resurrection of Jesus; (2) of the purpose of the Father as revealed in the Son.—*E. H. Plumptre.* "The uttermost parts of the earth." By uttermost both time and space are included; to the remotest corners of the earth, to the remotest period of time. The then existing generation measurably fulfilled this command. —*Abbott.*

III. "The Ascension."—Vers. 9-11. 9. "While they beheld." That they might have as clear proof of his ascension as they had received of the reality of his resurrection, he is taken from them while they are still gazing on him and with his words yet sounding in their ears. In the Gospel (24: 51) it is "while he blessed them."—*Prof. J. R. Lumby.* "A cloud received him out of their sight." Comp. Matt. 17: 5; Luke 9: 34. As he rose, a cloud passed under him—the bright cloud of glory which overshadowed him on the Mount of Transfiguration, and which, in the wilderness journeys of Israel, now like a fire pillar, now like a cloud pilllar, sailed through the air before the people as their guide. On this "royal chariot," as Chrysostom calls it, did the eternal Son of God ascend from earth to the heaven of heavens. "The ascension of Elijah," writes Baumgarten, "may be compared to the flight of a bird, which none can follow; the ascension of Christ is, as it were, a bridge between earth and heaven, laid down for all who are drawn to him by his earthly existence."—*Schaff.* (1) The ascension is intimated by the Old-Testament writers (Psalms 24: 7-10; 110: 1; 68: 18; with Ephes. 4: 7, 8; Lev. 16: 15, with Heb. 9: 7-12); (2) and by Christ (John 6: 62; 7: 33; 20: 17); (3) it is referred to by the apostles as a fact well recognized in the Christian church (Ephes. 1: 20; Heb. 10: 12; 1 Pet. 3: 22);

10. "Two men." Angels in the form of men. Comp. Matt. 28: 2-5, with Luke 24: 4. "In white apparel." No doubt like the angel in Matt. 28: 3, "his raiment white as snow," and "in shining garments" (Luke 24: 4). The brilliant whiteness showed their pure nature, and the bright home whence they came.—*P.*

11 "Ye men of Galilee." This address indicates that only the eleven were present, all of whom were Galileans. "Why stand ye gazing up?" Henceforth they were not to indulge in vain regret, but to apply themselves to the work assigned to them, and to look forward to his second coming. That Jesus Christ shall come again, is the great promise of the New Testament, as the Seed of the Womam was of the old.—*Canon Cook.* "This same Jesus." Jesus in heaven is the same as he was on earth, the same (1) in his divine nature, all-powerful to save; (2) in his human nature, sympathetic, feeling our infirmities; (3) in his love for men; (4) in his hatred of sin. Because he is the same, we can love him, trust him, see him as he is, make him our real, ever-present friend. By what he was on earth, we know what he is now and what God is. Because he is the same, his words and promises are unchangeable,—as true to-day as when he first spoke them.—*P.* Shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go. The second coming of Christ, will not be like his first coming, obscure, and, as it were, in concealment. He will come in power and glory, on the clouds, and with his holy angels with him (Matt. 24: 30, 31; 26: 64: Rev. 6: 13-17). *Abbott.*

12. "Mount called Olivet." The name is derived from the olive trees which once abounded on its sides (Neh. 8: 5). Some of these trees still remain. The ridge of Olivet is about a mile long from north to south. Its elevation is nearly three hundred feet above the temple site.—*Whitney.* "From Jerusalem a sabbath day's journey," *i. e.*, two thousand cubits, or six furlongs,—three-fourths of a mile. Tradition derives this distance from the space between the ark and the tents of the people in their journeyings (Josh. 3: 4). In Luke's Gospel, the place of ascension is called Bethany (14: 50), which must mean within the district or town limits of Bethany, for the village was fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem, while the place of ascension was but six.—*P.*

IV. "The first prayer-meeting.—Vers. 13 14. 13. "An upper room." This was a room in the second story, or sometimes on, or connected with the flat roof. This may well have been the upper chamber where the last supper was taken; and where, subsequent to his resurrection, the Lord had twice met his disciples (John 20: 19-56).—*Abbott.* "Where abode." They did not dwell here all the time; but it was their habitual place of resort, their home for prayer and worship, mornings and evenings especially; for most of the daytime was spent in the temple (Luke 24: 53.)

14. "These all continued with one accord." They illustrate the condition of successful prayer, perseverance (Luke 18: 1-8), accord (Matt. 18: 10), and earnestness or fervor (Matt. 7:7).—*Abbott.* "Prayer and supplication." Supplication is omitted in the new version having little authority, but the meaning of the passage is precisely the same. They were also praising and blessing God (Luke 24: 53). "With the women." These words are specially worthy of attention. In the Jewish temple the women were not admitted to worship God with men, but they had their own court, "the Court of the Women." Among the silent changes which Christianity has worked in society, none is more striking than the alteration which it has brought about in the position held by women. In the old world, they occupied in every relation of life a very subordinate place. The state of perfect equality now enjoyed was only brought about by the teaching and practice of Jesus and his disciples. In this number are included those devout women who looked on the cross, and then watched at the sepulchre. The Gospels gives the names of some of these,—Mary Magdalene; Mary the mother of James and Joses; Joanna the wife of Chuza, Herod's steward; Salome the mother of John; and Susanna; (Luke 8: 3; John 19: 25) and with these was "Mary the mother of Jesus, who is here mentioned for the last time in the New Testament.—*Schaff.* "With his brethren. James, Joses, Simon, Jude (Matt. 13: 55; 27: 56). It is clear from the language here that these were not among the twelve, for they are distinctly discriminated from them. That they were real brethren, and not cousins or other remote relatives, seems to me very clear from a comparison of the New Testament teaching respecting them. They were not believers in Christ in his earlier ministry (John 7: 5), and John 19: 25, 26, indicates that they were not so at the time of his crucifixion. That the crucifixion and subsequent resurrection were the means of their conversion is a reasonable hypothesis. It can hardly be doubted that they were believers at this time.—*Abbott.* There were in all 120 disciples at this time meeting together in Jerusalem (ver. 15).—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TENDERLY GATHERED IN.

BY ERNEST GILMORE.

Just two evenings before Christmas a gentleman hurrying through a gay London street found his way blocked for a moment by a crowd of children standing in front of a brilliantly lighted booth. His face was very sad, for his only child, a lovely little daughter, had been taken from his love and care. She had made the last Christmas a merry, happy day; she had danced and laughed about a beautiful Christmas-tree, shining with tapers and laden with choice gifts. But now all was changed. As Christmas drew near the father was almost overwhelmed with the sad and tender memories of sweet little Bess. He stood still, glancing over the little sea of heads all turned toward the two great windows of the booth. He took a fatherly interest in the sweet, expectant faces of the little girls looking at the wonderful toys. A gymnasium was represented faithfully in one window; it was no wonder that the children were enthusiastic over the graceful evolutions of the many fair-faced, blue-eyed, golden-haired dolls who took part in the exercises.

"We'll enjoy it while we can," said one happy-faced girl to another. "Pretty soon the policeman will order us to move on."

A little joy crept into the gentleman's eyes as he watched for a few moments the children's faces.

"Bless them!" he said mentally; "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Then he endeavored to make his way through the small army, going as near the curbstone as possible. A smothered sob reached his ear. He paused again. Could there be tears intermingled with the laughter, greeting him even then? Yes, he felt sure he heard muffled sobbing, and it seemed to proceed from a little bundle of rags perched upon the curb-stone. He bent down. A pair of black eyes from a second bundle of rags looked up into the kindly eyes over him.

"Were you crying, my child?" asked a full, sweet voice.

"No, sir, t'want me; 'twas her. I can't make her stop," answered the boy, pointing to the other bundle of rags, which seemed to possess no eyes.

"What is she crying for? Perhaps I can cheer her up a little."

"She might be cryin' for lots o' things. She's cold, an' hungry, an' an't got no folks nowhere; but she is a-cryin' 'cause she can't see any of them purty things a-dancin' in the windy. I saw 'em to-day, an' I brought her along to-night. I thought 'twould be kinder a Christmas for her, seein' she don't have any other."

The sobs had ceased. A pair of blue, tearful eyes looked up pleadingly.

"So it would, and you are a kind-hearted little fellow to think of giving her that pleasure. Come with me, both of you." And as he spoke he led the two grimy children through the throng into the elegant booth. People stared, of course, but a whispered word with the proprietor of the establishment and the two waifs were seated on a little bench behind the counter, in full view of the acting dolls, but unnoticed by the many customers.

"Sit here until I come back," the gentleman said to the children as he left the store.

"Oh! my; an't it beautiful here, Jem?" whispered the little girl. "O Jem! don't you wish we could stay here forever?"

"I dunno about stayin' here forever. It's beautiful here, that's a fact; but I'm most horful 'ungry, an' I know you be, an' we can't eat the purty things, Tilly."

"No, an' I wouldn't want to eat these pretty things if I could," answered Tilly, with her soul in her eyes. "Tell you what, though, Jem, I'd rather hold one of them pretty dollies in my arms than to eat, I believe;" and Tilly's eyes glowed over a sweet-faced doll dressed in snowy white, with a sash like a band of gold.

"Dolls won't feed you when you're hungry, Tilly Mount. You're purty, but ye an't got much sense," Jem said decidedly; but Tilly answered, putting her little grimy hand to her breast with a caressing gesture:

"You don't know, Jem. I think a doll would feed me."

Jim looked at Tilly; there was a longing look in her pretty eyes he could not fully understand. He laid his hands upon hers tenderly as if to show her that he did care for her, but he said gruffly:

"Gals are funny critters."

"Jem," called the gentleman, as he returned with a softened light in his handsome eyes, "come here a moment."

"Yes, sir."

"I've been over in the court to enquire about you. You're a brave boy, Jem, and I'm proud of you. Will you let me call you friend?"

"Sir?" said the boy in amazement. A gentleman asking him if he could be called friend!

"I heard how kind you were to your poor mother and those five little brothers and sisters: how you wore rags, and almost starved to keep them alive. God will bless you for it, Jem! It's hard to have a drunken father, my boy," and the gentleman lowered his voice; "but keep working and praying as you have done, and I believe God will bless your efforts to uplift him."

A little more conversation between the gentleman and little Jem, and then the latter started toward his home in the wretched court, while the former, with a heavy bundle in his arms, entered a cab and was rapidly driven to a beautiful home on the avenue.

Christmas eve has come. Just glance into Jem's home a moment. It's a wretched-looking place generally, but there has been a grand transformation-scene going on. Jem's face is fairly radiant as he talks to his mother and brothers and sisters, who are laughing and crying for joy. The floor is covered with packages.

"Mother," he says, "isn't he a friend worth havin'? Just think of his givin' Tilly a home an' rememberin' us. Here's sugar an' tea, an' chickins, an' a whole roll of calico, an' flannel, an' cloes for me, an' dolls, an a book, an'—O mother! let's kneel down an' thank God for him," Jem finished huskily.

Just a peep into the home on the avenue and we are done. In a beautiful room a lady sits at the piano playing and singing—

"Open the doors to the children,
Tenderly gather them in."

A lovely child seated in a gentleman's lap listens to the sweet words with rapt attention. She glances at the Christmas tree, the vines and red berries, the beloved gentleman holding her so tenderly, and the golden-haired dollies held close to her happy little heart, and whispered softly:

"Isn't I tenderly gathered in?"

The gentleman looks into the sweet, upturned blue eyes, presses the little form still closer to his sheltering bosom, and answers huskily: "Yes, my child, you are tenderly gathered in."

