MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

R Bell

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1892. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY between Switzerland and Italy has been signed.

THE German Emperor has arranged to start on a month's whaling trip on July 9.

MR. HANNA, Superintendent of Public Works, has ordered that the New York canals be opened for navigation on May 1.

MR. AUSTIN LEE, secretary of the British Legation at Paris, is engaged to marry Mrs. De Wolf Tayler, an American lady.

MR. N. B. CLARK died on April 18 at Washington. He was the inventor of the deflective armor now used on warships of all nations.

SIX NEW CASES of smallpox were reported at the New York Health Board on April 18. They are all from the tenement house district.

A FIRE, recently, in the Avon church, near Fontainebleu, destroyed the altar and choir and the famous gifts of Anna of Austria.

THE AUSTRIAN PRESS protests strongly against the semi-official statement that the Budget will provide for a large increase of the army.

THE STRIKE of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which was begun at Lebanon, Pa., in July last, has been declared off.

OSCAR CREAMER and James White, who robbed Dix & Phyfe, bankers, of New York, of $56,000, were arrested at Copenhagen as they left the steamer "Oakdale."

THE SPANISH SQUADRON now at Barcelona has been ordered to remain there till after May day. It is reported that all open air demonstrations on May day will be prohibited.

A TELEGRAM received in Berlin announces that the Czar has finally consented to visit Potsdam, where he will remain four days. It is expected that his visit will be semi-incognito.

THE *Kreuz Zeitung*, in Berlin, of April 20, says the Sultan of Turkey was intensely annoyed at England's diplomatic victory in the affair of the firman of investiture of the Egyptian Khedive.

THE LONDON *Globe* asserts that the French expedition to conquer Dahomey is largely the result of a belief that hidden treasure of great value is to be secured by the capture of the capital of Dahomey.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the chief of the St. Petersburg police has received an anonymous letter to the effect that the Nihilists have emphatically rejected Anarchist overtures for an alliance of forces.

TWO AMERICANS, concerned in a society scandal, had a duel on Saturday near Ostend. One of them named Fox, who had sold letters regarding the scandal to the press in Paris, had his clothing pierced by a bullet.

EXPLOSIONS occurred on April 16 and 17 at the residence of the public prosecutor at Brussels, but caused no damage. An explosion at the residence of the manager of Cockerell's Iron Works at Seraing caused extensive damage.

A LETTER from Samoa says that Mr. Robert Lewis Stevenson, the novelist, has gained an influence over the natives almost equal to that possessed by Malietoa, and he is trying to induce them to wear clothing and to abandon tribal fighting.

A REPORT from the western part of the Creek nation, Ks., states that a cyclone passed through that section of the country a night or two ago, destroying over a dozen houses and many barns, killing three persons and a large number of horses and cattle.

IT IS REPORTED in London that, with a view of reducing the weekly sales of India Council drafts, and thus, as hoped, restoring the value of silver by stopping the purchases which stimulate production, the India Council are meditating the issue of a loan of £5,000,000.

THE FRENCH VINEYARDS have suffered immense damage from the icy storms of Easter. The crop has been destroyed in many parts of Burgundy. It is expected 75 percent of the grapes will be lost in the Touraine district. The Cognac district has also suffered severely.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Hamburg, consisting of Prof. Newmayer, director of the Marine Observatory, and some of the leading merchants, to send out an Antarctic expedition by way of Cape Horn, to start in July under the command of the zoologist, Prof. Michaelsen.

CANADIAN.

THE HON. MR. TAILLON is to be leader of the Legislative Assembly on the Ministerial side of Quebec.

THE LIBERALS of North Perth have nominated Mr. James Grieve, ex-M.P., of Millbank, as their candidate in the coming by-election for the House of Commons.

DURING the month of March $625,226 were deposited in the Post-office Savings Banks and $724,692 were withdrawn.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOWAT has gone to a New York health resort for a rest after the drudgery of the late parliamentary session.

BEAUMONT W. FOSTER, about 30 years of age, unmarried, an employee in the Goldie & McCulloch works, Galt, was found dead in bed at his boarding house on April 20.

A SURVEY is being made for a railway from Tweed to Madoc, Ont. The railway from Madoc to Bridgewater is being put in first-class condition, and trains will shortly be run over it.

MR. T. B. SCOTT, B.A., who secured a first-class position for a Trinity University medical degree, will go as missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Ceylon. He has been attending the Royal College here.

THE METAL WORKERS' UNION, of Halifax, N.S., is about taking the initiative in the formation of a Canadian association, and is in correspondence with metal workers in different cities in regard to the matter.

AT THE Spring Assizes for the county of Grey, Ont., before Chief Justice Armour, in the case of Brooks vs. Kerr, an action arising out of breach of promise to marry, consent to judgment was given for $1,400 without costs.

THE DEBOUCHERVILLE GOVERNMENT has issued a proclamation, fixing the observance of Arbor Day this year on May 2 in the western and on May 20 in the eastern section of the province. The dividing line between the two sections is Wolfe county.

JOHN READ, charged with bigamy at Brantford, Ont., pleaded guilty to deserting his wife and six children in Cardwell. He went to Brantford, and on May 20, 1890, married Mary Jane Leffler, who was present in Court and produced her marriage certificate.

THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of West York have decided to continue for only three months the licenses of all who were fined last year for violating the law. Whether there will be any extension beyond that time will depend on their observance of the law in the meanwhile.

FURTHER EVIDENCE before the investigating committee of the Nova Scotia Legislature goes to show that several pay sheets in the Road Department had been tampered with and forged signatures placed on them; one was for $629, when only $93 appears to have been paid out.

AT A MEETING of the Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and London, on April 17, at Stratford, the Committee on the State of Religion denounced in the strongest terms the prevailing political corruption. This report, and an equally strong one on temperance, were unanimously adopted.

A. LUCAS, aged seven years, E. Lucas, his brother, aged eight, and H. Prittie, aged twelve, who were playing in an excavation in the northwestern part of Toronto, were suffocated on Friday afternoon, the sides of the excavation falling in on them. They were dead when the bodies were recovered fifteen minutes after the accident.

THE UNIFORMS of the 48th Highlanders have arrived from Inverness, Scotland, and the bagpipes from Glasgow. Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson's friends have presented him with a claymore. The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell has been appointed regimental chaplain, and the regiment had church parade on Sunday last, which set Toronto in a whirl of excitement.

FOR AN ACADEMY OF ART.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 20.—F. C. Sessions, the Columbus banker, recently deceased, provided in his will for the establishment of an academy of art in Columbus. Real estate, valued at half a million dollars, is left for this purpose.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MR. CARLING'S ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THE AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

OTTAWA, April 20.—The annual report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30, 1891, has been presented to Parliament. The annual mail travel has been increased from 26,498,497 to 27,152,543 miles. During the year 97,975,000 letters, 20,300,000 postal cards, and 25,890,000 newspapers and miscellaneous packets were carried in the mails. Ontario is credited with 53,000,000 letters and Quebec 23,100,000. The weekly average of free letters delivered in Toronto was 85,312, and in Montreal 37,448. The number of registered letters was 3,292,000, a slight increase. There were 155 cases of loss of registered letters or contents, an increase of six over last year. Forty-two of these were recovered from responsible officers or made good. In thirty-three cases the losses could not be accounted for. Nearly a million letters, circulars and other matter reached the Dead Letter Office at Ottawa. Of these 14,252 contained money or articles of value.

The gross revenue of the Department was $3,374,887 and the gross expenditure $4,020,739, a deficit of $645,852.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In the 634 savings banks there were 111,230 accounts amounting to $21,738,648, or an average to the credit of each depositor of $195.44. Of the deposits received during the year, over 134,000 were under $100 and about 12,000 over that amount. The total amount of deposits made during the year was $6,500,372, the smallest amount since 1884, showing a steady decrease although the number of savings banks since 1884 has nearly doubled, the figures being 343 and 634.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Premier Abbott states that a new Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia will not be appointed until after the session. This decision is necessary to prevent a possible rupture between the Government and the British Columbia members, who are insisting on the appointment of one of their own number, Mr. Mara, the member for Yale, who is the oldest son of the late Mr. John Mara, of Toronto. Petitions have been sent to Mr. Abbott in favor of appointing Senator Macdonald of British Columbia. If the pressure on the Premier to retire Mr. Dewdney from the Cabinet is found too great to resist the Premier desires to have this office, worth $9,000 a year, to offer him. As usual the high office of Lieutenant-Governor will, in that case, be used to reward a faithful supporter, to placate a disgruntled one, or to retire an obnoxious minister. High authorities here do not hesitate to condemn the practice of making a strong political partisan of the representative of the Crown in a province, with perfect liberty, on the expiration of his term of office, to re-enter the political arena.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Mr. Laurier introduced another supporter to Mr. Speaker yesterday in the person of Dr. Colter, the re-elected member for Carleton, N.B., who was recently returned by a trebled majority.

LEGAL REFORM.

A bill of very great consequence was introduced by Sir John Thompson. It amends the law of evidence so as to enable a person accused criminally to testify in his own behalf. This principle, which has just been adopted in England, was strongly advocated in Parliament by Mr. M. C. Cameron, of West Huron, for several sessions. A bill of the same kind, introduced last session by Mr. Cameron, reached the second reading.

MR. CARLING'S "CAPACITY."

In Committee of Supply on the agricultural estimates Mr. Carling was unable to answer a number of questions regarding his own department, the requests being for information as to matters for which the House was called upon to vote thousands of dollars. Of all the Ministers, three are especially open to criticism for inability to explain to the House anything about the department over which they preside,—Messrs. Carling, Dewdney and Costigan. To-night, Mr. Foster tried to arrest the interrogations of Opposition members as to how much money had been expended and the details, including deficits, but his attempt to shield Mr. Carling was pitiful, and the discussion branched off on two-rowed barley and the matter of information dropped for a time. After a great deal of discussion all the agricultural items were passed and the Committee rose.

Sir John Thompson said that the Redistribution Bill would be introduced early next week. The House adjourned between twelve and one o'clock.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

The bill respecting witnesses and evidence introduced by Sir John Thompson is a very important one and applies to all proceedings, whether criminal or civil. It enacts that a person shall not be incompetent to give evidence by reason of interest or crime. The parties to any legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal, and the husbands and wives of the parties on whose behalf any legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal, are brought or defended shall be competent and compellable to give evidence therein and no person shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground that it may tend to criminate him or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any other person. This last proviso is evidently intended to anticipate the proceedings in the conspiracy suits against Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly at Ottawa, and against Messrs. Mercier, Langelier and Pacaud at Quebec.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CLAUSE

is the following:—"No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of state, or to produce any unpublished official document or any copy or extract thereof except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit, nor shall any public officer be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence when he considers that the public revenue or interests would suffer by the disclosure. And no magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence." This clause places power in the hands of Ministers of the Crown to defeat the ends of justice if they think fit to do so. Other clauses prohibit impeaching the credit of a witness by general evidence of bad character, though previous convictions may be proved. These and many other subsequent clauses are taken from the Imperial Evidence Bill.

Provision is made for proof of public and other documents.

IMPORTANT REFORM.

A reform is made by enacting that a witness who refuses to take an oath may make affirmation and his evidence shall have the same effect as if given under oath. As the bill applies to all criminal proceedings this clause is important and new. Persons taking office are also permitted to affirm, which avoids any future difficulty such as confronted the British Parliament when Mr. Bradlaugh refused to take an oath.

This Bill, which is to be known as The Evidence Act 1892, repeals the whole of the Acts respecting Evidence (R.S.C. chap. 139) and respecting Extra Judicial Oaths (R.S.C. chap. 141) and section 41 of 53 Vic. chap. 37.

CANADA'S REMARKABLE IMMIGRATION POLICY!

OTTAWA, April 22.—The House of Commons began business to-day by discussing the appointment of Mr. Alphonse Desjardins as a member of the Hansard staff. Mr. Langlier declared that he was utterly incompetent to report speeches *in extenso* and claimed that for the salary, $2,000 a year, they could get a competent French shorthand writer. The report of the committee recommending the appointment was adopted after a great deal of uninteresting discussion.

"OUR FISHING RIGHTS."

In committee on the bill empowering the Governor-General-in-Council to renew the *modus vivendi* with respect to the Atlantic fisheries from year to year, Col. O'Brien objected to giving such extraordinary power to the Government and removing from Parliament a matter which should be left to the House. Mr. Davies joined him in this view. Mr. Laurier protested against making this a permanent policy instead of re-enacting the measure annually.

Sir John Thompson asserted that it was more convenient to regulate this matter by Order-in-Council than by annual statutes. The existing differences might be settled by friendly conference and the difference in regard to the Atlantic fisheries might be settled without unfriendly feeling and without any considerable day. The state of the facts with regard to the Pacific difficulty indicated that that result might be hoped for. It was best in the meantime to provide this means of administering our rights. He admitted it was submitting to a temporary parting with our rights on the fishery grounds for an inadequate return, but it kept intact our assertion of the interpretation of our rights by which we had stood so long, and which was just as important now as in 1886 or 1888.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, warned the Government of allowing the United States to acquire part of our rights by our acquiescence.

Mr. Tupper moved an amendment to the effect that if licenses issued by the Newfoundland Government under the *modus vivendi* should not be on a par with our own licenses they will not be recognized by Canada.

At Mr. Laurier's request the amendment, a very important one which might destroy the basis of the whole fabric, was allowed to stand over and the Committee rose and reported progress.

IMMIGRATION POLICY.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the item of $200,000 for immigration. Sir Richard Cartwright declared that it was time the Government told Parliament what their immigration policy was. The census returns showing that in ten years we had lost a million and a half of people, made it imperatively necessary for the Government to do something as their immigration policy of the past had been proved a failure.

Mr. Carling denied that there was any necessity for inaugurating a new immigration policy. There was a bright prospect this year for a good number of immigrants.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that, according to the Department of Agriculture, there had been a bright prospect every year for the last ten years and substantial results, but when they came to look for the hundreds of thousands of immigrants chronicled in the blue book as coming in they were all missing in the census. This proved that the policy of the Government was a total, utter, complete and radical failure.

The discussion lasted till a late hour, but as all the facts went to justify Sir Richard Cartwright's declaration, the ministerialists had very little to say in reply. Finally, when the committee rose very little progress had been made, and Mr. Carling remained in wonderment as to what more the Government could do than bring in eight hundred thousand immigrants at a cost of a couple of millions and cause them to float quietly to the United States.

GENERAL HERBERT CRITICIZES THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

General Herbert's recent report on the state of the militia is a daily topic of discussion and letters to the press on the subject are beginning to appear. The General desires to be the real head of the force (for the efficiency of which he will be largely responsible) on the expiration of his term of office. It is not generally understood that the administration of the force is in theory entirely apart from the administration of the Department of Militia. One is a civil the other a military department, though both are under the authority of the Minister, and under the system which has grown up in the last fifteen years nothing can be done by the military branch without the prior consent of the civil head. Here is the root of many of the evils complained of by General Herbert in his recent report. This is why he requests that his duties should be defined on the basis of the British order-in-council of 1871. This order-in-council defines the duties of the Commander-in-chief, and was incorporated in the order of 1888, reorganizing the whole War Department. In the order of 1871 the Commander-in-chief is charged with, among other things, the military education and efficiency of the officers, with the selection of fit and proper persons for appointments to commissions and for promotion, and with staff appointments, with obtaining, holding and issuing food, forage, clothing, arms and accoutrements and with exercising a strict watch over the expenditure of such supplies and with preparing the estimates for all these services. General Herbert thinks, therefore, that the military branch and not the civil is competent to select officers and promote them. It is notorious that Sir A. P. Caron made all the selections and promotions at his own will, having regard entirely to the interests of his party and the pleasing of personal favorites. Col. O'Brien complained to the House the other day that officers were appointed contrary to law and that officers were appointed who were not qualified for their posts. No wonder that General Herbert's report condemns this system. General Herbert also desires to organize a headquarters staff about which there exists considerable misapprehensions. The headquarters staff at present consists of two men: the Adjutant-General and the Inspector of Artillery. It is, therefore, almost ludicrous to read in General Herbert's report that "a reorganization of the headquarters staff is necessary." This admirable report is termed "a bit of plain speaking," so it is in every respect save where the system condemned reflects on the political administration of the department of militia and then studied military phrases are use, and advisedly so, for the General is too experienced a man to allow himself to talk plainly of the Minister of Militia, who is over and not under him. Read between the lines his references to re-organization and proper distribution of duties mean a reform in the political administration of the department and restoration to the military chiefs of their powers and duties. The General means that the Adjutant-General should yet be compelled to register the decrees of the civil head of the department, as he has in the past, and discharge the duties of two or three officials. He means that the general in command should exercise control over the supply of food, clothing, arms and accoutrements and their care, and not have all these things at the mercy of political exigencies and in the care of a clerk in the civil department. He means that the general in command should make officers and promote them and unmake them without having as in the past, to run to the Minister's room for instructions or ascertain from the morning papers who has been appointed in the past. He means that an officer under the civil control of the Department of Public Works should not be termed an officer on the headquarters' staff, as is the case. He means that he should be consulted on the preparation of the military estimates to be submitted annually to Parliament, which has not been done in the past, that he should be entrusted by the minister with the expenditure of certain moneys which can can only be properly expended by his advice. He means all this and more, for it would never do to say in the blue book that under political methods the headquarters' organization of the military force of the Dominion has been a farce for a number of years past. Every one here knows that under Sir Adolphe Caron's administration the headquarters could not move a single step until it pleased him to permit, and in most instances his pleasure was to stand still or obstruct. With Mr. Bowell, of course, there will be nothing sluggish about the civil administration of the Department but it is due in common justice to the general in command to define his duties and rest in him that authority which should always precede responsibility.

CALIFORNIAN EARTHQUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—It is reported that the towns of Dixon, Winters and Vacaville were destroyed by earthquakes this morning. The wires to those places are damaged so that particulars have not been obtained. An unusually heavy shock was felt here shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, rousing people from sleep. The vibrations lasted some seconds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—For four days in succession earthquake shocks have been felt in some parts of California. At 7.48 this morning a slight shock disturbed San Francisco. The vibrations lasted twenty seconds. The disturbance was felt at Sacramento, Biggs, Woodland and Chico, in this state, and at Reno, Nev. At Biggs, eight distinctive vibrations were felt, clocks stopped and plaster fell. In Woodland the shock caused fifty feet of the wall of the Capitol to fall to the sidewalk. Other brick buildings were damaged. At Chico, lamps in buildings all over the city were sent swinging, ceilings in some places were cracked and clocks stopped. At Benecia windows rattled and buildings swayed.

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

At Vacaville some shaky walls were demolished and a number of ceilings cracked. At Winters the Masonic Hall, a two-story brick building, Bertolet's two-story stone building and Humphrey Brothers' one-story stone buildings were thrown down. One man was badly hurt and others were more or less injured. Dixon, Cala., reports that only two or three brick buildings in town are safe. The occupants of brick buildings who remained after preceding shocks moved out to-day. There were many narrow escapes. The people are panic-stricken and believe the ruin of the town will be complete. Every available laborer is at work to clear away the wrecked buildings, tearing down walls, etc.

ESPEROTO, Cala., April 22.—The earthquake yesterday completely levelled the brick portion of this town. Every brick chimney was thrown to the ground and the wooden buildings were wrenched out of shape. Mr. W. H. Shulte, engineer, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by a portion of the walls of his blacksmith shop falling on him. Levy & Schwab's brick store is almost a complete wreck. The entire fire-wall and part of the east and west walls are down. Mrs. J. R. Davidson was taken out of the debris and is unconscious. A baby in her arms was unhurt. Barns' Hotel had a hole eight by six feet knocked out of the wall.

DEADLY EUROPEAN STORM.

LOSS OF MANY LIVES AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

VIENNA, April 20.—A terrific storm, causing the loss of a number of lives and the destruction of an immense amount of property, prevailed to-day in Trent, a city in the Tyrol, on the left bank of the Adige. The roofs of houses were torn off and carried to a considerable distance; trees were uprooted, and signs, shutters and other articles were torn from their fastenings and sent flying through the air. As far as is known six persons have been killed by falling debris, while a large number of others have received injuries. The large roof of the military barracks was ripped completely off and fell with a great crash to the ground, burying two soldiers beneath it. Both were dead when taken out. Another fatal accident was caused by the fall of a huge mass of rock, which caused an avalanche by which five persons were killed and three others were badly injured. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the place during the continuance of the storm, and the people in their consternation hardly knew where to seek a place of safety, it appearing to be almost as dangerous to remain indoors as to venture out in the howling storm. The weather is very stormy and of wintry severity throughout almost the whole of Austria. Snowstorms are raging in the Alps, and the country between Trieste and Baden is thickly covered with snow.

NEW JERSEY EXPLOSION.

TEN MEN BLOWN TO PIECES WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE.

NEWARK, N.J., April 18.—Hector Decastro & Co.'s forcite powder mills, near the landing of Lake Hopatcong, blew up at about 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. Ten men are reported to have been killed, among them the superintendent, Mr. J. F. Smith, who was in charge of the buildings and works. The report of the explosion was terrific. Buildings in the vicinity rocked on their foundations. The main building of the works was completely torn asunder. Huge pieces of timber were sent flying through the air and landed hundreds of feet distant from the wrecked building. The names of the killed as far as learned are: J. P. Smith, superintendent; David Carslen, Godfrey Water, Henry Pierce, James Bath and Benjamin Passamere. The nitroglycerine mill was the first of the buildings to blow up. Within a few minutes afterwards six other buildings were rent by terrible explosions.

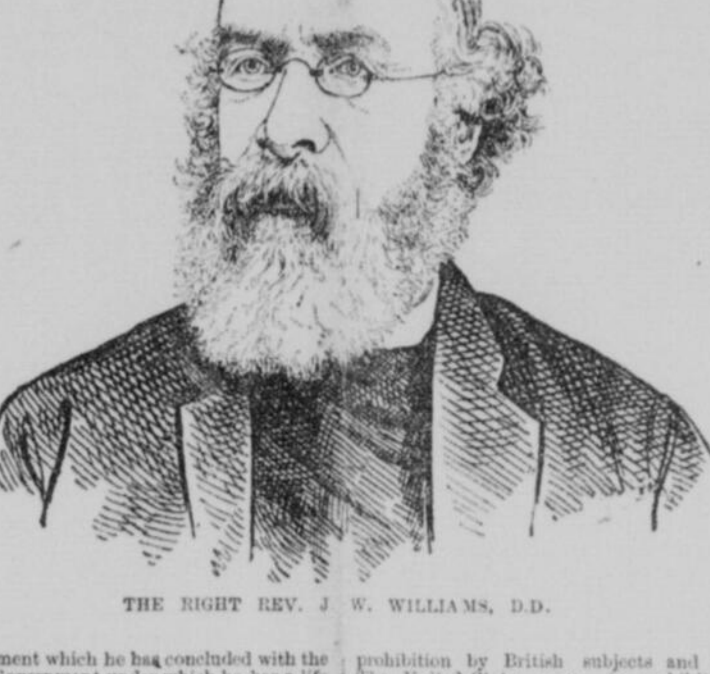
HER MAJESTY'S VISITS.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG AND HIS PENSION.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Mr. Edmund Yates, in his special cable letter to the *Tribune*, says:—The Queen's visit to Darmstadt is to be strictly private. Peremptory orders have been issued prohibiting court functions and military display. The Queen will visit Prince and Princess Louise of Battenberg at Schloss Heiligenberg, near Jugenheim, and the Count and Countess of Erbach at Schloss Schonberg, in the same neighborhood. She will go to the mausoleum at Rhenhoe, where the late Grand Duke and Princess Alice are buried, on the day of her arrival. The Queen's visit to Darmstadt will probably lead to a reconciliation between Her Majesty and

PRINCE ALEXANDER

of Battenberg, who has been in deep disgrace since his morganatic marriage. Prince Alexander has been placed in comfortable circumstances by



THE RIGHT REV. J. W. WILLIAMS, D.D.

an arrangement which he has concluded with the Bulgarian Government under which he has a life pension of £20,000 a year. When Prince Alexander left Bulgaria in 1888 it was suggested he should receive £100,000, and that the Government should purchase his estate, palace, furniture and general paraphernalia. Out of the £100,000 he owed £70,000, so he had only £30,000 left, and had undertaken to provide for his youngest brother, Francis Joseph. Prince Alexander of Hesse, left his second son £15,000 but £10,000 will only come to him on the death of his mother, the Princess of Battenberg. Prince Alexander had been urging his claims on the Government at Belgrade for nearly five years when they were settled by a pension.

TO REVISIT ENGLAND.

The Emperor William intends to pay a strictly private visit to England at the end of July, coming in his yacht "Hohenzollern" direct to Cowes, and staying there for the squadron regatta week. The Emperor will probably arrive at Cowes on July 30. He will remain at the Solent for a week, living on board his yacht. There will be no festivities or functions of any kind, but the Emperor will dine at Osborne with the Queen two or three times during his stay, and will probably visit the Duke of Connaught at Portsmouth. There is no foundation whatever for the report that His Majesty will visit some of the large centres of commerce. He will not even come to London, but will possibly proceed down the Channel as far as Devonport, in order to visit the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE DANISH GOLDEN WEDDING

next month bids fair to be an almost unique celebration. France, Turkey and Austria are each to send a war vessel to Copenhagen.

QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

It is now definitely settled that the return visit of the Queen Regent of the Netherlands and her daughter to the court of Berlin is to take place toward the end of next month, when they will be entertained at Potsdam by the Emperor and Empress with all imaginable splendor. It is no secret at Berlin that the great wish of the German court is to arrange a marriage between the Queen of the Netherlands and Prince Frederick of Prussia, the eldest son of Prince Albrecht, regent of Brunswick, who was born in 1874 and has Dutch blood in his veins. His grandmother was the wealthy and celebrated Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, who was aunt to the late King William. Prince Albrecht is one of the richest members of the Hohenzollern family. He inherited large estates in Holland and a palace at the Hague from his mother. The Queen Regent gladly postponed her visit to the German court. As Queen Wilhelmina is a delicate, nervous, excitable child, state functions and ceremonials are not good for her, and it is therefore desired to keep her from them as much as possible for several years to come.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

has closed the factory established about a year ago near St. Petersburg, for manufacturing smokeless powder, which was made there by French experts according to the latest system. The experiment turned out a complete failure, as the powder was declared inferior to that previously manufactured after an earlier receipt. The Government has now contracted with the Schlusselberg Powder Company, whose factory is 20 miles from St. Petersburg, for a supply of 30,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder, which will cost 48,000,000 of roubles. This sum will make a grievous item in next year's budget.

HER MAJESTY'S TOUR.

HYERES, France, April 25.—Queen Victoria's visit has been brought to a close. To-day, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Battenberg, Her Majesty started for Darmstadt, where she will visit the ducal family. It is said she will meet at Darmstadt her daughter the Empress Frederick and perhaps the Emperor William. An enormous crowd assembled at the railway station to witness the departure of the royal party.

The Prefect and Mayor presented bouquets to the Queen and other members of the party. A band was present and played the played the British anthem and a royal salute of 101 guns was fired by a battery. The Mayor made a short address, in the course of which he wished the Queen a prosperous journey. The Queen, in reply, said she was very sorry to leave.

Her Majesty remained standing at a window of her carriage as the train departed. She repeatedly smiled and bowed as the people cheered her. The whole scene was in striking contrast to the custom that prevails in England when the Queen starts on a journey. There everybody is excluded from the station platform and the windows of the Queen's carriage are covered with blinds.

Here any one was allowed to enter the station as upon ordinary occasions, and no attempt was made to hide the interior of the carriage. The only difference was that the station was beautifully and lavishly decorated with flowers. The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain at Cape Martin for a little while longer.

They were at the station to-day to bid farewell to the Queen. They were accompanied by Princess Mary of Teck, and considerable curiosity was manifested to see the latter, whose engagement to Prince George of Wales, well-informed rumor has it, will shortly be announced.

RUMORED ROYAL BETROTHAL.

REPORT THAT PRINCE GEORGE WILL MARRY PRINCESS "MAY" OF TECK.

LONDON, April 23.—The Manchester *Courier* says: The betrothal of Prince George, only son of the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary Victoria, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, has been definitely decided upon and will shortly be announced. No surprise is occasioned by the statement. It is said that the Queen, who is very fond of Princess Mary, is heartily in favor of the betrothal, and that in fact it was her influence that brought it about. The marriage of the Prince and Princess would be greeted with much satisfaction by the people, with whom both are extremely popular.

THREE BLAZING TAILS.

REMARKABLE OBSERVATIONS OF SWIFT'S COMET.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Prof. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, has completed some remarkable observations of Swift's comet discovered last month. The comet now has three blazing tails. Although 100,000,000 miles away Prof. Bernard has succeeded in taking excellent photographs of the comet. The best photograph was taken on Wednesday. The Professor discovered that a number of new tails like fine threads of light has made their appearance, and a singular and unique phenomenon was observed on the southern side of the tail about three degrees from th head. A large projecting mass issued from the tail at a large angle, and from this a new tail shot forth, parallel with the main one. The professor said yesterday: "I was at once struck by the tremendous growth of the comet. To the naked eye the head was as brilliant as a star of the third magnitude, and a long, slender tail could be easily traced to a distance of twenty degrees from the head. I carefully sketched the place of the tail among the stars and accurately measured the position of the nucleus with the necrometer. The telescopic view was very suggestive and revealed a complexity of the tail that was remarkable.

OUR FISHERIES DISPUTES.

WHAT THE NEW "MODUS VIVENDI" AGREEMENT INCLUDES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President sent a message to the Senate to-day transmitting the most recent correspondence on the subject of the seal fisheries. It relates almost exclusively to the negotiations between this Government and the Government of Great Britain in regard to the measures for the protection of the sealing industry pending the settlement by arbitration of the question of the jurisdictional rights of the United States in Behring Sea. It includes a *modus vivendi* agreement substantially the same as that of last year with an additional clause providing for indemnity for losses sustained by each Government in consequence of the agreement. It was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Behring Sea convention includes seven articles. By its terms the British Government prohibits, during the pendency of the arbitration, seal killing in that part of Behring Sea eastward from the line of demarkation of Article 1 of the treaty of cession, and promises to use its best efforts to ensure prohibition by British subjects and vessels. The United States agrees to prohibit sealing save 7,500 for the subsistence of the natives. Provision is made for the seizure of offending vessels, and for the continuance of the clause allowing British agents to visit the seal islands. In the event of the decision of the arbitrators being adverse to the United States, the compensation is to be paid upon the basis of such a regulated or "limited catch" as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal herd. On the other hand, Great Britain is to compensate the United States upon the basis of the difference between 7,500 seals and such large catch as might have been taken in the opinion of the arbitrators. The agreement may terminate at any time after October 31, 1893, on two months' notice.

COSTLY RETALIATION.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 17.—A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says the Bait Act of last year cost the colony $20,000 more than in 1889, and that "as no fees were exacted from Americans, and the Canadians were prevented from coming to our shores for bait, we lost in license fees and light dues a sum of fully $20,000, which would have been contributed to the revenue of the colony. Besides the loss to the revenue there has been a loss to the people of more than $80,000 that they would have obtained from the sales of their bait and ice. At the lowest it is a total loss to the colony of from $120,000 to $200,000."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLES AND THEIR INTERESTING NEW PHASE.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 19.—Newfoundland bait troubles are again assuming an interesting phase. Captain Wrayton, of the schooner "Ocean Belle," who has just arrived from Fortune Bay, says that on the 9th the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. O'Reilly, of Placentia, who is now in command of the bait protection service, with the [illegible] "Fiona" as his flagship, upset 28 seines containing 2,000 barrels of herring at Bay d'Este and captured fifteen vessels loaded with bait and waiting an opportunity to run the blockade to St. Pierre. The herring was all thrown overboard, and the owners of the craft fined $100 each. The local St. Pierre and French deep sea fleets this year will be as large as ever. In one day 2,400 fishermen landed at St. Pierre from France. Up to date the French fleets have obtained all the bait they required smuggled from the Newfoundland coasts. Capt. Wrayton says it was reported that

THE ST. JOHN'S GOVERNMENT

offered the St. Pierre authorities to permit them to obtain all the bait they required if they would recognize a British consul at St. Pierre and pay an export duty of 20 cents a barrel to the Newfoundland Government. But the St. Pierre authorities laughed at the proposition. The "Ocean Belle" is a Halifax vessel, but was registered in Newfoundland last year, so as to be able to get bait on the same terms as Newfoundland and American crafts. She got 120 barrels at Bay d'Este, and put into Belleram to get them dressed. Then the "Fiona" swooped down upon her. Captain Wrayton was imprisoned on the "Fiona" all night, and next day "Admiral" O'Reilly advised Wrayton to get out of Fortune Bay with his vessel as quickly as possible, which advice Wrayton followed. Wrayton says the Newfoundlanders are very much afraid that Canada will retaliate by prohibiting their fishing on Canadian Labrador. That would strike the Newfoundlanders in a vital point.

NEW "MODUS VIVENDI."

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President has issued an executive order promulgating the *modus vivendi* between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of seals in Behring Sea.

THANKS FROM THE CZAR FOR AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

RELIEF ORGANIZATION—EMIGRATION OF THE JEWS—EPIDEMIC OF SPOTTED TYPHUS—RUSSIAN STATE SECRETS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The measures adopted by the Council of the Empire to prevent the divulging of any facts in connection with Russian army affairs, provide that any civilian who betrays official secrets to a foreign power will be exiled to the most remote part of Siberia. In the case of officials betraying the trust reposed in them they will first be condemned to seven years imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, after which they will be exiled to Siberia for life. Officials whose negligence leads to the betrayal of secrets will be liable to seven years imprisonment.

PENNED-IN RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

BERLIN, April 20.—A very large number of distressed Russian peasants have arrived at the Prussian frontier, where they are trying to evade the guards stationed there to prevent them from entering Germany. Their object in attempting to enter Germany is to obtain means from the emigration societies to allow them to proceed to the United States. According to the order recently issued emigrants of this class are not allowed to cross the frontier, and the guards are vigilant in carrying out their orders. No doubt a few of the peasants will in some way manage to get across, but the great mass of them will find their efforts fruitless.

BERLIN, April 20.—Mr. Charles Emory Smith United States Minister to Russia, who is returning to America, has left this city, where he arrived a few days ago *en route* to New York. Prior to his departure he was seen by a representative of the Associated Press and questioned regarding the Jewish question and the famine situation in Russia. Mr. Smith said there was a prospect of a heavy Jewish emigration from Russia during the coming summer, although the prohibition of the entry of Jews into Prussia would tend to check such emigration. The Russian authorities are relaxing the measures against the Jews as they do not wish to force large masses of the population to leave the country.

RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Smith, in speaking of the famine, said he himself had handed to the Jewish Relief Committee in St. Petersburg the sum of 110,000 roubles, sent from the United States. The distribution of the flour, grain and provisions sent from the United States for the relief of the famine sufferers would proceed in his absence, as it had done during the last three months. The relief organization was thoroughly perfected and was prepared to deal with all offerings of money or food. Mr. Smith said the Czar had requested him to thank the people of the United States personally for their great kindness in extending their welcome aid to his suffering subjects.

An epidemic of spotted typhus has broken out among the Russian emigrants on the western frontier.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The steamship "Conemaugh," with a cargo of a million pounds of flour, 800,000 of rye and other provisions for the famine sufferers of Russia, sailed for Riga, Russia, to-day.

CHRISTIAN CHINAMEN KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Low Bach and Ju Geng, both Chinamen, were shot and mortally wounded by highbinders at St. Louis, on Sunday night, in a restaurant owned by Jung Van Kegg. The shooting is said to be in part the carrying out of a movement among the highbinders against the Christian Chinamen.

A PATRIOT'S DEATH.

HOW MR. MACKENZIE'S DEATH WAS MADE KNOWN.