Even as he speaks his thoughts take an upward flight and his unspoken prayer is:

"Dear Jesus, Thou hast tenderly gathered my one lamb into Thy bosom, and I have the blessed privilege of gathering in one of Thy lambs."—*Temperance Advocate.*

PUZZLES.

LXXXVII.

REBUS.

S. S.

LXXXVIII.

JUMBLE.

Ni ookab, ro kowr, ro lhhtlefua ipya,
Elt ym rtfis aeysr eb stps,
Hatt I aym ivegorf ryeev ady
Moes oodg eesotun ta sail.

XC.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In cat, not in dog.
In seal, not in frog.
In eyelid, not in cheek.
In onion, not in leek.
In union, not in join.
In dollar not in coin.
In city, not in town.
In kaffer, not in clown.
In every, not in any.
In Lily, not in Amy.
In listen, not in hear.
My whole is a play in Shakespeare,

XC.

CHARADE.

My first is a projection of a wheel.
My second is a fruit.
My third is a letter.
My whole is a bay in Mexico.

XCI.

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

A punishment for a great sin expressed in 22 letters.

1, 5, 17, 10, 15, 11, the Governor of Samaria who opposed the rebuilding of the Temple.

8, 3, 6, 5, 10, 9, 10, celebrated for a certain kind of tree.

8, 3 19, 20, 1, 3, 12, a lower order of servitors in the Temple.

2, 9, 8, 22, what Christians are told to be in "all manner of conversation."

12, 15, 4, 4, 15, 21, 2, a rest.

17, 7, 16, 3, example, pattern,

6, 8, 15, 10, 14, 13, 3, 12, something used at the feast of the seventh month.

9, 8, 18, 19, 3, a tree of Palestine.

4, 9, 9, 17, 13, 12, a kind of dwelling-place.

1 7, 8, 3, a great city.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

68. *Aviary.*—Adjutant, Booby, Cardinal, Tailor, Weaver, Crow, Crane, Oven, Wry Neck, Cross Bill, Red Breast, Goose, Turkey.

69. *Logogriph.*—Staggers, stagger, garget, great, tare, rat, at.

70. *Buried Rivers.*—1, Rhine; 2, Seine; 3, Po; 4, Thames; 5, Elbe; 6, Missouri.

71. *A Square.*—

C O P Y
O G L E
P L E A
Y E A R

72. *Enigma.*—Untied—united.

73. *Scripture Acrostic.*—

I-saiah.
A-bsalom.
M-elchizedek.
T-admor.
H-ezekiah.
E-li.
T-homas.
R-aamses.
U-z.
E-zekiel.
V-ashti.
I-srael.
N-imrod.
E-noch.

THE SABBATH IN EUROPE.—Minister Maybach of Germany, has drawn up several regulations, designed to secure rest on the Sabbath for railway officials, which if faithfully executed will produce beneficial results. The assembly of German paper-makers, lately held at Nurnberg, unanimously resolved to discontinue all work on the Sabbath at once. In Cassel a great many citizens have requested that no papers or letters be delivered to them on the Sabbath by the Post-office, except those marked "express." A Sabbath Union has been formed in Luneberg and in Griefswald to reduce Sunday work as far as possible. The French Ministers of the Post-office and Telegraph department have made inquiries whether a law cannot be enacted giving rest to all his officials on every alternate Lord's day. The French paper-makers are more and more observing the Sabbath. The great Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company has granted rest on every alternate Sunday to their servants at all stations. In Switzerland the Jure-Berno-Lucerne Railway has done the same, and the radical Canton Appenzell has prohibited public dancings on Saturday evenings and on the Sabbath. A considerable number of merchants there have begun to close their shops all day Sunday. In Austria, the Minister of Worship and Instruction, has issued a decree forbidding all public work on the Sabbath and Holydays, and Count Chorinsky of Salzburg has issued a similar order to all workmen under his control. Only work of necessity is to be allowed, and that only after mid-day. —*Christian Intelligencer.*

IT IS TIME that unpunctual people have their consciences aroused, and that they be brought to feel that they cannot be considered wholly moral if they are careless as to their engagements. Ten minutes' delay of a telegram, a minute too late for the mail, may cause wide-spread distress. It may even cause death. In such a case is the careless dealer of the blow any less guilty than he who, through mere carelessness, fails to pull a neighbor from the point of danger?—*Deems' Birthday Book*

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

WINTER.

The flowers and fruits have long been dead,
And not even the daisy is seen.
—*Eliza Cook.*

'Tis winter, yet there is no sound
Along the air
Of winds along their battle ground;
But gently there
The snow is falling—all around
How fair, how fair!
—*Ralph Hoyt.*

See winter comes, to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train—
Vapors, and clouds, and storms.
—*Thomson.*

Stern winter loves a dirge-like sound.
—*Wordsworth.*

Lastly came winter, clothed all in frieze,
Chattering his teeth for cold that did him chill;
Whilst on his hoary beard his breath did freeze,
And the dull drops, that from his purple bill
As from a limebeck did adown distill;
In his right hand a tipped staffe he held,
With which his feeble steps he stayed still;
For he was faint with cold, and weak with eld;
That scarce his loosed limbes he hable was to weld.
—*Spenser.*

Oh poverty is disconsolate!
Its pains are many, its foes are strong;
The rich man in his jovial cheer,
Wishes 'twas winter through the year;
The poor man 'mid his wants profound,
With all his little children round,
Prays God that winter be not long.
—*Mary Howitt.*

Alas! time still does pass from us!
The amorous
Songs of the birds have vanished,
The cold and frost makes all things dead,
Whither has fled
The bloom of flowers and roses red!
Where are the dewy meadows and the tree-top's shady towers!
Alas! the frost has all destroyed.
—*Gottfried Von Nifen.*

Blow, blow, thou winter wind;
Thou are not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because though art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
—*Shakespeare.*

Chill airs and wintry winds, my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year,
I listen and it cheers me long.
—*Longfellow.*

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft, vapory air,
Ere o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run,
Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.
One smile on the brown hills and naked trees,
And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are cast,
And the blue gentian flower that, in the breeze,
Nods lonely, of her beauteous race the last.
Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee
Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way;
The cricket chirp upon their russet lea,
And man delights to linger in thy ray;
Yet one rich smile and we will try to bear
The piercing winter frost and winds and darkening air.
—*William Cullen Bryant.*

TOO GREEN FOR HIM.

A month or two ago a new grocery opened in a town not far from Chicago, and the proprietor ordered oranges, lemons and bananas from a fruit dealer in the big city. The order was duly filled, and everything was supposed to be all right until a letter was received, saying:

"Maybe you think I have lived in the woods all my days, but there are some few things I understand as well as other folks. One of those things is that I order no more from you. That bunch of bananas were as green as grass, and I had to heave every one of them into the river."

It will take him at least another season to learn to hang up his bunches and ripen them.

TURNING THE TABLES WITH A VENGEANCE.

A small farmer not far from the ancient city of Brechin had long been suspected by the gamekeeper on the estate, of which his farm formed part, of emptying his snares. Early one fine Spring morning the farmer was engaged in taking out a newly-caught hare, when, happening to glance around, he espied the keeper making toward him with all haste. Not the least disconcerted, the farmer disengaged the struggling animal, and giving her a slight kick, turned her adrift. "I've found you out at last," exclaimed the overjoyed keeper. "Yes, I've found you out at last," said the farmer, as he confronted the keeper, and shook his clenched fist in his face. 'I've lang thocht that was your wark," as he pointed to the empty snare. "Now, look you here," added the seemingly enraged farmer. "I dinna care a strae hou mony beasties you snoot on my grund, but hang me if I'll alloo you or ony ither bodie to tether your vermin among my stuff. So mind you that," he added, as he turned on his heel and bent his steps homeward, inwardly chuckling to think how neatly he had made Nimrod catch a Tartar.

A RIDER'S PREDICAMENT.

Nearly thirty miles from Hofhartsheim, in Lottlingen, lived an "Oberforstmeister." Count Schimmelmann, who had three most lovely daughters, with whom young Count W—— was very much charmed. He wished to pay them a visit, and one day rode over on the bay mare, which was extremely fleet, and could stand a great deal of work. When Count W—— approached the residence of Count Schimmelmann he was recognized; the old count himself came out to meet him, and the three young ladies were at the windows. Count W—— very politely took off his hat, but, to the astonishment of the ladies and their father, turned abruptly round, and went off at a racing pace. The thing was very simple; the mare disliked his compliment, turned on the spot, and galloped the thirty miles back with him, without his being able to stop her.—*A Life of Adventure.*

WHEN SCOT MEETS SCOT.

Previous to the late Duke of Buccleuch quitting his princely mansion, he had occasion to visit a certain burgh lying some ten or twelve miles to the north-west. On this occasion he preferred riding on horseback and unattended. He came to the toll-gate. 'The toll, sir, gin ye please," His Grace immediately pulled up, and, while searching for the needful to satisfy so just a demand, he was accosted by the gate-keeper:—"Heard ye ony word o' the Duke comin' this way the day, sir?" "Yes," was the reply, "he will be this way to-day." "Will he be in a coach an' four, or only in a carriage and twa, think ye?" "In all probability on horseback," was the brief rejoinder. "In that case do you think he wad be offended gif I offered him back the change should he gae me a saxpence or a shilling to pay wi' as he passed?" The Duke stretched forth his hand to receive his balance, and, with an arch and knowing look, replied, "Try him, friend, try him!" and pocketed the coppers, muttering to himself, "Not to be done in that way!

MAKING A BUTT OF HIM.

Lady: "I wonder you are so idle, and go about in so disgraceful a state, Dorkins. You look as wretched as Diogenes." Bibulous One: "Don't known 'im, m' Lady. Dow he live hereabouts?" Lady: "He was a man who lived in a tub ——." Squire (sotto voce): "Ah! Dorkins would rather spell it with a 'P.' Tubs wouldn't suit him, especially if they had any water in them."—*Fun.*

NOTICE.—Each bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil will hereafter be accompanied by a corkscrew, as it is important that the cork should be preserved and the bottle well corked when not in use to retain the strength of the medicine. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Complaints of the Urinary Organs; cures complaints arising from Colds, such as Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Cough, Asthma and Difficulty Breathing.

GOLDEN EYE SALVE, called Golden not from its color but from being more precious than gold to those afflicted with sore or inflamed eyes, granulated eyelids or dulness of sight. Sold by druggists.

ENSILAGE.

While travelling through Great Britain last summer I was surprised to see how large a portion of the arable land there is employed in the growth of turnips and also the almost uniformly splendid appearance of this crop, more especially in Scotland. The North British farmer seems to consider this crop as the sheet anchor upon which alone he may rely with any confidence of success in his struggle to hold the British cattle markets against foreign competition. Well may the Scotch farmer look with pride on his turnip fields and then on his fat stirks, the latter the outcome of the former, and thank Providence that he is still able to hold his own, against all foreign competition, in supplying John Bull with the choice cuts of beef which are so tempting to his palate. I have seen in Scotland prize cattle that would do credit to any show ring, and which since they were calves, had only received, in addition to their pasture feed, a bountiful supply of straw and turnips. I felt sad upon reflection that in most places in Canada turnips cannot be grown profitably, while a large portion of the straw is almost wasted so far as the feeding of good stock is concerned. Fortunately the Canadian stock feeder is likely to realize in ensilage more than a substitute for turnips in supplying an abundance of cheap and health-giving winter feed for his cattle, and within a very few years almost every moderately good farm in the Dominion will be provided with a silo. Most Canadian farmers have already heard of ensilage, but it is probable that very few of them have seen it, and knowing that there is considerable anxiety in many quarters to know more about this new food, I lately paid a visit to the farm of Mr. George A. Pierce, of Stanstead, who is one of the pioneer producers of ensilage in Canada. Mr. Pierce is an excellent specimen of the Canadian New Englander, his grandfather having removed from the State of Vermont to Stanstead Plains about seventy years ago. He is the owner of five hundred acres of land immediately adjoining the picturesque village of Rock Island, and his farm buildings are models for their convenience in the storage of farm produce, and the economic feeding of live stock. Mr. Pierce is enthusiastic in his advocacy of the use of ensilage as a winter feed for cattle, and he has probably larger practical experience with this sort of food than any other farmer in the Dominion. He maintains that ensilage has a succulent principle akin to grass, and forms the best food which can be got for winter use, as milch cows fed on ensilage give the same results as when fed on a rich pasture in both the quantity and quality of the milk and butter produced, as well as keeping up the usual growth of flesh and giving tone and vigor to the system. Mr. Pierce keeps about one hundred head of horned cattle on his farm at present, and, like many other Canadian farmers, found great difficulty in growing sufficient roots to feed with the dry fodder in winter. In the spring of 1881 he sowed two and a half acres of richly prepared land with Mammoth seed corn, using nearly a bushel of seed. The corn was planted in drills about two and a half feet apart, with the kernel about six inches apart in the drills. It was at first intended as fall feed, but by the first of September the corn had assumed such mammoth proportions as to suggest the idea of building a silo to keep it in. Having never seen a silo he adopted the following plan, which proved most satisfactory in preserving the ensilage in first-class condition. His barn is 186 feet long by 46 feet wide with one end against a slight eminence, and has three floors besides a capacious manure cellar. The foundation wall is built of solid masonry to a height of about 15 feet, and in one of the corners next to the bank he constructed his silo, which is 32 feet long by 14 feet wide, the foundation wall forming one side and one end to the silo, the other side and end being made of boards nailed to strong posts, with a lining of one tier of brick laid in mortar on the inside. The bottom was then made smooth and the whole surface of the bottom and sides cemented. The silo extends to the second floor of the barn and only a small portion of it is above the surface of the earth around that end of the building. This silo has a capacity of about 250 tons, but this can be greatly increased at very little cost by erecting a double boarded wall twelve or fifteen feet higher to contain the cut corn stalks when at first put in, but which will in a few days settle down to the top of the cemented wall. About the middle of September, 1881, he began filling the silo. Two men were employed cutting the corn in the field, three teams were drawing it to the barn, and two men were employed cutting it up three inches in length, with an ensilage cutter driven by horse power; the cutter being placed on a level with the third floor of the barn and directly over the silo. One man was employed levelling the corn as it descended from the cutter, and two horses, each having a boy for a rider, were engaged treading it down. When the filling was completed, several inches of cut straw were spread over the top and covered with loose planks, and then weighted down with stone, about 150 lbs. to the square foot. On the 7th of December the silo was opened and the ensilage found to be in first-class condition, and was given to the cattle once each day while it lasted, or nearly four months. To ascertain the effect of ensilage food upon milch cows, two cows were fed on this alone for ten days, and at the end of that time had increased their daily yield of milk from fourteen to twenty pounds, besides gaining considerably in appearance. Last spring Mr. Pierce prepared twenty acres of land for green corn by spreading over it about forty loads of manure to the acre—using one of "Kemp's Manure Spreaders," which saves a great deal of labor. Half of this ground was planted with "Mammoth Ensilage Corn" and the rest with "Blunt's Prolific." The yield of the twenty acres was about five hundred tons which he cut into lengths of about three-fourths of an inch, with a new cutter which is driven by steam power and will cut a ton of cornstalks in four minutes. Before the corn was ready for putting in the silo, Mr. Pierce had prepared another silo opposite the first one, the foundation wall forming two of the walls for the silo, the other walls being of wood, planked up on the inside and double boarded on the outside, with the space between (about eight inches) filled with sawdust. This new silo is divided by a partition wall, thus forming two silos for convenience of filling and feeding from them. He has been feeding from one of these silos since the beginning of last October, at first only one ration each day, but since the cattle have been taken entirely from the pasture, he has fed to them two feeds of ensilage and only one feed of hay each day. Some of the larger cows consume nearly one hundred pounds of ensilage daily, as they get all of it that they will take morning and noon. Although it is from six to eight months since they calved, they are still giving a large flow of milk, from which about one hundred pounds of butter is made weekly, which is shipped to Boston, where it brings about thirty-four cents per pound at present, and, although it is charged four cents per pound of duty, it is more profitable than if sold in Canadian markets. Mr. Pierce's dairy is furnished with large flat tin pans like those of Mr. George Fraser, of St. Andrews, P.Q., which were described some weeks ago. Mr. Pierce has bought a large quantity of cotton-seed meal, and will shortly begin to give a little of it daily to his fattening cattle. He also keeps a large number of horses, which get one ration of ensilage daily.

RUSTICUS.

THE CARE OF TOOLS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Dollar after dollar dwindles imperceptibly but surely away on many farms during the winter season, because reapers and mowers seed-drills, ploughs and harrows, are left just, where they were last employed to bear the injurious effects of pelting storms and dry winds. Tools worn or loosened and calling for simple repairs, are used until past mending, and yet it is the leisure season of the whole year.

A few hours spent each day by the farmer and his boys in the repair shop or barn, cleaning and oiling machines, painting waggon bodies and repairing wheels and axles, replacing rake teeth, tightening hoe handles, sharpening the knives to reaping machines, making rollers and stump-pullers, etc., would not only save unnecessary loss in actual dollars and cents, but a vast amount of time, anxiety and annoyance in the spring when the rush of work leaves little or no time in which to make repairs or supply the place of lost tools.

There are a variety of mixtures that may be applied to the iron parts of implements to prevent rusting, the cheapest of which is grease that has not been salted. An excellent article for the protection of steel or iron may be prepared by melting lard and common rosin slowly together and stirring the mixture until it cools. When required in large quantities, it may be made in the proportion of about six pounds of lard to two of rosin. If only a small amount is desired, a piece of rosin the size of a hen's egg will suffice for one pound of lard. This mixture can be applied with a cloth to the metal surface, giving it a thin coat. The rosin prevents the lard from becoming rancid, and the grease excludes the air and moisture.

Previous to applying any protective wash, machinery should be thoroughly cleaned, and the bearings wiped and oiled with castor oil or other lubricant. Castor oil, by the way, is counted among the best of oils for iron axles. A wheel well lubricated will not only revolve readily, but runs much longer than when oiled with a cheaper sort of grease.

It is also economy to look after the woodwork of tools and machinery. Alternate wetting and drying soon injures any wood, causing cracking and final decay. This may be prevented by the timely and occasional application of some cheap paint. When woodwork, from exposure, has become cracked, it is advised to give it a wash of crude petroleum previous to an external coat of paint. Petroleum not only improves all wooden tools, but is alike valuable for rustic furniture, such as arbors, garden chairs and vases, that are exposed to the weather. Gas tar is sometimes employed as a paint for waggon wheels. A correspondent who has made use of it in this way, says that it forms a hard, durable black polish, somewhat like Japan on tin ware, and dries in the summer sun, on wood in one day, and on iron in two days. A good black paint for coarse iron work, according to the American Journal of Industry, may be made by mixing plumbago with hot coal tar. Equal parts of asphaltum and rosin dissolved in common turpentine, says the same authority, make also a good, cheap covering for heavy iron work.

To preserve harnesses, leather belting and the like, keep them in some dry, airy place; take them apart occasionally, and thoroughly clean and oil every portion. Never oil a harness, until it has first been relieved of all dirt scrape off the thickest accumulation of mud, etc., with a dull knife, then remove the rest with a wet cloth. If oiled previous to cleaning, the oil soaking through the dirt into the leather carries with it fine particles into the pores of the leather, thereby rendering it hard and stiff. For harnesses common neat's-foot oil is excellent, but when mice and rats abound castor oil is better, for these "varmints" do not like it. Apply the oil with an old woollen cloth, putting on as much as will rub in and dry readily. After oiling harnesses and belting, let them hang for two or three days in some warm, dry place, and expose to the sunshine when that is practicable. Never keep leather appliances of any sort in a dark, damp place.—*New York World.*

EFFECT OF DAIRYING ON THE SOIL.

The effect of dairying on the fertility of the farm is a matter claiming the attention of every thoughtful dairyman. Whatever the kind of farming practised, it is desirable to manage so that the fertility will not only be fully maintained, but increased, if possible. In determining to make dairying a prominent feature of the farm operations, it is the part of the wise manager to consider the effect of dairying upon the soil and be somewhat guided thereby. Dairying consists essentially of three branches; butter-making, cheese-making and milk selling. The effect on the soil of these different varieties of dairying will not be the same. Selling milk proves most exhausting to the soil and butter-making least exhausting. When the milk is sold, all the fertilizing elements contained in the milk are carried from the farm and the soil is exhausted to that extent. Where butter-making is practised and the skim-milk is fed to pigs or calves, so that the fertilizing elements are largely returned to the soil, the fertility of the farm instead of decreasing, may increase continually. The butter contains no mineral element of any fertilizing value and no nitrogen. It is a hydro-carbon and its elements are all derivable from the air, consequently selling butter from a farm does not impair the fertility of the soil. In cheese-making the nitrogen and mineral elements of the milk are mostly retained in the cheese and it is nearly as exhaustive to the soil as selling the milk. The whey which is left in cheese-making contains very little if any fertilizing value.

Every farmer should know how much fertilizing material each cow removes from the soil and if the milk produced is sold, restore enough of that material to the soil to maintain the fertility. Where butter dairying is practised and the milk is fed to pigs or calves and the manure all applied to the soil, no loss of fertility sufficient to impair the productiveness of his farm will occur. But cheese-making and selling milk are liable to impair the fertility of the soil, and to what extent, a few figures will show. Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, a well known English agricultural writer, says: "Every 40 gallons of milk contains one pound of bone earth, besides other phosphates. Estimating a cow to yield 750 gallons per year, it will require 19 pounds of phosphate—equivalent to 30 pounds of bone dust: If the calf is sold off, we may assume that there is a loss of twenty pounds of bone, and the waste of phosphates in the urine equals 4 pounds. And that for every cow a dairy farm maintains, it will lose of earthy phosphates as much as is contained in 56 pounds of bone-dust." Prof. E. W. Stewart estimates that in 4000 pounds of milk yielned by a cow, there would be 160 pounds of casein, containing 25.6 pounds of nitrogen. In view of these estimates it may be considered that an average cow will remove each year from the soil in her milk, about 56 pounds of bone earth, and not far from 25 pounds of nitrogen. Where there is a herd of ten cows, it will be perceived that quite an amount of fertilizing material would be removed from the soil each year in case the milk was sold or cheese was made and sold. Such a course pursued year after year, might result in seriously impairing the fertility of the farm.

Are cheese-making and milk-selling to be discontinued because of the loss of fertility occasioned thereby? Certainly not. The loss is pointed out so that farmers may have their attention called to it, and supply what is lost in that way. The purchase of cotton seed cake or wheat bran to feed to the cows in winter will make good whatever loss the tillage lands have sustained and the sowing of bone dust upon the pastures, will keep them from deteriorating. The increased yield of milk attained by feeding cotton seed meal and wheat bran and by sowing bone-dust upon the pastures will amply repay the cost of purchasing those substances, so that really it will cost the dairyman nothing to supply the loss occasioned by selling milk and cheese. Where only butter is sold, the fertility of the farm under good management will continually increase.—*H. Reynolds, M. D. in N. Y. Observer.*

PROTECTING OUTLET OF DRAINS.