LIVELY DISCUSSION COMMENCING REGARDING THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, April 18.—The news of Mr. Alex. Mackenzie's death did not become generally known here until noon yesterday. Shortly after that hour the flags were seen at half-mast on the Parliament buildings, drill hall and other public buildings, and on the hotels, clubs and numerous private residences, for the deceased statesman during his residence in Ottawa, both permanent and sessional, made many fast friends and firm supporters. As in the case of Sir John Macdonald, the half-mast flags on Sunday were the first public notices that the end had come. The news was received with the deepest sadness, especially by the old-timers, who remembered Mr. Mackenzie at the height of his power and public usefulness.

PARLIAMENT WILL ADJOURN.

Sir John Thompson, the leader of the House which Mr. Mackenzie once led, received a message from Premier Mowat, conveying the sad news of the death and of the funeral arrangements. Sir John replied that the House would be asked to adjourn on Tuesday, the day of the funeral at Sarnia, as a mark of respect for his memory, and as a tribute to his great public services. Sir John, in conversation on the subject to-day, said:—"In point of ability and devotion to Canada, Mr. Mackenzie was altogether a striking figure in public life and in every way that one can speak of him, apart from the bitterness of party strife, he was an admirable man." The Privy Council, of which Mr. Mackenzie of course remained a distinguished member, will be properly represented at the funeral.

TEN YEARS AGO.

It will be ten years next month since Mr. Mackenzie was struck down with the illness which was the beginning of the end. The writer was with him at the time, in May, 1882, during his first canvass of East York. The honorable gentleman was taken suddenly ill at a farm house in the riding, where he remained for two or three weeks under the doctor's care, and in charge of his devoted wife. A few days before polling in June a report of his death was circulated, but if it affected the vote at all, it still left him a handsome majority, which changed East York from the Conservative to the Liberal side.

HAD A MARVELLOUS FACULTY.

Michael Naughton, the door-keeper of the Privy Council room, who has held that position for over half a century, is in the habit of telling anecdotes illustrative of Mr. Mackenzie's keen vision and retentive memory. He says that the ex-Premier would recognize a man he had casually met, perhaps on a deputation years before, by calling him by name, a marvellous faculty said to distinguish the Prince of Wales and which astonishes and pleases the individual.

A CANADA FIRST MAN.

Mr. Mackenzie was more of "a Canada first" man than anyone else in public life. One of the last set speeches made by the dead leader in the House of Commons was in support of Canada's right to make her own commercial treaties, and he supported that position strongly in the last platform addresses he ever delivered to the electors. Since 1886 his voice has seldom been heard in Parliament. Known as an ardent free-trader Mr. Mackenzie's last utterance in Parliament on the trade question was characteristic of the man, his political principles and his caustic humor. It was in 1887, Sir Charles Tupper was Finance Minister and proposed to extend a tax on "trunks of all kinds," to cover "pocket-books and purses," whereupon Mr. Mackenzie remarked: "After taking all our money he now proposes to take our purses."

In 1888 he interposed in a debate on the Behring Sea to object strongly to allowing Great Britain to interfere in the matter any more than was absolutely necessary. There is no recorded mark of the dead statesman in Parliament since the session of 1889, when he cast his last vote, which was in favor of what he considered provincial rights on the Jesuits' Estates question.

WHAT THE "FREE PRESS" SAYS.

The *Free Press* will say this evening: The news of Mr. Mackenzie's death will be received with profound sorrow throughout the Dominion, for he was universally respected for his sterling integrity and independence of character as well as admired for his great natural ability and eminent public service. The dead ex-premier was a Scotchman, and Scotland never gave to the world a nobler son.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

OTTAWA, April 19.—"Alexander Mackenzie" was the theme in the House of Commons this afternoon. Sir John Thompson paid a fitting tribute to the dead statesman. It was, he said, their duty to notice the great loss which the House and the country has sustained by the death of Mr. Mackenzie. For the many years during which he had taken an active part in public affairs, he occupied a high place and did himself honor and the country great service. His zeal in the public service the great position which he attained not only in connection with public affairs, but in the estimation of the people of Canada was all part of the records of the country. His political opponents held him in the greatest esteem and they felt as deeply as members of the Opposition that a great tribute of respect was due to the memory of a man who devoted great talent disinterestedly to the service of Canada. He, therefore, moved:

"That when this House adjourns it do stand adjourned until Thursday next in consequence of the lamented death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, late a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and out of respect for his memory."

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier alluded to the recent death of Sir John Macdonald. To-day they had, he said, to mourn the loss of one who was for many years the chief political opponent of Sir John Macdonald. In the estimation of all the late member for East York was the strongest character whom Canada has seen for many years. Sir John Macdonald was removed from the field of strife under the very gaze of the public eye, whereas Mr. Mackenzie had the misfortune to survive himself for many years.

"At last, in the very hour of that Easter day which, in the Christian faith, symbolizes victory over death, his long-imprisoned soul was relieved from its shackles, and

HE NOW LIVES FOREVER."

"Living in an age not particularly distinguished for staunch adherence to principles, he never wavered from what he thought right, as God gave him to see the right. Success is often held to be a primary condition. It was not so with him—nor, indeed, was it a secondary condition. It was a matter of history that when in office he could have conciliated public opinion, and perhaps continued to enjoy power if he had consented to deviate ever so little from those principles of political economy which he held to be true, but his stern character asserted itself. He risked everything and lost all, and did it cheerfully. He held all compromise of principle in scorn."

The honorable gentleman proceeded to refer to some of Mr. Mackenzie's personal characteristics and pronounced him one of the most amiable of men. He united many rare qualities, which made him one of the strongest characters in Canadian history.

HIS OLD FRIEND.

The Hon. David Mills, one of Mr. Mackenzie's earliest followers, and later one of his trusted colleagues, paid a graceful compliment to the dead leader's memory. No one, he thought, ever enjoyed to a larger degree the public confidence. No one ever questioned his high character, his disinterested motives and his fidelity to his convictions. His sole aim was how best to serve the people of Canada. Unsurpassed as a Parliamentary debater, he never mingled personal bitterness with a subject. They must all, irrespective of party, feel that the country had lost a representative of extraordinary ability and very great integrity; one who was a man of very keen and tender sympathies; and who would be very difficult to replace.

The motion to adjourn was then carried amid silence and the House adjourned until Thursday.

READY FOR BURIAL.

TORONTO, April 18.—The remains of the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie were this afternoon placed in the casket, which is constructed of red Californian cedar, covered with black English broadcloth, the inside being quilted with white satin. The handles are made of sterling silver. The plate bears the following inscription: "Alexander Mackenzie, died 17 April, 1892, aged 70 years." The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at the Jarvis street Baptist church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas will conduct the services. After the church ceremonies the procession will leave the church for the Union station, where the casket will be placed on a special car. The Grand Trunk Company has offered a special train. Upon the arrival of the train at Sarnia, at 9 p.m., the remains will be removed to Mr. Charles Mackenzie's residence, and on Thursday afternoon the final services will be held in the Sarnia Presbyterian church.

CONDOLENCES TO THE WIDOW.

A number of despatches of condolence have been received, but owing to Mrs. Mackenzie's prostrated condition the greater number are unopened. Among them are ones from Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Laurier, Premier Greenway of Manitoba, from Athol, Scotland, and many others.

SERVICE AT TORONTO—THE PROCESSION.

TORONTO, April 20.—The residence of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, 82 St. Albans street, was the centre of a great throng of carriages and people this morning. The house is but a small one, and was soon filled up, and the street in the vicinity of the house was packed with people by twelve o'clock, at which hour it had been arranged that the funeral procession should leave for the Jarvis street Baptist church. The remains of the deceased statesman were in the drawing-room and were surrounded by a mass of marvellously beautiful wreaths, betokening the sympathy of innumerable friends. Among the most beautiful of these were a wreath of calla lilies and roses

FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

and Lady Stanley of Preston, a wreath of white roses and lilies from the Hon. Wilfred and Mrs. Laurier, an anchor of pink roses from the family of the deceased, a wreath from Mr. Wm. Mulock, M.P., and handsome tokens of a similar character from the Toronto Reform Association, the executive committee of the Liberal Association of Nova Scotia, the staff of the Toronto *Globe* newspaper, and many other bodies.

The callers during the morning included a very large proportion of the most prominent citizens of Toronto, and between eleven and twelve o'clock the street was regularly lined with well-known men on their way to pay their last respects to the dead leader.

The morning train from Ottawa brought in a very large delegation, including Sir John Thompson, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and the Hon. J. C. Patterson, representing the Government; also the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. David Mills and the Hon. L. H. Davies representing the Liberal leaders.

The following members of the Conservative party also came from the Capital to represent their comrades: Quebec—Messrs. Desjardins, Girouard (Two Mountains), Curran and Cleveland; Ontario—Messrs. Clarke Wallace, Mackey, Denison, Cockburn, Kirkpatrick, Rosamond, Coatsworth, Hughes and Cochrane; Nova Scotia—Messrs. Mills and Gillies; New Brunswick—Messrs. McAllister and Wood; British Columbia—Messrs. Earle and Corbould; Manitoba—Messrs. Daly, Ross and McDonald; Prince Edward Island—Messrs. McLean and Macdonald; North-West Territories—Messrs. Davis and MacDowell.

Of the rank and file of the Liberal party of the House of Commons fully three-fourths were on the train or had already arrived in the city and formed part of

THE TREMENDOUS CORTEGE

that, an hour or two later, proceeded from the residence of the deceased to the church. The members of the City Council met this morning at 11.30 o'clock and proceeded in a body to attend the funeral. In accordance with the request of the Mayor many citizens suspended business during the hour of the funeral. The Reformers of East York, the constituency of the deceased, met at the Reform Club house to attend the funeral. Messrs. A.J. Boultbee, ex-M.P., and W. F. MacLean, the defeated candidate in the recent elections in East York, were among the mourners. The service at the house was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor of Jarvis Street Baptist church, and the Rev. James Grant, of Parliament Street Baptist church, offered prayer. The funeral left the house at a few minutes before one o'clock.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION

was as follows:—Physician, clergymen, pall-bearers, hearse, chief mourners, East York Reform Association, members of Dominion Parliament, members of Local Legislature, societies, carriages.

The pall-bearers were:—The Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General of Ontario; the Hon. G. W. Ross, Provincial Minister of Education; Justice Burton, Justice MacLennan, Mr. T. C. Irving, the Hon. G. W. Allan, ex-Speaker of the Dominion Senate; Messrs. J. L. Blaikie, Robert Jaffray, the Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright, M.P., and the Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons.

The chief mourners were:—Mr. Chas. Mackenzie, M.P.P., brother of deceased; Rev. Dr. Thompson, son-in-law; Mr. W. Buckingham, his former private secretary; Messrs. Henry Beatty and Thos. Hodgins, both life-long friends of the deceased.

THE SERVICE AT THE CHURCH

was also conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, who gave an eloquent eulogy of the deceased, who was for many years a member of his congregation.

STARTED FOR SARNIA.

The casket was not opened at the church. After the service the cortege proceeded by way of Jarvis street, Wilton avenue, Yonge, King and York streets to the Union station, where it was placed aboard a Grand Trunk train, which started immediately for Sarnia where the interment will take place. The arrangements for the funeral were in charge of Messrs. Robert Jaffray and T. C. Irving.

All the members of the Ontario Government save the Hon. C. F. Fraser, who is absent from the city through illness, were among the funeral processionists. The officers and executive committee of the Young Men's Liberal Club were also in the procession. The streets in the neighborhood of the house and church were thronged with people during the funeral, which was one of the most impressive Toronto has seen for many years. Many citizens accompanied the remains on a portion or the whole of the journey to Sarnia.

LAID AT REST.

SARNIA, Ont., April 21.—The town of Sarnia put on the trappings of woe to-day to a greater extent than it has ever done before in respect to the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, whose burial took place this afternoon. Up to last night there had gathered in town large numbers of prominent and representative men from different cities and towns throughout the country to attend the funeral, and from early morning until the hour of burial to-day the trains on the different railway lines running into town brought great crowds. Then, from the rural districts there was a continual stream of carriages pouring in from various points. The town was filled with a gathering larger than ever seen here. All this happened despite the fact that during the forenoon the rain fell to a considerable extent, but by noon the skies had cleared. St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, where the remains of

THE HONORED DEAD LAY IN STATE,

had been draped in mourning. Business houses, public buildings, private residences, the United States consul's office, all expressed in different ways the respect and esteem in which the deceased had been held and a sense of the loss which the country sustained.

About eleven o'clock the remains were taken from the residence of Mr. Charles Mackenzie, M.P.P., to the church. Besides the floral tributes which had accompanied the remains from Toronto there were many from local friends and admirers; also from different associations. The casket was completely surrounded with such tributes. From 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock the body lay in state, and the general public was allowed to pass through the church and take a last look at the face of the deceased. During the two hours probably five thousand people passed the coffin. Among them were men and women from far and near. All who wished to take a last look at the dead statesman had not been able to do so when the time arrived for the services to commence.

THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS.

At 2 o'clock the services commenced with the church crowded and thousands on the outside. The immediate relatives of the deceased occupied the front pews. The services were conducted by the Rev. Prof. McLaren and the Rev. Prof. Gregg, both of Knox College. The choir of the church rendered appropriate hymns and an anthem. The Rev. Prof. McLaren offered up prayer, and a eulogy of the deceased was delivered by the Rev. Prof. Gregg. He spoke highly of the deceased statesman, and of him and the late Hon. John Brown as kindred spirits in their work for the welfare of Canada. The whole Dominion pronounced the deceased as having during his public career been honest, incorruptible and never tainted with the misapplication of public funds, and in all his political life the deceased had held a faith in an overruling Providence. From the church the remains were taken to the hearse.

THE PALLBEARERS

were the six nephews of the deceased: Robert and David, the sons of Mr. James Mackenzie; Charles and Malcolm, the sons of Mr. Charles Mackenzie, and John and Gordon, the sons of Mr. John Mackenzie. The remains were taken to Lakeview Cemetery for burial in the family plot. The procession to the cemetery, about a mile and a half from the church, was a very large one. In the carriages were the male relatives of the deceased, the Sarnia Town Council and town officers, delegates from different points, members of different Reform associations, and public and prominent men from different places. At the grave the services were conducted by the Rev. Professor Gregg. There were delegations here from various towns and cities, and from Toronto came Mayor Fleming at the head of a delegation. There were several members of the Dominion and Provincial Houses, and delegations were on hand from Goderich, Stratford, St. Thomas, London, Chatham, Windsor and other points.

"CANADIAN GAZETTE" TRIBUTE.

TORONTO, April 21.—The following special cable appears in this morning's *Globe* from London:—In an appreciative memoir of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the *Canadian Gazette* says that while he had few arts as a political leader and made some grave mistakes, yet he was a man to whose sterling qualities and unselfish devotion Canada is much indebted, moreover, he was a man of keen political insight, untiring energy and rigid uprightness.

DEATH OF BISHOP WILLIAMS.

PEACEFUL ENDING OF A NOBLE MAN.

QUEBEC, April 21.—The announcement of the death of Bishop Williams, which took place at 4.15 p.m. yesterday, created a very painful impression throughout the city and a sincere and general feeling of regret, for the loss of an able, wise and good man pervades the community. The close of his episcopate very nearly coincides with the close of the first hundred years of existence of the diocese of Quebec itself. The venerable Archdeacon Roe arrived in town yesterday afternoon to be near His Lordship, but only reached the city about an hour before his death. So general were the enquiries as to His Lordship's condition that bulletins were from time to time affixed to the door of his residence. Holy Communion was administered to the Bishop on Tuesday by his son and chaplain, the Rev. Lennox Williams, and His Lordship retained consciousness until about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, from which hour his physician, Dr. Russell, remained by his side with the members of his family until all was over.

BISHOP WILLIAMS BURIED.

QUEBEC, April 23.—All that was mortal of the eminent and good man, who, until a few days ago, was Lord Bishop of Quebec, was consigned to the grave this afternoon and, if anything, could testify to the general love and respect in which he was held, it was the immense concourse of mourners of all classes and creeds, of all races and stations in life, who took part in the funeral and joined in the payment of the last tribute to his revered memory, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. In compliance with the wishes of the lamented prelate and of Mrs. Williams, all the funeral arrangements were very plain. The body was conveyed from his late residence at Mount Pleasant in a plain oak coffin, but the proportions of the cortège which followed it to his late Cathedral church and the sadness depicted on every countenance were a far more fitting accompaniment on the sad occasion than all the trappings and pomp of funeral woe. Immediately before the body were the churchwardens of the Cathedral and other churches in the diocese, the lay delegates of the Diocesan Synod, and members of the Church Society, the diocesan clergy and the Lord Bishops of Toronto, Niagara and Nova Scotia, while after the remains came the Rev. Lennox Williams, rector of St. Matthew's, as chief mourner, followed by the Lieut.-Governor and his A. D. C., Premier DeBoucherville and members of his Cabinet, members of the Judiciary, the Bar, and the medical profession, the Mayor and members of the City Council, members and officials of the Council of Public Instruction, representatives of the Corporation and Faculty of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and of the masters and boys of Bishop's College School, the alumni and "old boys" of Bishop's College School, officers and members of the St. George's Society, members of the Protestant School Board, masters and boys of the Quebec High School, members of other congregations, members of the Provincial Legislature and Dominion Parliament, merchants and citizens of all creeds and nationalities. Among the delegates and clergy present from other parts of the Province were the Rev. Dean Carmichael and Mr. Richard White, of Montreal. The streets through which the mournful procession passed were lined with people, while the Cathedral close and the adjoining streets were fairly thronged and the sacred edifice itself was filled to its utmost capacity. At the entrance to the close, the body was received and borne by the clergy in their full clerical robes into the church, where the service, which was also very plain, according to the wishes of the family, was conducted by the three bishops. The sacred edifice was not even draped in mourning. After the service, the procession was re-formed and wended its way as far as the St. Louis toll gate, where a large portion of it took their farewell of the remains—the remainder following them to Mount Hermon cemetery, where the interment took place with the same simplicity of ceremonial. In the forenoon, before the funeral, the celebration of the Holy Communion had taken place at the Cathedral and was attended by the clergy and laity, all the former taking communion. His Lordship the Bishop of Niagara was the celebrant, assisted by Archdeacon Roe, Dean Norman and Canon Richardson.

QUEBEC, April 25.—During the funeral of the late Bishop Williams on Saturday afternoon the flags on all the public and many private buildings in the city, and especially in the French district adjacent to the late Bishop's residence, were lowered to half-mast. Deceased's old warm and tried personal friends, Mr. R. W. Henneker, Chancellor of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Mr. John Hamilton, accompanied the chief mourner, the Rev. Lennox Williams. The only black drapery in the Cathedral was over the vacant episcopal chair, the only decoration on the hearse was the symbol of the Christian religion, and at Mrs. Williams' special request no funeral hymn was sung, those taken in the Cathedral being the Easter hymn, "Jesus lives, no longer now can thy terrors, death, appal us," and that commencing "Forever with the Lord." At the grave in Mount Hermon the Dean of Quebec and Archdeacon Roe divided the service, the benediction being pronounced by the Bishop of Toronto. Before leaving the grave, the hymn commencing "Now the laborer's task is o'er," was sung, and few who were privileged to witness it will soon forget the solemn and impressive, yet picturesque scene. At the head of the grave stood the officiating priests, the Dean and Archdeacon of the Diocese. At their right stood the Lord Bishops of Toronto, Niagara and Nova Scotia, in full Episcopal robes and wearing purple berettas, and the Dean of Montreal. At the foot were the chief mourners, and around them assembled the laity. On either side, two or three deep, were the white-robed clergy and choristers who led the singing, in the centre the open grave that had already received its precious deposit, the sides lined with evergreen and the opening about to be closed from mortal vision. Behind the principal mourners were the members of the Alma Mater Society wearing their mourning badges and bearing in their hands the various floral tributes, which were subsequently deposited upon the grave. These were very numerous and exceedingly beautiful. There were crosses from Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and from the College School. St. George's Society sent a beautiful pillow, and the Bishop of Montreal a sickle. Magnificent crosses surrounded by wreaths came from old Lennoxville boys and from the Almater Mater Society of Lennoxville.

At a subsequent and largely attended meeting, held in the church hall of the graduates and alumni of Bishop's College and of Old Boys of Bishop's College School, a long, feeling and appropriate resolution, expressive of their deep sense of the irreparable loss which had befallen them and their Alma Mater in the death of the late Bishop was placed on record, on motion of the Rev. A. Balfour and the Hon. J. S. Hall, seconded by Mr. E. J. Hale and Mr. H. A. Abbott, Q.C.

The Right Reverend James W. Williams, Lord Bishop of the Anglican See of Quebec, whose death is announced above, was widely known and admired as a gentleman of scholarly tastes and an energetic and industrious ecclesiastic, plain spoken and unaffected, without any showy gifts of pulpit oratory, but a profound theologian and a zealous and careful watcher over the spiritual welfare of his diocesan charge and clergy. For the thirty years during which he had been spiritual head of the See of Quebec and had made Quebec his home, no man has done more by his pure and unblemished record, his simple and unostentious mode of life, and his conciliatory manners and conduct, as well as by his devotion to every good cause, to reflect credit upon his church, and to win and retain the sincere love and respect, not only of his own followers but of every other class of the population. A Christian in the truest sense of the word and a gentleman by instinct and education, he was singularly free from all sectional bigotry and never hesitated to stand on the same platform and to lend his great influence to the promotion of temperance and every other good movement with clergymen of all other denominations. Quebec, especially, had reason to be grateful to him for the splendid example which he set in every respect. At the same time his zeal in the cause of his own church never flagged and few ecclesiastics in his position have a brighter record for self-sacrifice and unselfish exposure to personal hardship and danger in the service of their Master, his pastoral visitations requiring him to travel from the Eastern Townships to the most remote points of bleak and inhospitable Labrador. Here, too, at the seat of his episcopal see, he had to contend with no ordinary difficulties consequent upon a declining Old Country and Protestant population, yet he managed to keep existing institutions on a sound footing and even to start others for the public benefit. In fact as an administrator he evinced marked ability, and his loss is indeed a very great one. Born at Overton, Hampshire, Eng., on Sept. 15, 1825, he was consequently only in his 67th year. His father, the late Rev. David Williams, was for many years rector of Baughurst, Hampshire, and the subject of this sketch was educated by him at home as well as at the Crewkerne Grammar School in Somerset, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1851, taking honors in classics and obtaining in due course his degrees of M.A. and D.D. In 1856 he was ordained a priest by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and for a short time afterwards held curacies in Buckinghamshire and Somersetshire, as well as the position of assistant master of Leamington College. In 1857, on account of his high reputation for classical attainment, he was chosen to re-organize the school in connection with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and came to this country which he had ever since made his home, except during one or two brief intervals, when he went to Europe with his wife for the benefit of her health. At Lennoxville he held the office of rector of the college grammar school, together with that of professor of *belles lettres* in the university until his elevation to the episcopacy, which occurred in 1863, on the death of the late Bishop Mountain of Quebec, when he was chosen by the Synod to succeed him and was consecrated at Quebec by the Metropolitan, assisted by the Bishops of Toronto, Ontario, Huron and Vermont. The Bishop's wife is still living and he leaves only one child, the Rev. Lennox Williams, his chaplain and rector of St. Matthew's, Quebec, who is married to a daughter of the late Hon. Col. Rhodes.

DEATH OF GENERAL PELLY.

LONDON, April 22.—Major-General Sir Lewis Pelly, Conservative M. P. for North Hackney, is dead. He was born in 1825 and was educated at Rugby. He entered the army at the age of fifteen and earned promotion by distinguished service. In 1851 he was appointed attaché to Sir James Outram. He was in the Persian war of 1857, and for some time afterward he was on special service, missions to Zanzibar and other places. In 1872 he was associated with Sir Bartle Frere on a mission to the East coast of Africa and of Arabia for the suppression of the slave trade, and in 1876 he was Envoy Extraordinaire and Minister Plenipotentiary for Afghanistan affairs. He was a Knight Commander of the Bath and also a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He was elected from North Hackney in 1885 by a vote of 3,327 to 2,911 for Mr. McIntyre, Liberal. In 1886, when the Liberal party had declared for home rule, Sir Lewis was elected by a vote of 3,351 to 1,848 for Mr. Aubrey, Liberal. Although Sir Lewis adhered to the Conservative party, he showed an independent spirit. He said that "he would extend gradually to Ireland whatever changes in local Government may be considered for the advantage of Great Britain." He was interested in the East African Company and was one of the members whose names were stricken from the vote for the Mombassa Railway survey on March 11, on motion of Mr. Swift McNeill, member for South Donegal, the Government being defeated on that occasion by a vote of 154 to 149.

THE HOME SECRETARY.

OR, THE YOUNG LEADER.

(*"Carmen Sylva"* (*Queen of Roumania*) in *Sunday Magazine*.)

"I hope that you understand the thing is utterly impossible, Leo?"

"Oh! I knew that before you mentioned it," said Leo.

"Only fancy now! while we were at breakfast, a child would upset his bowl of milk over the table-cloth or carpet at least twice out of three times," and Helen looked regretfully at her pretty china service, her costly carpet, and her own elegant costume.

"I see you are quite right," said her husband briefly, for he never expressed more than half his thoughts. Any remonstrance on his part would have been wholly in vain, for although Leo and his wife had been married quite ten years there existed no true union between them, and they had but few interests in common.

Leo passed his time in reading and study, when not indulging in his favorite hobby, that of gardening.

Helen adored society and dress, and was quite contented with her own little person, and her own mode of living; neither would have felt the slightest pleasure in the interchange of mutual thoughts or ideas.

Leo quitted the table, took up his pruning shears, and passed through the open French window into the well-kept garden, which had just been freshly watered. He went from one rose-tree to another, snipping off the superfluous branches, while Helen still remained at table, mechanically crumbling morsels of bread, an open letter by her side. She was trying in her thoughts to arrange a suitable reply to it. She did not wish to wound the feelings of the writer—who was her only brother—but at the same time she had to make him understand that the ease and comfort of her husband must be her first duty and consideration, and that as the whole arrangements of the household would be disturbed by the advent of a child, he must pardon her for not wishing to undertake so great a responsibility.

But this answer seemed to her to be too abrupt, and she thought that perhaps with her pen in hand she might acquit herself more graciously; so she rose, but glancing at the timepiece, perceived that it was the hour for her to commence her toilette, for Helen never by any chance entered the garden in a morning, her pale blue dressing gown, embroidered with rosebuds, was too long and clinging, and the paths were always damp.

Her confidential maid was a legacy left to her by her mother, and the evil tongue of rumor said that it was she who had ruled the whole household; but Helen declared that she was the most attached and devoted of servants, as only old servants can be in those degenerate days.

Madam Martha (as she pleased to style herself, though she had never been married) had at first evinced great mistrust towards Leo, but his equable, kindly disposition had at length succeeded in winning her good graces, although she never relaxed in a certain vigilance over his actions.

Martha was awaiting her mistress in the dressing-room. A single glance served to show that she was out of humor; and when Helen hastened to explain to her how perplexed she was to find a suitable answer to her brother's letter, and that this had caused her to be later than usual, Martha deigned no reply, but only unfastened her mistress's morning gown, and replaced it with a dressing jacket. Helen was always very unhappy when Martha put on her severe airs and had fits of silence; so she continued,

"Paul's letter has perplexed me very much."

"So you said before, madam," replied Martha stiffly.

"And I really think, my good Martha, that it is quite impossible for me to accede to his request."

She hoped by these kind words to appease the ill-humor of Martha, and even passed in revision the contents of her wardrobe in search of some article of dress, the gift of which would restore peace, but unfortunately all her costumes were of this season and quite new.

"I also begin to be of opinion that it is not wise to think only of others and never of one's self," said Martha.

This reply was somewhat ambiguous, and so did not set Helen quite at ease.

"You see," she said, while Martha brushed her luxuriant hair, "your master would never be able to suffer the disorder which a child causes in a house. We are no longer young enough to accustom ourselves to such a change, and also there is no room which he could occupy. My husband is so good, that I know he would not refuse me if I asked him to take this child, but for that very reason I must not impose on his kindness of heart; yet it will be very difficult for me to refuse Paul's request in the matter."

"If you find it so difficult, madam, you will certainly finish by consenting—that is the misfortune," cried Martha angrily, "for no one can stay in a house to be annoyed by the noise of a child, and my master would be the first to complain of it, and would seek his pleasure elsewhere. Men are only too disposed to do that: then you can cry your fill, and find consolation with your bairn."

Martha's ill-humor now passed away, for she had launched her shaft.

"But I had made up my mind from the beginning to refuse," said Helen quite humbly.

"I know you better than you know yourself, madam," continued Martha, now using her proved weapon of coarse flattery. "Have I not carried you in my arms? You are much too good-hearted, and are always ready to make any sacrifice—your health, your happiness, and now even your husband's comfort! You will never be content until you have made yourself quite unhappy for the sake of others, and you think that I can stand quietly by and approve of this?" said Martha, wiping her eyes.

Helen, silenced at first by surprise to hear so many virtues attributed to her, replied dreamily.

"There you are right, Martha, I never do think of myself; but for this once I must do so for the sake of my husband."

The servant's crafty insinuation that he might go elsewhere in search of pleasure rankled in her mind; so she wished to get her letter written as quickly as possible. However, when she sat down to her writing-table, she scarcely knew how to commence. "Dear Brother." No, that would not do; so she tore up the sheet of paper and cast it aside. "My dear Paul." Yes, he was very dear to her, but they had become almost strangers to each other!

Paul was an officer in the French navy, and had passed many years absent from Europe. Helen had never known his dead wife, and was still prejudiced against the imprudent marriage which he had contracted with a portionless daughter of the South. Both she and Leo had attributed Paul's marriage to the wearisomeness of a long sojourn in Algiers, and they had never made any effort to become acquainted with their sister-in-law. Now it was too late to do so, for Paul, after five years of married life, was left a widower with an only child—a boy of four years.

Paul had written from Paris, saying that he was on the eve of leaving France for a period of three years, and that he wished to bring his son to his native country, and he begged his sister to find some one who would take charge of the little fellow. It was quite evident that he hoped that his childless sister would volunteer to receive him into her own house. The more Helen reflected, the more she was convinced that the reasons she put forward for not receiving her nephew would seem to her brother but vain pretexts; he could never know the difficulties to be overcome, the complications of a home like hers. His life had not been passed in search of ease and comfort, for the cruel blows of fate, death and danger, had been his portion. How could she be able to make him understand that her happiness and Leo's were dependent on the regularity of their habits, the order and discipline of their household? Leo could write the reply better than she; he could plead Helen's delicate state of health and the difficulty of encumbering her with the charge and training of a child who was not her own. A man could write such things as these quite easily, and Leo ought to do it, as it was on his account that she had taken this resolution. She rose from her elegant gilt stool and went in quest of her husband, who was hard at work, and anything but pleased at being interrupted, for he met Helen's proposal rather impatiently.

"Will this affair never be settled?" said he; "the whole of yesterday and again this morning you have done nothing but prove to me that a child would be very troublesome in the house, and now you begin the same story over again! Write yourself to your brother, and say that we shall be delighted to see him; you need not mention the child, for it is only a mere supposition on your part that your brother wishes to leave his son to our care. Pass over the subject in silence."

And so Helen decided to act upon her husband's advice. While her pretty fingers laden with rings, guided her pen across a sheet of paper, on which the large monogram hardly left space for the writing, a carriage turned a corner of the garden, drove up the avenue, and drew up in front of the house. A tall, thin man, his face bronzed by a tropical sun, and with intensely black eyes and beard, alighted nimbly from the carriage, and lifted out a little boy whose head was clustered over with brown curls.

Instead of giving his name to the footman in order to be announced, he handed him his valise, inquired the way to the drawing-room and entered it without ceremony.

At the sound of his footsteps Helen turned and uttering a cry of "Paul," rose quickly from her pretty buhl writing table, but even in her surprise she did not forget to put her stool carefully aside. Paul clasped her in his arms as if she had been a child, for she reached but to his shoulder, and pushing the boy gently forward said, "This is Nando, I wish to recommend him to your kind care before I go far away over the sea."

The child looked very touching in his deep mourning, and gazed with sad and wistful eyes on this lady, whom his father addressed so familiarly.

"A solitary creature like myself" (here Paul's voice faltered) "does not know what these little beings require. I thought if you would look watchfully over him from time to time. the poor child would not feel so deserted."

"Why, certainly, my dear Paul, I shall look after him as much as possible," said Helen, "but let us go now in search of Leo he cannot have heard of your arrival."

At this moment the door opened and Leo appeared. Somewhat taken by surprise, he was so cordial and good-humored, that he appeared to be desirous of hiding some embarrassment by his too effusive welcome.

"Good day, my little man," he said to the child, after having greeted his brother-in-law, and holding out his hand towards him. The child still kept his father's hand in both of his, while his little heart beat rapidly with fear and timidity.

"You are going to remain with us a few days, I hope?" said Leo.

With the quick instinct of one who has travelled much, Paul replied, "Only a day or two, but if you have not room for us we will go to the hotel; we are used to that, are we not, Nando?"

"On no account can that be," said Helen, looking at her husband, who indicated by a sign that the blue chamber was to be prepared for their reception, so she left them to give orders to that effect.

"Do be seated, my dear Paul," said Leo.

"Most willingly, but on what? for I am afraid of these gilded gimcracks," replied Paul, as he went into the ante-room in search of a more substantial seat, the child still keeping close to his side.

Helen was quite at a loss how to arrange a bed for Nando; her ideas of order revolted at anything being improvised for the occasion and when Martha proposed making him a bed on the sofa, Helen declared it was a pity to rumple the cover of her pretty blue sofa; so Martha shrugged her shoulders and looked grim. "Shall I send to borrow a child's bed," she asked; but the mere suggestion of such a thing horrified Helen.

"And you are already a great traveller," said Helen to her nephew. "Come to me and tell me what is your name."

"I am called Nando," said the boy.

"And now tell me what you wish to be, when you are a grown up man?"

"When I am a man I shall be a gardener."

This surprising answer, coming from the son of a sailor, arrested the attention of Leo, who asked, "Do you then love flowers so much?"

"Oh, yes! I love them very much, and the flowers love me too; when I go into the garden they always look at me."

The child was delightful as he naively said this, his passion for flowers had dispelled the frightened expression of his face. Leo, who was glad to save his wife's pretty room from the contamination of tobacco smoke, said,

"Let us go into the garden then, and Nando will see my flowers."

The garden was very large and beautifully laid out, and Helen was afraid that the child would devastate the flower baskets, and walk upon the beds, as she followed him with anxious eyes from the bench on which she was seated. After looking all around him, the boy suddenly burst into tears and said, "These flowers will not look at me, they do not know me."

"Never mind, Nando, by to-morrow you will have made friends with them all. Shall I give you some now?"

She plucked one of the rarest roses and gave it to the boy, who kissed it and looked at it admiringly, holding it with great care, as if to prevent its fading. All day long he carried this rose about with him, which surprised his uncle and aunt who, until then, had imagined that all children were boisterous, noisy, and unbearable.

Leo had been surprised to see Helen gather the rose for Nando, and she was equally so when Leo led the child round the garden, and showed him the different plants and flowers.

"Why has he this adoration for flowers?" asked she of her brother. Paul's face grew sad and sombre as he said,

"It was his mother that taught him to love them, and since her burial he imagines that she lives under the flowers; her tomb is everywhere for him, and he believes that it is she who sends the flowers to him. She used to converse with him like a grown-up person, for she had no one else to speak to when I was absent from her."

"She must have been very beautiful," said Helen, somewhat ashamed of her scant knowledge of her brother's wife.

"She was very like her child; I have their portraits taken together," said he, searching in his breast-pocket. "When these were painted she was already ailing, but still beautiful, as you see. When I saw her last she had changed beyond recognition."

He rose and smelt the honeysuckle that was trained over the bower, to divert her attention from the manifestation of his grief for the loss of his wife. Helen regarded the two heads leaning lovingly together with their ideal beauty and began to comprehend something of the heavy sorrow which filled Paul's soul; a glimpse of it only, for she had never known any real trouble.