One of the greatest annoyances in underdraining is the trouble arising from the outlet becoming choked or filled up by the trampling of animals, the action of frost, or even of water in times of freshets. This trouble is quite successfully overcome by the arrangement as shown in fig. 1; it consists of a plank, ten or

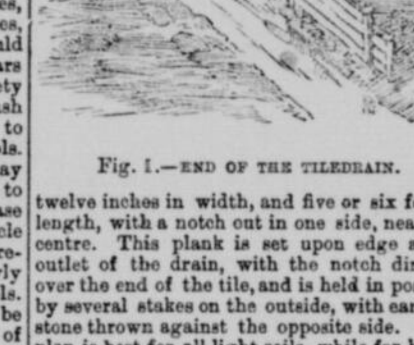


Fig. 1.—END OF THE TILEDRAIN.

twelve inches in width, and five or six feet in length, with a notch out in one side, near the centre. This plank is set upon edge at the outlet of the drain, with the notch directly over the end of the tile, and is held in position by several stakes on the outside, with earth or stone thrown against the opposite side. This plan is best for all light soils, while for heavy clay land the one shown in fig. 2 is just as good,

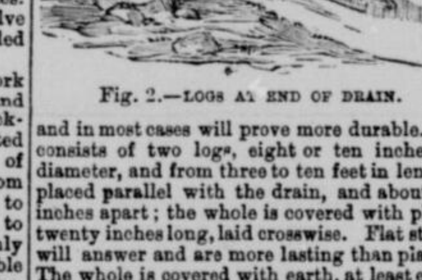


Fig. 2.—LOGS AT END OF DRAIN.

and in most cases will prove more durable. It consists of two logs, eight or ten inches in diameter, and from three to ten feet in length, placed parallel with the drain, and about six inches apart; the whole is covered with plank twenty inches long, laid crosswise. Flat stones will answer and are more lasting than planks. The whole is covered with earth, at least eighteen inches in depth: two feet or more would be better, especially if the soil is to be ploughed near the outlet.—*L. D. Snook, in American Agriculturist.*

FARM PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The steady advance of late in the prices of produce in American markets has caused an improved feeling here and led to a considerable increase in the exports across the lines. In many sections of the country most of the dressed poultry have been bought up by American dealers and this has led to unusually high prices here. Good early rose potatoes are now worth three dollars per barrel in New York, at which rates shippers can pay about ninety cents per bag here. Cabbages are now quoted at from $9 to $10 per 100 in the same market which leaves a good margin of profit on shipments from here and several contracts have recently been made here at about $3 per 100 for the American market. Prime timothy hay is quoted in New York at 90c to 95c per 100 lbs., and common kinds at 50c to 75c per 100 lbs., which figures are too low for shipments to be made from here with profit. A large portion of the best butter remaining in the Dominion is being secured by American purchasers and 21,000 lbs of this butter was shipped from here during the past week.

MILK AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.

I desire to call attention to the insufficien employment of milk as an ordinary article of diet in this country. It may seem hardly possible to maintain that such a complaint is rightly grounded. All classes of person are supposed to use milk, to some amount, as a matter of course; and although adults are not supposed to take very much, save what they consume with tea and coffee, yet children are commonly credited with the consumption of a good deal, or, at all events, of a sufficiency, of this commodity.

In this communication I propose to show that this common belief is largely erroneous, and that persons of all classes, and of all ages, in this country, consume too little milk. The consequence of this starvation I hold to be serious, and the remedy for it perhaps not far to seek.

It is not too much to say that a fitting supply of milk is at present too seldom secured even by families who can will afford to pay for it. The full value of milk as an article of diet is not yet sufficiently appreciated by people who ought to be aware of it. Many adults regard it mainly as food for children, and many believe that they cannot digest it, and state that it "curdles on the stomach," and makes them "bilious." The ordinary milk supply to many establishments is just sufficient to allow their tea and coffee to be colored with it.

A very inadequate quantity is often given to children, and the quality of it is no better than that yielded by skimmed milk, with, possibly, more or less water added to it.

And in such households as I am now referring to, there is often, curiously enough, a stinginess in respect to cream, or what is often made to pass for it, which, paltry and niggardly as it is, contrasts ridiculously, and I will say vulgarly, with the more free expenditure not uncommonly assented to on bad sherry, and worse claret.

The question of expense, however, does come to be a consideration in many families who are consistently economical; yet even here I maintain that a false economy prevails, if milk be in any degree stinted to their young and growing members.

Milk is a food that should not be taken in copious draughts like beer, or other fluids, which differ from it chemically. If we consider the use of milk in infancy, the physiological ingestion, that is, of it, we find that the sucking babe imbibes little by little the natural food provided for it. Each small mouthful is secured by effort, and slowly presented to the gastric mucous surface for the primal digestive stages. It is thus regularly and gradually reduced to curd, and the stomach is not oppressed with a lump of half-coagulated milk. The same principle should be regarded in the case of the adult. Milk should be slowly taken in mouthfuls, at short intervals and thus it is rightly dealt with by the gastric juice. If milk be taken after other food it is almost sure to burden the stomach, and to cause discomfort and prolonged indigestion, and this for the obvious reason that there is insufficient digestive agency to dispose of it. And the better the quality of the milk the more severe the discomfort will be under these conditions.—*Dyce Duckworth, M. D., in Herald of Health.*

EDUCATIONAL.

Oral Lessons.—Oral lessons should not be given on work that the child is competent to master by his own study,—such as the disciplinary studies reading, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. But they should relate to the sciences of nature and to civil history,—nature and man. Inasmuch as the preparation by the teacher must be elaborate, there should be not more than two of these oral lessons a week. It has been a great mistake to introduce these oral lessons every day. The teacher has been unable to meet the strain on his energies, and has been obliged to come to the lessons unprepared.—*W. T. Harris.*

At the School of the Nobles in Tokio, Japan, is a physical map of that country 300 or 400 feet long, in the court behind the school-building. This map, or model, is made of turf and rock, and is bordered with pebbles which look, at a little distance, very much like water. Every inlet, river and mountain is reproduced in this model with a fidelity to detail which is simply wonderful. Latitude and longitude are indicated by telegraph wires, and tablets show the position of the cities. Ingenious devices are employed in illustrating botanical studies also. For example, the pine is illustrated by a picture showing the cone, leaf and dissected flower, set in a frame which shows the bark and longitude and transverse sections of the wood.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

It is a Common Mistake to suppose that a fine education unfits for the common walks of life; it is certainly a great mistake. Any man can handle a hoe better for knowing something of mechanics: any girl can cook a breakfast better for knowing something of chemistry. You cannot educate one faculty without developing them all. Many a young girl without household training has after her marriage at once mastered the art of housekeeping; her college did not teach her to cook, but it taught her to think, and the cooking followed as a matter of course. Intellectual development is physical development; by refining and strengthening the nervous system it gives power of recuperation to the body. The war statistics show that delicately-bred college boys stood the hardships of camp and field and hospital far better than roughs, whether from the wild woods or the great cities.—*Christian Union.*

Woful Mistakes are constantly making in the Sunday-school because of a teacher's failure—to know his scholar's ignorance. A good illustration of the danger of a lack just here is that given by Mrs. Horace Mann, in her story of a district school where, on the occasion of her visit, those boys who wanted "to be good" were asked to rise in their places; and all but one stood up. When that solitary little fellow was urged by his teacher to rise with the others, he began to cry, with a whimpering "No"—"No"—between his childish sobs. At this, Mrs. Mann stepped down alongside of him, and putting her arm over his shoulder tenderly, she asked, "What do you think it means to be good, my boy?" "Ter—be—whipped!" was the sobbing answer. The poor boy had been told when he was flogged, that it was to make him good; and his untutored mind recoiled from an added supply of that kind of "goodness." That boy understood his teacher quite as well as many a scholar has understood your wisest words spoken for his teaching. There is no mistake about this. The experience of the best teachers abundantly confirms this truth.—*S. S. Times.*

Uses of Alum.—Pulverized alum will purify the most foul water. Take two heaping tablespoonfuls of it and sprinkle it into a hogshead of water, stirring it rapidly, and after the lapse of eight or ten hours all the impurities will have been precipitated to the bottom. The water will be pure and sweet. A teaspoonful will sweeten a pailful of water. Dissolve two teaspoonfuls of alum in a gallon of boiling water, and while hot wash the shelves where ants congregate. They will usually all disappear. If they do not, sprinkle powdered alum on the shelves, and they will all be gone by the next day. It will also kill bedbugs. Dissolve the alum in boiling water and wash the bedsteads with it. Sprinkle the pulverized alum in the crevices of the bedstead, and in the corners and seams of the mattresses.—*Cultivator.*

Wire Fences as Telephones.—Some observing genius has suggested that the loneliness of home life on the Western prairies, where farm-houses are often miles apart, may be alleviated by a general utilizing of fence wires for telephonic communication. As in some sections of the country all the fences are of wire most of the "plant" for several private telephones is already in possession of every farmer, so only terminal fixtures are necessary a free interchange of gossip between families that are too far apart for neighborly calls in bad weather. The plan certainly has attractive features. If it were adopted, the farmer's wife, when tired of the monotony of home life, could drop into a rocking chair near the telephone and chat cheerily with a distant neighbor.—*Herald.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Thirty-Three Thousand sheep crossed to the United States from Brockville during the season just closed.

A Veteran Soldier Gone.—One of Wellington's soldiers, Mr. Geo. Taylor, died at Morrisburg last week, aged 95 years.

A Nice Little Cheque.—Calvin & Son, of Kingston, drew a cheque for $100,000 last week. It was honored, too.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Two Big Men.—Messrs. A. J. Davis, of Aylmer, and D. Merril, of Tilsonburg, were weighed recently at Mr. Hare's, and turned the scales at 266½ lbs. each.

A Heavy Heifer.—Mr. Stewart Harris, London township, weighed on Monday at the city scales a fat heifer which tipped the beam at 1,490 pounds.

Diphtheria of a terribly malignant form has attacked a family in Sydney township and carried off four members within a week. Another member is in a critical condition.

Provisions for the North-West.—Messrs. James Allan and John Dennison, of Perth, shipped seven carloads of provisions for Winnipeg lately, including 318 head of dressed cattle.

Large Loads.—Mr. Alex. Ingram, of Seymour, delivered at Landon's elevator, Hoard's Bridge, 321 bushels and 40 lbs. of barley in three loads. These are the biggest loads yet.—*Belleville Ontario.*

Kicked to Death.—Last week a boy of 11 years of age, son of Joseph Latchford, hotel-keeper, Thomasburg, was kicked by a horse in the head, smashing in a portion of the skull. The boy died.

Expensive Harness.—Mr. W. M. Smith, of Thamesford, purchased the gold-mounted set of harness made by Mr. W. T. Feightner, of Ingersoll—the nobbiest set in Nissouri. Price, $112.50.—*London Advertiser.*

Found Dead.—An old man named Daniel Cane was found dead on Friday morning week, in a dilapidated log house in which he lived alone, near Aberfoyle. He was said to be between seventy-five and eighty years of age, and was unmarried. It is supposed that death was the result of old age.—*Guelph Mercury.*

A Four-Footed Prisoner.—A Toronto constable arrested a large dog one afternoon last week and brought it to the western police station. As it had no visible means of support it was locked up on a charge of vagrancy. The animal was a fine one, and had on a chain collar with a city license tag attached and numbered 1,180.

Handsome Testimonial.—Captain McGregor, of Sarnia, received a token of his skill and bravery on the steamer "Manitoba" last fall. At that time the passengers passed a resolution expressing their warm approval of his efforts on behalf of their safety. The resolution, signed by a number of the passengers, has since been handsomely framed and engrossed on an illuminated scroll.

Christmas Papers.—The proprietors of the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review* and Lindsay *Post* last week issued extra Christmas additions of over 6,000 copies each. The numbers are printed on tinted paper, contain short stories and selections of poetry appropriate to the season, and a goodly array of advertisements. The enterprise of the publishers is entitled to great credit.

A Warning to Boys.—A little boy five years of age, son of Mr. Joseph Kenny, blacksmith, of Mill street, had a remarkable escape from instant death on Wednesday evening. He had either been on the back of a sleigh and was getting off, or was trying to get on and fell off, when he was struck on the side of the head by one of the horses of a team behind, and the runner of the sleigh passed over his chest. It was thought that the injuries would prove fatal, but Dr. Heggie, who is in attendance, cannot find any injury to the body nor fracture of the skull, though the one side of the body was paralysed, but is now recovering.—*Brampton Banner.*

A Rich Beggar.—Philip Christie, a crippled and dilapidated looking man of about 60 years of age, hailing from the village of Caledonia, was sent to gaol last week for 30 days as a vagrant. He had the option of paying a fine of $20, but thinking it too much, preferred imprisonment. He was in a wretchedly filthy and dirty state, being overrun with vermin, and the gaol authorities had quite a job to get him cleaned and purified. Upon searching his duds—not a very pleasant or agreeable task—over $260 in gold, silver and bank bills, some of the latter in a bad state of preservation, was found stowed away in different portions of his clothing and about his person. He appears to have made a regular profession of begging, having been tramping about the country during the past nine or ten years.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

A Strange Disease has attacked the turkeys and is carrying them off in frightful numbers. The symptoms are as follows:—An unchecked indulgence in corn, cornmeal and other delicacies, resulting in an abnormal increase of fatty tissue, which soon renders the bird sluggish in its movements and marks him as a certain victim of the destroyer. The disease culminates in a sensation similar to the passage of a sharp steel instrument through the head, resulting in the sudden rupture of blood vessels and the poor bird bleeds to death, no saving remedy having yet been discovered. This epidemic will be at its height in about two weeks and gradually increase in severity with the approach of spring. It is feared that but a few of these fine specimens of the feathered race will survive this winter.—*Blyth Review.*

QUEBEC.

Thieves are reported to be numerous in Sherbrooke.

The Print Factory at Magog, has stopped work till spring.

The Granby Rubber Co. will have a capital stock of $100,000.

Street Lighting is agitating the Municipal and private wisdom of Richmond. The bridge question is temporarily resting on its oars.

A Young Bear was shot in the city of Sherbrooke last week. The animal was treed by a Newfoundland dog, while Mr. McDougall drove to the Albion Hotel and got a rifle, with which he shot bruin.

In the Copper Mines on the Allen Miner farm, at North Pinnacle, work is being carried on vigorously with fine prospects of paying results. A correspondent of the Cowansville *Observer* says it is quite possible that there may be an Eldorado there.

The Great North-Western Telegraph Company are about making great improvements in their office in Quebec. They have obtained architects' plans, the adoption of which will secure very much increased office facilities for their patrons. The improvements will necessitate a large outlay of money.

The Beet Root Sugar Factory at Farnham has worked up all its beets. The building has been greatly enlarged and new machinery added, the intention being to use it as a regular sugar refinery for imported sugar during the remaining months when the sugar beet is not to be obtained.

Watching and Waiting.—An inspector and eight understrappers are engaged watching the bold, bad men who fish in Magog Lake in contravention of the fish and game laws. They have caught no one yet, but it is believed the bold, bad men go on fishing just the same.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

Sherbrooke Water has been pronounced by Dr. J. Baker Edwards as having "considerable purity," and being "free from any sewerage contamination," and yet, says the Waterloo *Advertiser*, a great many men in the ambitious city of the East continue the precaution of taking a clove after their liquid refreshments.

A Strange Accident.—An accident of a very peculiar nature happened lately to a little son of Mr. Wm. Thompson, near Brigham. It appears that the father having just come into the house and sat down to partake of a little refreshment, the little fellow wishing to partake with him started for the pantry to secure a knife or spoon; on his way thither he fell upon the floor and split his tongue a full inch from the tip backward. The divided member has not yet completely healed.—*Cowansville Observer.*

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Large Cattle Trade.—Thirteen hundred and ninety-two cars laden with fat beef cattle were shipped since January last over the Northern Pacific from Miles City.

In Search of Water.—The C. P. R. well at Regina was down 220 feet yesterday and no sign of water. It is said the railway authorities will go to a depth of 600 feet, unless water is struck sooner.

Drowned Coal.—Owing to a storehouse giving way under an immense weight of coal, about 100 tons of that valuable article were recently deposited in the water at Prince Arthur's Landing.

Large Docket.—The Selkirk Court meets next Tuesday, when Judge Walker, of Brandon will preside. There are 290 cases on the list, which is the largest docket that has ever been submitted to the court.

Steel Rails.—Mr. H. M. Rowe, foreman of the iron gang at the C. P. R. station, Emerson, states that 564 cars of rails were unloaded at that station during the month of November, being an average of eighty-five cars per day.

Western Crops.—At Fort McLeod last season cucumbers and tomatoes were ripened in the open air. Cabbages, beets, turnips, potatoes, onions and other garden produce did exceedingly well. Cabbages have been grown weighing sixteen pounds.

Butter Consumption.—It is estimated that three and a half cars of butter, aggregating about thirty-five tons, are disposed of in Winnipeg every week. Most of it comes from Ontario, and costs about 22 cents per pound, laid down here. This would represent a trade of about $15,400 each week in this commodity alone.

Effects of the Cold Snap.—The recent severe cold has had a disorganizing effect on the railways. Traffic in all parts of the North-West has been delayed. Reports from the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba tell of "dead" engines and delayed passenger trains. On the main line of the C. P. Railway, from St. Vincent to the end of the western division, nineteen engines were disabled by the frost.

Land Values.—The accompanying list gives an approximate estimate of the prices at which unimproved farming lands are held by private parties and companies, for sale in the various counties of the Province of Manitoba: Manchester, $1.50 to $10; Morris, $2.50 to $15; Provencher, $2.25 to $12; Laverandyre, $4.50 to $6; Plessis, $2 to $5; Selkirk, $6.50 to $20; Lisgar, $3.50 to $25; Hamilton, $7 to $18; Dufferin, $3.25 to $18; Marquette, $3 to $15; Portage, $2.50 to $15; Louise, $9 to $20; Lorne, $7.50 to $15; Norfolk, $8 to $10; Westbourne, $5 to $20; Turtle Mountains, $3.50 to $18; Brandon, $9 to $20; Minnedosa, $5 to $20; Dennis, $2.50 to $10; Shoal Lake, $3 to $9.

Chenook Winds.—What is known as the Chenook winds in the Bow River district is a very strong warm wind; almost like a tornado, having a velocity of, perhaps, seventy miles per hour, which blows from the south-west through the passes of the mountains. So great is the heat which accompanies it, that falling upon a covering of snow a foot and a half deep, it causes the whole to disappear entirely in the course of twenty-four hours. This wind blows night and day for a length of time varying from two days to a week, and when it calms down is succeeded by a week or two of beautiful May weather so mild that men can ride without their coats for a whole day without discomfort. This experience is, as a rule, repeated two or three times in the course of the winter.

BRITISH NEWS.

The Prompt Condemnation of Mr. Tennyson's new play by a London audience leads an English newspaper to remark that English audiences are gradually "assuming something of the ferocity of a French first-night public." A man who has written a bad play is treated, it says, "with more vindictiveness than a pickpocket or a burglar." Previous good character as a dramatist is not allowed to tell in his favor.

During the royal review in London recently the warmest outward welcome was extended to Sir Evelyn Wood. Sir Garnet Wolseley is said to have appeared too early in the procession to be generally recognized. He was missed in the crowd of surrounding cocked hats. Sir Evelyn at one point stopped to shake hands with an Essex man whom he recognized in the crowd, and was nearly pulled off his horse by the enthusiastic crowd.

At the Pembroke Dock-Yard in Wales was launched, a fortnight ago, the new iron-clad barbette ship "Collingwood" in the presence of many thousands of spectators. This iron-clad is 325 feet long and 68 wide; her armor has a thickness varying from 16 to 18 inches, and weighs 1,497 tons; her engines are 7,000 horse-power, and she has a total displacement of 9,150 tons.

Friends of the late Prof. Jevons contemplate the establishment, somewhere in Lancashire, of a suitable Jevons memorial, and a meeting was recently called to take the preliminary steps. Prof. Jevons was a Lancashire man. For many years he was associated with the Owens College, at Manchester, and with the Manchester Statistical Society. One form which it has been proposed that the memorial shall take is that of a Professorship of Political Economy at Victoria University, in Manchester.

The Law has interfered with one of Mr. Richard Herne Shephard's enterprises. Mr. Shephard recently declared himself about to issue a life of Thackeray, with some of Thackeray's unpublished writings, and it will be remembered that the English publishers of Thackeray's works therefore announced an authorized edition of the unpublished works as a matter of self defence. News now comes that the publishers have applied for and have obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Shephard from carrying out his purposes.

When the Queen goes to Balmoral she goes by special train, commanded by special servants. The trip there and back is said to cost the snug sum of £2,500. Other members of the royal family, however, travel in "saloon carriages" by an ordinary train at first class fares. During the Queen's residence a special train, known as her train, is run from Aberdeen to Ballater for the use of Queen's messengers and Cabinet ministers on duty. From Ballater to Balmoral they travel in carriages, as the railway track, by special desire, does not go as far as Balmoral itself.

Mr. Joynes, the under-master of Eton School, who was arrested in Ireland last summer with Mr. Henry George, having caused to be published in London a long account, written by himself, of his experiences, one which is described as "a harmless little volume," the head-master of Eton has called upon him to suppress the book. The head-master afterward admitted that he had not read the book when he made this demand. "It is surely absurd," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a note on this strange proceeding, "that the masters of a great school like Eton should be tied down to one set of opinions, and that those must be opinions to which the head-master happens not to object."

The New Palace of Justice.—Mr. Preston, author of "Unclaimed Money," has startled Londoners by announcing that the new Palace of Justice has been mainly raised with the surplus interest of suitors' money, the Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, giving power to apply £1,000,000 of the surplus interest fund for this purpose. Mr. Preston asserts that £75,000,000 are in the chancery funds, the number of accounts being 34,545. A hundred years ago it was £7,500,000 and 2,385 accounts. This employment of the money in building the courts need not alarm the numerous families in this country who claim these funds, inasmuch as there is an understanding that the Goverament will make good all the money thus appropriated to all claims which shall be substantiated.

A Gentleman's Sentence.—It is recorded in a London paper, as if it were a matter of some wonder, that an English gentleman possessing an income of $30,000 a year has been sent to penal servitude for shooting at Police officers. His name is Thomas A. H. Robinson. Several officers attempted to arrest Mr. Robinson and he discharged a revolver at them, without, however, doing any of them serious harm. The court at Liverpool, before which the case was taken, appears to have made speedy work of it, in entire disregard of the gentleman's income of £6,000 a year.

Ben Nevis is in a fair way to have erected upon its summit a national observatory. A son of Prof. Hildebrand, who is the director of the observatory at Upsala, and whose researches in atmospheric phenomena are declared to be the most advanced and accurate that have been made known, has written to London scientific persons strongly urging that this work be undertaken. He says the atmospheric observations published from Puy-de-Dôme, in the South of France, have been of great importance, but unfortunately this mountain has a bad situation in regard to storm-tracks, being almost placed on the north-westerly or south-westerly slope of a high pressure. "Ben Nevis, on the contrary," he says, "is situated almost in the middle track of the depressions or storms of North-western Europe, and hence observations made there must be of far greater importance in their relation to the theory of cyclones than the mountain observations in the South of France." It is believed in London that the necessary funds for the observatory will shortly have been raised. About $25,000 will be needed.