"Europe must seem very cramped to you now," said she.

"Yes, Europe is a high-road with trees on each side of it, and a toll-gate every half-hour; as if all the countries and their inhabitants were not cut out after the same pattern, and had not the same appearance."

Leo having caught this last sentence drew near, for he liked to discuss abstract questions with other men, while Helen, on the contrary dreaded such conversations, and hastened to turn the subject before her husband had time to make a remark.

"Do you remember when we were children, how we used to play at hide-and-seek in the garden, and how afraid papa was that we should overheat ourselves?"

"Yes, I remember, that seemed to be his chief care, for otherwise he did not take much trouble about us," said Paul bitterly. "I have suffered enough from the fruits of his neglect; my wife was the first person who attempted to fill up the deficiencies which he had left in my education."

He stopped abruptly, and Helen, who had never discovered that her education left anything to be desired, felt pained that her brother had not more pleasant reminiscences of their childhood.

"When you were abroad so long, did you never feel a longing to return to your own country?" asked she.

"Yes, during the earlier years; but you must remember that I was but ten years old when my father placed me in the Naval Training School, and from that time I have never quitted my profession; I have been a stranger to home life even as we had no mother, and now my poor child will be a victim to the same fate."

Paul rose to go in search of his son, who was amusing himself by watching the gardeners draw water from the well.

"Are you not fatigued, Nando?"

"Not at all, papa: but when are we going away?"

"Do you not like staying here?"

"Oh, no! papa; I like being on the railway much better."

Paul sighed, and patted the thin brown cheeks of his child. Helen approached and asked,

"Is Nando tired? would he like to go to sleep? Come with me and I will take you to the house, and, Paul, you have not seen Martha yet, she will be offended if you neglect her. You remember Martha?"

"I don't think I do. Was she with you at Scheveningen?"

"No, but Martha was with us when we were children at home."

"Ah, yes, our father's factotum. I remember her now, the old dragon!"

"Paul, how can you say so!"

"Do not be angry, for you see I am a blunt fellow."

The interview with Martha passed off very frigidly, and when Paul begged of her to take some interest in his child, she answered, "Madam will tell you that I am a conscientious servant."

The brother and sister now betook themselves to Helen's boudoir, and Nando, much against his will, was made to lie on the sofa, for consenting to which he received three bonbons; but he kept them in his little hand and did not attempt to eat them, as he disliked sweets. Leo had quitted them for his daily occupation at the bureau of a Ministry, and Helen and Paul looked at each other, embarrassed at having nothing to say after so long a separation. At length Paul asked,

"Have you made any inquiries for a school for Nando? or do you think it would be better to place him in a family?"

"I only received your letter the day before yesterday, and as I did not expect you before next week, as yet I have not done anything," said she.

"My first intention was to have come to you later, but as I found that I must sail earlier than I expected, I was compelled to change my plans. Do you mind going out with me now to visit some schools! I should like to see the child well settled before I leave him. How strange it seems that I, a man, love children so fondly, while you, a woman, seem to have no affection for them?"

"I? On the contrary, I dote on children; it is Leo who dislikes them so much." And, blushing, she left the room to prepare for going out with him.

The brother and sister passed several hours visiting every school, public and private, which was well spoken of; but at one they did not receive such young children, at another their number was already complete, at a third the accommodation was not suitable; and at length Paul grew quite discouraged, though his sister consoled him by saying that there were others to visit on the morrow. They had left Nando sleeping and on their return found that Leo had come back and had brought some small gardening tools for the boy. Paul longed to awake him to gladden his eyes with the sight of the child's joy on seeing the rake and spade by his side.

"He can dig and plant now to his heart's content," said Leo, walking up and down the garden with his brother-in-law. "We will give him a piece of ground behind the arbor."

Helen, who was detained by visitors in the drawing-room, sat on thorns, for she feared that her husband and brother, whose views both on politics and general subjects were at variance, might enter on topics that would lead to words were she not by to temper the ardor of their discussions; but her fears were groundless, for Leo was deeply interested in Paul's description of a new method of constructing torpedoes and an argument on the many shortcomings of the Custom regulations of the country.

"You were quite right when you said this morning that there is a Custom House every half hour! But what is the use of having just ideas here? For two years I worked diligently at this subject and collected an immense quantity of proofs of the inefficiency of the present system, but when I presented my project of reform to the Council of Ministers they would not even offer to consider it. Now I have resolved to pass my life in peace and tranquility without troubling myself about public affairs. I have enough to do to look after my own interests."

In the meantime Martha had aroused Nando from his slumber, and the child came to the dinner-table not more than half awake.

"Does he dine with you?" asked the old servant, and Helen repeated the question to her brother.

"Do you think that I have one table set for him, and another for myself?" asked he, with his peculiar smile.

"I merely put the question," said Helen. "Come, Nando, and sit near me."

"May I ask for a cushion for him?" said Paul. After some running to and fro a suitable cushion was found, and as the soup had already been served, the child was at once lifted on to his chair. He did not attempt to eat, so Helen, after placing a napkin over his black frock, said—

"Shall I feed you, or can you eat alone?"

He raised his eyes with their beautifully-curled lashes to her face, and replied, blushing, "But I have not said grace."

"Then say it, my dear boy," said Leo, looking somewhat confused.

Nando joined his little hands together and prayed:—"Oh, God, give bread to all poor children."

When his aunt asked him who taught him this original prayer, "It was my mother, my beautiful mother," he said.

"She taught him to act up to his religion," said Paul. "Tell your aunt what you used to do after you had eaten your dinner."

"I gave food to poor little children when I had been a good boy."

"Were you not always good?"

"Not always," replied the child, looking down with burning cheeks.

Helen thought within herself that this tenderly-nurtured child, who would require so much solicitude, could be confided only to the care of a woman.

The child ate very little, and Paul observed, jokingly, that he did not belie his southern blood—that he could live on fruit only.

Coffee was served in the garden, and Nando had the great joy of being put in possession of his rake and spade, and of setting to work at once with great zeal.

Paul seemed deep in reflection, for he could not understand how it was possible that the thought of keeping her nephew with her had not presented itself to the mind of his sister. She spoke now of a school of which she had heard, on the outskirts of the town, and where the air would be more healthy and pure. While she was speaking she kept her eyes steadily fixed on the boy, fearing he might do some mischief to the plants or flowers.

Nando now approached the gardener, who was carrying a large and rare plant, and who, noticing the wistful, admiring look of the child, asked him if he were fond of flowers, telling him if he wished to see others he might accompany him to the conservatory. "Oh, yes," cried Nando, and slipping his hand into the gardener's, they set off together. Soon he was amongst plants reared with great care, but the like of which he had seen growing in wild luxuriance in his native land. He told the gardener where they grew, and kissed them again and again with much affection. "Do the flowers look at you?" he asked of his new friend.

"Yes, if I stand in the sun."

"They are looking at me all the time; they recognize me, and wish me to stay with them. When I am a gardener I shall understand better what they say."

The good man seated himself on the step of the conservatory, and, with the child between his knees, listened to his innocent prattle.

"My beautiful mother sends me all these flowers from the depths of the earth where they have laid her. I saw them do it; but when I am big enough I shall dig until I find her, for I do not wish her to stay down there in the dark; but perhaps it is light quite at the end, and there may be fountains and golden flowers there."

"Did they never tell you she had gone to heaven?" asked the man.

"Oh, yes; to heaven: but that is high above, and I saw myself when they put her down in the ground amongst the flowers. Do you think I shall ever be able to find her again?"

"When you are old enough you will go to rejoin her in the beautiful garden, if you have been good and obedient all your life long."

Nando attached himself firmly to this new friend, and cried when he had to leave him to go to bed. Martha offered to undress him, but Paul thanked her, saying he should not have the pleasure of doing it again for a long time, and dismissed her. He thus gained a few moments alone with his child, who, after saying his prayers, said,

"Come, papa, let us go now."

"Should you be unhappy if you had to stay here, Nando."

"Not if I could be always with the gardener; but you see I am not allowed to remain with him."

"I will ask your aunt to give permission for you to be with him sometimes."

"But must you really go away, quite away on the sea, papa?"

"Yes, my darling, and that very soon, too."

"But, papa, who will stay with me? with whom shall I live? Take me back to my mother; we were so happy when she was here."

"Alas! my child, I do not know the way, or we would both have been with her long ago."

When he returned to the brilliantly lighted drawing room, he looked so sad that his sister was quite pained.

"Does he find his little bed comfortable?" she asked for the sake of saying something.

"I have no doubt that he does; at his age all beds are good and sleep comes unsought for."

He looked over some engravings, and Helen played the piano; but they retired to rest early.

"Well, what do you think of my child?" said Helen to Martha, who was helping her to undress.

"Of whom is madam speaking?"

"Why, of my nephew, of course, you must understand that," said Helen impatiently.

"I think he is very sly."

"Why, if you please?"

"Madam asked my opinion of him, or I should not have presumed to express it."

"Oh, of course. Well, you can go now, I no longer require you."

Martha went quietly away, but the expression of her face was not good to look at. If she had dared, she would have banged the doors behind her with rage.

The next morning Martha appeared at once in answer to her mistress's bell.

"Bring me the little one," said Helen, and looked up in surprise as the maid made no movement to obey her request.

"It will be quite time enough for that after you are dressed," said Martha abruptly, and Helen noticed for the first time that Martha's eyes were of a very unpleasant shade of green.

"Perhaps you are right," she replied, intimidated by the resolute bearing of her attendant, who, after completing her mistress's toilette, went in search of Nando, but returned quickly, saying that he was nowhere to be found.

This was an untruth, for she had seen the child walking in the garden with his father, but as long as she could prevent it, she resolved that he should not be received in Helen's dressing-room, which she looked upon as quite her own domain.

"He must have gone to play with the son of the coachman next door," said she, "he was very friendly with him yesterday. When madam imagined he was sleeping, he got up and talked to that little Arab at the gate."

"Children need companions of their own age," replied Helen, though she was displeased by Nando's having made friends with the coachman's son, who was really a bad boy, threw stones at passers-by, tied the watch-dog to the gate by the tail, broke off all the branches of trees within his reach, and had even exhausted the patience of good tempered Leo.

Breakfast was shortly served in the summer-house, and when Nando was seated at table by the side of his aunt, she began to tell him that the little neighbor was a very naughty boy, and even sometimes tore up flowers.

Involuntarily she was beginning to adapt her language to his, and to represent things in a manner suitable to his understanding.

"Then I am sure Uncle Leo will never give him any flowers," said his child; and Uncle Leo felt flattered.

"But neither must you speak to him as you did at the garden-gate yesterday."

Nando looked up with astonishment, but remained silent.

"Why did you go out to him yesterday, dear, when I thought you were sleeping?"

But still the child said nothing, though he left off eating his cake. Leo and Paul both looked inquiringly at Helen, and the former asked,

"How is the child to know why he went out yesterday?"

"He knows quite well," retorted Helen. "He was playing with that very boy, Martha told me so."

Paul placed his hand on his child's head—

"Tell me, Nando, did you speak to that naughty boy yesterday?"

"Which naughty boy, papa?"

"The one that Aunt Helen says tears up the flowers."

"But I have never seen him, papa. When I do, I shall tell him not to touch uncle's flowers."

Paul looked reproachfully at his sister, while Leo, turning towards her, said; "People who do not know how to manage children had better leave them alone."

"You had better apply that remark to yourself," retorted she angrily.

The child's large eyes never quitted the frowning face of his aunt during the uncomfortable pause which followed this scene. All at once he said: "You are not angry with me, Aunt Helen, but only with the naughty boy?"

The color mounted to her face as she stooped to kiss the innocent child, saying: "No; you are my dear little Nando." She felt ashamed of having exhibited so much bad temper before the child.

After breakfast, she told Martha that there had been some mistake, for her nephew had not spoken to the coachman's son.

"It may be so, madam. The footman told me what I repeated, but I did not think you would attach so much importance to it, or I should have made further enquiries."

These words lifted a weight from Helen's heart, for she had feared that Martha wished to slander the child, and such conduct was very repugnant to her. She valued peace and quietness above everything, and would willingly shut her eyes to the faults of her servants rather than scold them. All the people about her must be on good terms with each other.

"This child is really delightful, Martha I will send him to you, for I have to go out with my brother."

"Thank you, madam, but I am very busy to-day, and I do not care to become a nurse in my old age. Let the child stay with my master; he has no eyes for anything else since the little monkey entered the house."

"What do you mean by that, Martha? My husband! why he says that Nando is unbearable!"

"I know what I know," said the woman, shaking her head; and Helen felt that her manner was disrespectful. She was conscious that she ought not to have allowed things to arrive at such a pitch, and resolved to punish Martha by not speaking to her again the whole of the day.

In the afternoon Helen drove out with her brother to visit the school in the suburbs, which had been highly recommended to her. On arriving at the place, they found the house was pleasantly situated, clean, and well kept, and surrounded by a garden. Fortunately, there was a vacancy.

"Had you applied two days ago, I could not have accommodated you," said the directress. "This bed was only vacated yesterday."

"How does this happen to be, as we are in the middle of a term?" inquired Paul.

"The pupil was taken home by his parents," said she,

"Was he ill, then, that it was necessary for them to do so?"

"No; he had only a troublesome cold."

"Whose child did you say it was?" asked Helen, for she wished to obtain some information about him.

The directress hesitated before giving a name which was quite unknown to Helen, and added that the family lived in the country.

"Does this not seem somewhat suspicious to you?" said Paul to his sister, when they were alone; but she only smiled at his absurd fancies, and said:

"You see phantoms everywhere, brother. They would not send a sick child into the country, but to the infirmary for children."

Paul impressed upon the directress his wish that the child should not be taught anything, and said that he must be very gently treated, for his health must be the first consideration, regardless of any cost entailed.

The directress, rather nettled, answered that she took quite as much care of her pupils as she did of her own children.

And Helen remarked,

"You must not forget that I am living here, Paul; I shall come regularly at least once a week, to look after my little nephew."

When they seated themselves in the carriage to return home, Paul hid his face in his hands and sighed deeply, saying—

"This is more than I can bear."

Helen was full of consternation at her brother's emotion; after a long silence he said to her—

"You must forgive me, Helen, even if you cannot understand me."

"I understand how painful this separation must be to you. Could you not now retire from active service and take your pension?"

"If by doing so I could bring back Nando's mother, I would retire."

The next day Paul took Nando to this school and left him there. At the gate he waved his hand to the child, who stood looking after him tearless, but with such a heart-rending expression on his little face, that his father dared not look back a second time. Paul drove straight to the railway station and wrote a note to his sister begging her to send his luggage to him, and he went off by the next train.

On the following day Helen walked about her pretty house, which for the first time seemed to her sad, empty, and silent. Her husband was really too frequently absent from home, she thought, and then her mind reverted to poor Paul. She said to herself, "I shall not tell Nando on Sunday that his father has really gone away: it will be better for it to come gradually to him."

She found Martha had done her best to efface as quickly as possible all signs of the presence of the child. As she was taking away the cushion from the little fellow's chair Helen, who happened to look into the dining-room, said,

"Leave it where it is, if you please, it is not in the way."

"But at all events he is not coming back to dinner to-night, I suppose?" said Martha.

"And why should he not?" asked her mistress, who was suddenly seized with a great desire to go and fetch her nephew. She thought that would be the best way to accustom him but very gradually to the routine of school life. He had been there a whole day already, so now he really ought to have a little change.

But on her arrival at the school she learned that her husband had already been there and taken Nando out with him for a drive.

"My husband?" she repeated, quite confused.

"Yes, madam, the little boy's uncle."

Helen returned home quite out of temper. What irritated her the most, in reality, was having been thwarted in her wish to see the child, and she felt quite angry with her husband on that account. She could not forgive his concealing his intention from her, instead of frankly saying that he was going to see Nando; as if she had not the first right to her own nephew! She paced up and down the drawing-room, concocting the reproaches which she would shower on his head. The more she thought about it, the more vexed she became. At length the carriage drove up to the gate, and Leo alighted alone. She ran to meet him exclaiming,

"Why have you not brought Nando?"

"Nando! why should I bring Nando?"

"Then I shall go to fetch him myself," said Helen, decidedly; and she ran to put on her bonnet, and jumped into the carriage, which was on the point of being driven away.

"But, Helen, you are really unreasonable," called Leo after her, but his wife paid no attention to what he said.

She wanted the child, and was incensed against her husband for acting so deceitfully. It was evident that he intended to steal a march on her, and endeavor to occupy the first place in the affections of her nephew.

Meanwhile, Leo sat down to his writing-table, and turned over papers that had just been sent down to him from the Ministry to sign.

On arriving at the school Helen found the child was already in bed. For a moment she hesitated to disturb him, but being unaccustomed to be thwarted and picturing to herself Martha's derision if she went back without the child, she requested Nando to be got ready to return with her, and said that he would sleep at her house, but would be brought back on the following day. Nando was enchanted with the prospect, but the directress seemed to think it somewhat absurd; however she did not refuse Helen's request.

On their road home Nando coughed several times, and Helen felt as if daggers were stabbing her breast. If the child caught cold!

It was one of those bleak windy nights, which so often follow on a warm May day, and even she shivered with cold. Nando, who was seated by her side, kept his gaze fixed on the lamps of the carriage without speaking a word. She drew him on to her lap and pressed him to her breast with an emotion which was quite strange to her.

The child raised his head and tried to distinguish her face in the darkness and sighed.

"What is the matter, dear? Does anything hurt you?"

He shook his curly head, and asked—

"Is it quite true that papa has really gone—gone quite away?"

"Yes, dear; but he will come back again before long."

"No, not for a very long time; but I am going to be very good and obedient, so that the time may seem to pass more quickly."

Nevertheless, he sighed again, and Helen felt herself powerless in the presence of this resigned sorrow.

"Was it your Uncle Leo who told you that your father was gone?" asked Helen.

"No; when I asked uncle about it he told me that he did not know; so that made me guess," said Nando with his wise look.

Helen felt much relieved when the carriage entered the court, for she could now take her nephew into the warm air of her comfortable house. Leo heard their arrival, but did not move from his writing-table. Helen asked herself what could be the reason of his strange behavior; but Nando ran up to him with—

"Here I am, you see, Uncle Leo."

"So much the better, my child," said Leo.

Dinner, which had been waiting for the last hour, was now announced, and Leo took Nando by the hand to lead him to the dining-room. Beside the plate of the master of the house lay the evening newspaper, which he unfolded and began to read as soon as he had despatched his soup.

"Why does uncle read the newspaper now?" whispered Nando to his aunt in astonishment.

"He always reads at table when we are alone, because he has no one to converse with," replied Helen. This remark was intended more for Leo than for the child. She was so used to this habit of his that she had never dreamt of resenting it; but now, all of a sudden, it seemed to be an offence to herself.

"But he could talk to us, could he not?" asked the child.

Of course Leo overheard this conversation, and, refolding his paper, said—

"You are quite right, my little fellow." Then turning towards his wife, added, "I beg your pardon, Helen."

"Oh! you know I am accustomed to it," she said coldly.

The child looked from one to the other uneasily.

"It is you who have spoiled me," said her husband, taking her hand; "it is you who are really to blame."

She blushed to hear the affectionate tone of his voice, and felt herself guilty in that she had sometimes purposely misunderstood him. The penetrating eyes of the child grew joyful on seeing Helen's efforts to smile.

"With whom did you play, Nando, after I left you at school?" asked Leo.

"Oh, with a little boy called Fred; but he is not at all a nice fellow."

"How is that? What did he do to you?"

"That I must not tell you; I cannot repeat what he said," replied the child frankly.

"Not even to me?" asked Helen, while the husband and wife exchanged glances of amusement.

"If so, then I must whisper it to you;" and Helen bent her head forward to receive the secret in her ear, but he made her promise not to repeat it to his uncle, who would be very angry.

In a perfectly audible whisper he confided to his aunt that the bad boy had said that "The schoolmistress might go to Jericho!"

"How very, very shocking," said Helen, with difficulty repressing her laughter.

Then Leo asked at what games they had played, and Nando told him they had built houses and castles with pieces of cork and small blocks of wood.

"That must have been on the Frœbelian method," said Leo.

Helen inquired what that might be, and grew so interested by Leo's description of it, that she made up her mind to buy a similar set of toys the very next day.

"I do not think that you will meet with any, for this method of education has many opponents, and here especially it has not been approved of."

"How learned you are, Leo," said Helen. "Why have you never spoken to me before on such subjects?"

Smilingly he said: "Because I felt pretty sure that they would have little interest for you."

"Oh! on the contrary, everything which you relate interests me extremely; what do the adversaries of this system find to say against it?"

"They maintain that the reducing of everything to a system is not beneficial to children of a tender age, and that the breaking down of the barrier betwixt work and play gives rise to confusion in such very small brains. It is true that for certain children, play, when reduced to a system, has no attraction."

Hereupon Nando yawned audibly, reminding Helen that his bed time had passed long ago.

"Leo," asked Helen timidly, "would you much object if I put the small bed in our room for to-night?"

"No; I do not object, but it does not seem to be a good plan, for we should disturb his sleep. Why not make Martha stay with him in the blue room?"

"As you like," said Helen, and rose to give her orders, taking the child—already half-asleep—along with her. Helen was very awkward about undressing him, and Nando liked his clothes to be removed in their usual order; first, his little boots, then his knickerbockers, and so on. This took up much time, for Helen would not call anyone to aid her, and she felt very uneasy on hearing him cough several times. At last she succeeded in getting him comfortably tucked up in his little bed, and, after hearing him say his prayers, she remained seated by him. Every now and then she rose to look at him closer; his large eyes were always wide open, and it seemed as if he could not get to sleep. She took his little hand in hers and found it was burning with fever. She asked him if anything hurt him.

"My head aches so," he said, and soon after that his eyes closed, and he was asleep.

She could not make up her mind to leave him now; she might have called Martha to replace her, but she knew with what bad grace she would accept the charge. She would have liked to remain all night by the bed side of the child but she had not the courage to propose doing so to her husband.

At length she decided on quitting the chamber, and sent the footman to Martha to say that she was to sleep in the blue room with Nando. Then she rejoined her husband in his study, and took out a piece of embroidery, commenced ages ago but still unfinished. Leo looked up as she entered; her face seemed lighted by a new expression which added greatly to its charm, although her eyes were dazzled by the glare of the lamp.

"Is Nando asleep at last?" asked he.

"Yes," she answered in a subdued voice, as if even then she were afraid of disturbing the child, "but he fell asleep with great difficulty, and his head and hands are very hot."

"Perhaps he dined too late," remarked her husband.

"It could not be that, for he only took a little soup. I fear I did wrong in bringing him out this evening," said she penitently.

Leo looked at his wife with astonishment. Could this be Helen, who never confessed to making a mistake? For all the years he had known her, he had never ventured into a discussion with her, so convinced was she of her own infallible judgment. For his wife to acknowledge herself in the wrong was strange indeed!

"Perhaps it was not quite wise on your part, Helen," he said gently, "but I do not think it could do the child any great harm."

He sat down by her side and looked as if he wished to examine the pattern of her embroidery.

"You must have some book that treats about children, have you not? I wish you would find it and lend it to me; as Nando will be often with us now, I ought not to remain ignorant on such an important subject. Only fancy, I had never even heard the name of Frœbel until to-night."

Leo sought everywhere on his bookshelves, but found only a French work on which glancing over he said: "I have nothing but physiological studies on children, Helen. Unfortunately we have never required practical advice on this interesting subject."

Martha entered at this moment, and asked in a disagreeable tone if it were true that madam had ordered her to sleep with the strange child?

"If you please, Martha."

"Of course I must obey you, madam," interrupted she impertinently. "But you must know——"

"Do you forget that you are speaking to your mistress?" said Leo angrily. "Obey her commands without further discussion."

The woman quickly retreated, while Helen trembled at the unusual anger of her husband.

"How could you speak to her in that way?" said Helen in dismay.

"Did you think that I could allow that insolent creature to address you in such a tone?"

"But you know it is only her manner."

"Then she would do well to change her manner."

"You must remember that she carried me in her arms, and that she loves me better than she loves anyone in the world."

"Then she has a very disagreeable manner of showing it," retorted Leo, and sat down before his writing table again, with his back turned towards his wife.

Their evenings had been passed thus for many years now: but the tender little scene which had but just been enacted between them made Helen feel this fresh coolness as she had never felt it before. Her husband was angry with her now, equally so was Martha, and for the same cause; it was clearly her own fault, for why had she brought the child home with her so late in the day? She had not done so from love of the child, but from pure perverseness and selfishness; and now the terrible fear presented itself that Nando was going to be ill. She longed to visit him, and so allay her fears; but she was held back by the dread of encountering Martha.

"It is bed-time now, I think," said Leo as the clock struck ten, and they both rose to retire. Notwithstanding Helen's great anxiety, she was soon soundly asleep, but in the middle of the night was awakened by a shrill cry of terror. Jumping up, she said, "Oh, Leo, did you not hear the child? Get me a light, please."

Quickly she ran to the door of the blue chamber, which she endeavored in vain to open. When Leo arrived and turned the key, which was on the outside of the door, Helen did not really know whether she had heard a cry or whether she had only dreamed that Martha was ill-treating the child. It had not been a dream, for Nando was awake, and near the door trembling with fear; he threw his arms around her, sobbing bitterly, and asked—

"Aunt Helen, did you not hear me call for you? The black man wished to carry me away, and the door was fastened and I could not come to you. Oh! Aunt Helen, do not go away again."

The child was burning with fever, his voice was hoarse, his eyes glistened, and he breathed with difficulty. Leo placed the light on a table and put the child gently back in his bed.

"Let me take him to our room," said Helen.

"No, that must not be," said Leo; "keep yourself calm, give him a cooling drink while I go for a doctor; but first dress yourself warmly, for we must sit up with the child."

Leo now noticed that the large bed had not been disturbed at all, so the poor little fellow had passed half the night quite alone, locked up in the room. He clenched his hand involuntarily. Nando was now quite delirious; his uncle placed cool compresses round his little head, but the child quickly tore them off. When Helen returned in her warm dressing-gown, her husband said—

"I am going immediately for a doctor."

"Oh, Leo, I beseech you not to go away! if he were to die, and I all alone! Tell me! what do you think is the matter with him? Can he have been poisoned?"

"Nonsense. You remember that the child was feverish yesterday, and coughed; perhaps he may have got the croup, for his voice is hoarse, or perhaps he is going to have some eruptive fever. We can do nothing for the poor little fellow without the advice of a doctor, and that we will have as soon as possible."

"How frightened he must have been when he awoke and found himself all alone! God only knows how long he had been calling for me!"

Leo quickly disappeared, and Helen knelt beside the little bed, her face drowned in tears. She held the little burning hand, which she covered with kisses, and tried to lay the cool compress over his dark curls. What sacrifice could she offer which would be acceptable to heaven, to spare this sweet young life? As yet but five minutes had passed since her husband had left her, and it might be an hour before he could return with medical aid. After all, what could a doctor do if Nando were going to die? She felt she should never be happy again, and saw a long vista of desolate years before her. Yet all this time she did not think of her brother's anguish, but only of her own selfish grief.

The child's breathing seemed to grow more labored, and his cough was so frequent and so hoarse that she feared he might be choking. She raised him up in her arms, while he looked at her with heavy eyes, and cried, "Papa; where is my papa? I want papa." Helen laid him gently on his pillow and stroked his flushed cheeks; gradually he fell into a restless, feverish slumber.

Helen's suffering was intense: she felt that if Nando died, she must die also, for had she not been guilty of his death? She had placed him, her own nephew, amongst strangers and there he must have caught this dreadful illness. She remembered vividly that a sick child had occupied the bed which had been given to Nando by the school mistress. Why had she been too selfish to undertake the charge of him? Just Heaven was now punishing her for her fault! Could she implore mercy and compassion after having acted so heartlessly herself? If the child's life might only be spared to her, he should be as her own little son; she would make every sacrifice for him, even that of the love of her husband! But she felt that Leo would love her the more were she to occupy herself with the well-being of their nephew, instead of being utterly wrapt up in her own selfishness, for had she not experienced last night even a return of such tenderness as she had not known for years?

Poor little Nando coughed and was restless; she took him in her arms and kissed his curls. "My child, my little child!" whispered she, and his pillow was wet with her tears. She wept as she never before had wept, for never before had she loved anything as he now loved this poor little sufferer. Could not her great love conquer this great illness?

Incoherently the child spoke in his delirium; she felt a pang when she heard him call for his mother, and for flowers; then only did she think of her brother Paul. Her own new-born love for the child made her understand what the separation must have cost him; whereas before she had been quite unable to realize his feeling.

At last a carriage drew up before the door, and she knew that Leo had returned with a doctor. It was found that the child had an ulcerated throat, not dangerous in itself, but which might be the precursor of scarlet fever.

"Helen, I beg of you to go to bed now," said Leo, looking anxiously at the swollen eyes of his wife. "You will be quite ill to-morrow; let me keep watch over Nando."

But Helen refused to go away from the sick child's chamber. She had a reserve of strength hitherto ignored by others as well as by herself. It was not only one night, but many, which she passed at Nando's bedside, for she wished to *deserve* that the child should be given back to her.

The illness was very severe, and the poor little fellow hovered many days betwixt life and death: but with God's aid and Helen's untiring care, his young life was spared to them.

In her great trouble Helen had forgotten Martha's wickedness; but her indignation returned when the woman presented herself before her the morning after the child became ill, and began to reproach her by saying—

"You see now, madam, what you have gained by undertaking the charge of other people's children."

With a gesture of indignation Helen pointed to the door.

Later on, when she was able to leave Nando, she went to her husband and told him she never wished to see Martha again: he must pension her off, and send her out of the house.

Leo looked at her gravely.

"Do not be in too great a hurry," said he: "you may regret it afterwards."

"What shall I regret?" she asked.

"Having dismissed your old servant."

"Leo, you know how she detests Nando, and we can never be separated again from him—can we?"

"No, Helen, for he has not only made us happier but better."

"We keep him, then, only through pure selfishness, after all?"

"That is evident; but there is one form of selfishness which is permissible—that of finding one's own happiness in the happiness of others?"

JESSIE BROWN.

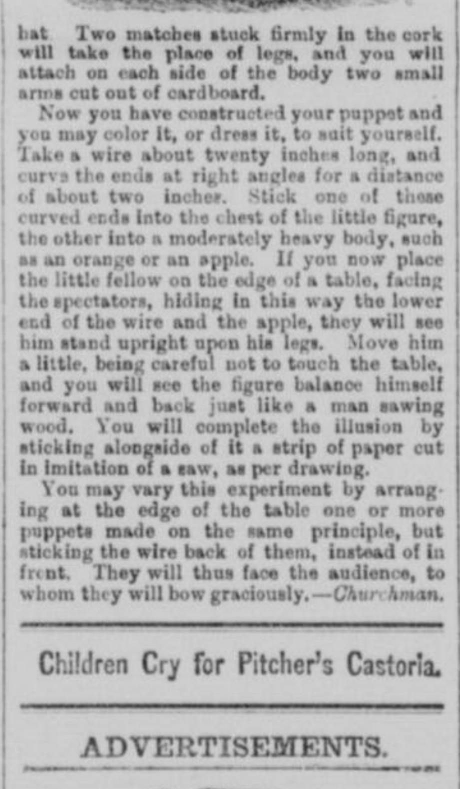
(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Some time ago I read a piece in your paper (which is one of the best family newspapers on this continent) or in the Oban *Telegraph and West Highland Chronicle*, published at Oban, Scotland, that there never was any such person at the "Mutiny of Lucknow" as Jessie Brown. If you will allow me through your valuable paper to correct this statement I will do so. Some ten or twelve years ago I met a Highland piper at the Highland gathering, by the name of "Henry," playing the pipes at Lucknow, Ont., Canada, dressed in the 42nd Tartan, (the tartan of his old regiment). He was in the advance guard at the relief of Lucknow, India, when it was defended by the noble General Inglis and others. He saw Jessie Brown when he marched into Lucknow; he lost his leg there and he had to wear trousers when I saw him at the gathering playing the pipes. (CAPTAIN) J. J. INGLIS.

Brantford, April 6, 1892.

THE PLAY CORNER.

Here is a way by which puppets may be made to stand firmly on their feet without any visible assistance. Here, for instance, is a little Breton peasant. As indicated in the drawing his figure is nothing but a cork turned upside down, the cylindrical part of the cork represents the body, the thick part reminds one of the inflated trousers worn by the children of Bretagne. On the end of the match which forms the neck we will stick a head made of the pith of bread, or a like substance, and covered with a large brimmed



hat. Two matches stuck firmly in the cork will take the place of legs, and you will attach on each side of the body two small arms cut out of cardboard.

Now you have constructed your puppet and you may color it, or dress it, to suit yourself. Take a wire about twenty inches long, and curve the ends at right angles for a distance of about two inches. Stick one of these curved ends into the chest of the little figure, the other into a moderately heavy body, such as an orange or an apple. If you now place the little fellow on the edge of a table, facing the spectators, hiding in this way the lower end of the wire and the apple, they will see him stand upright upon his legs. Move him a little, being careful not to touch the table, and you will see the figure balance himself forward and back just like a man sawing wood. You will complete the illusion by sticking alongside of it a strip of paper cut in imitation of a saw, as per drawing.

You may vary this experiment by arranging at the edge of the table one or more puppets made on the same principle, but sticking the wire back of them, instead of in front. They will thus face the audience, to whom they will bow graciously.—*Churchman.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Rev. James P. Stone
of Lower Cabot, Vt., formerly of Dalton, N.H.

A Faithful Pastor

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly. The following is from a clergyman long influential in New England, now spending well earned rest in Cabot, Vt.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for many years past, with great benefit. We have, with confidence, recommended it to others for their various ailments, almost all of whom have certified to great benefit by its use. We can

Honestly and Cheerfully

recommend it as the **best blood purifier** we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial effects of Hood's. Also, we deem Hood's Pills and Olive Ointment **invaluable**. Mrs. Stone says she cannot do without them." REV. J. P. STONE.

Better than Gold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Eastondale, Mass., says: "I am 82 years of age, and for 30 years have suffered with running sores on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amputated, physicians saying I was suffering from gangrene and had but

A Short Time to Live

Eight months ago as a neighbor urged me, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed and I can truthfully say that I am **in better health** than I have been for many years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is better than gold." "**I cheerfully verify** the above statement of Mr. Clapp, whom I have known 30 years." J. M. HOWARD, Druggist, Eastondale, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS

because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 25c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

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(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished *new furniture*. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

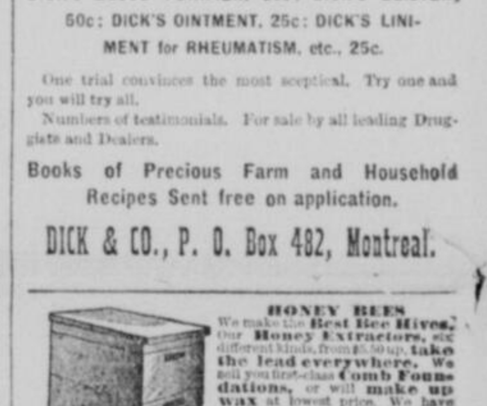
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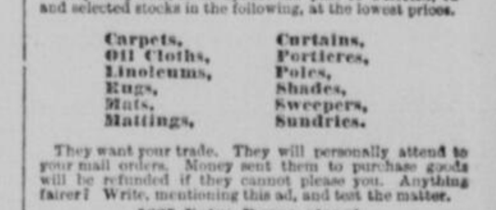
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WILL OR TESTAMENTARY PAPER

of the late JAMES HARLAND HIRD, who died at St. Andrews, Que., on the 24th January last, is requested to communicate with the undersigned respecting the same, without delay.

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11 Place d'Armes, Montreal, 29th March, 1892.



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"THE APOSTOLATE OF THE PRESS."