CORPORATION TYRANNY,

From the London Saturday Review.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has lately been edifying his American hosts with a picture of the danger they run by not resisting the tyranny of the many companies which make it their business to inflict private injury on the plea of promoting the public good. Liberty, as Mr. Spencer very truly preaches, is essentially an individual thing. It is of little comfort that the company in which you are a humble shareholder is free to oppress all who come in its way, if you yourself are equally among the oppressed whenever you fail to keep out of its way. It is found that by directing you into a particular groove, instead of leaving you to choose your own groove, or even to wander from one groove to another, somebody is able to make money. From the moment of that discovery the individual man stands but a poor chance. Indeed, he ceases to be a man, and becomes an obstacle—an obstacle to commercial progress, and in communities of the approved modern type that is the unpardonable sin. Anthing is lawful which even seems to promote commercial progress. Lying, cheating, fraud, adulteration, and the whole race of kindred vices may be forgiven, because the immediate and apparent effect of them is to sell more goods at a larger profit. But for the heir of all the ages to presume to have a will of his own, or to dream that he can be permitted to do without tutors and governors in the shape of Chairmen, General Managers and Boards of Directors, only shows how little he has advanced beyond the mental attitude of the gravest of the barbarians from whom he is descended. If Mr. Spencer had chosen to take up his parable about England instead of about America, he might have found quite as many illustrations, though each particular illustration might not have been as striking. We, too, are a company-ridden people. We live in but small dread of the law or of great men; but we yield at once to a number of little men when they are grouped together under a common title and their aggregate wealth goes by the name of stock. In part this comes from a just alarm at the length of their common purse. We are afraid to sue them or to provoke them to sue us, because we know that, while we shall feel every penny that has to go to solicitors and counsel, their outlay will be merely an item under the current entry of legal expenses. In part this supineness is due to the boldness with which companies of all sorts have identified themselves with the powers that be. It is hard, after reading the by-laws of a railway and the long list of offences denounced in them, to persuade ourselves that the company against which all these crimes can be committed is merely an association of common carriers, and that, except in virtue of a contract voluntarily entered into, it has no powers which were not possessed by the owners of the stage-coaches and the covered waggons which preceded them.

Statistics are published in India of persons and domestic animals killed in 1881 by snakes and wild beasts, also of snakes and wild beasts killed by men. Snakes alone in that year are declared to have destroyed 18,670 human lives, and wild animals 2,757 lives. The lives of 43,609 cattle, in the same period, were taken by snakes and wild animals. The number of snakes destroyed during the year was 254,967 and of wild animals 15,274.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND A NEBRASKA FARMER.

The following letter, descriptive of an interview of a Nebraska farmer and the Marquis of Lorne, is published by the Ardrossan *Herald*:

"Valley Station, Douglas County,
"Nebraska, October 6, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—I have had a visit from the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor General of Canada. Along with him were the Princess Louise and suite, who were on a tour through the country to the Rocky Mountains. They came up to my house, and stayed for three hours, and the Princess took a sketch of my whole place—farm, house, stabling, wire fence and all the trees I had planted myself about three years since. The Marquis and the Princess both shook hands with me when they came up, but did not say who they were for more than an hour. He asked me where I came from. I told him from Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland. He said he was a countryman of mine, and Lady Campbell, his sister, was a countrywoman of mine. So then he asked me how long I had been in this country; so I told him I had been six years; and he asked me if the farm was in cultivation when I came to it. I said No, it was all wild prairie. I asked him how long he had been in this country. He said he had been four years. I said, Where have you been putting yourself all these four years? He said he had been in Canada. I have a large picture of the Prince of Wales and of the Princess of Wales in a very fine black walnut frame. He looked all around the room, and then he said—You have got my wife's brother here. I said—*Your* wife's brother? Do you know who that is, sir? Yes, I do, he said. Well, I ran out of the house to look at the Princess Louise; for I had seen her before. Then I said — Is it possible I am talking to the Marquis of Lorne and don't know it! Then I was ashamed of myself, after the way I had spoken to him, and he laughed at me and told me then that he was the Governor General of Canada. Then he asked me what family I had. I said I had two sons here, 18 and 20 years old. 'Then,' said he, 'if you will send them over to me in British Columbia, I shall give you 329 acres of the best land that is in that country for nothing.' He took my address, and asked me if I would come. I said I would think about it. So since he went I had a letter from him last week to see if I had made up my mind to come, and he sent me about 400 pamphlets to distribute among farmers in my neighborhood. I have given the conversation as spoken by the Marquis and myself, but in very broad Scotch.

"I am, &c.,
"John Reid."

AN IMPORTANT DIVORCE CASE.

The House of Lords has just decided a question in the law of marriage and divorce of great international importance, the Lord Chancellor pronouncing the judgment against a very learned argument by Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Q.C. Mr. Henry Brougham Farnie, the dramatist and the librettist of many well-known operas, married twice in England. After his first marriage he removed, being a Scotchman, to Scotland, and regained his domicile in that realm. Two years later he was there divorced at the suit of his first wife. Returning to England he again married there. New domestic difficulties ensued, and his second wife filed a bill to declare her marriage a nullity on the ground that a Scotch divorce of an English matrimonial contract was a nullity, and that it left Mr. Farnie still the husband of his first wife. This bill having been dismissed in all the lower courts she appealed to the House of Lords. In the course of the final decision the Lord Chancellor observed (and the points are of especial interest as relating also to many American divorces under English marriages.) If an Englishwoman married a domiciled foreigner she acquired the domicile of her husband at the instant of marriage, and the marriage became subject in all respects to the law of the country of that domicile. In this case the domicile of the husband was Scotland, and after the marriage both the husband and the wife were subject to the law of that country, and the divorce in question had been pronounced for causes which justified a dissolution of marriage in that country. It had been contended that in some cases great hardships might arise if this principle were upheld, but, in his opinion, the House of Lords was bound by international law to recognize foreign divorces, where the dissolution of the marriage was pronounced by a competent tribunal in the country of the domicile.—*New York World.*

HOW THE SPECTROSCOPE FORETELLS RAIN.

And if the air vertically above any one place becomes presently charged with more than its usual dose of such transparent watery vapor (as it easily may, by various modes and processes of nature), the spectroscope shows that fact immediately, even while the sky is still blue; clouds soon after form, or thicken if already formed, and rain presently begins to descend. But how does the spectroscope show to the eye what is declared to be invisible in all ordinary optical instruments? It is partly by its power of discriminating the differently colored rays of which white light is made up, and partly by the quality impressed on the molecules of water at their primeval creation, but only recently discovered, of stopping out certain of those rays so discriminated and placed in a rainbow-colored order by the prism and slit of the spectroscope, but transmitting others freely. Hence it is that on looking at the light of the sky through any properly adjusted spectroscope, we see, besides the Newtonian series of colors from red to violet, and besides all the thin, dark Fraunhofer, or solar originated lines, of which it is not my object now to speak, we see, I say, in one every definite part—viz., between the orange and yellow of that row of colors, or "spectrum," as it is called—a dark, hazy band stretching across it. That is the chief band of watery vapor; and to see it very dark, even black, do not look at a dark part of the sky or at black clouds therein, but look, rather, where the sky is brightest, fullest of light to the naked eye, and where you can see through the greatest length of such well-illumined air at a low rather than a high angle of altitude, and either in warm weather, or, above all just before a heavy rainfall, when there is and must be an extra supply of watery vapor in the atmosphere. An extreme darkness, therefore, seen in that water-vapor band beyond what is usual for the season of the year and the latitude of the place is an indication of rain material accumulating abnormally; while, on the other hand, any notable deficiency in the darkness of it, other circumstances being the same, gives probability of dry weather, or absence of rain for very want of material to make it, and the band has therefore been called, shortly, "the rain band." Thus, also, "rain band spectroscopes" have been specially constructed by several most expert opticians in size so small as to be carriable in the waistcoat pocket, but so powerful and true that a glance of two seconds' duration through one of them suffices to tell an experienced observer the general condition of the whole atmosphere. Especially, too, of the upper parts of it, where any changes—as they take place there almost invariably earlier than below—enable such an observer to favor his friends around him with a prevision of what they are likely soon to experience.—*Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, in Popular Science Monthly for December.*

LYUKAS, THE POISONER.

The London *Standard* describes the execution at Steinamanger, in Hungary, of a peasant woman from Szerdahely, named Lyukas Kathi, for a series of crimes which had excited universal horror. The criminal was fifty-two years of age, short in stature and of a placid aspect. She procured a large quantity of arsenic upon the pretence that her house was overrun with rats, and mixed the poison in little cakes, which she disposed of at a high price to persons who desired to get rid of their relatives. Her customers were chiefly wives who had got tired of their husbands, lovers who thought the removal of a rival would facilitate their own purposes, and even some children purchased the cakes, that by offering them to elderly relatives they might the more rapidly come into the possession of their property. Lyukas killed two husbands of her own, and she was accused of twenty-six other murders, six of which she confessed she had committed. At her trial this arch-poisoner assumed an air of great piety, and stood the whole day with a rosary in her hand, she being a member of a Rosary Club founded by the Dominicans. The result of the trial was that she was sentenced to a long term of penal servitude; but the Crown appealed against this inadequate issue, and the Court of Appeal, sentenced her to death. During her imprisonment Lyukas spent all her time praying or receiving spiritual consolation from the priests, to whom she confessed. Upon the scaffold she blessed the bystanders with an air of great fervency. The convict's only daughter attempted to be present at the execution, but she was prevented entering the yard, and as she turned away she barely escaped being lynched by the mob assembled outside.

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We offer no premiums of any kind this year. Nothing but our clubbing plans. With the plan above mentioned before them we ask the subscribers and readers of the WITNESS to begin work at once. Those who begin first will have the least difficulty in getting up the number necessary to complete their clubs. If any one cannot do the active work himself, let him start out some other person of his acquaintance with more time to spare, and put down on the list his own name to start with.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (½ lb. and lb.) by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essences.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.—James D. Beckett, Chicago's largest horse-dealer, says of the grade Percheron-Norman horses: "They are more generally bred in the West than all other classes of draught horses, and, as a proof of their popularity, the supply is far short of the demand this year, as we pay $200 and upward to farmers for three-year-old grade Normans to ship to Ohio and Pennsylvania for feeders."—*Chicago Tribune*. Large numbers of Percheron-Norman horses in their purity are sold for breeding purposes by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., who has imported and bred nearly 1,000, and now has on hand about 400.

A KNABE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From the Baltimore American.

There was seen yesterday at Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished by them for the presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House decided in favor of the Knabe Piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand of beautiful finish in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN.—On the 16th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Kemptville, the wife of the Rev. James Allen, of a daughter.

BARRY.—On the 19th inst., the wife of C. A. Barry, of a son.

BLAIR.—At Grand Metis, on the 10th inst., the wife of David Blair of a son.

CAMPBELL.—On the 19th instant, the wife of Robert M. Campbell, of Three Rivers, of a son.

DOBIER.—On Friday, 15th inst., at 162 Calloux street, Mrs. J. W. H. Dobier, of a daughter.

GOWANS.—At 224 St. George street, on the 16th inst., the wife of Charles Gowans, of a son.

HANNAH.—On the 18th inst., at 18 Mount St. Mary Avenue, the wife of Jas. W. Hannah, of a daughter.

LAVERS.—At 160 Hypolite street, on the 21st of December, the wife of Mr. Robert Lavers, of a son.