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In your editorial of last Saturday on "The Apostolate of the Press," you state: "Whether this discussion will be carried on honorably or not, remains to be seen—that is to say, whether Roman organs will as freely admit the arguments of Protestants as the Protestant press is asked to admit those of Roman Catholics. The experiment might be tried on the *True Witness*. . ." Let me inform you that the experiment has been tried already with the Roman Catholic French press of this city to no avail. That muzzled press will even refuse to publish rectifications of false statements and slanders it often makes about Protestants, especially French Protestants. I will give you an instance: Two years ago the *Presse* and the *Minerve* published a false and outrageous report of a picnic held by the French Protestants of this city. A call was made on one of the editors of these papers; his attention was drawn to this fanciful report, and he was asked if he would publish a correction of all the falsehoods therein contained. He promised he would do so. A polite rectification was written and carried by two persons to this same editor. It never was published! It appeared then in your paper, with a mention of the fact that it had been refused by one of the papers which had slandered and outraged a respectable section of our community. This may be taken as the measure of fairness of this press with respect to Protestants. Perhaps better dealings might be expected from the *True Witness*; as a test I ask it to reproduce this letter. Whilst I am at it, I wish to draw the attention of your readers to the great difference there is between the theory and the practice in the Church of Rome. According to the Catholic Association of Canada the Church of Rome does not forbid in theory her followers to read the Bible, provided it is a Catholic version:—"Now, that is just the point on which the Church insists, namely, that when her children read the Bible, they read only the Catholic version thereof." This is the statement of C. A. C. (to use an abbreviation). Now, let us see how the practice of priests will agree with this teaching. About a year ago a Roman Catholic received a Bible, "a Catholic version thereof," as it was a version by Lemaistre de Sacy, which had been approved on March 13, 1701, by His Eminence Monseigneur le Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris. What did happen? The wife of this man took that Bible to a priest of this city and asked him if it was a good Bible. The priest said it was not, and added that her husband must throw it into the fire for fear it would damn him. The man did not burn his Bible, and sure enough he was on the way of perdition because he began to go to a Protestant church. The wife, more alarmed than ever, ran again to her spiritual adviser and asked him what to do under the circumstances. "If your husband does not want to burn that damnable book and if he continues to go to a Protestant church, leave him!" Now, I am ready to give names and proofs, if need be. In discussion with Protestants, Roman Catholics want to prove that they possess the Bible and are advised by their Church to read it. When you appeal to facts what do you find? The Bible is to be found in almost no Roman Catholic families, and still less read. This sad fact is lamented over by Lasserre in his preface to his version of the four Gospels. By the way, this version of the four Gospels was at first approved by the infallible pope and afterwards put in the *index expurgatorius* by the same infallible pope. In that preface Lasserre—a good Roman Catholic—states that in the greatest part of France the Gospel is not more known than the Koran. This is corroborated by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu,—a good Roman Catholic also,—who says in an article on *La papauté et la democratie*, published in *La Revue des deux Mondes*, March 1, 1892, ". . . in our towns the Gospel is a book almost as unknown as if it had never been translated from the Greek." Now, what is true of France is also true of the Province of Quebec. If there is any difference it is not in our favor in that respect; for the Roman Catholics of this Province so often hear the priests curse the Protestant Bible, and command them to burn it, that they are led to conceive a great hatred for the word bible itself. In this hatred for the Bible, priests find their security, and so they foster it to their utmost.

We are told also by the same authority—by the Catholic Association, that meets in the basement of the Jesuit Church,—that popes have warned Roman Catholics against the Protestant Bible Societies, because they distribute "versions (mostly corrupt versions) of the Bible with the avowed purpose of perverting simple Catholics."

That there may be a few errors in some Protestant versions of the Bible, it can easily be granted; but that they are corrupt versions with the avowed purpose of perverting Roman Catholics or any other religious sect, is an assertion of the Catholic Association which it has not proved. For the examples of Protestant translation which have been quoted to show that they are erroneous, do not prove that these incorrect translations are made with the avowed purpose of perverting anyone.

We can, however, easily retort this accusation against the Church of Rome. I will give a proof of what I now assert.

When Louis XIV., by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, had expelled from France so many thousands of Bible readers, Rome could see too plainly that this same Bible it hated so much was too well implanted yet in the country, and that it could yet *deceive* many souls, as the priests *piously* say. To counteract this *great evil*, they caused to be printed in 1686 at Bordeaux and with the approbation of the Archbishop of that city a book entitled: "The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ—translated from the Latin into French, by the theologians of Louvain." In this *Catholic version* of the Gospel the Romish doctrines which the *Huguenots* rejected are plainly expressed at the expense of the evangelical truth. I will quote in French and translate into English a few examples among thousands, in which I will indicate by Italic letters the Romish addition or alterations:

Luke ii. 41. "Son père et sa mère faisaient, chaque année, un *pèlerinage* à Jerusalem." His father and mother made yearly *a pilgrimage* to Jerusalem.

Acts xii. 2. "*Comme ils offraient au Seigneur le sacrifice de la messe*, et qu'ils jeûnaient." *As they were offering to the Lord the sacrifice of the mass* and were fasting.

1 Cor. iii. 13: "Pour lui, il sera sauvé; mais de toute manière comme par le feu *du purgatoire*." As to him he will be saved, but at all events as through the fire *of purgatory*.

1 Cor. ix. 5: "N'avons-nous pas le pouvoir de mener avec nous une sœur, *une femme qui nous serve dans l'Evangile et qui nous assiste de ses biens?*" Have we not the power to lead about a sister, *a woman who may serve us in the Gospel and help us with her means*.

2 Cor. vi. 14. "Ne vous unissez pas, *dans le sacrement du mariage*, avec les incrédules." Do not unite *in the sacrament of marriage* with unbelievers.

Jude 3: "La foi qui a été donnée une fois aux saints *par la tradition*." The faith which has been once delivered unto the saints *by tradition*.

Are not these corrupt translations, "with the avowed purpose of perverting simple" people? In another letter I purpose to show how faulty and incorrect is the Vulgate, the authorized version of the Bible in the Church of Rome.

J. L. COSTILLE.

Montreal, April 8, 1892.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Some time ago in the *Witness* there was a number of discussions about the dehorning of cattle, and lately an article from the Huntingdon *Gleaner* appeared, where the county constable said the cows were dehorned by having their heads thrust through stanchions and then hauled out by a rope and windlass, the rope being fastened to the cow's neck and taking a half hitch around the animals nose. The cow was held by the horn and ear while the operator sawed the horns off with a small handsaw. Surely such horrible doings could not take place in a Christian country.

If the farmers want the horns off their cattle let them do as the farmers did in Angus and Kincardineshire in 1815 and 1816. I can remember the time when the farmers in those counties began to cut off the calves horns,—every calf that was to be brought up had the horns cut off. I think for about three years there were some calves calved with horns, after that there was scarcely one calved with a horn in its head. There was very little cruelty used in cutting out the horns, as I saw it done at my father's. One man held the calf, and another with a sharp knife cut off the small gristle horn in less than a minute, and then touched the place with a hot iron, which your humble servant was allowed to hold for the men (then a boy about seven years old). I do not think there are a great many men alive to-day that were dehorning at that time. I do not like horned cattle, as I have the mark of an ox horn on the back of my head to this day, having been chased by an ox when a very little boy.

I think no cattle look better than a herd of polled Angus. A few years ago when in Scotland at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, I saw the finest herd of black in a park that I had ever seen in my life, two bulls in the stable, jet black, not a white hair on them; the cows had fine milk, as I had a good drink in a model dairy.

I would not like to miss the *Witness*, as I have been a reader since the first. I think I subscribed for it in 1849, when I left Montreal the first time to go the country.

I hope the *Witness* will go on denouncing boodling both at Ottawa and Quebec, intemperance, the evil habit of tobacco, etc.

Since writing the above I see by a Scotch paper that the Scotch buyers will pay more for Canadian cattle if dehorned. I hope they will find a better plan of dehorning than the Huntingdon variety.

J. MIDDLETON, SR.

St. Andrews.

OUR EXPATRIATED COUNTRYMEN.

THEIR LIFE IN THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CENTRES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Two years ago I visited the six States of New England, that is, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. In every one of these States I made it a point to come in close contact with my countrymen, the French-Canadians, wherever they form a group of some account, numerically speaking. To the inhabitants of such groups I gave lectures about our native land, its expectations and aspirations, etc. In the meantime I gathered statistics and other information about the social position of our expatriated brethren from the material point of view, as well as in regard to their mother tongue and faith. It is the result of such researches which I am going to lay before the readers of the *Witness*.

THE MATERIAL ASPECT

First question—Do our countrymen succeed much better in the United States than they do generally in Canada? Let us here make a distinction between the Canadians of the East and those of the West. We will speak first of the former. It is a well known fact that the New England States form an essentially manufacturing country; in Fall River alone, we count over a hundred cotton and wool manufactures. It is towards those manufacturing centres of the East that the Canadians, with their large families, chiefly emigrate. They do so in order to utilize the hands of their sons and daughters who are, at home, not only useless, but expensive members of the family.

The reasons for this emigration *en masse* of our people are three in number—1st, the love of fine clothes among the present generation; 2nd, the inertia of the parents; and 3rd, the addiction to intoxicating liquors. With these three unfortunate habits, it is no wonder if our farmers soon get into heavy debt with the merchants of their respective parishes. Spending more than he can produce, the *habitant* soon sees himself compelled to mortgage his property and, finally, unable to pay, after a certain time, he, with wife and children, takes the road that leads to the manufacturing towns of the American East.

Heretofore he, his wife and children have had the pure and bracing air of their fields, and now they will have to inhale the pestilence of their new home and of the manufactures. If this family wants to make the two ends meet at the close of each month every member has to be very economical and to work ten times more than they did in Canada.

After a time the children take a strong fancy for amusements which did not exist in their village or parish—the dime show, the theatre and concert saloons. To show himself with advantage in those places the boy must have costly clothing, a gold watch, etc., and the girl silk dresses, and, at least, a few jewels. They go on this way so recklessly that they live from hand to mouth. There are a few exceptions, but they are wide apart. I would ask anyone that would be tempted to doubt the above statement to go to some of the manufacturing cities of the Eastern States, let us say, for instance, Manchester, N.H. This beautiful and flourishing city contains from fifteen to sixteen thousand of our countrymen, and how many are to be found among them who can be, I will not say, one, two or three months, but one or two weeks without needing help from the Society of Mutual Relief he belongs to, or without applying to the city in order to be sent to the poorhouse? How many? I can certify here that there are not one hundred out of the sixteen thousand, and about the same proportion, which is very small indeed, will vary slightly in the other manufacturing centres, as Lewiston, Brunswick, Lisbon (Maine), Suncook, Hooksett, (N.H.), Fall River, Warren, Gardner (Mass), Putnam, the two Grosvenordales, Danielsonville, (Conn.), Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Woonsocket, Manville, (R.I), etc. I conclude by saying that nine-tenths of the Canadians who have foolishly turned their backs on their native land, on the fields bequeathed from father to son by their ancestors, could have lived, not as well, but better here than they do in the United States, if they had been willing to work as hard as they do there, that is every member of the family.

Another evil already alluded to relates to hygiene and morals. In all the centres that I have spoken of, capitalists have erected huge buildings to be rented to the Canadians; hence a so-called *Petit Canada* in almost every manufacturing town and city. These lodgings have been built without any consideration for health, cleanliness and comfort. What the proprietors want is to rent their blocks as quickly and profitably as possible. You will often see some of these dismal structures contain from 80 to 100 families packed therein like herrings in a barrel. No yard, no ground for the children to play in. These, it is true, have the streets as a rendezvous, but we know the morality of street schools. This is why, I presume, we meet with so many precocious children in the *Petits Canadas* of the United States.

There are also the corporations' buildings used as lodgings. These are erected by the owners of the manufactories and rented to their employees, male and female. One may easily imagine what schools of morality are these lodgings, when, after the day's work, young men and young girls are thrown together, without the least oversight or restraint. Put together these sleepless nights, early rising, going out in the frosty winter morning, the breakfast taken in great haste in order to be in time for work, the cold dinners taken by many in a corner of the manufactory: take all these circumstances into consideration, I say, and do not wonder if so many of our countrymen have lived a very short life, have died of consumption and would be still alive and healthy had they remained on the native soil instead of having become slaves in the American manufactories. Don't wonder, I pray thee, reader, if so many Canadians, running eagerly after the American gold dust, have found instead the dust of an American grave. Still, they could have been happy on their farms, these children of our dear Canada! Yes, they could have been happy as much as one can be in this world, had they practised economy, contented themselves with the plain clothing of our forefathers and shunned the evil teachings of whiskey.

One million or so of our countrymen are lost to Canada, which patriotic men, like Sir John A. Macdonald, the great Cartier and others, wanted to form into a great and powerful Dominion that we could with pride call our own. One million lost! And will they ever come back to us? It is not likely, as the young generation have, generally, taken a fancy to Yankeeism and will stay where they are. On the other hand, we find many and many of the old folks willing to come back to Canada, but they are prevented from doing so by one of the two following reasons:—As their children are unwilling to follow them, they hate to leave them behind and will die on the American soil. In the second place, where the children could be persuaded to follow their parents,—money, the sinews of war as well as of repatriation, is wanting.

The next article will concern the Canadians established in the Western States.

UN VOYAGEUR.

BAD TEMPER UNDER WATER.

CURIOUS EXPERIENCES OF A PEARL DIVER.

The diver, as the reader may imagine, gets many scares when below. A fifteen-foot shark, magnified by the water, and making a bee-line for one, is sufficient to make the stoutest heart quake, in spite of the assertion that sharks have never been known to attack a man in dress. Neither is the sight of a large turtle comforting when one does not know exactly what it is, and the coiling of a sea-snake around one's legs, although it has only one's hands to bite at, is, to say the least, unpleasant. A little fish called the stone-fish is one of the enemies of the diver. It seems to make its habitation right under the pearl-shell, as it is only when picking them up that any one has been known to be bitten. I remember well the first time I was bitten by this spiteful member of the finny tribe. I dropped my bag of shells, and hastened to the surface; but in this short space of time my hand and arm had so swollen that it was with difficulty I could get the dress off, being unable to work for three days, and suffering intense pain the while. Afterward I learned that staying down a couple of hours after a bite will stop any further discomfort, the pressure of water causing much bleeding at the bitten part, and thus expelling the poison.

One of the strange effects that diving has upon those who practice it is the invariable bad temper felt while working at the bottom; and as this irritability passes away as soon as the surface is reached again, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is caused by the unusual pressure of air inside the dress, affecting probably, the lungs, and through them the brain. My experience has been, that while below one may fly into the most violent passion at the merest trifle; for instance, the life-line held too tight or too slack, too much air or too little, or some imaginary wrong-doing on the part of the tender or the boys above, will often cause the temper to rise. I have sometimes become so angry in a similar way that I have given the signal to pull up, with the express intention of knocking the heads off the entire crew; but as the surface was neared, and the weight of air decreased, my feelings have gradually undergone a change for the better, until by the time I reached the ladder, and had the face-glass unscrewed, I had forgotten for what I came up.—*H. P. Whitmarsh, in the April Century.*

THE LATE GENERAL MEIGS was responsible for that architectural monstrosity in Washington known as the Pension Bureau. The story goes, as "Kate Field" tells it, that the General once took Phil Sheridan to see the building, and asked him what he thought of it. "Well, Meigs," replied General Sheridan, "there is only one objection so far as I can see." "What's that?" "I'm told the thing is fireproof."

NORTH-WEST EMIGRATION.

MR. VAN HORNE ON THE NEW CLASS OF SETTLERS SEEKING HOMES ON THE PRAIRIES.

Mr. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, believes in the North-West, and in the ability of his Company to people it. The recent census does not daunt him. The exodus to the United States from the older provinces does not kill his faith in the ultimate growth of population all over this big Dominion, but first and foremost in the great North-West.

"I confess," Mr. Van Horne said recently, in the course of an interview on the subject of immigration, "I confess that the past ten years have been somewhat of a disappointment. Perhaps the public expected rather much. I rather think the public expected more than we did. But we believe in the Gospel of 'keeping at it.' We believe in hammering away. Persistency is the quality that wins in the end. We have given earnest thought and attention to this subject for years. You may sow seed, and not immediately see the result of it. It may take one year, aye, sometimes five years before you see the sprouting from the seed you have sown in this immigration business. But we are still keeping at it. We are getting the right people. We do not hear so much about the gentleman farmer now. The people we are getting now are *bona fide* settlers, people with agricultural knowledge. We have tapped that stream, and we expect to see it attain the force and dimensions of a torrent. It takes time to do that. It takes time to reach this good class; and when you do reach it, it takes time to sell out and settle things up. But the prospects were never so hopeful. During the past sixty days we have landed over 8,000 settlers in Winnipeg. That is a good beginning for the season. Then, with respect to eastern emigration, the Manitoba Government has taken a most intelligent and most energetic stand on that question, and co-operating with the Company, the result has been that the stream of emigration to the States from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces has been checked and diverted to the North-West. There will still be more or less emigration to the States from certain parts of Ontario, but the bulk of it all over the older provinces has been stopped. This is owing to the stand of the Manitoba Government, which has been the first of the North-West Governments to take an active interest in the matter. Working harmoniously with this Government, we have been able to accomplish a great deal more than we could have accomplished had the Government and the railway been working separately."

"Do you think the Federal Government should deal more generously with this question?"

"I would not like to say anything which would indicate that the Company disagreed with the Federal Government in this matter. The Government is in earnest, and I believe it increased the appropriation last year. Perhaps their methods have not been as effective as they might be. The distance is so great that it is not easy to get the best results. But the agents are, I have reason to believe, energetic men, and they have the same objects in view as we have. I may say, however, that in a short time the present methods will be readjusted, and the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, and this Company will co-operate harmoniously in this work. That is to say, each of the three movements will be mutually supplemental. Rather, perhaps, it will be, in the main, one. The aim will be identical, and the machinery will be, as it were, united in all its parts. Under the new conditions, a much larger measure of success may be expected. Let it be remembered that it is no easy matter to reach two or three hundred million people in Europe. This enormous mass has to be impressed, and then it has to be sifted. A gratifying feature is the fact that our land sales have been three times as great during the past year as during any corresponding period. This shows that, whatever may have happened in the older provinces, we are not losing our North-West settlers to the States.

"Why," said the President, rising, and pointing to a Dominion map, "large numbers of settlers from the Red River Valley in South Dakota have bought land in the North-West, and have gone there to settle. There may be poor crops in Manitoba now and then. That is the feature in every country. But when Manitoba has a good crop it is better than what the American farmers to the south of us have, and when it is a poor crop it is not so poor as the latter. So that the average crop in Manitoba is better than the crop to the south."

"On the whole, then," concluded the President, "the question stands thus: The Manitoba Government having acted with spirit, we are checking the emigration from the older provinces to the States and guiding it to the North-West. We are using greater efforts than ever in Europe to secure a good agricultural class of settlers, and have now, we believe, tapped the streams which will expand enormously and, with the inauguration of new methods by the Federal Government, which means practical co-operation with the Company, we confidently expect very much greater results than have hitherto been realized."

DR. STEVENSON ON "THE TEETH."

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT ABLY TREATED.

In arranging that the very excellent eighth lecture of the course, delivered last Thursday by Dr. Stevenson on "The Care of the Teeth," should follow immediately upon the equally excellent one by Dr. Elder the week preceding on the "Care of the Feet," and both next in order to Dr. Williams' comprehensive paper on "Daily Hygiene"—allied in close pathological sisterhood as the three subjects are—the lecture committee of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union exhibited much shrewdness and regard for the "fitness of things." Compact in themselves on the one subject of health, in which all are alike interested, these three lectures, were assigned a prudent place in the course, when the five previous ones on literary, biographical, historical and more discursive subjects generally, which the gentlemen who so kindly and ably delivered them chose for themselves, had roused interest in the lecture work of the union, and a good attendance at the thoroughly practical or, speaking by the letter,—"health section" of the series, might be a thing assured. And assured it was, for Evangelistic Hall was well filled at all three lectures and the closest attention was manifested in what fell from the speakers. Devoid of all technique these latter dealt with university subjects in non-university and thoroughly popular style, leaving, it is not too much to say, their hearers thoroughly instructed and appropriately paving the way for the two remaining lectures of nearly kindred character, namely, that by Dr. Wesley Mills, on Thursday next, on "The biological education of children" and that by Dr. H. S. Birkett, the succeeding Thursday, on "The hygiene of the vocal organs."

In his lecture on the teeth, Dr. Stevenson covered as large a space of ground as could well be compressed within the thirty-five minutes apparently allotted to himself. He began with the first evolution of the teeth in infancy, when the temporary, or "milk teeth," twenty in number—ten in each jaw—made their appearance; their shedding generally between the ages of six and twelve years, and their succession by the secondary or permanent teeth, in number thirty-two, namely, four canine (better known as "dog-teeth"), eight incisors, eight pre-molars (bi-cuspids), and twelve molars. The lecturer proceeded rapidly thence to illustrate and explain the growth, classification, anatomical structure, nerve tissues, etc., together with the actual component parts of a tooth and its relationship to the gums and jaws in a state of health. This was followed up by its antithesis, disease, its causes, prevention, and general pathology, ending with exhaustive reference to the subjects to which it leads and too well-known to all—toothache. The lecturer illustrated his several points with blackboard and diagram. He showed, among other things, by the latter that the central pair of upper incisors (front teeth) are larger than the lateral ones, while the lateral pair of lower incisors are larger than the central pair. The "crowns" of the incisor teeth are chisel-shaped and adapted for cutting the food. The molars, commonly known as double teeth, are placed on the posterior portion of each jaw; the lower are somewhat bigger than the upper, the last being known as the "wisdom" teeth, which usually arrive with some pain in cutting about the age of 18. The lecturer here showed on the blackboard that the molar teeth did not fit directly down upon each other on opening and shutting of the jaws, but a little to one side, "cusps," or protuberances in the crown of the teeth of one jaw being provided to fit into corresponding dents or hollows in the other; these came exactly into place in the act of chewing. In similar way the incisor teeth projected slightly outward and over the corresponding under ones (something in action like a pair of scissors). The arrangement in both sets of teeth was beautifully provided by nature to aid man in cutting, grinding and masticating his food. Among the chief reasons for taking care of the teeth were the proper mastication of food, preventing thereby dyspepsia; preservation of the shape of the face, and lastly toothache. Meat was not injurious to the teeth; it was our modern civilization with its variable diets as much as anything that caused disease of the teeth. Children's teeth, especially, should receive careful attention, brushing with a small soft brush, not lacerating the gums. Adults should brush the teeth every day, at least, using a brush of moderate hardness, curved in the middle, the longer hairs at the end serving to eradicate the pieces of food lodged between the teeth so conducive to decay. A flat brush seldom or never served the purpose. Dentifrice of the simplest kind only ought to be used. The theory of bacteria was here discussed. As to toothache, it was due primarily to two causes, irritation of a living nerve or the presence of a dead or dying nerve. The first might be caused by the pressure of new filling or other external agency, in which case a visit to a good dentist might alleviate the suffering and save the tooth. In the case of dead or dying nerve the disease lay within the tooth itself, the pain being caused by suppuration and abscess formed at the root. Remedies must be applied to bring the contents of the abscess to the surface. If left to itself it would work its way outward, to the weakest part generally, so as to form a lump on the gum so well known as a gum-boil, where, breaking, the sufferer was relieved. At times, however, it came through the cheek, leaving an ugly scar. The lecturer spoke of several palliatives, such as fig, raisin poultices, etc., to bring the matter to the surface, but for the most part a dentist was the only resource. He concluded by referring to the accumulation of tartar causing the teeth to drop out. Vigilant cleansing was the true remedy. People with yellow teeth should never try to wash off the yellow as it extended all through the tooth. A vote of thanks moved by Miss Findley terminated the proceedings.

TWO BABY MONKEYS.

THEY ARE VERY SMALL BUT STILL VERY HUMAN

The sidewalk in front of a Sixth avenue bird and animal shop has been blockaded every day lately with a crowd of all classes eagerly watching the antics of two baby monkeys. The monkeys are one year old. They came from Java, and cost $40 for the pair, a boy and a girl. They are so very human looking that to follow the children's example and say "the little boy monkey" and "the little girl monkey," seems the only thing to do. Indeed, they are pathetically human, with the wisest, saddest, cutest, knowingest little faces anybody ever saw. Their big brown eyes look out so wistfully as to beget a thrill of pity for the strange creatures.

Many a child might envy these bits of monkeys their magnificent sets of strong, regular, white teeth. The monkeys are not any wiser in the care of their teeth than some children, though, for they bite the iron bars of their cage, and eat all the candy they can get hold of. It is the candy they cannot get hold of that worries them. When a little human boy or a big human boy, who ought to know better, offers them "a chocolate" from the street side of the window, they look at it mournfully and say: "Now, how can you have the heart to tantalize us like that?" At least, that is what they mean to say. Perhaps they have not begun to talk yet, but their funny little squeaks and cries sound so much like real baby talk that maybe a live baby could understand them quite as well as Mr. Garner.

But the funniest thing is to see them eat molasses candy. They are as pleased with taffy as people are—as "the rest of people," one would say, naturally—so comically like children do they look sitting up with a big piece of taffy gripped fast in a little hand, and their teeth stuck fast in it, almost pulling their teeth out or their heads off every time they take a bite.

Neither of them is too big to go comfortably in a quart cup, but every time one of them yawns he opens his mouth wide enough to swallow the other one, which, to be sure, is very bad manners, but then they are an example to many children in their fondness for one another. Though they are up to all sorts of pranks, they are always good-natured and never quarrel or fight.

Sometimes they have wrestling matches, and then the boy throws the girl down, of course, because he is bigger and stronger; but, girl-like, she accepts the situation and turns it to her own advantage by nestling down in his arms and making love to him until his head is completely turned, which is precisely the opportunity she has been watching for to slip out of his grasp and be off. Then, presently, when he is doing a bit of gentlemanly loafing, just like a grown up monkey, she falls upon him from aloft and punches his head, and cuffs his ears, and sits down on him figuratively and literally.

But if she thinks she has been too hard upon him then she whips herself, as though she means it, too. These monkey babies believe in whippings, and the spankings they give themselves and each other are exactly like the spankings that too many little human children know all about, only they seem to enjoy them a great deal more. They believe in petting, too, and the little boy pats the little girl on the back, and she kisses him. Certainly she deserves to be patted on the back and applauded for her acrobatic exhibitions. She can hang by her toes and do everything the flying trapeze men do, and she does not charge a cent for it either. She is going to belong to the progressive school of young monkey women when she grows up. She knows all about physical culture now, and can take more poses than any Delsartean ever dreamed of.

Like Mrs. Edmund Russell, she has her gowns all in one piece, but then, both these monkey children are very fashionable, for they wear what a monkey modiste undoubtedly would designate as a modified Russian blouse. The blouses—his and hers—are cut by one pattern, of scarlet flannel, and they have fur all round them, just like the human woman's Russian blouse, only the fur does not come off with the blouse.—*New York Times.*

A LEGEND OF THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

At a meeting of the American Folklore Society, held recently in Washington, D.C., the Indian legend of the trailing arbutus was thus beautifully told in a paper prepared by Representative C. E. Belknap, of Michigan, and read in his absence by Dr. Bolton:—

On the south shore of Lake Superior, in the vicinity of the Pictured Rocks, grows to perfection that sweetest and dearest of all wild flowers, the arbutus, the plant that the most skilful florist, the plant that even the tender, loving touch of woman cannot cause to grow in hothouse or garden. There are two things that the learned white man does not understand—the Indian and the arbutus. From time to time, sitting by the camp fires in the evening, I have been told of the creation of many animals and birds by the great Mannabooshs and his captains, the Manitos. And this is the legend, as told me, of the origin or creation of the arbutus:—

"Many, many moons ago there lived an old man alone in his lodge beside a frozen stream in the forest; his locks and beard were long and white with age. He was heavily clad in furs, for all the world was winter—snow and ice everywhere, the winds went wild through the forests, searching every tree and bush for birds to chill, chasing evil spirits over hill and vale, and the old man went about searching in the deep snow for pieces of wood to keep up the fire in his lodge. In despair he returned to his lodge and, sitting down by the last dying coals, he cried to Mannaboosha that he might not perish. And the winds blew aside the door of the lodge, and there came in a most beautiful maiden. Her cheeks were red and made of wild roses; her eyes were large and glowed like the eyes of fawns at night; her hair was long and black as the raven's wing, and it touched the ground as she walked; her hands were covered with willow buds; her bonnet was a wreath of wild flowers, and her clothes sweet grasses and ferns; and her moccasins were white lilies, and when she breathed the air of the lodge became warm.

"The old man said: 'My daughter, I am glad to see you; my lodge is cold and cheerless, but it will shield you from the tempest of the night. But tell me who you are, that you dare to come to my lodge in such strange clothing. Now, come, sit here, and tell me of thy country and thy victories, and I will tell thee of my exploits, for I am Manito.' He then filled two pipes with tobacco, that they might smoke as they talked, and when the smoke had warmed the old man's tongue, he said: 'I am Manito. I blow my breath, and the waters of the river stand still.' The maiden said: 'I breathe, and flowers spring up on all the plains.' The old man said: 'I shake my locks, and snow covers all the ground.' 'I shake my curls,' said the maiden, 'and warm rains fall from the clouds.' The old man said: 'When I walk about the leaves fall from the trees. At my command the animals hide in their holes, and the birds get up out of their nests and fly away.' The maiden said: 'When I walk about the plants lift up their heads, the trees cover their nakedness with my leaves, the birds come back, and all who see me sing. Music is everywhere.'

"And thus they talked, and the air became warm in the lodge. The old man's head drooped upon his breast, and he slept. Then the sun came back, and a bluebird came to the lodge and called, Say-ee, say-ee, I am thirsty; and the river called back, 'I am free; come and drink.' And as the old man slept the maiden passed her hands above his head, and he began to grow small; streams of water began to run out of his mouth, and soon he was a small mass upon the ground, with his clothing turned to green leaves. And then the maiden, kneeling upon the ground, took from her bosom the most precious white flowers and hid them about under the leaves. Then she breathed upon them and said: 'I give thee all my virtues and my sweetest breath, and all who would pick thee shall do so upon bended knee.' Then the maiden moved away through the woods and over the plains; and all the birds sang to her. And wherever she steps, and nowhere else, grows the arbutus."

FROM A LOVELY CHRISTIAN.

MR. CHINIQUY'S WARNING.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—It is not surprising to be told, in your editorial capacity, that you "are at one" with Mr. Chiniquy in his new belief, but it is surprising that a journal professing to be "the only religious daily," (save the mark,) should allow its columns to be used as a means of publishing blasphemy, calumny and falsehood.

On a former occasion I succeeded in plucking the mask from the face of the arch-falsifier, and condemned him out of his own mouth, and would now state that the poor man feels the iron of remorse in his soul, but Judas-like, he is in despair and rather than admit his guilt and crave forgiveness, would die unrepentant. I have no desire to repeat his horrible words, they show in the clearest light the manner of man who coined them; they are the old stereotyped utterances used by the enemies of Christ's church, when they endeavor to mislead and confirm non-Catholics in their false impression of what they do not understand and what they have not taken the trouble to inquire into.

It may be that the hand of God, so long withheld, is about to visit upon the unfortunate man the fate his infamous life deserves. His mouthings, both oral and written, are simply a tissue of base falsehoods, having their origin in envenomed spleen; miserable efforts directed towards an end, and that end, personal gain and notoriety. The Apostate need not have any imaginary fear concerning the action of Catholics in the event of his demise; they do not want him (save in the charity of Holy Church that receives the basest sinner who repents), and his name is too abhorred to be thought of either in life or death. What occasions his pitiful "howl" is the knowledge of his fruitless efforts; and this blow to his worldly motives and impious ambition is a thorn festering in his side. His position is lamentable, but the mercy of God has been abused, and like one "possessed," he would die cursing the spouse of Christ. In his case, he is like those crying "Lord, Lord!" and his chance of hearing the blessed invitation as weak. He refers to the trials he has had to pass since he left the Church of Rome. Being given to lying he could not refrain from committing himself, the humiliation attached to saying, "since I was unfrocked and put out of the Catholic Church," being too much for the pride of the fallen. As he was not faithful to his sacred vows it cannot be expected that honor, truthfulness or decency should come from him, and Catholics of Holy Church can afford to be charitable and pray God to pity so miserable and despised a creature. As he has lived so shall he die.

MARGARET DALTON.

[We doubt if even O'Connell himself could have faced such a torrent of pure scolding as the above. There is not a vestige of reasoning in any part of it.]

"WHAT IS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH?"

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—A very few words suffice for a reply to such a letter as that of Mr. John Green, which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst. Mr. John Green says that I give the authority of "Another Protestant Writer" for the statement I made regarding the rendering of the text "Judge not that ye be not judged." I did nothing of the sort; the authority I gave was Mr. Marshall's work, entitled "Christian Missions." I merely quoted Mr. Marshall's words. I am not likely to thus copy my opponents. For what I have said on Protestant translations of the Bible I give Mr. Marshall as my authority, whose great work on the subject of Christian missions I consider reliable. I do not doubt that the passage, as quoted by Mr. John Green, occurs in the version he possesses. From the little I know of the Hindoostani language, his translation seems to be correct. Yet this by no means disproves the truth of Mr. Marshall's statement, as I believe his work "Christian Missions," appeared before 1874. I do not know how many versions there may be of the Scriptures in Hindoostani, nor how often the version from which Mr. John Green quotes may have been revised. The account from which Mr. Marshall takes his facts, was published in 1819, whereas, Mr. Green's version was published in 1874. Considering how widely Mr. Marshall's work has been read, I think it not improbable that the passage in question may have been corrected.

I may add that the manner in which Mr. John Green jumps at a conclusion and the facility he displays in accusing those opposed to his views of falsehood and dishonesty, leads me to believe that he must be very unskilled in and unaccustomed to controversial arguments.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,
per Bertram Green.

Montreal, April 11, 1892.

P.S. Mr. Marshall's statement regarding the text disputed by Mr. Green was taken from "Baptist Missionary Account, 1819—Appendix to report."—B.G.

SIR,—In seeking a place once more in your columns I do so for two reasons: first, I desire to thank our friend Edward Marshall for his beautiful letter in reply to the "Catholic Association"—beautiful both as to its spirit, and also as to the arrangement of facts to sustain what he advanced in his first letter. His is undoubtedly a Catholic spirit, and if "Truth" is to be canvassed in the spirit which he manifests towards the "Catholic Association" it cannot suffer in the present controversy. Second, I desire to call attention to a statement made by the "Catholic Association of Canada," and vouched for by the "Catholic Truth Society of England," and a statement which strongly tempts one to raise a distinction as to "Catholic Truth" and "Christian Truth."

"Catholic Association" makes the statement: "We are informed that there were during the year 1889 841 Protestant missionaries in India; that those 841 men managed to convert 298 persons at an expense of £48,296." Now, sir, what do we find: The Baptists of Ontario and Quebec, a comparatively small body of Christian people, have a mission in Coconada among the Telugus. In 1880 five ordained missionaries were on that field, and these during that year baptized 395 persons upon a credible profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; while the Rev. Dr. Clough, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, also a missionary to the Telugus, baptized at Ongole, with the aid of native assistants, 1,671 persons in one day in that same year. Dr. Clough is at present in this country, and states that there are 55,000 Christians in his part of the Telugu field, and over 200,000 under Christian influence. The Society which Dr. Clough represents has missionaries in Burmah, and there the converts gathered into churches number nearly 40,000, and Roman Catholic missionaries know that the Baptists all but control the entire field there. This is the centennial year of organized Protestant effort to give the Gospel to the heathen, and it would do the "Catholic Association of Canada" good if he would read the history of modern Christian missions dating from 1792-1892. But, perhaps, the rules of the Church stand in the way of his doing so; if so he must remain uninformed as to the character and work of Protestant missionaries in heathen lands, and in the nature of things is incapable of bearing testimony as to the quality of the work done by Protestant missionaries. Now, Mr. Editor, what becomes of the statement made by him on the authority of the "Catholic Truth Society of England" as to the results of Protestant missions in India, when only one of the Christian bodies at work there can make such a showing in the very year to which he calls attention. He desires to know how anyone can be certain that the Bible is a Divine book aside from the testimony of the Roman Catholic Church. The Protestant answer is: By its internal evidence. The book is its own witness. Besides, it meets the wants of the soul that hungers and thirsts to know God's way of peace, pardon, and holiness—the way of Eternal Life. In the second epistle to Timothy 3: 15-17, we read:—"And that from a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfected, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." In John's Gospel 8: 31-32, our blessed Lord has said:—"Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, if ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed, and ye shall known the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

I am sorry that the charity of the Roman Catholic church is so very limited in its range of action as to extend only to those, "who by invincible error are out of the church" (of Rome). That signifies that those who have the means of informing themselves as to the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, and do not use them so as to lead them to be one with her are eternally lost. The great body of Protestants, I am happy to say, do not go so far as that in their treatment of the Roman Catholics, for they believe that God has many dear children in that church.