McKAY.—At 13 Richmond Square, on the 17th Dec., the wife of J. S. McKay, of a daughter.

RAMSAY.—At No. 303 Peel street, on the 18th inst., Mrs. W. M. Ramsay, of a daughter.

ROOT.—At 77 Fort street, Dec. 18th, 1882, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Root.

STONE.—At 180 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, on Dec. 21st., Mrs. S. H. Stone, of a daughter.

STORY.—At 18 Lorne Avenue, on the 18th instant, the wife of George J. U. Story, of a son.

SWEET.—At West Winchester, Ont., Dec. 20th, the wife of A. Sweet, merchant, of a daughter.

WARRINGTON.—On the 16th inst., the wife of F. H. Warrington, of a son.

MARRIED.

CHADWICK—WHITEHEAD.—In this city, on the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. D. Borthwick, Mr. Thomas Chadwick, of Manitoba, to Margaret M. Whitehead, eldest daughter of Robt. Whitehead, engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Hochelaga.

DAWE—ROGERS.—On the 20th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Charles William, youngest son of Nathaniel Dawe, to Agnes, only daughter of Samuel Rogers, both of this city.

GLOVER—HOUGHTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Mr. Munro, Terret W. Glover, son of Wm. Glover, M.D., Hemmingford, to Lizzie A., youngest daughter of John Houghton, Esq., Lincoln Place, Montreal.

HOPLAND—WEST.—On Dec. 18th, by the Rev. Robert Campbell, Thomas D., second son of the late H. H. Holland, architect and surveyor, of London, Eng., to Sarah, second daughter of the late George West, of Quebec.

O'NEILL—McFEE.—On the 19th Dec., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. John O'Neill, farmer, of Covey Hill, to Miss Eliza R. McFee, second daughter of Mr. John McFee, farmer, of Russeltown.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Louisville, Kentucky, on the 11th inst., Joseph Brown, son of George Brown, G. T. R.

CONROY.—In this city, on the 19th inst., John Conroy, aged 62 years, native of Queen's County, Ireland, also a member of St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society.

CROSS.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Ernest, aged 1 year and 8 months, youngest son of William Cross.

CURRAN.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Sarah Rachel, infant daughter of Chas. Curran, and granddaughter of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., aged 4 months.

DORWIN.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Olivia Mary Cushing, widow of the late Canfield Dorwin, and mother of Mrs. Robert L. Gault.

EASDON.—On the 16th December, near Bainsville, Glengarry County, James Easden, aged 62 years, late of Chateauguay County.

GIBSON.—On the 20th inst., William, youngest son of Richard Gibson, aged 5 years and 4 months.

GRAVELL.—At East Saginaw, Michigan, Nov. 27th, of congestion of the lungs, Sidney Lemon, aged one month and fourteen days, son of John A. and Amy Gravell.

GREENSHIELDS.—In London, England, on the 4th instant, David J. Greenshields, merchant, of this city.

HANRAHAN.—In St. Cunegonde, on the 20th instant, Thomas Hanrahan, native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 75 years.
Boston and Halifax papers please copy.

JAMESON.—At Waterloo, Que., at the residence of his brother, Doctor B. R. Jameson, on the 19th December, 1882, after a lingering illness, Henry Brewster Jameson, aged 64 years, for many years of H. M. Customs, Montreal. Second son of the late Captain Jameson, of H. M. 10th Royal Vet. Batt., and brother-in-law of William Henderson, Esq.

KYTE.—At Hudson, P.Q., on Dec. 14th, entered into rest, after a lingering illness, Thos. W. Lloyd Kyte, aged 58 years. Deceased was for many years chief clerk in the London & Liverpool Insurance Company, and lately manager of the London Assurance Corporation, of this city.
"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."
Toronto and New York papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Thursday, 21st, Florence Louisa, youngest child of W. W. Moore, of this city.

PIGOTT.—In this city, on Monday, the 18th instant, Mary, aged 24 years, eldest and beloved daughter of John Pigott. May her soul rest in peace.
Chicago, Ill., and Troy, N.Y., papers please copy.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

Advertisements.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act to Incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of British America.
THOMAS KEYES,
Grand Secy. L.O.A.B.A.
St. Catharines, Ont.,
December 19th, 1882.

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CALIFORNIA PINE WOOD.

Bret Harte, in one of his charming sketches, tells of a schoolmistress who was accustomed to take long walks in the pine woods of California for the benefit of the balsamic air. There is more in this treatment than most people will be inclined to credit. We see the pines and spruces have been brought into requisition in the cause of medical progress. GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM—a thoroughly scientific preparation—provides this treatment in a concentrated form, and has, after 20 years' test, proved itself the most satisfactory cure extant for Coughs, Colds, Lung and Throat Affections. Price 25c and 50c per bottle.

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Advertisements.

THE LAST TWO MONTHS.—Over 1,000 physicians and sufferers visited the International Throat and Lung Institute, using Souvielle's Spirometer for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung diseases, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected, and is now used in all the leading hospitals of Europe for these terrible diseases. Parties unable to visit the Institute can be successfully treated by letter. M. Souvielle, ex-aide Surgeon of the French Army, and a staff of French and English surgeons in attendance. Call or write to the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes: "I have been troubled with Asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hundreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda, and determined to try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has given me more relief than anything I have ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes: "During ten years' active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system.

BIBLE SOCIETY

MEETINGS, 1883.

Anniversary meetings of Branch Bible Societies, at which public addresses on week days, and sermons on Sundays, will be given by the REV. JAMES GREEN, of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Ministers of the Gospel in the different localities, according to the order, date and time given below. All are respectfully invited to attend.

St. Eustache—Thursday, Jan. 4, 7 p.m.
Grande Frenier—Friday, Jan. 5, 7 p.m.
*St. Andrews—Saturday, Jan. 6, 7 p.m.
Point Fortune—Sunday, Jan. 7, 11 a.m.
Hawkesbury—Sunday, Jan. 7, 2½ p.m.
*L'Orignal—Sunday, Jan. 7, 7 p.m.
*Vankleek Hill—Monday, Jan. 8, 7 p.m.
Lochiel—Tuesday, Jan. 9, 7 p.m.
Kenyon—Wednesday, Jan. 10, 7 p.m.
Indian Lands—Thursday, Jan. 11, 7 p.m.
*Plantagenet—Friday, Jan. 12, 7 p.m.
Riceville—Saturday, Jan. 13, 7 p.m.
West Roxboro'—Sunday, Jan. 14, 11 a.m.
*Avonmore—Sunday, Jan. 14, 3 p.m.
*South Finch—Monday, Jan. 15, 7 p.m.
*Winchester—Tuesday, Jan. 16, 7 p.m.
Morewood—Wednesday, Jan. 17, 7 p.m.
*West Winchester—Thursday, Sept. 18, 7 p.m.
Inkerman—Friday, Jan. 19, 7 p.m.
Winchester Springs—Saturday, Jan. 20, 7 p.m.
Dunbar—Sunday, Jan. 21, 11 a.m.
Colquhoun's—Sunday, Jan. 21, 3 p.m.
Dixon's Corners—Friday, Jan. 26, 7 p.m.
Heckston—Sunday, Jan. 28, 10 a.m.
North Mountain—Sunday, Jan. 28, 2½ p.m.
*Kemptville—Sunday, Jan. 28, 7 p.m.
Oxford Mills—Monday, Jan. 29, 7 p.m.
Bishop's Mills—Tuesday, Jan. 30, 7 p.m.
*Burritt's Rapids—Wednesday, Jan. 31, 7 p.m.
*Merrickville—Thursday, Feb. 1, 7 p.m.
Irish Creek—Friday, Feb. 2, 7 p.m.

When the meetings fall on the Sabbath, there will be a sermon on some subject to suit the occasion, and it is desirable that all formality of business should be done at a previous meeting, say Saturday night, when practicable.

Will the friends of the cause in the various localities please give these appointments the preference of everything local. A long notice is given, that this may be done without inconvenience.

If the hour fixed prove unsuitable at any place, the friends will please change it to suit themselves, only allow the District Secretary time from the next preceding to the next following appointment, and inform him of the change.

CO-OPERATION.—Will Ministers of the Gospel who receive a copy of these appointments please give to the Society and the District Secretary a hearty co-operation. Make the appointments as public as possible, and accept this respectful general invitation to attend and take part in the meetings. Please press the subject on the attention of your people.

Will Correspondents please address the District Secretary to places marked thus *, a day or two before the date thereof, or to 101 Mackay street, Montreal, at any time.

Collections will be taken up at each meeting.—Please intimate this.

JAMES GREEN.
District Secretary M. A. B. S.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS or BLOOD.

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No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

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Remittances sent forward immediately on sale of same.

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"My sister caught a severe cold which settled in quick consumption. I procured two bottles of the Balsam, which wrought such a change, that by its after use she was completely restored to health."
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Alton, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL

LESSONS, 1883.

Now is the time for teachers to secure a copy of any or all the following helps to the study of the lessons for the coming year.

Vincent's Notes, $1.25.
Peloubet's Notes, $1.25.
Monday Club Sermon, $1.50
Half-Hours with Lessons, $1.65.
Arnot on Acts, $1.50.
Lamby on Acts, $1.50.
Price's Scholars' Hand Book, and Vincent's and Peloubet's Question Books, each 20c.
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Library Roll Books, Class Roll Books, Sabbath-school Library Books, very full supply and all requisites for the thorough furnishing of a live school.

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232 St. James street, Montreal.

Advertisements.



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Gents' solid Coin Silver Watch, with genuine American movements, $13, and upward.
Ladies' solid Gold Watches, $15 and upward.
Ladies' solid English Gold Guards, $12 and upward.
Gents' solid English Gold Vests, $7.50 and upward.
Solid English 15-karat Gem sets, $12.50 and upward.
Solid 15-karat, 8-stone, genuine Diamond Rings, $7.50, and upward.

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GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.
The newest and best general collection.

MUSICAL FAVORITE.
The newest collection of the best Piano music.

MINSTREL SONGS. Old and New.
The most popular melodies in the world.

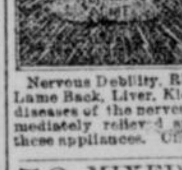
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BEAUTIES OF SACRED SONG.
Large numbers of the best songs.
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ESTABLISHED 1874.
4 Queen street East, TORONTO.
Mr. J. A. HARTE, Agent, Montreal.
Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Lame Back, Liver, Kidney and Lung Diseases, and all diseases of the nerves and want of circulation are immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these appliances. Circular and consultation free.

50 MIXED CARDS, in a handsome case, 13c; 30 Chromo Cards, 10c; 25 New Years Cards, assorted designs, in colors, 12c. Name on all. Beautiful Card Receivers, 10c. J. S. LIVELY, 398 Ridout street, London, Ont.