ALETHEIA.

SIR,—In answer to "W." permit me to make the following observations: I agree with him that "no man or body of men" have the power of themselves to prohibit the reading of the Holy Scriptures; but that God can and does speak by those he has appointed to act in his stead. These only have such authority because they have received it from God, who alone can give authority to men over men, which, whether ecclesiastical or civil, is derived from God. The Church has received power to act in the name of God; it is, therefore, obligatory to hear her voice and to obey her. At certain times, owing to the prevailing heresies and other causes, it has seemed good to the Church to restrict or to prohibit the reading by the laity of the Bible in the vernacular. Although the study of the Holy Scriptures benefits mankind when rightly understood, yet if misunderstood they become very hurtful—as St. Peter says in second epistle, chapter i., verse 20: "Understanding this first, that no prophecy of Scripture is made by private interpretation." And again in the same epistle, chapter iii., verse 17, he says: ". . . in which are certain things hard to be understood, which the unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction."

The passage quoted by "W.", "Search the Scriptures," etc., may be taken either in the imperative or in the indicative mood. Judging from the context, the best critics prefer the latter. The Latin word *scrutamini* may be translated either "search" or "you search." The same applies to the equivalent Greek word.

I would further add that it is a grave mistake to imagine the Scriptures to be the sole rule of faith. In order to prove that they are so it is necessary first to prove three things: 1. That the Bible existed before Christianity in its present form. 2. That Christianity was spread solely by by the reading of the Bible. 3. That the obligation be founded either upon the nature of the subject itself or upon a positive divine command.

None of these points can be proven, for the contrary is the truth. "The nature of the subject requires only a knowledge of the subject suited to each one's condition. This may be obtained in various ways, but chiefly by the oral teaching of the Church. Nor can we point to a divine precept enjoining the reading of the Bible on all. . . . Nowhere do we find a precept enjoining on all Christians, either of the times of the Apostles or of later ages, the reading of the Apostolic writings." I quote the following from "Handbook of the Christian Religion," by the Rev. W. Wilmers, S.J.:

In order to be the sole rule of faith the Scripture should of itself be fit to secure in the Church the perpetual and unchangeable unity of the true faith, to solve with certainty the most important questions regarding our salvation (*e.g.*, the necessity and lawfulness of the baptism of infants, the validity of baptism conferred by heretics). But under what conditions can the understanding of the Scriptures and with it the truths of faith, remain unchanged, the unity of faith may be maintained, and the more important questions pertaining to salvation be solved from the Scriptures? Only in the case that the meaning of the Scripture, at least in its most important points, is so obvious that it may be understood by all in the same way. For, as we learn from daily experience, the opinions of men, in all that does not compel assent by its evidence, soon diverge. It is hardly necessary to prove that Scripture does not possess such evidence. It is, on the contrary, very obscure, even in most important points in doctrine. In fact, heretics in every age have sought to prove their conflicting opinions from Scripture. Hence it is impossible that Scripture alone should secure the perpetuity of the Christian religion, maintain unity of faith, and solve all the important problems of salvation. Therefore, it is impossible that it should be the sole rule of faith."

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,
per Bertram Green.

Montreal, April 11, 1892.

ACTION OF QUININE.

An explanation of the therapeutic effect of quinine in malaria has been found. So long ago as 1867 Dr. Karl Binz, professor of pharmacology at Bonn, gave an explanation which was little noticed at the time, but has now been signally confirmed by the discovery of the germ of malaria. He showed that quinine hydrochlorate, with neutral or slightly basic reaction, is a strong poison for the protoplasms of decomposing plants, and greatly hinders many fermenting and putrescent processes. A. Laveran, the discoverer of the *Plasmodium malariæ*, has demonstrated that this organism disappears from the blood of malaria patients after the administering of quinine, and that quinine, if permitted to act upon it directly, kills it.—*English Mechanic.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

QUEBEC'S FOREST LANDS.

LIMIT HOLDERS UNDER NO REGULATIONS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Some time ago I noticed a letter to the *Witness* in reference to the administration of the crown lands of the Province. Your correspondent at that time complained of the system pursued by the late Government, and hoped the present Commissioner would improve matters, but I also noticed no suggestion was made of a specific nature.

Years ago thousands of miles of the forest wealth of the Province passed into the hands of lumbermen, speculators and politicians, and the bulk of the then available or desirable limits were held by parties friendly to the Government, and were secured at—in many instances—as low as five dollars per square mile. Individuals and firms owned, and yet own, thousands of miles of limits purchased many years ago, but not operated upon.

When the Mercier Government came into power the sources of revenue evidently were interestedly scanned and no doubt it appeared that the lumber and limit industry could be made to contribute more largely than formerly, and increased ground rents, larger stumpage dues and an absurd rule of measurement, whereby the logs were measured at a greater amount than could be sawn from them, was the order of the day.

The lumber interest in the Province strenuously and successfully opposed some of the arbitrary and unnecessary propositions of the Government and an arrangement was come to at that time.

But more money was needed and the forest reserve was opened up for sale—the cedar was confiscated from limit owners and sales of the "reserve" limits in the pine districts followed and "settlers" were induced to enter upon limits and cut cedar.

The opening for sale of the "reserve" brought money into the Treasury, and by giving so-called "settlers" the right to enter upon any limit in the eastern cedar district and cut the timber that had already been bought and paid for by the limit owner would also produce a small revenue, but more particularly would it secure voters in support of the Government in the five south-eastern counties of the Province.

The administration of the crown lands of the Province has not always been, primarily, in the best interests of the Province as a whole, and while I do not propose to enter more fully into the matters touched on above I will suggest a remedy in the interest of the Province and also, I believe, in the interest of the lumberman and of the limit holder, except, possibly, the speculator.

In the Province of British Columbia a purchaser of timber limits or license to cut timber from crown lands is bound to erect and operate a mill of a capacity in proportion to the extent of the limit or number of acres under license. Such erection and operation of the mill to be an established fact within two years after the purchase of a license, and in default of such mill being put in operation the licensee forfeits his right to the property. In British Columbia a bona fide lumberman is treated liberally by the Government, but a man or party wishing to speculate upon the property of the people will find small footing.

In Ontario the Commissioner of Crown Lands holds that the right to increase in values belongs to the Province, and sales are made only when it is deemed in the interest of the Province, or to give a supply of timber to the mills erected or to be erected, and which will add to the industry and business of the Province.

In New Brunswick licenses to cut timber are sold for eight years only. At the end of eight years the limits are again put up, and sold by auction to the highest bidder, whether to the former owner or to a stranger.

In the Province of Quebec limits are sold, or rather have been sold without any of the foregoing conditions that exist in the three provinces mentioned.

Now the evident design of those provinces is to make the property of the provinces produce revenue, and to produce all the revenue that can reasonably be expected from the properties sold or licensed. In British Columbia a licensee must operate or forfeit his purchase money—in New Brunswick he will have only eight years in which to cut the timber or lose his purchase money, and in Ontario licenses are sold only as the requirements of the trade demand timber, to properly keep the industries of the Province employed, or when in danger of being burnt. In those provinces the speculator is not considered a factor in the country's progress or development but they rather prefer that increased values should inure to the advantage of the provinces.

In Quebec, so long as three dollars (and until lately two dollars) per square mile is paid yearly into the Treasury, as ground rent, a lumberman, speculator or politician may hold his limits and practically use the property of the Province as a loan for an indefinite period, and when calculated upon the prices asked for licenses by the holders, it would be seen that the rate of interest returned yearly to the Government in the shape of ground rent would be but an insignificant trifle. Put it another way—for a bonus paid down and a yearly interest of three dollars per year for each square mile of limits so held the Province agrees to place large areas of forest in the hands of any person to either operate upon—under regulations—or to lock up and hold indefinitely from the business and development of the country, for his own speculative benefit and under no regulations.

Now, sir, my suggestion would be that if it is desired to develop the business of the Province, clear land that settlement may follow, employ thousands who are now forced to leave the Province for lack of opportunity to stay and live in it, employ capital profitably, bring revenue into the treasury of the Province, make the dormant property profitable to the Province instead of to the speculator, let the present Commissioner of Crown Lands "rule and regulate" that all limits now under license be operated upon and the cry for new licenses would cease for a time and when needed he would find the prices then paid would more nearly approximate the values of Ontario or New Brunswick licenses.

J. T. SCHELL.

Alexandria, Ont., March 29, 1892.

SANITATION IN STORES.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of London, Ont., have done a noble work of a practical kind in pressing upon the Ontario Government the need of certain reforms in the Provincial Factory Act. In Ontario, any place where five or more persons are employed in the manufacture of goods is within the sphere of operation of the Act, and liable to inspection and regulation. But if the five employees in an establishment changed their work from making goods to selling them, the factory inspector would have no power, though there might be absolutely no other change in the conditions of work. As a matter of fact, hundreds of mercantile establishments where no manufacturing is done are in far greater need of government regulation than the worst regulated factories. It was the disclosure of the wretched sanitary conditions of stores in some Ontario towns which moved the W.C.T.U. to take action. In one case 30 to 40 young men and women in a store in a certain town were obliged to use one closet, and that in a damp and almost totally dark cellar; in another case the closet was part of an open stable. In another instance there were 28 young men and women in a store with no closet at all. One case of chronic disease and one death ensued from such conditions. The amount of disease and physical weakness to which such conditions contribute in ways that cannot be traced can hardly be estimated, and it is to be hoped the movement inaugurated in Ontario will be taken up in the other provinces. We are glad to say that a bill amending the Act, so as to bring within the Factory Act mercantile establishments or stores employing five or more people, has been introduced into the Ontario Parliament, and will probably become law. It provides that there shall be separate closets for male and female employees, and that these closets shall be properly screened and ventilated. Another important provision is that every place where females are employed shall be provided with seats, and that the employees shall be permitted to use these seats "to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health." An untold amount of the physical weakness peculiar to women arises from the constant strain of standing all day at work, and employers of girls in stores would only consult their own true interests by not only permitting but recommending their hands to sit while not actually engaged in waiting on customers. A third provision in the proposed act is that no women or children shall be employed in basements or cellars that are damp, or the air of which is impregnated by gas or any offensive smell. We are heartily with the reformers of Ontario in this effort, and would direct the attention of those in other provinces who regard their fellow beings to the subject.

If these wretched conditions exist in enlightened Ontario, what must be the state of things in some of the other provinces, which have no Factory Act of any kind? We know that matters are much worse in the Province of Quebec, which, though it has a factory Act, is far behind Ontario. The Quebec Act takes no cognizance of mercantile establishments, and in regard to the regulations of factories much requires to be reformed. It is but just to the factory inspectors of the province, however, to say that they have recommended several reforms which the Provincial Government have not seen fit to carry out.—*Ontario Exchange.*

CANADA'S INDIAN POLICY.

I have read General Custer's theory that the United States had to do with meat-eating Indians, whereas the Canadian tribes are largely fish-eaters, and I have seen ten thousand references to the better Indian policy of Canada; but I can see no difference in the two policies, and between the Rockies and the Great Lakes I find that Canada had the Stonies, Blackfeet and many other fierce tribes of buffalo-hunters. It is in the slow, close-growing acquaintance between the two races, and in the just policy of the Hudson Bay men toward the Indians that I see the reason for Canada's enviable experience with her red men.—*From "Talking Musquash," by Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

A SCANDALOUS ABUSE of the telephone is reported from Vienna. The director of the company, it is said, gave orders to his subordinates to let him know whenever the Emperor or members of the Cabinet were talking through the wire, in which case the director listened to their conversation.

BEET SUGAR MAKING.

A VALUABLE REPORT BY PROFESSOR SAUNDERS.

Professor Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, has prepared an elaborate report of the production and manufacture of beet sugar as at present conducted somewhat extensively in many places in Europe, together with the present and prospective development of it in the United States and Canada. Sugar was first made from beets in Europe nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, but there was no attempt to develop the business until about eighty years ago, when Napoleon Bonaparte offered very liberal bounties to foster the industry, and at one time $200,000 was placed at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture to stimulate the production of beet sugar. After Napoleon's fall the sugar bounties were withdrawn, but the imposition of a fifty percent duty on imported sugar helped on the infant industry, so that in 1836, 49,000 tons of sugar were produced annually in France. In the following year an excise duty of one and a-quarter cents per pound on domestic sugar, closed up a large number of the factories and reduced the annual production to 22,000 tons. A few years later, more favorable excise regulations led to greatly increased production of beet sugar, and in 1872 the output exceeded 400,000 tons annually. In the meantime the production of beet sugar had been established in Germany about 1850, and in less than thirty years the Germans led the world in the production of sugar. In the year 1890-91 the beets worked up into sugar in Germany amounted to 10,628,000 tons, producing 1,336,000 tons of sugar, equal to an average of 12·50 percent of the weight of beets. In the same year France produced 618,888 tons of sugar from 6,473,944 tons of beets, the percentage of sugar being 9.80, which shows that French beets produce more than one-fifth less sugar than the beets grown in Germany. About 700,000 acres of land, or 3½ percent of the arable land in Germany, is devoted to beet culture, which seems to be very profitable to the manufacturers and exporters of sugar,

BUT THE POOR FARMERS

are barely able to keep out of debt, although much the greater part of the cultivation is performed by women and children, and the depreciation in the value of farm property, remote from the large towns and cities, is greater than in any part of Canada or the United States. The German farmers are now finding out that the conversion of their beets into beef and milk is more profitable than selling it to the sugar factories, and the owners of the factories have been obliged to embark extensively into the cultivation of beets, and now produce more than sixty percent of the whole crop of beets used in the manufacture of sugar. Both in France and Germany there is a considerable excise duty levied on the beets grown and also on the sugar manufactured, and much the greater portion of the money raised in this way is paid out in the form of bounties on the sugar exported.

It is stated that refined sugar made in France is sold to foreign countries at 3·63 cents per lb., while for home consumption it brings 9·40 cents. In the days of the first Napoleon the sugar produced from beets was about one and a half percent of the weight of the crop; in 1872 the percentage of sugar had increased to 5·70, and in 1888-90 it was 10·05, while in Germany it was 12·50, although in some of the factories they made 15 percent of sugar from their beets. In Russia there are about 687,000 acres devoted to the production of sugar beets, and the yield per acre is between eight and nine tons of beets, yielding about ten percent of sugar.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT MAKING BEET SUGAR

in quantity in the United States was at Chatsworth, Illinois, in 1863, and in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1867 it is said that the Chatsworth factory made during that year one million pounds of sugar, but although the sugar was of good quality its cost was greater than the market value of the product. The manufacture of beet sugar was begun in California about twenty years ago, but it was not a profitable speculation, and not until 1881 was there any dividend paid to the stockholders. Since that time dividends have been paid at irregular intervals, but the steady decline in the price of foreign sugar had about extinguished the dividends and also the hopes of the stockholders, when the passage of the McKinley Act, which provides for a bounty of two cents per pound on all sugar manufactured in the United States, gave a great impetus to the production of beet sugar.

There are now six factories in the United States, equipped with the best machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar; three of these are in California, two in Nebraska, and one in Utah. The factory at Watsonville, California, is owned by Claus Spreckels, and seems to be the best and most successfully worked beet sugar factory in the western hemisphere. In his official report, furnished to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the State of California, Mr. Spreckels says that in the year 1888-89 the factory at Watsonville worked 14,077 tons of beets, raised from 2,121 acres, which shows an average of less than seven tons per acre. The product was 1,640 tons of sugar; the average sugar contents of the beets, as shown by the polariscope, was 14·50; the average of sugar recovered was 11·65; the average price paid for the beets was $5.04 per ton. Mr. Spreckels said that the profits of beet sugar-making under the protective tariff was $20 per ton, but with the removal of the tariff and without any bounty, there would be a net loss of $5 per ton on all the sugar made. The Watsonville factory has a capacity to work 375 tons of beets per day, and there seems to be little difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of beets for the factory. Most of them are grown by farmers, although a large acreage has been grown by the proprietors of the factory. Mr. Spreckels thinks it doubtful if the manufacture of beet sugar will ever become so far self-sustaining in the United States as to admit of its being carried on successfully without the aid of a bounty.

MR. SAUNDERS GIVES A DETAILED HISTORY

of the various attempts that have been made to manufacture beet sugar in Canada, which have hitherto proved very disappointing, so far as profits are concerned, and although several factories were built and equipped with costly machinery, they proved a losing speculation, and had to close down after a few years' trial. The Factory of Farnham, after remaining closed for six years, was, in 1890, rented by the present company of which Mr. Musy is the manager. The Company distributed gratuitously $4,000 worth of seed, paid premiums for the finest crops of beets, and $4.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for the beets delivered at any railway station within a hundred miles of the factory. The total quantity of beets used was about 6,000 tons; the percentage of sugar extracted was as large as it would have been in Europe; the price of the raw sugar was five cents per lb., and for the refined six cents per lb. in Montreal. In 1891 the factory at Farnham began work on Oct. 9, and finished up after working 10,500 tons of beets on Dec. 6. At the date of Prof. Saunders' visit, Oct. 28, the Farnham factory was making from 27,000 to 28,000 lbs. of sugar per day, giving employment to nearly two hundred men in all, one half working during the day and the other half during the night. The sugar then made was white, of excellent quality, which the manufacturers were selling at 4½ cents per lb. Professor Saunders' report contains a good deal of information about the cost of producing cane sugar in the various tropical countries, from which it appears that sugar can be produced for less than two cents per lb., and in Barbadoes "those who have bought land at moderate prices can manufacture Muscavado sugar at £5 per ton, or about 1½c per lb., and sell it for £10 per ton." Taking these facts into consideration, Mr. Saunders concludes that it is not practicable to make beet sugar anywhere at such a price as will enable the operator, without a bounty, to compete with cane sugar, and in view of the improvements taking place in the quality of the cane, and in the process of manufacture of cane sugar, there seems to

BE NO PROSPECT OF THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

ever becoming self-sustaining. The world's production of beet sugar was in 1889-90 3,619,678 tons, and of cane sugar 2,228,000 tons. Should the bounties now being paid for the production of beet sugar be withdrawn, a great reduction in the quantity produced would immediately follow and this would lead to higher prices in all sugars, but since the cultivation of sugar cane can readily be increased to an almost unlimited extent, the beet sugar industry would sooner or later have to be abandoned. During the session of 1891 the House of Commons in Canada abolished the duty on raw sugar and also made the following provision for a bounty on beet sugar:

Under such regulations and restrictions as may be provided by Order-in-Council there may be paid to the producers of any raw beet sugar produced in Canada, wholly from beets grown therein, between the first day of July, 1891, and the first day of July, 1893, a bounty equal to one dollar per 100 lbs., and in addition thereto 3½c per 100 lbs. for each degree or fraction of a degree of test by polariscope over seventy degrees.

Prof. Saunders estimates that the continuation of such a bounty paid to the producers of beet sugar, should it lead to the production of all the sugar now required in Canada, "would require an annual subsidy of about $4,000,000, for which, as long as we have free sugar, other industries must be taxed. This subsidy might, in course of time, be lessened, but in view of all the facts presented of the richness of the sugar cane when grown in the Tropics, and the probabilities of further improvements in the quality of the cane, and in the process of manufacture, it is not likely that the bounty could ever be much reduced without crippling the industry."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

SERIOUS EFFECT OF DEEPENING THE GALOPS CHANNEL.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Some few weeks ago I noticed an article in your columns, in reference to deepening the St. Lawrence River and its canals to a depth sufficient to permit the descent to tide-water of the large vessels employed on the upper lakes, and but for press of business would have written to you then in regard to the matter. I am clearly of the opinion, that any expenditure looking to a greater depth of water than 14 feet would be most unwise for various reasons, financial and otherwise, but especially for one great reason, namely, that vessels drawing more than that number of feet cannot now safely navigate the Upper St. Lawrence. The attempt to create a new channel in the Galops Rapids, which has cost so much time and such a large amount of money, has had an opposite effect to that intended; and has made the navigable waterway through these rapids shallower, if anything, instead of deeper. Heretofore the natural obstructions in the Galops Rapids have performed the part of a retaining dam for the level stretch of the river extending upwards, some seventy miles, to Lake Ontario, and kept the water up to a certain average height, which never varied more than about three feet. The cutting of a deeper channel through them has had precisely the same effect as letting down a mill-dam, has proved, accordingly, a serious engineering blunder, and has had the result, without a shadow of doubt, of lowering the water level, for all time, in the Upper St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, to the extent of at least two feet. When the cutting of a new channel in the Galops Rapids was first decided on, strong objections were made by several persons to the project, on the score that while it would not increase the depth there to any really great extent, it would let down the water in the river above; and it was accordingly urged that boulder obstructions should be alone removed. I wrote to the Minister of Public Works at the time pointing out what the inevitable result must be, and received an answer to the effect that the matter rested with the Department of Railways and Canals, to which my letter had been referred. For the past three years the water in the Upper St. Lawrence has averaged a lower height than ever before known. Rocks have been uncovered which have never been seen before, boat wharves left high and dry in all directions, and the navigation of the river has become much more dangerous than at any former period. In fact the serious alteration in the depth of the river has rendered a new chart a necessity, in order to make its navigation sufficiently safe. Its normal height can now be alone restored by extensive crib-piers at the head of the Galops Rapids, which would not only deepen the water in the river above them, but also in the Rapids themselves, and especially in the new channel.

OBSERVER.

Brockville, April 19, 1892.

A PLAGUE OF MICE.

The *Scotsman* gives a woful account of the mischief wrought by the plague of mice in the border counties of Scotland. It says that five years ago the mice were limited to two or three farms in the upper district of Selkirkshire; to-day they are in possession of nearly all the best hill pastures in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Dumfries. They are also reported to have done serious damage in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The rapidity with which they are distributing themselves over a wider area of country, and in ever-increasing numbers, is not surprising. They breed from three to six times in a year, and produce from four to eight at a birth. Their favorite food is the young shoots of grass, the delicate white stems rising immediately out of the earth, but in hard weather or times of scarcity they eat the roots of grasses and old herbage as well. They use great caution when feeding, always doing so under cover of the rough grass, and as they burrow deep into the ground, they are not affected by changes of weather, and have a safe retreat in which to bring up their young. Thousands of acres of the best grass lands have been laid waste by them and are totally destroyed for sheep pasture. It has been necessary to remove many flocks of sheep to distant counties, or to supply them with special food, and many farmers estimate their losses at $2,500 or more for the winter. In some districts they are petitioning for an extension of the heather-burning season. The total loss is estimated at more than $500,000.—*New York Evening Post.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.



THERE IS HOPE FOR THE DYSPEPTIC IN THE USE OF

Diamond Vera Cura 25c. a Box

PURIFIES THE BREATH
REGULATES THE BOWELS
NO PURGATIVE A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO

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Dyspepsia	Bad Breath
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If your Druggist does not keep it, send 25 cts. for a box, or $1.00 for five boxes free by Post.

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A REMARKABLE RECORD.

No better test of the merits of any article can be had than that given by its sale. When sales in any given place constantly increase—when the same persons find the remedy so satisfactory that they purchase it again and again—it affords positive evidence of genuine merit. To this severe test Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has been submitted, with the most gratifying results. It is only a couple of years since this sterling preparation was first generally advertised, and the satisfaction it has given, coupled with the wonderful cures that have been performed through its agency, have placed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the head of the proprietary medicine trade of the Dominion. We may cite the case of one retail dealer in a single city as evidence. Dr. William's Pink Pills first came into prominence in Hamilton through the almost miraculous cure of Mr. John Marshall, after having been pronounced incurable by many able physicians. Since that time the demand for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in that city has enormously increased, and is still increasing, one retail firm, Messrs. John A. Barr & Co., the well known druggists at corner of York and McNab streets, having purchased fifty gross, or 7,200 boxes since June last. Their last order was for twenty gross, undoubtedly the largest order ever given by a retail firm in Canada for a fifty cent preparation. This is simply the record of a single retail firm, but it furnishes indisputable evidence of the great popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with the public.

Before you buy anything, ask two questions:
"Do I really want it?" "Can I do without it?"
HONESTLY ANSWERED,
these questions may make you rich; but they will never prevent you from buying SAPOLIO



Its uses are many and so are its friends; for where it is once used it is always used. To clean house without it is sheer folly, since it does the work twice as fast and twice as well.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 2?c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion. Money to accompany order.

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

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness		$3.00
Weekly Witness		1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)		30
" "	10 copies to one address	2.25
" "	20 " "	4.40
" "	50 " "	10.50
" "	100 " "	20.00

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

For Newfoundland add 52c per annum for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add $3.00.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

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

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1892.

THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Sir Charles Dilke, who has made a special study of the military defence of the Empire, having visited all the colonies and dependencies, and examined the case of each on the spot, has come to the conclusion that there is only one part of the Empire which is indefensible, and that is the Dominion of Canada. British North America, that is Canada and Newfoundland, would, in case of a war between Great Britain and the United States, be conquered quickly by the latter in spite of all that the former could do. It is not easy to conquer and subjugate an Anglo-Saxon people. The thing has never been done, and though we do not say it is impossible, we do think that the task, first, of downing, and then of holding down an Anglo-Saxon people would be too costly and too exhausting for the wealthiest and most resourceful people, even of their own race. Canadians could never be convinced that they were hopelessly beaten, and it would go hard if with General Winter's aid we could not in the long run keep our hold of this country. But our defence will never be in scientific military frontiers, in fortifications, in guns or in any outcome whatever of militarism, but in the character of our people themselves. If we could only check the exodus of native Canadians to the United States, if we could only keep all Canada's capable and energetic sons at home, their presence would be worth more than all that military spirit could produce in the shape of defence works a hundred times over. What was true of the patriarch of the tribe in the early history of Israel is true of the nation of to day: As arrows in the hand of a mighty man; so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them; they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate.

Experience has proved that Canada's sons who move to the United States have Canada enthroned in their hearts, and that when she is threatened they throw everything up in order to fly to her defence. There is solid comfort in this thought when we remember the millions of Canadians now in the United States. But what about those who have been naturalized there, and still more what about their sons and grandsons? Faithful as Canadians are, they must be kept at home if Canada is to be safe or to be worth saving. If we cannot keep them at home, a Chinese wall, bristling with great guns, from St. Andrews to New Westminster, would avail us nothing. British soldiers had possession of the United States at the time of the Revolution, but they were no match for men who were defending their heartns. In the Civil War, the Federal cause had all the moral forces behind it, and it was a Northern people fighting against a Southern people. While Canadians are strong as a people they have nothing to gain and everything to lose in beginning a game of militarism on this continent. Canada is not rich enough to play at this game with the United States, which, if the play got exciting, could make ten moves for every one that Canada could make. Europe is a vast armed camp at the present time and the nations are becoming exhausted by the drain upon their resources, caused by militarism. It begins to look as if they would be compelled to go to war in order to get it over and get rid of the crushing military burdens. Young nations like the United States and Canada need all their means to develop the natural resources of their countries. They have neither lives nor money to throw away upon the game of war, not to speak of mere militarism.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the great stir that is being made in the Militia Department will not involve any extra outlay of either the nation's energy and strength or of its money upon new developments of the military system. Our sons who are our real and only defence are being driven from the country by the heavy burdens laid upon commerce, agriculture and labor by a fiscal policy meant to enrich a few who will be unable to defend their own property in case of war. To lay on the people who remain fresh burdens, in order to make a false show of strength which does not exist, is folly. If the intention of the Government is merely to make a better use of the moneys now expended, the proposal is a good one. General Herbert's reports, which show that the military funds, like all the others, were corruptly wasted, in order to serve the political ends of the Government of the day, and bolster up its power, make it manifest that there is need for reform in the Militia Department, which, under the administration of Sir Adolphe Caron, became rotten. Camp after camp was chosen, for no other purpose than to cause expenditure in favored constituencies. The money thus wasted was sorely needed in other ways. General Herbert is in favor of strict economy and of a prudent application of a greater share of the expenditure in improving the rural battalions. He should be supported in his purposes, which are manifestly honest and calculated to serve the country. It must be pleasant to friends of General Strange, an officer who did so much for the Canadian artillery, to hear it praised in General Herbert's criticism as the finest branch of our service. It will be remembered that this efficient artillery officer did not get from General Middleton any credit for his share in the North-West campaign. General Strange, like General Luard, tried to serve the country frankly and faithfully, and like the latter received no reward. The world's rewards fall generally to the men who do not criticise Government methods however corrupt, but seek to make hay for themselves while the sun shines. General Herbert ought to be supported for his bold course, which is a fitting one for a soldier. Any money that is spent should be spent in disciplining as many men as possible and teaching them to shoot straight. The great thing is to put as many men as possible through a good training and inspire in all a feeling of responsibility for the welfare and safety of the country. The cadet movement is, we are convinced, a very valuable one, and if there could be a corps in connection with every school in the Dominion it would be well. Neither too much of the money of the nation nor too much of the energy and strength of either body or mind of grown up people ready for their life work should not be expended upon military affairs.

A FRESH HONOR.

What nearly everyone, Conservative, Liberal or Independent, feels with regard to Mr. Mackenzie's career, is that ability and integrity of a rare character were devoted to the service of the country and that with such intensity as to sap the foundations of a strong constitution, and that no adequate return was made by his country. We are not sure that this feeling is a right one. Mr. Mackenzie earned and was given the confidence, the esteem, and even the love of hundreds of thousands of the people, and beside such a reward, all the wealth and all the titles, and all the consideration that could have been bestowed upon him, but were not, are mere tokens which are as often as not bestowed where nothing is deserved and nothing felt, even when, on the contrary, little but contempt has been deserved. Mr. Mackenzie sacrificed his private means, in which he was never rich, as well as his abilities, which were beyond price, upon his country, and he declined, from a sense of duty as well as of self respect, titles which he thought tended to create distinction where no differences exist and where none should exist, and which are not bestowed by the people. All the more, judging from the expressions of opinions from all quarters of the people feel that not for his sake but for their own vindication, some mark of public honor should be paid his memory. It was probably some such reflection as this that impelled Mr. Mowat, the veteran premier of the Province of Ontario, the last remaining link which unites the Dominion of Canada with the United Canadas, to suggest to Sir John Thompson that a state funeral might well be undertaken by the Dominion Government, of which Mr. Mackenzie was once premier, and by the Dominion Parliament, of which he was and had long been a member. The leader of the House of Commons merely replied that the House would adjourn on the day of the funeral of Mr. Mackenzie. There was not even an expression of regret, that such a mark of recognition of the services of Mr. Mackenzie as had been asked for was against precedent, if it was against precedent, or could not for some other reason be offered. Such treatment was perhaps the highest honor which such men as compose the Dominion Government could show to a career of virtue, whose whole record condemns them. The people of Canada, even a large minority of the Conservatives, are, we are certain, anxious to honor themselves by doing all the honor they can to the memory of the worthiest son Canada has yet been served by in high station, but probably Sir John Thompson and the majority of his colleagues represent rightly the uppermost element in political life at present, that which shields corrupt ministers from exposure and shamelessly bribes voters with public grants.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Some months ago the Louisiana State elections were looked forward to by all the people throughout the whole United States with hardly less interest than the Presidential election. This was owing to the fact that at that time a tremendous struggle was being carried on between the good and bad elements of the State over the lottery evil. The Louisiana State Lottery has for a long period been a source of demoralization to the people, not only of Louisiania, but of the whole United States, and even Canadians suffered by it. In the offices of respectable brokers in this city the tickets of the gambling institution were handled freely and apparently without any sense of shame. The Lottery Company, which has made millions out of this running sore of the country, tried to bribe the State with a subsidy of millions, and the authorities and people with private bribes to renew the charter of the latter, which expires this year or next. The best elements of the State, headed by the Governor, opposed the lottery with all their might, and in the battle they had the moral assistance of the publicists and newspapers of all the other States. The Democratic party, which is, of course, in a great majority in Louisiana, was rent asunder by this issue. Two tickets were put up, and the lottery faction, of course, captured the machine, which always seems to fall into the worst hands. Their ticket consequently had a majority vote of the party delegates, but the anti-lottery faction disputed the election of the delegates and finally secured the decision of a referee or arbitrator in its favor as the officially elected Democratic ticket for the state. A decision of the Supreme Court, which closed the United States mails against lottery matter, combined with the universal public outcry against the evil, dealt practically with the evil, while the political struggle was at its height. The Democratic factions carried on the fight, but the decision against the lottery and its collapse, for its business has since been almost nil, worked in favor of the anti-lottery party, and though, as the telegrams show, the constitutional amendments, one of which was in regard to the lottery, had been lost sight of, presumably because the lottery question had, in fact, become a dead issue, yet the anti-lottery party has apparently been sustained. The Lottery amendment voted upon was, of course, voted down. The struggle against this gigantic evil in Louisiana, and the final victory constitutes a triumph for good morals in the United States and they have probably strengthened the moral stamina of the people who have taken part in the struggle. The Quebec Government has, we are glad to see, taken the right course in regard to the private lotteries which have sprung up like mushrooms under the shade of that great legalized gambling den the Quebec lottery. The private lotteries are all to be proceeded against and stamped out. That is right, but the Government should not spare the parent of them all while exterminating the offspring. One spawn of the reptile may be trodden out of existence, but as long as the parent remains spawn will succeed spawn. The very children are becoming eager gamblers and are even setting up their own gambling establishments, modelled, of course, upon the Provincial and private lotteries. The Government is said to be considering whether to do away with the Provincial one. It certainly should do so, as according to the statements of ministers to the promoters of that enterprise it is legally within their power to recall the license given them. We cannot understand how Messrs. Hall and McIntosh can retain their places in a Government which sanctions gambling. They should insist upon the government using its utmost powers for the destruction of this evil or resign from a Government which is willing to sanction and maintain a monopoly of such a demoralizing character.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.

We have surely heard enough of the you're another argument in defence of political rascals. When the Ottawa rascals found themselves, as appeared, hopelessly ruined by Mr. Tarte's revelations they started a diversion by making charges against Mr. Mercier which proved completely effective for the time being. Erring Liberals are, it appears, far more vulnerable than erring Conservatives, their supporters being less case hardened to accusations of moral corruption. The Conservatives found their crimes washed away in the sins of Messrs. Mercier and Pacaud. The Mercierites in their turn washed themselves in the fact that the proceedings against them originated at Ottawa and positively admired themselves after the ablution, although how the sins of the Ottawa rascals could make those of the Quebec rascals any less can only be seen by themselves. The Liberals, worsted in the first bout, bring new charges against the Ottawa rascals, whereupon the Conservatives commence the long promised but long delayed prosecution of the Quebec rascals, declaring, however, that the one event has no connection with the other. And the same silly modes of defence are repeated. Sir Adolphe Caron is to be presumed innocent because his accusers, or some one in their party or once allied to their party, is guilty. On the other hand, the prosecutions against Mr. Mercier are proclaimed to be mere bluff because they originate, or are supposed to originate, with persons interested in the defence of Sir Adolphe, as though they might have been expected, in case of guilt, to have originated with the culprit's political friends. One paper is grandly indignant over the spitefulness of these prosecutions, and calls it kicking an enemy when he is down. Now, if Messrs. Mercier and Pacaud are down though innocent, they should welcome an investigation which ought to set them up again; if guilty of malversation of trust it would be obviously a failure of duty for the Government not to prosecute them, the more so as this crime has become, by reason of impunity, very common and very unblushing. Such a failure would probably be used by these very complainers as proof that they did not themselves believe in the grave crimes which they had alleged against their opponents. If the Mercierites think their prosecutors rascals let them prosecute them in like manner. They owe that much to their country, but let them not think to escape from their own condemnation by bringing their enemies into it.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Easter holidays caused a break in the continuity of business and the nearness of navigation has led to a suspension of all but necessary shipments, so that advantage may be taken of the reduction in rates. The rapidity with which the snow disappeared, although slightly offset by a continuance of cold weather up to the past few days, will no doubt be shortly followed by increased activity. The financial situation here shows no important change. Remittances are reported to be improving, call loans are at about 4 percent, and mercantile paper at from 6 to 7 percent, according to name and date. We have to notice a most important legal decision in the case of Beadmore vs. Pinkerton respecting promissory notes to the amount of $4,546. In brief, the decision is that the debtor cannot take advantage of the fact that all his notes fall due immediately upon his insolvency, in pleading prescription. That rule is for the benefit of the creditor and not for that of the debtor. But more important still is the ruling that insolvency has the effect of interrupting prescription, the assignment having the nature of a judicial demand. The consequence of this is that no debt of an insolvent is prescribed at the expiration of five years, but recourse runs for thirty years. We do not know if the judgment will be appealed from.

There has been no change in the bank of England rate, which remains at 2½ percent, with the street rate at 1¼. The bank gained £60,000 on balance on Thursday and reports a gain of £72,000 in specie for the month. Sterling here is quiet, and in New York firm. It is stated that a shipment of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in gold will take place to-day from New York, bills being difficult to obtain. There has not been the same activity on the local stock market this week, but it has by no means been featureless. Richelieu stock has advanced some thirty points within the past three months, touching 83, while City Gas advanced during the week from 206 to 215. The Clearing House returns are as follows:

1892.	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending April 21	$9,537,616	$1,094,934
Cor. week of 1891	8,724,555	1,255,669
Cor. week of 1890	8,200,123	1,397,012
Cor. week of 1889	7,116,505	1,074,988

The Dominion note circulation showed an increase during the month of March of $27,280, and stood at $16,213,525, showing, after deducting the amount held by the banks, nearly $6,000,000 in actual circulation, making a total circulation of over $38,000,000 of bank and Government notes, in addition to at least $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of United States notes. It may be noticed that the Commercial bank of Manitoba has declared a dividend of 3½ percent for the current half year, payable on May 16 next. It may also be noticed as indicating the enterprise of our far western capital that the bankers of Winnipeg have formed themselves into a section of the Canadian Bankers' Association. The statement of the banks for the month of March, which came to hand late on Thursday, reflects the continued ease in the money market, while giving indications of an improvement in business. There was an increase on the paid-up capital of $15,876 and an increase in the Reserve Fund of $17,341, while the amount of assets over liabilities has increased to the extent of $999,044, the total amount of assets over liabilities standing at $83,056,967. There was a decrease in the note circulation of $227,050, which is accounted for by the decrease in the notes and cheques of other banks, so that at the end of the month there was probably a larger amount of circulation in the hands of the public than at the end of February. The balances due to British correspondents had increased to the extent of $1,167,231, due, no doubt, in part to the banks using their credit on account of the low rate for money in the London market. At the same time our banks had reduced their credit balances with British banks to the extent of $2,334,084, these two amounts having been used in making advances to meet spring payments of the wholesale houses, and interest on Government loans. Public deposits on demand, that is, deposits without interest, had increased $322,619 and interest-bearing deposits had increased $430,188. There was a small decrease of bank deposits with other Canadian banks, those banks which keep their reserves with the larger banking institutions having drawn upon such deposits to the extent of $88,315, no doubt to meet the demands of their customers for discounts. The amount due by Canadian banks to banks in foreign countries, that is, to banks in the United States decreased $68,612, and stood at the insignificant figure of $140,634, while the indebtedness of our foreign agents had increased $552,845 in our favor and stood at $18,165,638, showing a steady increase from year to year. Call loans had increased to the extent of $185,047 and stood at $14,905,269, while current loans had increased $4,530,274, indicating not only increased advances to importers, but also, no doubt, a considerable amount of renewals. Overdue debts had increased $7,816, a small amount in view of the above increase in the current loans. The amount of specie had increased $108,189 and stood at $6,105,187, an increase probably due to the accumulation of Canadian silver in the vaults of the banks usual before the opening of navigation. Dominion notes showed only a difference of a few thousand dollars and stood at $10,553,558. Altogether the statement seems strong, but does not call for any special elucidation. It may be noted, however, that while there was a small falling off in the circulation, the greatest amount of circulation during the month of March was over $500,000 above the highest point in February, having reached $33,870,430, a figure which indicates considerable activity during the month.

"THE EXPERIMENT" THAT FAILED.

The noble letter written by Mr. Mackenzie when Minister of Public Works, and published since his death by the organs of his own party as an evidence of his stern integrity and high sense of duty toward the country, has been aptly called a "peculiar" one by a writer who evidently builded better than he knew. The writer meant that the letter was a strongly significant one, as it implied not only honesty on the part of Mr. Mackenzie, but dishonesty on the part of certain of his followers. It most assuredly does show that the Liberal Government under Mr. Mackenzie was beset by party supporters who regarded government offices, contracts, public works and charters and all government patronage as so much spoil which should be shared out to those who had helped to carry the elections. "Friends (?) expect to "be benefited by offices they are unfit for, "by contracts they are not entitled to, by "advances not earned. Enemies ally them-"selves with friends, and push the friends to "the front. Some attempt to storm the office. "Some dig trenches at a distance and ap-"proach in regular siege form." What a graphic picture of a shameful condition of things with which everyone has been made familiar by the recent investigations at Ottawa and Quebec. No one need affect to be surprised that there were such boodlers in the ranks of the Liberal party. That party is not made up altogether of pure and disinterested men. No body of men, not even the nominal Christian church, has ever at any time been free of a considerable proportion of men untrue to all its doctrines and practices. They are the camp followers who are after the loaves and fishes, and who want to bear the bag and purloin what is put therein. When Mr. Mackenzie came into power a few months before he wrote this letter, Sir John Macdonald and his Government had been hurled from power because they had accepted from Sir Hugh Allan, to whom they had promised a contract, about three hundred thousand dollars with which to enrich themselves and carry the elections. Sir John Macdonald himself had received and distributed tens and scores of thousands of dollars, Sir Hector Langevin had received tens of thousands, Sir Francis Hincks had received thirty-two thousand, which, as he was old, he explained he preferred in cash. The whole Government was corrupt from top to bottom, all or nearly all the ministers had profited by the boodle got from Sir Hugh Allan. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Mackenzie appealed to the country to elevate the standard of public morality. His enemies taunted him with insincerity and hypocrisy, and one of them, the *Gazette*, charged him with corruptly favoring his brother in the matter of the purchase of steel rails for the Canadian Pacific Railway and of jobbing in connection with the Neebig hotel, and the establishment of a port on the north shore of Lake Superior. These shameful charges were disproved over and over again, but "political exigencies" compelled the *Gazette* to reiterate these false charges in the hope that some might believe them. Mr. Mackenzie was vilified then by the Conservatives for no other reason in the world than that they wanted to turn him out of office. While he was being charged with being corrupt, what was the fact? Read his letter: "I feel like "the besieged lying on my arms night and "day. I have offended at least twenty "Parliamentary friends by my defence of the "citadel (the department of public works.) A "weak minister here would ruin the party in "a month and the country very soon. So I "must drudge on as I best may and carry "out the experiment of doing right what-"ever happens, and trusting to have a "majority in the House to sustain me, and "when that fails I will go out cheerfully, if "not joyfully." It is to the credit of the Liberal party as a whole that Mr. Mackenzie, who stood on guard over the citadel from beginning to end of his administration, never lacked a majority to sustain him in his policy of "doing right whatever might happen." His enemies slandered him and falsely accused him and corruptly worked against him, but his supporters in the House loyally backed him up. In the country, however, the slanders by his enemies and the efforts of the boodlers and all who were kept off from the spoils told against him, and Mr. Mackenzie lost by-election after by-election. He never descended to buying up and bribing constituencies as the governments since have ever done. Consequently, his unscrupulous enemies carried the day by bribing some people and convincing other people by slanders that Mr. Mackenzie and his Government were corrupt. Mr. Mackenzie actually sacrificed his life to preserve the purity of the Government and to honestly administer the affairs of the country. By means of promises and of the immense bribe of protection to manufacturers, Mr. Mackenzie's enemies succeeded in turning out of power one who had not entrenched himself in office by corruption, but relied upon an honest record. Mr. Mackenzie went down, and Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and the rest came into power. Sir John Macdonald declared that the Government that controlled the construction of the Canadian Pacific would stay in power twenty years. This remark reveals Sir John Macdonald's ideas and methods, which offer a sharp contrast to those revealed by Mr. Mackenzie's letter as actuating the Liberal Premier. What followed the return of the Conservative Government to power at Ottawa has been partially revealed by the investigations. The tariff was turned into a means of bribing manufacturers, who, in turn, subscribed money to support the Government. The Public Works Department was placed at the mercy of the Langevins, the McGreevys, the Murphys, the Micks and the Nicks and all the other boodlers, who, in turn, bribed wholesale for the Government. The Militia Department was also turned into a means of bribing constituencies. The Carons, the Haggarts, the Chapleaus, the Dewdneys and all the rest have flourished. Bribery and corruption have become systematized and are now unblushingly practised. The organs of the Government call the voters to the polls as if they were pigs, by openly and loudly shouting to them that the Government will only supply swill to those constituencies that support it. It was "characteristic" of the man, it was a letter that could not have been written by Sir John Macdonald, by Sir Hector Langevin, by Mr. Abbott, by Mr. Haggart, by Mr. Dewdney, by Sir Adolphe Caron. The pity is that it is such a "peculiar" letter and that the Conservatives have such just cause for so regarding it.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER is one of the most important matters Canada has to deal with for all time. Upon its wise development will depend to a great extent the future of the carrying trade of the great lakes, and more especially of Lake Ontario, and also of the cities of Quebec and Montreal. If the possibilities of deepening and widening the navigable channel of this mighty river, which drains quarter of a continent and is the outlet of the largest system of inland seas in the world, are as limited as the facts set forth in the very important communication of "Observer," it is a serious matter, not so much for the present prosperity, but for the future prospects of this Dominion. The deepening of the Galops Channel, which has proved valueless so far to the carrying trade of the country, owing to the fact that cross currents make it dangerous for tows, has, according to this writer, who has apparently studied the matter for some years and who foresaw the effect he deplores, lowered the water in the navigable channel between Lake Ontario and the Galops Rapids by two feet. The obstructions and shallows of the Galops Rapids formed a natural retaining dam for the upper reaches of the river, and the effect of cutting away and removing parts of these was, according to the writer, the same as if the dam of a mill pond were partially cut down. It seems extraordinary to the ordinary observer that such a small cut in the channel of a river could have such an effect upon such a vast body of water, but the effects of interfering with the channels of rivers are very difficult to estimate, and the most skilled and experienced engineers confess that such estimates are more often wrong than right, and that it is an extremely dangerous thing to interfere with the natural channel of a great navigable river.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET told a Liverpool reporter that Englishmen have no conception of the power of the prohibitionists on this continent. A contemporary makes this statement the excuse for one of its habitual sneers at prohibitionists in general. No doubt, a paper whose advertising pages reek with liquor and lottery advertisements, is a more disinterested and competent authority upon the prohibition question than the lady who succeeded John Bright's sister as president of the national woman's temperance organization in Great Britain, and has been spending many months in the United States studying the question. When Senator Sherman was here he spoke, in an interview with a *Witness* reporter, published at the time, with great respect of the increasing power of the prohibitionists. It is well known to all writers familiar with the recent history of the prohibition movement that the thirty thousand votes polled in 1884 by the extreme prohibitionists in New York State decided the presidential election of that year. Several state elections have had the governship decided by the distinctive prohibition vote. The Dominion Government sufficiently values the prohibition power to be very careful not to permit a straight vote on prohibition, but as a speech from the throne said, this important subject had been referred to a Royal Commission. But then Lady Henry Somerset is not a practical politician or editorial writer on a Government organ in Canada. Had she been able to look at matters with their trained eyes she would, doubtless, look forward to the report of the Royal Commission to show that the prohibition question is of no importance as compared, say, with furnishing back number picture papers at the expense of the Immigration Department of Canada for students in English libraries.

THE FRENCH POLICE and, indeed, the French Executive also, have been treating innocent Englishmen who have been arrested on suspicion with extraordinary harshness, if not illegally according to the law of nations. The French Government is not on the best of terms with the English Government at the pesent time, owing to various disputes between the two as to such affairs as the Egyptian question, the Siam boundary, the Newfoundland coast and the delimitation of the Central African sphere of France around Lake Tchad. But it is probable that the harshness with which English suspects, as well as those of all other nations, are treated in France at present, is owing to the Anarchist dynamite scare. English correspondents in France declare that the authorities, as well as others, are in a veritable panic over the explosions. The magistrates are afraid to preside at the trials of the Anarchists, pleading that they have wives and children and that they should not be called upon to risk their lives. The police act at one time with great hesitancy and want of courage, and at another with rashness. Like cowards who have been greatly alarmed they let off their wrath upon those whom they have at their mercy at the moment. The French Government will, probably, when the scare is over, quietly compensate the injured men or their families, as the United States Government has done in the case of the Italians massacred in New Orleans. Lord Dufferin may be relied upon to bring pressure to bear, very courteously but very very firmly: he has an iron hand within a velvet glove. Under the circumstances, the British Government will not, in all probability, act peremptorily.

LORD STANLEY, the Governor-General, is said to have demanded either the investigation of the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron or his withdrawal as an adviser of the Crown. The Governor-General might take such a stand, but it is not probable that he did so as it is one that he would only take as a last resort, his alternative in case of a refusal of the Government being to accept the resignation of the Prime Minister, involving, of course, the fall of the Government. It is not improbable that Lord Stanley, after reading the charges, demanded, or was voluntarily given, explanations by the accused minister, and if these did not appear to him altogether satisfactory, or if it seemed right that the denials or explanations should be established and made public for the satisfaction of the people he may have intimated that an investigation should be held. His mere wish would probably prevail with the Government, so that a demand would be unnecessary. The wish of the Crown, however, amounts to a command. The matter is before Parliament and if the representatives of the people are not inclined to demand honesty, and if public opinion is apathetic or indifferent, the Governor-General "is a vain thing to trust in for safety."

THE CITY OF TORONTO, like all other of the great cities of the Dominion, is Conservative. Protection, which has impoverished the farmers and depopulated the rural districts, has enriched many townsfolk and has built up the larger cities at the expense of the country parts and the smaller towns and villages. Nearly all the cities are represented by Conservatives in the Dominion Parliament. In the local legislatures the city Liberals are better represented. In Toronto, where the whole city as one electoral district elects three members, one of the successful candidates was a Liberal who secured 5,359 votes against 5,862 and 5,542 votes cast for the successful Conservative candidates. There were seven candidates, and over fourteen thousand votes were cast for the four successful ones as against about seventeen thousand for the successful candidates. In a straight by-election between a Conservative and Liberal candidate the Liberal candidate has little prospect of winning, but there is always a chance of factional or other jealousies telling against the Conservative candidate who has to be chosen so as to please capitalists and workingmen, Orangemen and Catholics and all the other different sections into which a strong party is more liable to be split than a weak one is.

A GOOD DEAL OF FAULT was found with Mr. Gladstone a few years ago because in the course of an address to schoolboys he told them that when running they should run as fast as they could, when jumping they should jump as far as they could, and so on in all they attempted. To strain one's physical endurance to the uttermost in order to obtain pre-eminence or for any other unnecessary purpose was, Mr. Gladstone's critics contended, wrong, and it was a wrong which the spirit of the age was already too willing to condone and even extol as right. Mr. Gladstone, probably, merely meant that boys should not be content with doing things well, but they should do them as well as they could; they should strive after excellence. The little girl who killed herself after skipping five hundred times without stopping was certainly bent upon doing her best—or worst. Where people have as sound a constitution, controlled by as sane a mind and as good a judgment as Mr. Gladstone, his advice is good, perhaps, but it certainly is not good for all people.

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON and, it seems, most dangerous effects of the influenza is the deep mental depression it causes most sufferers. We do not know that it is possible to mitigate or lighten this depression by attempting to joke it or laugh it away, or to deal philosophically with it by constantly bringing to mind the fact that it is a mere effect of physical disease, and that the gloomy images which arise in the mind are, if not altogether, without real cause yet exaggerated out of all reason and blackened as an effect of the depression. Patients are known to have joked about it all through this period of depression, but perhaps such victims would not, owing to a naturally cheerful temperament, have been great sufferers had they not acted so philosophically. To give way to the feeling of depression must have ill effects, however, and certainly the number of those influenza patients who commit suicide and even murder while temporarily suffering from melancholia, which is merely deep mental depression, makes it plain that careful attention should be given to this effect of the disease.

THE BY ELECTION in Welland County, whose Liberal member, Mr. German, was unseated and disqualified, takes place on Friday next. The nominations were made on Friday, the Liberal candidate being Mr. James Lowell, and the Conservative, Mr. John Lawson. It was suggested that Mr. Blake be nominated by the Liberals for the county, but it is probable that the local Liberals insisted upon a local candidate. Welland was one of the counties taken by the Liberals from the Conservatives in the general elections and it stands a fair chance of being redeemed by the Conservatives. Perhaps Mr. Blake will run for the late Mr. Mackenzie's seat for East York, which is now a Conservative stronghold. The Government gerrymandered this constituency in order to defeat Mr. Mackenzie, but many Conservative admirers of Mr. Mackenzie resented the Government's action, and supported the Liberal leader. Mr. Blake might, perhaps, carry it, but it is probable he would prefer to contest his old riding in Bruce, which is likely to become vacant.

THE PROSECUTION of Mr. Mercier, Mr. Charles Langelier and Mr. Pacaud, for conspiring to defraud the Government, has been begun, summonses having been served upon all three men. The charge is in connection with that most manifest job, the $60,000 Langlais stationery payment. The Attorney-General, Mr. T. C. Casgrain, at whose instance the prosecution is begun, should push it through without hesitancy. If by so doing the immediate investigation of the charges against Sir Adolph Caron is made necessary, so much the better. The public will be doubly indebted to the Provincial Government in such a case for its action. There is something sublimely impudent as well as ludicrous in Mr. Pacaud's appeal to the Liberals at Ottawa to do their duty in pushing the case against Sir Adolphe Caron, and not to be deterred by any consideration of him. Why should the Liberal party waste consideration on the author of a great injury to it?

VERY LITTLE SYMPATHY will be wasted upon Mr. Robert H. McGreevy, who has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in gaol, a term which would have been shorter by six months, the judge informed him, had he not fled from justice. Mr. McGreevy is not suffering for his main offence, that of conspiring with his brother and the rest of the boodling gang who preyed upon the Department of Public Works for thirteen years. This penalty was inflicted for conspiracy with Eugene Murphy to defraud Michael Connolly, another of the boodlers, out of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars by means of a note which Michael Connolly seems to have drawn in favor of Mr. Murphy as a joke in a moment of idle folly. As compared with Sir Hector Langevin, Thomas McGreevy or Murphy, Mr. Robert McGreevy was, however, a mild offender against the country.

OUR CORRESPONDENT, Un Voyageur, takes a very gloomy view of the condition of his French-Canadian fellow-countrymen in the United States. He claims to be familiar with the facts of which he speaks and the moral of what he says is that Canadians should remain at home. There remains on the other side the fact that there is a constant stream of emigration from French-Canadian farms to New England manufacturing towns and that the reports of those who go seem only to set new temptations before those who remain behind. We should like to hear from other readers how far the picture drawn by Un Voyageur is a true one.

OUR VANISHING FORESTS.

The Ontario Government has named a commission to report upon the desirability of establishing a forest reserve, and upon the methods and expenses of maintaining the same. One of the most serious questions before the Quebec Government to-day is, how best to preserve our forests and at the same time derive a not decreasing revenue from them? A warning note was struck the other night, in the Somerville lecture, delivered by the Hon. J. K. Ward, respecting our white pine; and we are all hoping that our new Commissioner will address himself to the problem of its conservation. Under a former administration steps were taken to inaugurate a system of forest reserves, and certain districts by Order-in-Council, were proclaimed as such. No active measures have ensued, and, indeed, the areas defined were too vast for practical results. But few among the general public have any definite idea of the extent and value of timber lands under license in the Province of Quebec. The Department itself is at sea as to their actual value. It is in possession of heaps of "reports," but the bulk of them are incorrect or misleading. There were under license in 1890 in the Upper Ottawa Agency, in round numbers, twenty-one thousand square miles; Lower Ottawa, six thousand; St. Maurice, eleven thousand; Saguenay and other eastern agencies, nineteen thousand; in all, fifty-seven thousand square miles. About three thousand square miles of the above have been abandoned, and there are sixteen thousand square miles upon which no operations have been made during the last five years. Still we have thirty-eight thousand square miles of territory under license in the Province of Quebec, upon which less or more lumbering is constantly carried on. This is a large extent of country, but it must be borne in mind that probably not over half of it is pine producing. The eastern agencies return almost nothing but spruce. Indeed, the comparative value of the Upper Ottawa, and the timbered country east of the River Rouge in Argenteuil, both about equal in area, can be judged by the fact that only three hundred and five miles have been relinquished in the Upper Ottawa agency, while three thousand six hundred and seventy-four miles have been relinquised in the agencies east of the River Rouge. If any active effort will be made towards preserving our white pine it should be directed towards the Upper and Lower Ottawa agencies. These comprise an area under license of twenty-seven thousand square miles; but it is fair to assume that scarcely half of this area is pine bearing, or what lumber men call a pine country. Estimates of our future supply of pine lumber are very misleading, and hardly any two lumbermen will agree as to the actual extent of pine country in the Province of Quebec, much less as to the quantity which might be cut per square mile. We do, however, know that about two million pine logs are cut annually on the territory just named. Not over half of this territory, or say, thirteen thousand square miles, will yield, on an average, over six thousand pine logs, or a million feet board measure, per square mile. How many years, at our present rate of cutting, will it take to exhaust the supply? It is a schoolboy's question, and the answer is—thirty eight years. This estimate corresponds with that of an expert in our lumber resources, who, in 1883, set down the lumber supply of the Dominion as likely to be exhausted within the next fifty years. Whether these forecasts are near the truth or not there is one thing certain, we cannot reproduce a supply of pine equal to the present within a thousand years. Perhaps never.

The question is what is best to be done? Let us look the facts squarely in the face. We have in the Province of Quebec been extravagant in various ways. Large sums have been spent through political partisans, in opening colonization roads through territory unfit for settlement. Many such roads are now growing up in brush. The quantities of pine cut down were more than needed, because, owing to the tenure on which lumbermen hold their timber berths, it is for their interest to get all the timber they possibly can off them in the near future. This overproduction has kept down prices; good in one way for the consumer, but ruinous to many of the lumber manufacturers, as may be seen by the list of timber berths held by our banking institutions. "Large trade and small profits," may be a good maxim where a constant supply of the article dealt in is obtainable, but this is not the case with pine lumber. Wise advice to limit and mill owners would be, "curtail the supply and increase the profits." Again, men who do not own mills have been allowed to own and speculate in timber limits. These men are interested in the export of logs, and naturally opposed to an export duty on them. Such men will urge upon the Dominion Government that it will look unfriendly towards the United States to reimpose the duty. A selfish and flimsy argument. Did the United States respond by removing their import duty on lumber when we removed our export duty on logs? Not a bit of it. Their first duty was to their own manufacturers, and they cannot blame us if, in being true to ourselves, we reimpose our export duty. This is but reasonable in view of the devastation of pine that is being carried on, not only on the north shores of Lake Erie and the Georgian Bay, but even out on the Pacific Coast, and all for the benefit of United States mill owners. Our best mill hands follow our pine logs, and labor that should enrich us goes to enrich our neighbors, so that we are robbed in more ways than one. Our spruce, which is not exhaustless, is becoming valuable as pulp wood. Our neighbors, ever awake to their own interests, are already active. United States Consul Smith, of Three Rivers, in a report to his Government remarks:—"The Laurentide Pulp Co., a New York association, owns 324 miles of limits on the St. Maurice. The Glen Falls, and Ticonderoga Companies have just acquired 537 square miles of these woodlands. Two large Michigan firms have holdings of 1,683 square miles, and another New York Company is now negotiating for 1,500 square miles." Is it not high time that the Dominion Government should lend an attentive ear to the representations of the Montreal Board of Trade when pressing the wisdom of an export duty upon pulp wood? R. L.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE EDGED OUT.

LONDON, April 20.—A despatch to the *Times* from Teheran says it is rumored that Russia has offered to advance to Persia the sum of £500,000 at six percent to enable the Government to pay to the Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia, an English company, the indemnity promised for the withdrawal of the tobacco monopoly granted that company. This will liberate Persia from all pecuniary obligation to Great Britain. The offer is likely to be accepted. Persia will offer the customs receipts of the country as security for the loan. The opponents of British influence in Persia predict the speedy annihilation of such influence in the country. The granting of the tobacco monopoly aroused great indignation in Persia. The priests started a crusade against the Government and a number of serious disturbances occurred. The priests forbade the use of tobacco, and their orders were universally obeyed. Finally, the Government, yielding to the popular agitation, cancelled the concession and agreed to pay the company holding the monopoly the sum of £500,000.

SENATOR STEVENS' FUNERAL.

WATERLOO, Que., April 18.—The funeral of the late Hon. G.G. Stevens took place to-day. Among those present were the Hon. Justice Lynch, Judge Foster, the Hon. G. B. Baker, Mr. William Farwell, Major Wood, T. J. Tuck, N. W. Thomas, D. A. Mansur, W. J. Briggs, E. N. Robinson, W. H. Robinson, Jas. Mackinnon and E. W. Morgan, I. B. Futvoye, John Dodsworth, H. T. Duffy, J. F. Leonard, J. C. McCorkill, G. F. O'Halloran, Captain Wood, Charles McGrail, Thomas McGrail, Roxton Falls; J. E. Fay, S. A. Fisher, J. H. Brassard, J. S. Williams, J. O'Connor, William Blackwood, Wm. White, Q.C.; Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, Col. Patten, G. G. Foster, Montreal; A. F. Savaria, M.P.P., and many others. The bearers were Messrs. J.R. Sanborn, M.P., J. P. Noyes, G. H. Allen and B.A. Haskell.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE

was held at the Methodist church, which was filled to overflowing, hundreds being unable to gain admission. The Rev. C. B. Flanders, of Montreal, offered prayer and the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Graham, preached the funeral sermon, in the course of which he made touching references to the virtues of the dead senator. Waterloo mourns the loss of a citizen who did much to promote the progress of the town. He held all the positions of public trust in the gift of the people. He was repeatedly mayor of Waterloo and warden of the county. One of the founders of the Eastern Townships Bank, he was the vice-president of the institution for many years and at the day of his death. He was likewise president of the S. S. and S. and Orford Mountain railway companies, of which he was one of the principal promoters.

SEQUEL TO A DUEL.

MARRIAGE OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS TO THE WIDOW OF HIS FORMER ANTAGONIST.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—A wedding of more than usual importance and the climax of a duel fought at Rouse's Point, N.Y., in 1873, between John G. Heckscher and Henty Winthrop Gray, of New York, took place in this city at noon yesterday. The groom was Mr. Heckscher, one of the principals in that duel, and the bride was the former wife of his antagonist on the field of honor. The ceremony was performed at the Hotel Stratford by the Rev. Thomas Hoyt, of the Chambers Presbyterian Church, and was conducted very quietly in the apartments of the bride and groom, the bride's mother, Mrs. Travers, who accompanied them here from Lakewood, N.J., on Thursday last, being the only witness present. The newly married couple, accompanied by Mrs. Travers, left the hotel at three o'clock this afternoon, and their destination was not divulged.

MR. AND MRS. HECKSCHER.

Mr. John E. Heckscher is a son of Mr. A. Heckscher, a coal merchant long since dead, well known in Brooklyn and New York. Before his duel with Mr. Gray Mr. Heckscher married Miss Whitney, a grand-daughter of Mr. Stephen Whitney, and closely connected with the Phenix and New York families. Mrs. Heckscher died a year ago the 30th of last month, at her residence on Madison avenue, New York, after about two days' illness. Mr. Heckscher belongs to one of the oldest and best known families in this part of the country, and the Heckschers of this city are his cousins. He was a great society leader and belonged to the most exclusive clubs. The bride, formerly Mrs. Gray, was a daughter of the late William H. Travers, the well known wit and New York stock speculator, and is a lady of rare accomplishments.

"WEEDY" BRITISH SOLDIERS.

ONE KNOCKS OUT TEN GERMAN SAILORS ERE HE IS OVERPOWERED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 14.—Thirty seamen from the German training ship "Moltke" created a disturbance in a liquor shop on Saturday night, the result of which is that two of them are now in prison awaiting trial and several persons are lying seriously wounded in the hospital. The trouble arose out of a discussion as to the relative merits of German and British naval men. One of the Germans was boasting loudly of the superiority of his countrymen over the British, and the barmaid contradicted him, whereupon the sailor threw his glass and hit the barmaid on the head. This caused a general fight. A constable was badly cut about the head and body with broken bottles and probably would have been killed had not a British soldier come to his rescue. The soldier knocked out ten of the Germans, but was finally overpowered and beaten down, and while unconscious he was beaten and kicked so badly that his arm was broken and his leg fractured. The constable had both of his arms broken. A posse of police finally arrested several of the Germans. The rest of them escaped. The rum shop in which the fight occurred was sacked.

VENEZUELA'S CAPITAL IN PERIL.

FRENCH PASSENGER STEAMER FIRED ON BY MISTAKE.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A special cable despatch to the *Herald* from Laguayra, Venezuela, says:—Revolutionists grow in strength daily and are only a few leagues distant from Caraccas. When they are ready for an advance upon the capital forced marches will soon land them in its outskirts. A very serious blunder has been committed by the authorities at Puerto Cabello. The French trans-Atlantic steamer bound from Laguayra to Colon entered the roadstead at Cabello, on the night of April 15. She had just dropped anchor when the harbor fort opened fire upon her. Fourteen shots in all were fired, three of which struck the vessel. For a time there was a panic among the passengers and crew on board the steamer. Then the captain hurried ashore and lodged a complaint with the French consul-general. The consul promptly entered a protest against the outrage, and was met with the most abject apologies. It was a mistake, he was told. The officers at the fort supposed the vessel carried rebels and fired upon her under that impression. The vessel was not seriously injured, nor were any of her passengers hurt.

"HANGMAN HAWKINS."

LONDON, April 20.—The *Commonweal*, an anarchist paper, was seized by the police here yesterday. It describes itself as a revolutionary journal of anarchism and communism. It abounds in violent articles. Commenting upon the recent trial and conviction of the Walsall anarchists, it calls the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, the Home Secretary, a Jesuitical monster, who murders men because of a few head of game. Referring to the execution of two poachers who killed a gamekeeper, Justice Hawkins, who presided at the trial of the Walsall anarchists, is termed a hyena preying upon the bodies of hanged men, and whose love of the gallows a few years ago won for him the title of "hangman Hawkins." "This barbarous brute," the *Commonweal* adds, "while prating on his humanity, sends our comrades to ten years' confinement in a prison hell." Continuing, the paper asks, "What of the spy's method, who sets agents to concoct plots which he discovers? Are these men fit to live?" The *St. James Gazette*, commenting on the above article when it appeared, advised the Government to prosecute the pernicious organ, as the Walsall conspiracy appeared to have been the outcome of just such literature.

KING BEHANINZ'S FORCE.

PARIS, April 21.—The Government has received a despatch which contains the information that the vanguard of King Behaninz's force is within one thousand yards of Kotonou, and that the governor of that place is momentarily expecting an attack to be made there and at Grand Popo. The sixteen Frenchmen who reside at Whydah, the port of Dahomey, and other points, were not captured by King Behaninz's forces in the recent raids made on those places. Six of them have reached French stations in safety and it is hoped the others will also succeed in making their escape to a place of refuge.

ELECTRIC STORM ENCOUNTERED.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 21.—The steamer "Ravenshoe," which was here from Sagua, encountered a terrible electric storm off Cape Hatteras on April 14. The weather had been threatening during the day, and towards evening became warm. The wind suddenly commenced to blow with much force and, gradually shifting from southwest to northwest, increased with great violence. Big seas were soon sweeping over the vessel. The storm was accompanied by terribly heavy thunder and lightning and torrents of rain. Every little while those on board expected to find the vessel damaged by lightning, but they luckily escaped, and four hours after the storm had commenced it as suddenly ceased and they again had as fine weather as they had previously for the rest of the passage. The steamer "Sarmatian," due on Sunday from Glasgow, has 500 passengers, but will not likely land them here, as she calls for orders, and will probably take her passengers to Montreal.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DROWNED.

BROCKVILLE, April 20.—On Friday night Gilbert Shippey, who resides on Grenadier Island, went out in a skiff to look after nets which he had set for pike. He was accompanied by his wife. Not returning, friends went out to look for them. Their boat was first found and shortly afterwards the searchers came across the bodies in nine or ten feet of water, about thirty rods apart, nearly opposite Mallorytown landing. It is supposed that when Shippey reached the net, which was fastened to the bottom by poles driven into the mud, he attempted to loosen it by tying a rope around the pole, attaching the other end to the oarlock of his boat, and then rocking the boat sideways. The rope evidently broke, as pieces were found on the boat and pole, and this allowed the boat to capsize. The night was dark. The scene of the accident was some distance away from any dwellings on the island.

VIRGINIAN CYCLONE.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 16.—A disastrous cyclone visited this section last night. The storm was especially destructive in Dinwiddie county. At Stony Creek houses, barns and fences were levelled to the ground, and trees that had withstood the storms of centuries were torn up by the roots or twisted off. The residence of Milton R. Rose was lifted from its foundation and crushed to pieces on the ground some distance away. Mrs. Rose and a servant girl were instantly killed. It is feared other lives were lost, but owing to the prostration of telegraph wires full particulars are unattainable. The damage to property and vegetation will be enormous. Various other portions of the state report immense damage to small buildings, fences, fruit trees and other crops.

MINING DISASTER.

MINERSVILLE, Pa., April 20.—This town is greatly excited over a dreadful accident that occurred this afternoon at Lytle colliery whereby ten or fifteen men are said to have lost their lives by the flooding of the mine with an immense body of water that burst through the old workings. It is said by the colliery officials that eight men have met their death by the disaster. The rescuing party took out William Bell alive and sound. The rescue is still going on. Of those still imprisoned six are Italians and two Americans. Bell was trying to rescue his companions.

THOUSANDS OF TREES BLOWN DOWN.

LONGVIEW, Texas, April 21.—A cyclone of fearful velocity struck near Gladwater, twelve miles west of here on the Texas Pacific Railway yesterday morning at 6.30 o'clock, and destroyed nearly everything in its path. Fortunately the country over which it swept was sparsely settled and the loss of life was small. Forest trees were blown down by thousands.

STOLE A FABULOUS SUM.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, April 20.—Herr Jaeger, chief cashier of the Rothschilds, has absconded, after embezzling nearly 200,000 marks. He had been 20 years with the house, having succeeded his father in the same position.

WELL SATISFIED.