1000 AGENTS WANTED for Visiting Cards, Flirtation, Escort, Yum Yum, Love Letter, Old Maid, Comic, Fun and Mixed Cards. Scrap Pictures, Chromos, Toys, Books, Water Pens, Tricks, Fancy Goods, and all late Novelties. 12 Fine Samples and Outfit for 3c stamp. Big profits to Agents. Mention this paper.
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FIRST PRIZE awarded us at Exhibition held in Montreal, September, 1882, and SILVER MEDAL for the Machine used in the manufacture of same
THE MANITOBA



FOUR-POINT BARB GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE FENCING.
Send for Circulars and Price Lists.
THE CANADA WIRE COMPANY.
H. R. IVES, President, Manager.
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WRINGERS!
The best place to buy a new Wringer is at the Canadian Wringer Co. The best place to have Wringers of all kinds repaired is at the Canadian Wringer Co.
QUALITY THE BEST—PRICE REASONABLE.
Canadian Wringer Company, 31 Bonaventure street, Montreal.
J. KIMBALL, Manager.
N.B.—Parties in the country should send for Wringer and repairs to this place.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

FOR SALE, Quarter Acre Lot, with blacksmith's shop, new house, 24 x 40, stable and other outbuildings erected thereon. Well of good water on the premises. A good stand for business. On the line of the C. P. Railway. Midway between Montreal and Ottawa. No better opportunity could be offered to a blacksmith looking for a good opening. For further particulars apply to
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NEARLY 1,000
RECORDED PURE BRED
Percheron-Norman Horses
Imported and Bred by
M. W. DUNHAM,
OAKLAWN FARM,
Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.
35 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R'y.
468 OF THE FINEST
Imported from France by him during the past 12 months, (239 since July 1st,)



Being more than the combined importations of all other importers of all kinds of Draft Horses from Europe for any previous year; and more than have ever been imported and bred by any other man or firm during their entire business career.
In these statements grade horses are not included to swell numbers or mislead.
Come and see for yourselves the greatest importing and breeding establishment in the world. Visitors always welcome, whether they desire to purchase or not. Carriage at depot. Telegraph at Wayne, with private Telephone connection with Oaklawn.
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50 ALL NEW CHROMO CARDS for '83, name on, 10c or 40 Gold and Silver, 10c. J. B. Husted, Nassau, N.Y.

Advertisements.

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Stoddart's Watches Wanted Everywhere!

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GOLD WATCHES, Warranted Solid Gold, $10. SOLID SILVER LEVER WATCHES, SILVER CAPPED HUNTERS, $12.50, sold during holidays for $10.
Many Goods HALF-PRICE during the Christmas and New Year only.
STODDART'S! STODDART'S!

18 KARAT HEAVY SOLID GOLD SIGHT HUNTERS.
Which are Gold 18k. Capped, extra Jewelled, stem-winder, with all the latest improvements, $40.

WALTHAM 18K. SOLID GOLD WATCHES, $56.
WALTHAM 14K. SOLID GOLD WATCHES, $50.
WALTHAM SILVER. $15, $18, $21, $25, $30, $35
An immense stock of Jewellery direct imported, new patterns, bought for cash, offered to the public below auction or pawnbrokers' prices.

STODDART'S.



SOLID GOLD ... ONE DOLLAR

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WARRANTED
SOLID GOLD THROUGHOUT.

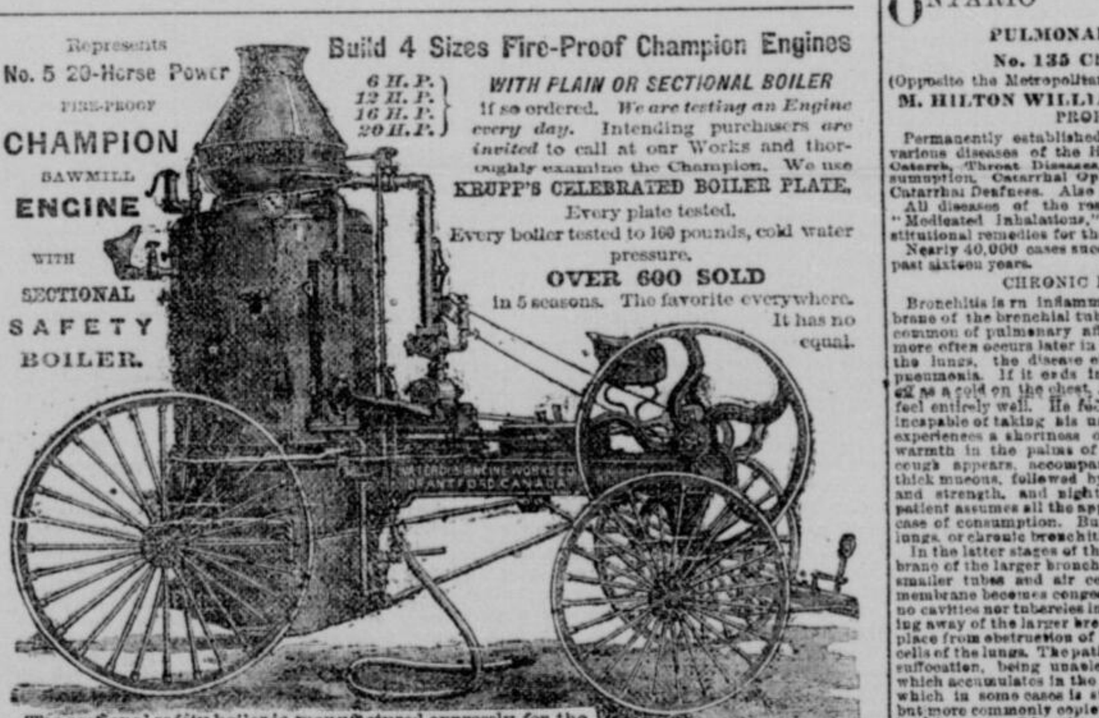
The Wonderful Lefevre Diamonds, now so favorably known, are the product of the vast laboratory of M. Lefevre, Paris, France, the only one in the world where these magnificent stones (PURE CRYSTALS of the RAREST HARDNESS) are submitted to a chemical and voltaic process, by which is imparted all the brilliancy and refractive qualities of the natural gem, successfully fulfilling the purposes for which the real Diamond is desired.

"The Lefevre Diamonds, which are attested as durable, and impervious to the action of water or light, carrying with them all the brilliancy and refractive power of the real Diamond, are certainly the only artificial Diamonds of absolutely perfect manufacture, which, for wear, brilliancy and beauty, are unexcelled."—ART JOURNAL.

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On receipt of One Dollar.
Illustrated Catalogue of Waltham Watches and Diamonds free on request.
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Build 4 Sizes Fire-Proof Champion Engines
6 H. P., 12 H. P., 16 H. P., 20 H. P.
WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL BOILER
if so ordered. *We are testing an Engine every day.* Intending purchasers are *invited* to call at our Works and thoroughly examine the Champion. We use KRUPP'S CELEBRATED BOILER PLATE.
Every plate tested.
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OVER 600 SOLD
in 5 seasons. The favorite everywhere. It has no equal.



The sectional safety boiler is manufactured expressly for the "North West" trade. This boiler is so arranged that it is readily taken apart in sections enabling purchasers to clean thoroughly every part of it and prevent burning out. We know from experience this is absolutely necessary with the alkaline waters of the great Western prairies. Largely used by the Pacific Railway Company and all the large Colonization and Ranche Companies.
ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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The Company now offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line at

$2.50 PER ACRE AND UPWARDS,

with or without conditions requiring cultivation.
A rebate of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions.
The Company also offer, without conditions of Settlement or Cultivation,

2,500,000 ACRES IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

in the Pembina Mountain District, along the South-Western Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the districts of the Souris, Pelican and White Water Lakes and Moose Mountains.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If payed for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given, but the purchaser may pay One-sixth in Cash and the balance in Five annual instalments, with interest at six percent per annum payable in advance.

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LAND GRANT BONDS,

Which will be accepted at 10 Percent Premium on their par value, and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, or at any of its Agencies.
For further particulars, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications for lands should be addressed.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 5th December, 1882.

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THE BIGGEST THING OUT and genuine will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25c 25 Envelopes, 24 Sheets Note Paper, 6 Pens, 1 Penholder, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Memo Book, 1 Toy Book, 6 Visiting Cards and 1 Blotter. Address
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I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE A PERFECT CURE for all the worst forms of PILES, 2 to 4 do. in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. $1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal. In case of failure, dealers will please return the money and charge it back to me.—61 W.

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UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Advertisements.

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IMPORTERS OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

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Just received, five cases New Velveteens.
Nice Blue Black Velveteens, 50c yd.
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Nice Blue Black Velveteens, fast pile, at 75c, 90c, $1, $1.13, $1.25, $1.30, $1.50 and $2 per yd.
One case Colored Velveteens, in Prune, Navy, Myrtle, Peacock, Brown, Garnet, Cardinal, Bronze, Olive and Seal, at 50c per yd.
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One case fourteen different shades, $1 and $1.25 yd.
A large and beautiful stock of all kinds of seasonable Dry Goods on hand and arriving.

Five percent discount for Cash on all purchases over one dollar.

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CORNER OF ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.

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Advocates, &c.,
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NOW READY, our three Mammoth Catalogues and Price Lists, with full description of the largest Stock of Xmas Goods, Cards, Albums, Xmas Tree Ornaments, Scrap Pictures, etc., etc. Sent Free to any address by applying to BENNET & CO., Wholesale Stationers and direct importers of Novelties. 453 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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It is an old-established and substantial Business School, with facilities as to practical teachers and appliances unequalled. For Catalogue and samples of first prize penmanship, address R. E. GALLAGHER, Principal.
N.B.—It also affords the best advantages in all departments to YOUNG LADIES.

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(Opposite the Metropolitan Church, TORONTO, Ont.
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All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by "Medicated Inhalations," combined with proper constitutional remedies for the blood, etc.
Nearly 40,000 cases successfully treated during the past sixteen years.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is one of the most common of pulmonary affections. Chronic Bronchitis more often occurs later in life. When a cold settles on the lungs, the disease either ends in bronchitis or pneumonia. If it ends in bronchitis it usually passes off as a cold on the chest, and still the patient does not feel entirely well. He feels tired and languid, and is incapable of taking his usual amount of exercise, and experiences a shortness of breath with more or less warmth in the palms of his hand. Soon after this a cough appears, accompanied by an expectoration of thick mucous, followed by a hectic flush, loss of flesh and strength, and night sweats continue, when the patient assumes all the appearance of having a genuine case of consumption. But this is simply catarrh of the lungs, or chronic bronchitis.
In the latter stages of the disease the mucous membrane of the larger bronchial tube softens, while in the smaller tubes and air cells of the lungs the mucous membrane becomes congested and inflamed. There are no cavities nor tubercles in the lungs, but merely a wasting away of the larger bronchial tubes and death takes place from obstruction of the bronchial tubes and air cells of the lungs. The patient dies from exhaustion and suffocation, being unable to expectorate the mucous which accumulates in the passage leading to the lungs, which in some cases is sticky and small in quantity, but more commonly copious, of a light straw or yellowish green. Oftentimes streaks of blood make their appearance in the mucous, and at times there is a disagreeable smell. Persons thus afflicted are very liable to take a cold, at which time the mucous becomes clear and frothy, and it is not uncommonly the case that the patient dies in one of these attacks.
Inhalations are applicable in all diseases of the respiratory organs, including catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, consumption and thousands of cases can be cured by this mode of treatment when nothing else can reach them.
Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination, but if impossible to visit the office personally, may write for "List of Questions" and circular, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address
ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE,
135 Church street, Toronto, Ont.
Mention "Witness"

DRIED FLOWERS!
DRIED FLOWERS
The Subscriber has just received his usual importation of PRUSSIAN DRIED FLOWERS, in Wreaths, Crosses, Hanging Baskets, Grasses, Moss, Bouquets, &c., at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.
RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER! Nature's Remedy for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Send or call for pamphlet.
Homœopathic Medicines and Books!
A large stock always on hand
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A FORTUNE.
Any one who will cut this out and return it to the address below, with 50 cents in stamps or coin, will receive 4 articles worth 10 times 50 cts., which will enable them to clear from $5 to $20 per week. Money refunded to any one dissatisfied.
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Manufacture those Celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.,
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DR. FULTON Cures Piles, Nervous Debility and CHRONIC DISEASES by letter. Advice and Medicines, $2.00. (Register your money) Testimonials on application. Address
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