A subscriber writes from Bowmanville on April 22: "I am this day in receipt of a copy of Cruden's Concordance from you, and most sincerely thank you for such a fine volume. I had no idea it was such a book. Without any other thing but the *Witness* there is always good money's worth." Cruden's Concordance is given as a premium to any old subscriber to the *Weekly Witness* sending a new name and two dollars. The publisher claims for this work that it is the best and most complete edition of Cruden's Concordance. This is a premium there ought to be no difficulty in securing, as many of our subscribers can with very little trouble get a new name to send with their renewals, or two new subscribers with $2 will also secure the book.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BOODLE TRIALS.

Ottawa, April 19.—The further postponement of the McGreevy-Connolly trial without objection from Mr. Osler, the counsel representing Sir John Thompson, is taken to mean a disinclination on the part of the Ministry to further press the prosecution, though now that it is before the Court it will, of course, have to go on formally. It is a popular impression that the politicians are concerned only for Mr. McGreevy, but this is a mistake. Mr. Nicholas K. Connolly is the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. He owns the controlling shares, and is, therefore, a political power in Quebec province. In addition it is confidently stated that Mr. Bruneau, whose election trial is fixed for the tenth day after the close of the session, will resign his seat in the House for Richelieu without waiting for the trial. In that case Mr. Connolly will be the arbiter between the two parties with power to allow Richelieu to remain Liberal or return a Conservative.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. PERLEY,

late chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, an important witness, was the cause of the postponement of the trial last winter and is again made to do duty. Mr. Perley is much better than he was and is able to converse, but no one will say that there is a good prospect of sufficient recovery to enable him to take the witness stand, even next fall. In the meantime, when his important testimony might be taken by commission, he may die and then the court would be worse off than ever.

ARNOLDI CASE.

The application for the postponement of the Arnoldi case, made by the Crown, was due to the fact that Mr. James R. Wilson, metal merchant, of Montreal, made his spring business trip to England at this juncture. As he had been served in Feb. with a subpœna the Court issued a bench warrant for his arrest and punishment for contempt of Court and decided that his absence was good cause for postponing the trial till the fall assizes.

CALMLY PIGEON-HOLED.

Some time ago, as stated in Mr. Abbott's recent speech on the Newfoundland question, a proposal looking to an interim arrangement was forwarded to the Colonial Office from Ottawa for transmission to the Newfoundland Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Bond. The latter had just left for home, and it was supposed that in pursuance of the usual British deliberate methods the officials of Downing street had sent the proposal by mail to St. John's, as despatches from the Newfoundland capital indicated that the proposition had not been cabled as its importance warranted. The Government learned yesterday, however, that the document was not even sent by mail but had been pigeon-holed in the Colonial Office. The Government yesterday cabled the offer direct from Ottawa to St. John's. It proposes an interim arrangement pending the conclusion of a formal conference between representatives of the Government of Canada and Newfoundland. The inconvenience of having to transact business relating to the commerce of Canada through Downing street officials was never better illustrated.

MR. HAULTAIN'S VICTORY.

Ottawa, April 20.—It is understood that Mr. Haultain, the leader of the North-West Assembly, who has been here for some weeks, has extracted a victory for responsible government from the Ministry by obtaining their sanction to the proposal so long pressed on their attention, that the objects to which the grant for North-West government shall be applied, shall be left to the decision of the Assembly. This means the voting of a bulk sum without specifying the particular purposes for which it shall be expended.

TALBOT "JUMPS HIS BAIL."

Ottawa, April 22.—A nice mess appears to have been made of the Crown case against Mr. Talbot, late of the Public Works Department. His bail expired, of course, on the first day of the Assizes and he appeared in Court. He should have been taken into custody, but no attention was paid to him beyond inducing his fellow accused, Larose, to turn Queen's evidence. Talbot heard this and has skipped to the United States, being no longer restrained by regard for bailsmen, the bail bonds having expired.

SUMMONSES ISSUED AGAINST MESSRS. CHARLES LANGELIER AND ERNEST PACAUD.

Quebec, April 21.—Shortly before noon to-day High Constable Gale called on the Hon. Charles Langelier and Mr. Ernest Pacaud at their respective offices and served them with summonses to appear at the same time as Mr. Mercier, at the Police Court here, on the 28th inst., to answer to the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Crown in connection with the Langlais matter, the amount specified in the document being $25,000. Mr. Langelier was subsequently seen, when he said: "I suppose the $25,000 relates more particularly to the purchase of the *Sylviculteur* from Mr. Langlais. What surprises me is that, after all the threats made, I was not arrested before this, but what does not surprise me is the persecution of which we are the object. Of course, the proceedings taken against us are intended as an offset to the charges brought against Sir Adolphe Caron by Mr. Edgar at Ottawa, in the hope of forcing a compromise, but there will be no compromise. They were resolved upon on Sunday last, when Sir Adolphe came down here from Ottawa for the express purpose of urging Attorney-General Casgrain to go ahead. But his action has no terrors for us. We have told the Liberals at Ottawa to proceed with their work and we will take care of ourselves. I need hardly say that the Government's action is cowardly, more particularly as Mr. Mercier was in Quebec for a whole week after the opening of the present criminal term to invite proceedings, if any were to be taken against him, and only went home after he had received the assurance of the Court and the Crown representatives that none were anticipated." Mr. Langelier added: The Attorney-General has been boasting of the terrible things he was going to do, and has even said that I would be within the body of the goal by Oct. 16, but I do not fear him or anything he can do." Asked what he intended to do, he said that, of course, as a loyal citizen, he intended to obey the Queen's order and appear in the Police Court, on the 28th, when he hoped to be able to easily justify himself. As for the Langlais affair, it was a perfectly correct transaction. He had never received one cent of the money that he had been accused of diverting and he knew nothing of its diversion by others. He had acted in the matter as a Minister and was prepared to take the responsibility of his acts. In conclusion, he stated that he had charged Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick with his defence.

"THE COURRIER DU CANADA"

warmly approves the action of the Quebec Government and sneers at Mr. Mercier's complaint that he was not served with his summons while in Quebec, saying: "Extra clerks should have been employed in order to prepare everything in readiness when His Excellency the Count came down to pose at Quebec."

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL GRANT.

The *Electeur* says the DeBoucherville Government are considering a proposition to divide the $10,000 hitherto spent on the free night schools among the Model School teachers all over the province in return for their giving a certain number of free lessons.

QUEBEC CENTRAL BRANCHES.

A deputation from Beauce had an interview yesterday with the Quebec Ministers to ask that the Quebec Central Railway Company, which is bound by law to build two branches, one from St. Francois to the river Famine, and the other by Tring to Lake Megantic, be allowed to construct the latter first.

Quebec, April 22.—An emergency meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Literary Institute was held last evening to protest, it is believed, against the appointment of any other than a fully recognized Irish Catholic to fill the vacant seat for the Stadacona division in the Legislative Council.

ROBT. M'GREEVY SURRENDERS.

Quebec, April 22.—Robert McGreevy has arrived from New York and given himself up. Judgment is to be rendered at 3.15 to-day.

Later—McGreevy was sentenced to one year in common gaol, without hard labor.

MANITOBA POLITICS.

Winnipeg, Man., April 20.—Candidates are being nominated in all parts of the province for the approaching provincial elections, and both sides express great confidence of winning the fight. The school question is being made the leading issue by the Greenway men. The Legislature, which has held a longer session than was expected, was prorogued this morning. Governor Schultz, in his address closing the proceedings, particularly congratulated the Legislature for having made provision for ascertaining by popular vote the opinion of the people of the liquor traffic in this province.

TORONTO NOMINATIONS.

Toronto, April 22.—The nominations for the vacancy in the representation of Toronto in the Local Legislature caused by the death of Mr. H. E. Clark, took place to-day in the Temperance Hall. Mr. Peter Ryan, returning officer, presided, and there was a fair attendance of electors.

Four candidates were nominated, viz., H. A. E. Kent, as a straight Conservative candidate, nominated by E. E. Sheppard, one of the candidates for the Conservative nomination; N. G. Bigelow, Q.C., as straight Reform candidate, nominated by Dr. Ogden; Philips Thompson, as Independent Labor candidate, and E. A. MacDonald on the platform of political union with the United States.

The candidates were allowed five minute speeches but all exceeded the limit. Messrs. Kent and Bigelow were received cordially by their friends and were not annoyed by their opponents. Mr. Thompson was heard quietly but excited no enthusiasm. Mr. MacDonald was received with hisses and cheering, and his speech was continually broken up with interjections and interruptions until half way on, when he was quietly heard.

WELLAND NOMINATIONS.

Welland, Ont., April 22.—Mr. J. A. Lowell of Niagara Falls South, Reformer, and Mr. John Lawson, Conservative, were to-day nominated in the usual manner as candidates for the Dominion Parliament.

TRIAL OF DEEMING.

Melbourne, April 22.—The trial of Frederick Bailey Deeming, for the murder of his wife, opened to-day. The court room was crowded. Counsel for the prisoner at once asked for an adjournment until April 28 in order that time might be given for the arrival of witnesses. The application was granted and Deeming was taken back to gaol.

MR. DELMARD, A BRITISH SUBJECT, IMPRISONED IN FRANCE WITHOUT CAUSE.

London, April 22.—Another arrest of an Englishman has been made in Paris, which, coming as it does so shortly after the arrest of Mr. Purdie and his brother, the two Englishmen who were taken into custody at the Auteuil races on suspicion of being pickpockets—an arrest that led to diplomatic correspondence—is likely to result in tension between England and France. France refused to make either reparation or apology for the arrest of the Purdies, but in this case it is believed that England will take such steps as will leave no doubt as to her intentions in the matter.

DISCHARGED BY HIS EMPLOYERS.

The latest victim of the extraordinary vigilance of the French police is a Mr. Delmard. He was the agent of an English projectile company, and had previously been employed by the Nordenfeldt company. On March 31 he was discharged, the manager of the company saying that he was in bad odor with the police and that it would be best for him to leave Paris. On the following Monday Mr. Delmard started to visit Mme. Rougeron, for whom he was writing the music for a ballet which had been accepted for production at Vienna. As he was entering her residence he was stopped at the door by a gendarme, who seized him, chained his wrists, and hustled him into a cab.

DEFIED THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

The gendarme took him to the prefecture of police, and notwithstanding Delmard's request for an explanation, no reason was given for his arrest. He was put into a cell, where he was confined until the next morning. He was then taken to his lodgings. Once there he declined to move until a warrant for his arrest was shown. Delmard said that he was a British subject and that he would appeal to the British embassy for protection. Chief Detective Goron said he did not care a fig for the British embassy, which would not dare to interfere in the matter. Delmard refused to move; whereupon he was struck in the face and knocked down. His captors then took him back to the prefecture where part of his clothing was taken from him, and he was again placed in a cell filled with vermin.

IN A CELL WITH ANASTAY.

The next morning he was examined by a judge, who said he had proofs that Delmard's presence in France was detrimental to the Government. The following day he was taken to the Mazas prison. Here he was stripped and kept naked for an hour and a half. Then he was put in a cell measuring six feet by two feet six inches. His companion in this cell was Anastay, who was executed a few days ago for the brutal murder of his benefactress, Baroness Dellard. At night he slept in a dormitory, with Anastay on one side of him and Ravachol, the Anarchist, on the other.

RAVACHOL'S MOTTOES.

The next morning he was placed in a cell with Ravachol. The latter expressed much sympathy with Delmard, and said that his arrest was a most unjust and unwarranted proceeding. Ravachol, in discussing the Englishman's arrest, asked him:—"Do you wonder now why we wish to blow up these people?" He added:—"That is the only redress we have for our wrongs. There have been thousands of arrests similar to yours." Ravachol declared that it was the intention of the Anarchists to blow up the Prefecture. Ravachol was very much excited and kept dashing his head against the wall. On the wall of the cell he had scratched the words: "Vive l'Anarchie!" "Ni Dieu, ni roi, ni juge!"

IMPRISONED AS A SPY.

Delmard was subsequently subjected to another examination by the judge, who said that he had letters addressed to him (Delmard) by foreign governments asking for information in regard to the French ballooning corps. Delmard proved that these letters were old and of no importance. The judge nevertheless said he had proofs that the Englishman was a spy and sent him back to prison. On April 14 Delmard was liberated. The judge apologized to him for his arrest, and said that the police were to blame. Delmard was penniless, the police having taken everything from him. He procured money and has now returned to London. The matter has been laid before the Foreign Office, through which Delmard demands heavy compensation from France for his outrageous treatment.

NOVA SCOTIA AFFAIRS.

SEVENTY-FOUR CHARGES STILL TO BE HEARD—AMUSING END OF A PRIVILEGE INCIDENT.

Halifax, N.S., April 19.—In the House of Assembly to-day Premier Fielding presented the report of the Superintendent of Education for 1891. The number of school sections have increased during the year from 1,896 to 1,908; schools in operation during the winter term were 2,129 and in summer 2,236; registered pupils in winter were 81,304, and in summer 85,792, showing decrease in winter term of 1,490 and in summer term of 2,378. The total of pupils registered during the year was 101,723, showing a decrease of 1,873. The average pupils daily present for the full term in winter was 46,215, and in summer 48,391, showing a decrease of 209 in winter and 262 in summer. The total expenditure in aid of public schools was $200,902.12, an increase of $451.55. Adding to this grants to the institutions for deaf and dumb and blind, for normal and model schools, school of agriculture and Government night schools, the total Government expenditure for education was $213,905.01, an increase of $471.44. Add to this the county fund expenditure of $118,391.34; sectional assessment for schools, $341,655.75; sectional assessment for buildings, $51,421.93, and there is a total expenditure for public education in the province from all sources of $754,284.03, an increase of $15,971.86.

Halifax, N. S., April 20.—Last evening the Scandal Investigation Committee decided that the prosecution must be prepared to close the case to-morrow evening, as the House was shortly to prorogue. This they refused to consent to. So far but six out of some eighty charges had been investigated. The Hon. C. E. Church, Commissioner of Works, was before the committee and refused to produce correspondence, which he contended was private, and his action will be reported to the House.

Mayor Thomas, of Truro, was before the House of Assembly on the privilege question, he having sent a petition reflecting on Mr. F. A. Lawrence. He read a statement that he intended no disrespect and did not think he was liable to censure in the matter as he acted as the mouthpiece of the Truro Council and withdrew the petition as soon as he learned it was irregular. He then withdrew, when the House passed a resolution accepting his explanation and exonerating him of any further proceedings. The Sergeant-at-Arms then sought him to come to the bar of the House and hear the resolution passed in his case, but he had got tired and gone home and a warrant has been issued to bring him back to answer for his action.

SALE OF A REPUBLIC.

New York, April 21.—A correspondent of the *Herald* at Amsterdam telegraphs as follows:—Information has reached me in regard to one of the most sensational and remarkable international transactions which have been known for many years, and which cannot fail to make a great stir in England and Germany. The transaction consists of the virtual sale of the republic of San Domingo to a private company in the United States, the sum agreed upon being fixed at $3,500,000 in five percent debentures secured on the revenue from tobacco, etc. This concession has been sold by Messrs. Westerndorf, the well-known bankers of this city, and the representatives of the San Domingo bond holders. At present nothing remains but the signatures of the American representatives to complete the transaction and secure to the United States this most important harbor and coaling station. The holder of this concession practically

RULES THE REPUBLIC,

because he pays the officials and receives the revenue from the tobacco monopoly. A striking feature, however, is the statement which was made that the scheme has been approved and endorsed by Mr. Blaine and is supported by Messrs. Gould and D. Ogden Mills. It is also stated that these gentlemen are going to spring it upon the United States as a campaign weapon, somewhat upon the same lines as those on which Beaconsfield secured control of the Suez canal for England. The transaction has been rushed through with unprecedented rapidity, all the details having been arranged within fourteen days. Baron Von Olegar, the London Company's promotor with his solicitor, Mr. Walton Thomas, is awaiting the arrival of the American signatures. The former does not deny that the so-called private company is virtually the United States Government, which in this manner has become now and forever the master of San Domingo. One of the most active negotiators has been Mr. Isaac, son of the late Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State, said at Washington yesterday that he had never heard of the matter, and so did Mr. Soley, acting secretary of the navy, and other department chiefs. Mr. George Gould said he was sure his father had never heard of such a plan and would not join in it if it had been proposed to him. Mr. D. O. Mills said "I never heard of such a scheme."

Consul Vasquez, of San Domingo, and Consul-General Haustedt, of Hayti, both said that the story of the purchase was new to them and that such a plan could not have been considered, for no man or party could agree to sell the island. That could only be done by a vote of all the people, and such a vote had not been asked. The *Herald* says editorially that the story may not be true and that it is published with due reserve.

Berlin, April 21.—Mr. Phelps, United States Minister, yesterday, gave an emphatic and positive denial to the rumors that he had been meddling in San Domingo matters and that there was any unpleasantness between the Governments of the United States and Germany in consequence. Mr. Phelps said: "I decline to treat the reports seriously. They are too absurd. Nothing could be smoother than the relations between Germany and the United States. There have been no words, no quarrels, no troubles of any kind. I have no confirmation of the reported virtual acquisition of San Domingo by Americans, nor am I inclined to believe in it."

CHIEF SAMORY DEFEATED

St. Louis, Senegal, April 19.—Advices from the interior say that the situation of the French expedition under Col. Humbert has greatly improved. Col. Humbert was sent out to punish Samory, the native chief ruling most of the country along the Upper Niger, who had resented the interference of the French in territory claimed by him. Samory attacked the French with a strong force, but he sustained a bad defeat and a great number of his men were killed. The French loss was trifling. Two thousand natives were armed with modern rifles, but they did not know how to properly use them.

A WILL CASE

OF SOME CELEBRITY, INVOLVING FROM $5,000,000 TO $8,000,000.

Quebec, April 20.—Argument was heard yesterday in the case of the will of the late Hon. J. G. Ross by Justice Routhier. Messrs. Irvine and W. Cook supported an application from Morrin College and Finlay Asylum for leave to intervene in the case, and this was resisted by Mr. Gus. Stuart. The argument was a lengthy one and lasted most of the day. Judgment is not expected for some time to come.

THE ROSS WILL CASE.

Quebec, April 20.—The law points raised in this famous will case were argued yesterday before Judge Routhier in the Superior Court here and taken *en délibéré*. As not only the heirs-at-law but a number of public charities are interested in the result of this great suit, which involves from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, it may be well to state its actual position. When the will now in dispute was discovered, about a year after the testator's death, Mr. Frank Ross, one of the heirs-at-law, under the impression that his brother, the late Senator, had died intestate, had distributed a considerable portion of the estate, among the other heirs, William Ross, of London, England, and the representatives of the late John Ross, also brothers of the deceased. On the finding of the will, Mr. Frank Ross found himself greatly embarrassed by the refusal of some of the heirs to relinquish what they had received, and their determination to contest the validity of the instrument. Finally, in order to clearly define his position, a friendly suit was decided upon, and about a year ago Miss Annie Ross, one of the daughters of the late John Ross, of Quebec, impleaded her uncles, Frank and William, her brother, J. T. Ross, her sister, Frances Ella Ross, and Dame Mary Frame, wife of William Hamilton, of East Cairns Castle, Scotland. Since then, and until about four months since, nothing was done under the will, Mr. Frank Ross claiming that it was impossible to act upon it until this case had been decided by the Courts. In the meantime there was a good deal of grumbling and discontent among the friends of the different institutions benefited by the will, and finally a crisis was precipitated by the smallness of a donation made by Mr. Frank Ross to Morrin College in its financial difficulties. Indignation meetings were held at the Board of Trade rooms, and, as the result of these, Mr. W. Cook, Q.C., was instructed to take the matter in hand with the Hon. George Irvine, who was acting for Mrs. Mary Frame, one of the legatees under the will for £2,000. The action of these legal gentlemen had, apparently, the effect to press the friendly suit among the heirs at law, which threatened to be endless, to a solution, and it was at last set down for hearing on the merits for Feb. 28, last. But, as the remarks dropped by some of the heirs inspired little confidence in their desire to see the will confirmed, it was decided to call in the aid of the press and also to intervene in the action, Mr. William Russell Ross, of Montreal, a first cousin of the deceased Senator, and one of the presumptive heirs under the will, being induced to lend his name for the purpose. When the day of hearing arrived application was made by Mr. William Russell Ross for permission to intervene, and it was granted by Judge Casault. This unexpected intervention created quite a sensation in Court and the action of the lawyers of the heirs in resisting a move to assist them in securing the confirmation of the will gave a new aspect altogether to the case, which, as already stated, was argued yesterday, but only on a demurrer. The lawyers engaged in this *cause célèbre* are the Hon. D. A. Ross and Mr. Lafleur, of Montreal, for Annie Ross; Messrs. Caron, Pentland & Stuart, for Frank and William Ross; the Hon. George Irvine for Mrs. Mary Frame; and W. Cook and Chas. Fitzpatrick for W. Russell Ross, with the Hon. George Irvine and Mr. N. W. Trenholme as counsel.

THE WILL.

The will is already pretty well known to the public, but will stand repetition, short and pointed as it is, characteristic of the testator:—

"I hereby will and bequeath all my property, assets or means of any kind to my brother Frank, who will use one-half of them for public Protestant charities in Quebec and Carluke, say the Protestant Hospital Home, French Canadian Mission, and amongst poor relations, as he may judge best; the other half to himself and for his own use, except £2,000, which he will send to Miss Mary Frame, Overton Farm.
(Signed) James G. Ross."

It may seem strange that so straightforward a will at the same time being a holograph will—that is, a will entirely in the handwriting of the testator—should for a moment be contested. But the point was that although such holograph wills are the strongest possible by the laws of this province, such is not the case in New York, where the will was made, as will be seen by the place of date. A Commission, however, was appointed to go to New York and examine into this question. The Commission, composed of the Hon. D. A. Ross and Mr. Stuart of Quebec, accordingly went and their finding, now in evidence in the present case, was to the effect that by the laws of New York State, a will made according to the laws of the country where the testator was domiciled was quite valid, in regard, at least, to all the personality of the testators.

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Quebec, April 21.—The following further particulars regarding the great Ross will case will be found interesting. It will be remembered that the holograph will which is now in dispute was made by the late Senator Ross at New York as far back as 1865. Twenty years later, in 1883, the late Senator, who had previously forwarded it to his brother, Mr. Frank Ross at Quebec, mentioned it again on the eve of his departure for Europe and handed it to his brother with injunctions to carry out its terms. On the Senator's return from Europe the will was given back to him, and so matters remained until his death, when, for nearly a year afterwards, no will could be found, but at last the will as originally drawn up in 1865 and handed over to Mr. F. Ross in 1885, was discovered in a valise in the residence of the latter, and at his instance admitted to probate in November, 1889. About a year after the admission of the will to probate an action was brought by a niece of the testator and of his brother Frank to set aside the will on the purely technical ground that, being a holograph will, it was dated in New York where wills in that form are not admitted. To this action Mr. F. Ross pleaded, asserting the validity of the will, and that he was vested thereby with the whole estate, subject to the trusts thereby created. This action dropped and in February last Mr. W. A. Ross, alleging himself a poor relation within meaning of the will, intervened to support its validity. By Mr. Ross' intervention it appeared or was alleged that Mr. F. Ross had never made an inventory of his brother's estate or invested the trust estate according to law; that he had never notified the charities or poor relations of trust in their favor or of law suit endangering it; that on the contrary he had settled with the plaintiffs and that the suit, though nominally theirs was legally his and that he had distinctly and definitely asserted on grounds satisfactory to his own conscience and his legal advisers, that the whole estate was his to do absolutely as he pleased with.

ANOTHER INTERVENTION.

Subsequently another intervention was filed by Morrin College and Finlay Asylum, representing the Presbyterian and Episcopalian Protestants of Quebec substantially to the same effect. Both interventions asked for a declaration of trust in favor of the public Protestant charities and poor relations to the extent of half the estate, and for the upholding of the will.

To these interventions the plaintiffs and the defendant, Mr. F. Ross, pleaded practically identical pleas:

1. That under no circumstances could anything be given to Morrin College, as it was a sectarian Presbyterian institution.

2. That under no circumstances could anything be given to Finlay Asylum as it was a sectarian Episcopalian institution.

3. That as Mr. W. R. Ross had been in partnership with the late Senator Ross, and the results of their business connection had proved unfortunate (the estate devised to Mr. F. Ross being so much the less in consequence) under no circumstances was he entitled to anything.

4. That all belonged absolutely to Mr. F. Ross.

And by demurrer Mr. F. Ross peaded:—

1. That by the true and real intention of his late brother, the whole estate was his (F. Ross') to do what he liked with, to give or not give, all or any or none as he saw fit; and 2. That if his brother's real intention was to devote half his estate to Protestant charitable purposes and to the support of poor relations, he had expressed his intention in such vague and unsatisfactory terms that it could be disregarded, and that being so, he, Mr. F. Ross, could legally and morally keep the whole for himself.

GOLD IN BEAUCE.

Mr. W. P. Lockwood, of the Gilbert River Gold Mining Company, was in town to-day and exhibited a quantity of alluvial gold taken out of his workings there since Friday last.

INSURGENT VICTORY.

CIVIL WAR IN VENEZUELA—FURIOUS BATTLE.

New York, April 21.—A cable to the *Herald* from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, says: This seaport is in a terrible state of excitement over the utter rout of the Government troops on April 14. At sundown on that date, Palacio's army made its final and futile attempt to dislodge a force of insurgents under command of Gen. Mora, who were intrenched at a spot just beyond Polito. Twice the Government soldiers had attacked the enemy and failed to drive them from their position. Discouraged over their ill success, Palacio's troops showed signs of panic, but under the stirring appeals of their leader, they rallied and charged the foe. The encounter was brief but furious. They were defeated all along the line and turning, fled in every direction. The insurgents followed in hot pursuit and did not abandon it until the terror-stricken Government troops were well on the road to this town. There were many dead, dying and wounded left upon the battle field. Some of them were rebels, but the large majority were followers of Palacio. Nothing definite could be learned as to the exact number of those slain, but it is officially announced that the Government lost one-third of its force in the encounter. Of this loss, by far the greater portion was caused by desertions. As soon as Palacio's men saw that they were overcome, many of them threw down their arms and

WENT OVER TO THE ENEMY.

The news of the battle's result spread terror throughout Puerto Cabello. It was almost immediately followed by a general conscription order. The town has 9,000 inhabitants. Every able-bodied man among them has been forced into military service. This state of affairs naturally has had the effect of almost paralyzing the entire commerce of the port.

THE ART GALLERY.

EXHIBITION OF CANADIAN ARTISTS.

The exhibition of Canadian artists, which opened last week, seems to have achieved the yearly more difficult result of being a distinct advance on the shows of previous years. The place of honor opposite the door is occupied by a delicious landscape by Barnsley called "The Last Rays," which reminds one of a work of similar dimensions and great merit which occupied the same place once before. In the centre of the east wall is a fine landscape by Woodcock, and on the west wall Mr. Reid's "Foreclosure of the Mortgage" is a companion picture to the "Signing of the Mortgage," which was such a favorite last year. Mr. Reid's "Berry-pickers," at the other end of the room, is a still better painting. Mr. Pinhey, always ambitious and noble in conception, has a picture on our Lord's temptation in the wilderness, which will certainly draw attention. The works of Mr. Dyonnet, a Frenchman by birth but a Canadian by adoption, are a great addition to this year's exhibit. His "Last Crust" is finely painted. In portraits Mr. Wyatt Eaton's large picture of Sir William Dawson, recently painted for McGill College, takes the lead. Mr. Harris has a very fine portrait or two, and two by Dyonnet, and one by Grier are very good. In landscapes besides Barnsley and Woodcock, already mentioned, there is a good collection of Mr. Brymner's work which will stand criticism, some very good Homer Watson's, and a number of Mr. Hammond's pictures of the sun. Mr. Ede's cattle pictures are finer than ever. Among the newer names Mr. Carl Ahren's pictures of babies are very nice, and Mr. Charles Paul Gruppe has a good sea piece. These artists are both, we understand, Canadian by birth. Mr. Coté a young French-Canadian, gives good promise. Mr. James L. Graham, a pupil of the Art classes at the Gallery, has shown great strength in animal painting, particularly in his "Toiling Homeward," a picture of two very tired farm horses. C. Hoven, Halifax, shows a bit of remarkably fine tree painting. Miss Syney Strickland Tully, a daughter of Mr. Kivas Tully, sends some interesting pictures, including a portrait of her father, and Miss Florence Carlyle has some vigorous work. Her "Breton Peasant Woman" will be much admired. Mr. O. Leduc has done some wonderful things in still life. In painting a row of books he has, perhaps, no equal, for who else would spend so much labor on those books. The

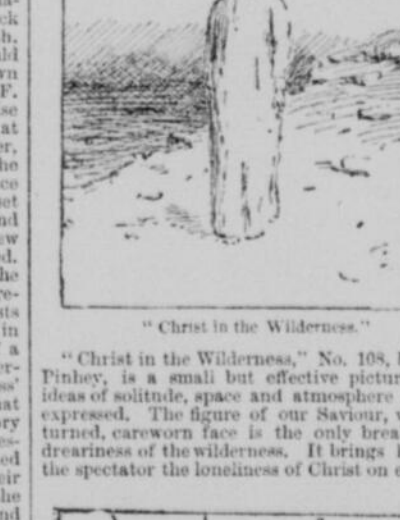


"THE FORECLOSURE OF THE MORTGAGE."

sculpture is better than usual, but the show of water colors is nowhere.

The members of the Art Association held a reception to celebrate the opening. Refreshments were served in the reading room, and music enlivened the animated scene. Among those present were Sir Donald Smith, Messrs. W. C. Van Horne, Jas. Ross, Harry Abbott, J. Try-Davis, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Rev. Mr. Gould, S. C. Stevenson, E. Peverley, Alex. Ewan, S. Coulson, A. Taylor, Professor Bovey, Professor Cox, H. R. Ives, Forbes Angus, R. Harris, R.C.A., A. Dunbar Taylor, S. Finley, Boswell Fisher, P. A. Peterson, Leslie Skelton, Percy Woodcock, R.C.A., W. Brymner, R.C.A., W. Townsend and many ladies in beauteous costumes. The pictures are said by one to be better on the average than those shown at an English Academy exhibition. They are certainly better than we have been accustomed to. Following are a number of sketchy illustrations of some of the pictures.

"The Foreclosure of the Mortgage," No. 21, by G. A. Reid, is a fine painting and is a companion picture to the "Signing of the Mortgage," exhibited last year. Both the subject and its clever treatment attract considerable attention. It is a picture to dwell upon. The natural expression and attitudes of the different figures—the repose and the absence of exaggeration is pleasing. Each figure bears an individual character, the children being especially good. The lights are well arranged and although the picture is one of the largest in the Gallery there is nothing glaring or offensive to the eye.



"Christ in the Wilderness."

"Christ in the Wilderness," No. 108, by J. C. Pinhey, is a small but effective picture. The ideas of solitude, space and atmosphere are well expressed. The figure of our Saviour, with upturned, careworn face is the only break in the dreariness of the wilderness. It brings home to the spectator the loneliness of Christ on earth.



"The Last Crust."

"The Last Crust," No. 42, Edmund Dyonnet. One of the most successful efforts of this artist. Apart from the sad reality of the subject the critic is impressed with the careful workmanship displayed in the figures to which the background is somewhat sacrificed.



"The Entr'acte."

The "Entr'acte," No. 21, is by William Brymner. The difficult foreshortening of the sleeping figure displays a thorough knowledge of drawing—too often sacrificed to effect—while the arrangement of shadows and coloring show an amount of careful work well worthy of the student's notice.



A Modern Cherub."

"A Modern Cherub," No. 2, Carl Ahrens. The soft tones of this picture, combined with the masterly drawing displayed in the "Cherub," give an effect seldom attained. The subject is simple and well treated in all respects.



"On Guard."

"On Guard," No. 101, T. Mower Martin, R.C.A., is one of the first pictures to catch the visitor's eye, being hung at the landing of the staircase. The drawing of the dog is fine, but the body of the deer is not so carefully executed.



"A Misty Morning in Rotterdam."

"A Misty Morning," Rotterdam, No. 171, Charles Paul Gruppe, is a very effective water color, the misty atmosphere being well expressed, and the hanging sails and motionless boats being true to nature in every respect. A difficult subject is clearly handled.

The exhibition of statuary, as usual, is very limited, Messrs. Carli and MacCarthy being the only exhibitors. There is nothing exceptional shown, the busts being fairly good.



"A B C D."

"A B C D," No. 14, Maria Brooks, is a little gem, much noticed. The artist has handled the scarlet of the child's robe with rare success, the background forming an admirable setting to the brilliant little figure. This picture is not for competition.



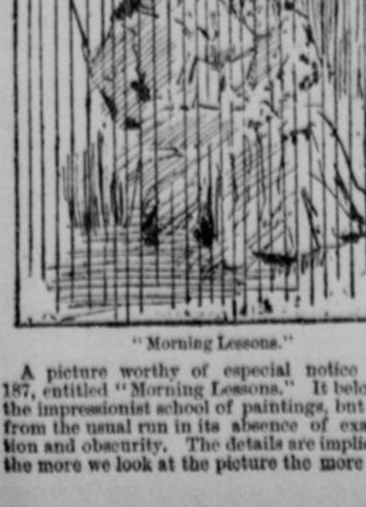
"The Sister Arts."

The Sister Arts, No. 107, J. C. Pinhey, A.R.C.A., is a good subject, delicately and cleverly treated. The figures, notably the two foremost, are excellent, the artist having caught the difficult flesh tint to a nicety. The rear figure, representing music, might be improved upon: this and the chalky appearance of the picture are the only things that detract from its superior merit.



"Serious Thoughts."

"Serious Thought," No. 85, Sarah B. Holden, is a pleasing representation of a little girl wrapt in meditation. The expression is natural and the drawing masterly.



"Morning Lessons."

A picture worthy of especial notice is No. 187, entitled "Morning Lessons." It belongs to the impressionist school of paintings, but differs from the usual run in its absence of exaggeration and obscurity. The details are implied, and the more we look at the picture the more we are impressed with its absolute truthfulness. This picture is not for sale.



"Dawn."

"Dawn," 98, D. P. McMillan, is a meritorious piece of work by a young artist. The subject is lugubrious, the shadows being well treated. The drawing is open to improvement, the whole picture displaying much promise.

LOUISIANA'S LOTTERY LAID LOW.

DEATH BLOW DEALT THE GIGANTIC INIQUITY AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

New Orleans, April 19.—The election to-day in Louisiana is one of the most important ever held here. The people vote for governor and other state officers, for a full legislature, Senate and House for four years, and for district, parish and local officers, and those of New Orleans vote, in addition, for all their municipal officers from mayor and councilmen down. Three amendments to the constitution are also submitted to the popular vote: 1, Authorizing the city of Orleans to fund its bonds at a lower rate of interest; 2, an amendment authorizing the police juries to levy an additional tax for school purposes if authorized by the votes of the people of the parish, and, third, the famous revenue amendment, extending the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The amendments to the constitution have been lost sight of in the fight over the state offices. The third amendment is dead. There are five complete and distinct state tickets in the field for governor.

ELECTION OF THE ANTI-LOTTERY CANDIDATE.

Advices so far received indicate that Mr. Foster (anti-lottery Democrat) has carried the state by about 10,000 plurality. The Republicans have carried about six parishes, claiming Concordia, but Mr. McEnery, the rival Democratic candidate, will be second in point of votes. The McEnery majority in the city has been reduced, but Mr. John Fitzpatrick, the McEnery nominee for mayor, is elected by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE.

Portland, Me., April 17.—This afternoon a shocking affair occurred on Emerson street, at the east end. Mrs. James Robertson cut the throat of her three weeks' old baby and then tried to kill herself. The husband of the woman was in an upper room at the time. He heard insane shrieks and laughter from his wife, ran down stairs and found her brandishing a razor over her head. On her lap lay the dead baby, its throat cut from ear to ear. As soon as the unfortunate woman saw her husband she tried to cut her own throat, hacking at it several times. Mr. Robertson sprang to the side of his wife and caught her arm, shouting for help. Two policemen happened to be near by and ran in, securing the maniac. She was taken to the police station and from there to the City Hospital. Her wounds are not serious, but it is thought that she will not live. She has been affected with the grippe during the spring, and the disease left her in a low physical condition. When her babe was born the mother's reason was impaired, but she showed no symptoms of real insanity until to-day.

PERRY, A SAVAGE PRISONER.

Rochester, N.Y., April 18.—Oliver Curtis Perry, the Lyons train robber, is causing his keepers no end of trouble. Since his attempt to escape on March 12 he has been continued closely in his cell except for a short time daily. His confinement has made him savage and he has made several attempts to kill or injure Deputy Collins, who arrested him. He has made a collection of crockery, which he has retained when food has been sent to him, and he has thrown cups at Collins on several occasions. Yesterday morning he attempted to empty a bucket of slops over Deputy Collins, when the officer drew his revolver and threatened to shoot if Perry threw the slops. Perry desisted. The gaol officials believe that Perry still has possession of a strong knife, which he made from a piece of one end of the steel slats of his bed.

TRAGIC DEATH ON A FARM.

Aberdeen, S.D., April 17.—Fred Larsen, a young man of twenty-one years, highly esteemed by all his neighbors, met a tragic death near Webster yesterday. He was at work with a threshing crew near his farm when a couple of vicious dogs began fighting. A man named Olsen undertook to part the animals with the handle of a pitchfork. An effort was made by one of the crew to take the tool from Olsen and he, to avoid the danger, drew it violently back. Larsen, who had been sitting in the rear of Olsen, started to get up and one of the tines of the fork struck him just above the ball of the right eye, penetrating the brain, death resulting immediately.

RUSTLERS REPULSED.

Deadwood, Dak., April 21.—Word has been brought to this city that a battle between rustlers and cowboys was fought on Monday near Little Powder river, resulting in a repulse for the rustlers. It is expected the trouble will ensue again as the rustlers are determined to get into the spring round-up and the cowboys are determined to keep them out.

CREDITED TO DR. PARKHURST.

New York, April 20.—Superintendent Byrnes, the new head of the city police, has changed the district of every police captain, or head of a station, in the city. Some of the new districts are five miles away from the old. Some papers say the movement of general reform inaugurated by Mr. Byrnes is due in a great measure to Dr. Parkhurst's vigorous denunciation of the police force and the collusion between the latter and the rummies.

ALLEGED HEAVY FORGERIES.

New York, April 21.—James A. Palmer, doing business in this city under the name of J. F. Palmer & Son, manufacturers of bronze, brass and gas fixtures, was arrested to-night by Inspector Steers on a charge of robbing Tiffany & Co., the silversmiths, of $50,000, by means of forged and fraudulent bills. The forgeries have extended over a period of more than five years.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

New York, April 21.—Mme. Francisca de Barrios, the wealthy widow of the late President of Guatemala, was married this evening to Senor Jose Martinez de Roda, a Spanish nobleman, at the residence of the bride, 855 Fifth avenue. Archbishop Corrigan officiated, and Mme. Aparico, for the Queen Regent of Spain, gave away the bride.

RAILWAY CAR SCANDALS.

London, April 21.—The Nugent case, which the accused alleges is a blackmail job, has produced something of a scare among railway travellers. It comes after public attention has been directed to have a dozen similar affairs. Women decline to enter compartments occupied by only one man. Most men, on the other hand, will not under any consideration enter a compartment occupied by only one or two women for fear of being blackmailed. The underground railway system in London in particular affords most unique opportunities for women who have adopted blackmailing as a profession, and scarcely a day passes when there are not complaints to officials against women who succeed in extorting money from their fellow passengers. It is far cheaper to pay up than run the gauntlet of public censure, no matter how innocent one may be. There is one remedy for this state of affairs, the introduction of the American passenger car, in which there are no compartments and to which the train officials have full access. Railway managers are alive to the advantages of this system, and if it were not for the immense cost would effect a change by substituting the American cars for those now in vogue. The principal companies have begun to place parlor cars and Pullmans on their lines.

CATASTROPHE AMONG LONDON HOLIDAY MAKERS.

London, April 18.—A terrible catastrophe took place at Hampstead Heath this evening, by which two women and six children were killed and thirteen other persons were seriously injured. Hampstead Heath, which is a favorite holiday resort, about four miles from London, was visited by the thousands of excursionists to-day and as the day closed there was a great rush of people to catch the train to return home. In the crush somebody fell at the foot of a staircase of the railway station and in a moment the hundreds of persons above were thrown into a struggling mass.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

The police at once closed the doors and set to work to extricate the dead and injured. Four of the dead have been identified as Emily Hamilton, aged 55; Annie Eaton, aged 40; John Connor, aged 9, and Thomas Longford, aged 14. The other bodies are those of boys of from 10 to 15 years. Many were injured.

PROHIBITION IN THE ASCENDANT.

ITS FORCE IN AMERICAN POLITICS AS SEEN BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Liverpool, April 20.—Lady Henry Somerset, who has just arrived, has been interviewed on American politics. She thinks that the temperance question is the coming issue in the United States, and shortly will overshadow the free trade and free silver questions. She is confident that the Prohibitionists and the Farmers' Alliance people will form a coalition against the other parties and that they will make prohibition the test question in presidential elections a few years hence. The progress of the temperance people in American politics has been so enormous in late years, she says, that Englishmen who have not visited America recently have no conception of the political power of the prohibitionists. As soon as the coalition of the two parties shall have been accomplished they will be able to dictate terms in many of the Western States and a few Eastern ones.

FATE OF AN ASTRONOMER.

London, April 21.—Mr. John Hartnup, the chief astronomer of the Birdstone observatory, Birkenhead, was killed to-day. He went to the summit of the observatory to examine the apparatus, and while there lost his balance and fell the whole distance to the ground, his neck being broken.

REFUSED BY ENGLAND.

CANADA'S TREATY MAKING POWERS REGARDED AS AMPLE.

Ottawa, April 22.—The following despatch from Lord Knutsford was sent to the House this afternoon by His Excellency:—

Downing Street, 22nd April, 1892.

My Lord,—I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have given very careful consideration to your despatch, No. 276, of the 22nd October, 1891, in which you transmitted an address to Her Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada praying that Her Majesty would take such steps as might be necessary to denounce and terminate the provisions referred to in the address in the treaties with the German Zollverein and the Kingdom of Belgium.

I duly laid this address before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously and to demand that it should be referred to the department of Her Majesty's Government, which are concerned with the subject matter. This has been done, and it is now my duty to communicate to you the following reply:—

The two clauses referred to are article 15, in the Anglo-Belgium treaty, and article 7, in the Anglo-Zollverein treaty, and the undoubted effect of these two clauses is to prevent lower duties being charged in British colonies on the importation of goods the produce of the United Kingdom than are charged on similar goods the produce of Belgium or Germany. Moreover, under the most favored nation clause contained in most of the treaties in force between Great Britain and foreign states, this privilege which is enjoyed by Belgian and German goods in the British colonies is extended to the goods of all the various countries parties to those treaties.

The Parliament of Canada desires the abrogation of these clauses on the grounds, amongst others, that they are incompatible with the rights and power subsequently conferred by the British North America Act on the Parliament of Canada for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the Dominion, and that their continuance in force tends to produce complications and embarrassments in such an empire as that under the rule of Her Majesty, wherein the self-governing colonies are recognized as possessing the right to define their respective fiscal relations to all foreign nations, to the mother country and to each other.

In so far as the right here claimed consists in fixing rates of customs duties applying equally to all foreign nations, the Mother Country and the British colonies, Her Majesty's Government do not contest the statement. But if the statement is to be taken as extending to a claim of the right to establish discriminating treatment between different foreign nations or against the Mother Country, or in favor of particular colonies, Her Majesty's Government are obliged to point out that the claim is stated too broadly, for no such general right has hitherto been recognized, nor is it clear that it would be admitted by foreign countries.

It is unnecessary now to examine the question whether a self-governing colony is capable, with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, by negotiation in the usual diplomatic course, to enter into special fiscal arrangements with a particular foreign state, or the question whether such a colony is competent, without Imperial legislation similar to the Australian Colonies Customs Act, 1873, to grant discriminating duties in favor of particular colonies, for these questions, important as they are, may be dealt with independently of the Anglo-Belgium and the Anglo-Zollverein treaties, to which the address of the Canadian Parliament specially relates.

I have to point out that the denunciation of these two treaties would not of itself confer upon the Dominion the freedom in fiscal matters which it desires to obtain, and I am disposed to doubt whether the extensive changes that would have to be made had been fully realized in putting forward this proposal. Many of the commercial treaties entered into by this country contain most favored nation clauses and these treaties apply in many instances to the mother country and to all the colonies. In order, therefore, to confer upon the Dominion complete freedom in its negotiations with foreign powers it would be necessary to revise very extensively the existing commercial treaties of the British Empire and a great break up of existing commercial relations, of which Canada now enjoys the benefit, is involved in the suggestion.

Within the last year the system of Central European tariff treaties has been inaugurated and under that system it is more important than ever that this country should not lose the benefit of the clauses in the Belgium and Zollverein treaties, which secure most-favored-nation treatment in tariff matters to British produce and manufactures, including the produce and manufactures of Canada and the colonies generally, a clause which it might be difficult to secure in any new conventions.

It should be borne in mind that the Dominion of Canada has already a trade of some importance with Central Europe. Taking Germany alone imports into Canada reach more than three quarters of a million sterling. In 1890 exports to Germany had increased from a very small amount to £100,000. This export trade includes cereals, meat and cheese, and in all these articles considerable reductions of duty are made by the new treaties.

For these reasons, which I feel sure will commend themselves to the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty's Government have felt themselves unable to advise Her Majesty to comply with the prayer of the address which you have transmitted for transmission to Her Majesty.

I have, etc.
(Signed.) Knutsford.

MR. MACKENZIE AND THE WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Globe.*)

The following confidential, and now most valuable and characteristic letter, was written shortly after the close of the Parliamentary session of 1875, when Mr. Mackenzie was in the hey-day of power as Premier of Canada. We are now permitted to publish it, and gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity, for it discloses the inherent integrity and sterling sense of duty which were the characteristics of the dead statesman:—

"Confidential.

"Ottawa, April 27, 1875.

"My dear H——, I have your note regarding C——. I will endeavor to employ him within a few days at Thunder Bay on the commissariat staff, though I fear he is rather old, especially as his chief (B.'s father) is older. I have sent Mr. Kingston's letter to Mr. Laird to consider.

"I am quite concerned about the dinner. I can hardly go to speak freely at present, and I always like to have it in my power to speak without restraint or stint.

"I would like much to be relieved of the Public Works Department; but I cannot see my way to that at present. It is the great spending department, the possible great jobbing department, the department that can make or ruin a government at such a time as this, when $25,000,000 are in the power of its head to spend on public works. Friends (?) expect to be benefited by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. Enemies ally themselves with friends, and push the friends to the front. Some attempt to storm the office. Some dig trenches at a distance and approach in regular siege form. I feel like the besieged lying on my arms night and day. I have offended at least twenty Parliamentary friends by my defence of the 'citadel.' A weak Minister here would ruin the party in a month, and the country very soon. So I must drudge on as I best may and carry out the experiment of doing right whatever happens, and trusting to have a majority in the House to sustain me, and when that fails I will go out cheerfully if not joyfully.

"Let me know the current talk and your opinion about the filling of the Supreme Court.

"I am yours faithfully,

"A. Mackenzie."

INDUCTION AT HAWKESBURY.

The Presbytery of Ottawa met at Hawkesbury, Ont., on Tuesday, April 19, to induct the Rev. Wm. M. Tuffts, M. A., late of Bedeque, P. E. I., into the pastoral charge of St. Paul's Presbyterian church.

There was a large attendance of the congregation on the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Bennet, B. A., of Russel and Metcalfe, preached the sermon from the text 1 Cor. 1, 31. The Rev. Jas. H. Beatt, of Cumberland, addressed the pastor on his duties from Christ's words to Peter: "Feed my sheep, feed my lambs," and the Rev. Jas. Bennett, B. A., of L'Orignal, similarly addressed the people on their duty of supporting their pastor by their constant attendance on his ministrations, by their sympathy with him in his work, and by their prayers for his success.

Mr. Tuffts received a very hearty welcome and it is ardently hoped that a new era is now entered on by the congregation. The town is increasing since the railway has been brought into it and a stimulus has been given to the trade in this way, so that even a passer-by can feel and see the change, and great hopes are thereby entertained of the success of the church.

In the evening a large company was gathered together in the house of Mr. John McGibbon to welcome their new pastor and his wife. The young people passed the time pleasantly with some games, music and singing, while the elders were engaged in conversation on the prospects before their town and church. At a late hour the assembly broke up and the various families made their way home, after having spent a very delightful time together.

QUEBEC GOOD TEMPLARS.

WHAT THEIR OFFICIAL ORGAN SAYS OF THE ORDER AND ITS WORK.

The *Quebec Good Templar* for April contains an excellent portrait of Mr. Chauncey Hoyt Hayden, G.C.T., Vermont. Mr. Hayden, who is just 35 years of age, is principal of Essex Classical Institute. He has been a Good Templar since he was 16 years old. The reports show that under the administration of the Rev. James Lawson, G.C.T., and Mr. D. H. Howard, G.S., the Good Templars of the province are steadily paying off the debt which for some years has hindered the Order's general progress. Of the Royal Commission on prohibition the *Quebec Good Templar* says:—

Well, the much-talked-of and long promised Royal Commission has at last been appointed, and the commissioners have begun their work. A good deal has been said about the *personnel* of the committee appointed and a large amount of adverse criticism indulged in. Now, while it is not just what we would have liked, we think, on the whole, we have not much to complain of, and it will be time enough to find fault when fault is really visible. Of course we would rather have prohibition voted straight, but, "bowing to the inevitable," we shall look for good results from the labors of the Commission appointed, and already at work. We have nothing to fear from an investigation of this diabolical business, and we have confidence that the mass of facts that will be produced will be most appalling and convincing.

SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.

London, April 23.—At a meeting in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, last evening, it was resolved to invite the Rev. James Spurgeon to occupy the Tabernacle pulpit for three months and to request the Rev. Dr. Pierson to conclude his American visit as quickly as possible and preach in the tabernacle for one year. In addressing the meeting, the Rev. James Spurgeon said the Tabernacle was never in a more flourishing condition.

TO KILL THE BOY KING.

Madrid, April 19.—Felipe Munos, the Anarchist now under arrest here, has confessed that at a recent secret Anarchist meeting lots were cast to decide which of the members should kill the boy King of Spain. This statement has caused much excitement and the precautions to guard against any attack upon the King have been greatly increased. It is thought that in a short time every one connected with the plot will be in custody.

ONTARIO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS AT TORONTO.

Toronto, April 20.—The meeting of the Ontario Teachers' Association was well attended yesterday, thus justifying the new departure of holding the annual session at Easter instead of during the midsummer vacation. During the evening the president, Mr. Mackintosh, School Inspector of Hastings County, delivered a brief, but cogent address. An elaborate paper was read by Mr. J. E. Bryant strongly advocating a more thorough application of the principle of collectivism to education.

The Modern Language Association, which met in the afternoon, listened to a brilliant address from the Hon. Chancellor Boyd, in which he expounded the modern spirit and enforced the necessity of its application to educational methods.

In the evening a largely attended meeting of secondary school and university teachers discussed the curriculum for matriculation, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. The representatives from various universities were unusually numerous this year at the educational meetings, which will be continued to-day.

Toronto, April 22.—The Provincial Teachers' Association concluded its session yesterday, after a most successful series of meetings. The attendance has been unusually large, the interest keen and free from conflicts of an irritating kind. At yesterday's meeting Mr. W. Houston, M.A., gave a brief account of his visit to the convention of the Protestant Teachers' Association at Montreal in the fall of 1890, this being the first business meeting of the Ontario Association at which a report could be made. He spoke of the large attendance at Montreal relatively to the total number of teachers, of the remarkable *esprit de corps* of the teachers, and of their difficulties on account of the divergences of race and creed. He strongly urged that out of sympathy with their struggling brethren of Quebec the teachers of Ontario should attend in large numbers the Dominion Teachers' meeting at Montreal in July next.

Mr. S. B. Sinclair, B.A., Principal of the Hamilton Public Schools, was elected President of the Association for 1893. The Modern Language Section appointed a committee to report next year on the subject of grammar, as taken up in the High schools and as examined on for entrance into the universities. It was, after some discussion, resolved that the kindergartners should be permitted to organize themselves into a separate section of the Association. The Classical Section adopted a report strongly approving of the Roman pronunciation of Latin in the High schools and universities and the change will very soon become general.

FIRE RECORD.

G.T.R. ELEVATOR BURNED.

Cobourg, Ont., April 19.—At ten o'clock this evening, a fire broke out in Macdonald's elevator owned by the Grand Trunk Railway. The elevator contained about 10,000 bushels of grain, consisting of barley, peas and wheat. The schooner "Annandale" has been loading barley all this afternoon, which will diminish the quantity burned by about 2,000 bushels. The contents are fully covered by insurance in the Lancashire Company.

Wallaceburg, Ont., April 18.—An unoccupied double tenement house and outbuildings on Johnson street, owned by Fraser & Shambleau, lumber dealers, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The buildings were valued at $1,500, and were insured in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn, for $1,000.

Boston, April 18.—Soon after six o'clock to-night fire broke out in the three-story brick workshop connected with the State prison in the Charleston district, and the shoe shop and a portion of the gilding room were completely destroyed. The loss will probably be $12,000 to $15,000.

Saratoga, N.Y., April 21.—Thornlea's Hotel, on the Kissingen Spring property at Geyserville, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $8,000. The hotel was a landmark, and was built by Dr. Huddleston half a century ago. It was a farm-house, and was purchased ten years ago by the Kissingen Spring Company and converted into a hotel.

Digby, N.S., April 20.—A residence belonging to the estate of the late John Campbell, M.P., at Weymouth, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with the furniture, outbuildings and all the contents, excepting a pair of horses and a carriage. The cause of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have originated from a defective furnace or stove. The occupants had just time to vacate, a child narrowly escaping suffocation. Amongst other valuable contents of the house destroyed was a quantity of old china belonging to Mrs. Ilsley. The loss is said to be in the vicinity of $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

Stratford, Ont., April 19.—An old frame block of stores situated on the corner of Ontario and Market streets was destroyed by fire early this morning. The stores were occupied by John Poland, tailor; W. J. Post, barber; John C. Anthony, boots and shoes; John Way, boots and shoes; J. Hartley, barber; John Brown, C.P.R. ticket and telegraph office; W. Nichols, small goods; John M. Beutter, jeweller; W. J. Becker, photographer; R. Puddecombe, money lender, and Miss Scanlan, dressmaker. Most of the stocks and furniture in the various stores was removed, and the loss generally in that way will be comparatively small. The building, owned by Wm. Gordon, is a total loss, with an insurance of $1,500 in the Guardian and $400 in the Commercial Union. Only a few of the tenants had any insurance on their property; the origin of the fire is uncertain.

Louisville, Ky., April 20.—Seven attempts were made to burn the city last night. In four hours fifteen buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of $15,000. All the fires were incendiary. The alarms came from the same section of the town, and so rapidly did they follow each other that engines and trucks five miles distant were called out. On Saturday night there were five incendiary fires in the same radius, and Edward Keller was arrested for the crime. He is thought to be one of the gang. The largest losses were on a tobacco factory and an excelsior factory. William King was arrested at midnight and charged with arson. Several cotton balls saturated with oil were found in his pockets.

Wallaceburg, Ont., April 21.—A farm house and contents on the 8th concession of Sombra Township, owned and occupied by Mr. John Powers, was destroyed by fire last night, Powers and family barely escaping. A little boy of three years was badly burned about the face and legs. A hired man with whom he was sleeping threw the boy out through a window and then escaped through the flames himself. The loss on the building is covered by insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Co.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—In a tenement house fire here last night nine persons were burned to death. Fifteen others are missing and it is feared they also perished.

JOINS THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SIGNIFICANT LETTER OF THE REV. W. H. BARNES, OF BELLEVILLE.

Kingston, Ont., April 22.—To-day's *Whig* gives the following:—The subjoined communication from the Rev. W. H. Barnes, late minister of the Reformed Episcopal body in Belleville, explains itself. He withdrew last week from connection with that body, very soon after the offer of an increased stipend. Mr. Barnes was originally a Methodist minister, then joined the Reformed Episcopalians. He has made quite a name for himself as a preacher and hard worker, and being desirous of entering the ministry of the Church of England, he will be warmly welcomed in that community. Mr. Barnes' letter says: "Will you kindly give to this letter the same prominence in your paper which was given therein to my series of open letters addressed to the Lord Bishop of Ontario about two years ago. Further study of the questions therein discussed has convinced me of the correctness of the position maintained by the historic Catholic and apostolic Church of England. And I now wish to express my deep sorrow that I allowed myself to give utterance to the statements which I then did; such utterances being due to a false conception of the position of the church and to an erroneous view of the spirit and aim of her clergy. And I now propose for the future to be as vigorous a defender of the church as in the past I have been an opponent."

The Rev. Mr. Barnes in his open letters, now withdrawn, reviewed the growth of ritualism in the Church of England and claimed it was patterning itself after the Church of Rome.

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

Winnipeg, April 21.—A special train reached here early this morning having on board over three hundred European immigrants, 150 of whom are destined for points in the province, while the others go to the Territories. The ninth Ontario colonist party will reach here tomorrow, and includes a large number of first-class settlers. Yesterday three thousand acres of farm lands were sold by the C.P.R. office. An excursion to Edmonton, at the latter end of next week, to enable intending purchasers to reach that point for the sale of Tuesday, May 3, promises to be largely patronized. One Manitoba farmer, Mr. J. W. Sandison, of the Brandon district, is cropping 3,500 acres this year. He has been farming there ten years and never had poor crops. Reports from Canadian immigration agents in Kansas state that this season there will be some immigration to this country from that state.

All the big lumber mills at Rat Portage and Norman, Manitoba, have been started for the season, and such a large cut is expected that they will run night and day.

Mr. Alex. Matheson, a prominent member of the Ninetieth Battalion, who fought in the rebellion of 1885, has died at Winnipeg after a long illness.

IMPORTANT TIMBER LIMIT SUIT.

Ottawa, April 20.—On the 28th inst. the case of Bulmer vs. the Crown, is to be heard in the Exchequer Court. The claimant, who belongs to Montreal, is suing the Government for $200,000 damages. The case is based on a license given the claimant by the Dominion Government to cut timber within what was known as the "disputed territory," or land, the ownership of which was in doubt between the Provincial and Federal authorities, but which has been set at rest by the recognition of the claims of the former. In accordance with the terms of his license the claimant erected a sawmill and was otherwise proceeding to carry on a lumbering business, when it was discovered that his title was not good, and the local Government assumed the ownership of the land. The claimant now seeks to recover damages from the Federal Government. The case in some particulars resembles that of the St. Catharines Milling Company, but the points at issue are different. It promises to be a very important suit.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

A SONG OF PRAISE.

MAY 15.—Ps. 103 : 1-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."—Ps. 103 : 2.

EXPLANATORY.

Doctrine. It is a privilege and duty to praise God for his wonderful mercies.

I. Praise for God's manifold personal mercies.—Vers. 1-5. 1. "Bless the Lord." Bless, when applied to God, means to praise, but with a strong implication of devout affection. "All that is within me." Not as opposed to outward or mere lip service, but expressing the desire to enlist every thought, faculty, power, the heart with all its affections, the will, the conscience, the reason, in a word, the whole spiritual being, all in man that is best and highest, in the same heavenly service. "Bless his holy name." The name is the outward expression of all that is in God,—his goodness, his character, his attributes. Just as when a man signs his name to a note, all that the man is and possesses stands back of it.

2. "Forget not all his benefits," i.e., the sum, which is infinitely great, of his benefits. This touches the secret spring of so much ingratitude—forgetfulness, the want of re-collection, or gathering together again of all the varied threads of mercy. Compare Deut. 6 : 12 ; 8 : 11, 14. "If thou forgettest, thou wilt be silent."

3. Now follow some of the benefits which should not be forgotten. "Who forgiveth all thine iniquities." Pardoned sin is the needful preparation for enjoying all that follows it. Till iniquity is forgiven, healing, redemption, and satisfaction are unknown blessings. Forgiveness is first in the order of our spiritual experience, and in some respects first in value. The pardon granted is a present one—forgiveth ; it is continual, for he still forgiveth ; it is divine, for God gives it ; it is far-reaching, for it removes all our sins ; it takes in omissions as well as commissions, for both these are in-equities ; and it is most effectual.—*Spurgeon.* "Healeth all thy diseases." Primarily, at least, of body, though possibly maladies of the soul may be included. Paul pressed forward till he had gained that sublime point of contentment where he could exclaim : "I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches," etc. Give me but one tithe of such magnificent experience, and you are welcome to all the bodily healing you can obtain.

Maladies of the soul. Why sin is called a disease : (1) It destroys moral beauty ; (2) it excites pain ; (3) it disables from duty ; (4) it deprives men of sound reason ; (5) it leads to death. Note the variety of sinful diseases to which we are subject, and which only God can cure.

Divine healing. As the fruits which grow on planted trees are as really the gift of God as they would be if created by a word so the bodily healings which come from the right medicines which he has created, and from the true care of the body, are as really the gift of God as were the miraculous healings of the apostles. "Would you be cured by faith or by medicine?" was asked of a sick person. By both ; for both are from God, both the faith and the means. But our greatest need is the removal of the disease of sin in the soul. Bodily sickness is sometimes the medicine by which the soul is made well.

4. Redeemeth thy life." Redeeming means delivering, but with a strong implication of cost and risk. "From destruction." From death, from the grave. The word is elsewhere translated pit, grave, corruption ; but is denotes a state of death in which the body returns to corruption. God often and often delivers our bodies from destruction, as we daily walk through dangers seen and unseen. The king who showed his brother the danger of royalty by setting him at a table full of the choicest viands, but with his chair on a decaying plank over a glowing fire, and with a sword hanging by a single hair over his head, but expressed the daily life of every one. We walk among countless diseases and dangers, but God redeems our life from destruction. Even when death comes we are delivered from its powers by the resurrection. "Crowneth thee with lovingkindness." Makes his children kings, and weaves their crown out of his own glorious attributes of lovingkindness and tender mercies. The figure of crowning suggests the ideas of dignity and beauty, while the absence of merit in the object, and the sovereign freeness of the gift, are indicated by making the crown itself a crown of mercy and compassions. "Tender mercies." Compassions, expressive of the warmest and tenderest affections.

5. "Who satisfieth thy mouth." The word rendered mouth is of doubtful meaning, but probably means soul as the highest glory of man. "With good things." Not rich things, not many things, not everything I ask for, but "good things." All my need fully supplied, and everything good. Goodness is God expressed. All his blessings partake of his own nature.

Satisfying the soul. The soul is full of thirsts and longings. No earthly things can satisfy them. It is like drinking the salt waters of the sea, which intensify the thirst instead of satisfying it. God never made a soul so small that the whole world could give it satisfaction. But God satisfies, because he gives all that worldliness can give of worldly satisfaction in a far better way, and, besides, bestows his own personal love and presence ; to be loved with an eternal love. There is something in him to satisfy every hunger and thirst of the soul. "So that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." Thy youth is renewed, and is in strength like an eagle's. "So completely does his bounty feed thy strength, that even in old age thou growest young again, and soarest like an eagle." There is an allusion, no doubt, to the yearly moulting of the feathers of the eagle and other birds.

Renewing the youth. The eagle gains fresh strength after the moulting of its feathers (Isa. 40 : 31 ; Micah 1 : 16) ; so Israel recovers fresh power after distress ; so the church gains strength from persecution ; so the body will rise glorious from the grave. All that with reason charms and captivates in the appearance of youth is seen in heightened measure where the spiritual life develops itself undisturbed in fellowship with God. He has the innocence, enjoyment, strength and energy, development and growth, and the hope which belong to youth.

II. Praise for the blessings of the past.—Ver. 6, 7. The Psalmist passes from his own experience to that of his people, and says, "Such have been the Lord's compassions to myself, but these are only samples of his goodness. He is not only merciful to me, but to all who are oppressed." "The Lord executeth righteousness." Or, doing righteousness is Jehovah. The participle "doing" signifies habitual and constant action. "And judgment." Justice. "For all that are oppressed." This is especially true of all the oppressed among God's people ; but it is also true that God is against all oppressors everywhere. His laws and his providence are against oppression, and no oppression succeeds in the long run. All individuals or corporations who gain wealth by oppressing the poor are certain to suffer from their course. God will not let them have enduring success.

7. "He made known," etc. Generally by his revelation of himself, as described in Scripture ; specially as described in Ex. 33 : 19 ; 34 : 6. His ways are the ways in which he himself walks (Ps. 25 : 4 ; 67 : 2 ; 77 : 19). His acts are his deeds of righteousness, deliverance, and sustentation (Ps. 9 : 12 ; 78 : 11 ; Ex. 34 : 10). "His ways unto Moses." By revelation on Mount Sinai of himself, his laws and his plans for the people, and by what he did for Moses personally in training him for his work, in speaking to him, in delivering him from his enemies, and for Moses as leader of the Israelites. "His acts unto the children of Israel." He showed what kind of a God he was by what he did for the children of Israel. Their whole past history showed God's mercy, his hatred of sin, his readiness to forgive, his power to deliver, his guiding love, his desire for the happiness of all. It is for this reason that the history of the Israelites has been written for us.

III. Praise for God's forgiving love.—Vers. 8-12. 8. "The Lord." Jehovah. The Lord here is the fountain head. Seven streams flow from this fountain : (1) love upbraiding, ver. 9 ; (2) love that blesses the undeserving, ver. 10 ; (3) love infinite in extent, ver. 11 ; (4) love thorough-going in its nature, ver. 12 ; (5) love very tender, ver. 13 ; (6) love that sympathizes, vers. 14-16 ; (7) love that is undecaying, vers. 17, 18. "Is merciful and gracious." Those with whom he deals are sinners. However much he favors them, they are guilty and need mercy at his hands. Mercy pardons sin, grace bestows favor ; in both the Lord abounds. —*Spurgeon.* "Slow to anger." He can be angry, and can deal out righteous indignation upon the guilty, but it is his strange work. He lingers long, with loving pauses, tarrying by the way to give space for repentance and opportunity for accepting his mercy. He does not afflict willingly. From this we should learn to be ourselves slow to anger. If the Lord is long-suffering under our great provocations, how much more ought we to endure the errors of our brethren. —*Spurgeon.* "And plenteous in mercy." As a circle begins everywhere and ends nowhere, so do the mercies of God. When Alexander encamped before a city he used to set up a light, to give notice to those within that if they came forth to him while that light lasted, they should have quarter ; if otherwise, no mercy was to be expected. But such is the mercy and patience of God to sinners, that he sets up light after light, and waits year after year, and even invites men to come unto him that they may have life.

9. He will not always chide.' But will cease his punishments as soon as it can be safely done. He infinitely prefers to shower blessings upon them. "Neither will he keep his anger for ever." He punishes his children, not as enemies to destroy them because they will not turn, but as children, for their correction ; and the moment they repent he ceases his correction and enfolds them in his love.

10. "Hath not dealt with us after our sins." His retribution for our sins has fallen far below our deserts.

11. "For as the heaven is high above the earth." Even in the days of the Psalmist the heavens were the highest thing known. Their most rapt imagination could not reveal how high. "So great is his mercy." The more we learn of his mercy, the more infinite it seems. Great as are the sins of men,—"high as heaven, deep as hell, long as eternity,"—the mercy of God is greater. It can bear up the greatest penitent sinner, as the ocean can bear a steamship as easily as a leaf. "Them that fear him." His loving, obedient children. Those who are presuming upon the infinite extent of divine mercy should here be led to consider that although it is wide as the horizon and high as the stars, yet it is only promised to them that fear the Lord. God is merciful to all (" God so loved the world," etc.), but they only can claim this promise and receive this blessing who go to him in loving obedience.

12. "As far as the east is from the west." Fly as far as the wing of imagination can bear you, and if you journey through space eastward you are further from the west at every beat of your wing. If sin be removed so far, then we may be sure that the scent, the trace, the very memory of it must be entirely gone. —*Spurgeon.* "So far hath he removed our transgressions from us." The forgiveness of sin is the greatest proof of God's love.—*Perowne.* Our sins will be wholly removed, as if they never had existence. No more punishment, no more taint of evil. The soul will be justified and sanctified.

IV. Praise for God's Fatherly love.—Vers. 13, 14. 13. "Like as a father pitieth," has compassion on. The Hebrew verb is peculiarly appropriate in speaking of parental love. The father pitieth his children that are weak in knowledge, and instructs them ; pities them when they are forward, and bears with them ; pities them when they are sick, and comforts them ; when they are fallen, and helps them up again ; when they have offended, and upon their submission forgives them ; when they are wronged, and rights them. Thus "the Lord pitieth them that fear him."

"Can a mother's tender care
Cease toward the child she bare?
Yes, she may forgetful be,
Yet will I remember thee."

Jesus still more fully expresses and impresses this truth for our comfort (Matt. 7 : 11 ; Luke 11 : 13).

14. "For he knoweth our frame." He knows how we are made, for he made us. Our make and build, our constitution and temperament, our prevailing infirmity and most besetting temptation, he well perceives, for he searches our inmost nature.—*Spurgeon.* Not like some unskilled empiric, who hath but one receipt for all, strong or weak, young or old, but as a wise physician considers his patient, and then write his prescription. Men and devils are but God's apothecaries ; they make not our physic, but give what God prescribes. "He remembereth that we are but dust." Made of dust, dust still, and ready to return to dust. We too often forget that we are dust, and are also too little mindful of the infirmities of others, and impose upon them burdens grievous to be borne ; but our Heavenly Father never overloads us, and never fails to give us strength equal to our day, because he always takes our frailty into account when he is apportioning to us our lot.—*Spurgeon.*

V. Praise for God's enduring love.—Vers. 15-18. 15. "As for man." Similar images (Ps. 90 : 5 ; Isa. 40 : 6 ; Job 14 : 2, etc.) The original word here used for man expresses his weakness and littleness. "Grass . . . flower." These are fitting emblems of the perishable, such as man is, apart from the mercy of God. The grass lives, grows, flowers, fails beneath the scythe, dries up, and is removed from the field ; read this sentence over again, and you will find it the history of man. "As a flower of the field, so he flourishes. "He has a beauty and a comeliness even as the meadows have when they are yellow with the king-cups, but, alas, how short-lived!

16. "The wind passeth." The east wind (Jer. 4 : 11, 12) changes in a moment a garden into a waste. It would not be so strange if a tempest, a whirlwind, passing over should sweep him away. The Psalmist means much more than this. The gentlest touch, the whispering breeze, bears him off. "The place thereof shall know it no more." The place in which it grew is as if it had never been there ; has no recollection of the day when it grew there and flourished.

17. "But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him." Blessed but! How vast the contrast between the fading flower and the everlasting God! How wonderful that his mercy should link our frailty with his eternity, and make us everlasting, too! Over against the briefness of man's life and the transientness of all his doings stand the enduring mercy of the Lord and his perpetual remembrance of his covenant people. "Them that fear him." As if to remind us that there is a love within a love, a love which they only know who have tasted that the Lord is gracious, who fear him and walk in his ways, as well as a love which "maketh the sun to shine, and sendeth rain upon the just and the unjust." "His righteousness unto children's children." Literally, sons of sons. His justice, that is, his faithfulness to promise, reaches to a thousand generations of those that remember his commandments to do them (see second commandment : Ex. 20 : 6 ; 34 : 7 ; Deut. 7 : 9).

18. "To such as keep his covenant." God's laws, especially the ten commandments, which are called "the ten covenants." They are God's covenant because they imply an agreement on our part to keep them, on his part to bless and prosper all who do keep them.

VI. A call to praise.—Vers. 19-22. 19. "Hath established his throne in the heavens." His throne is established, settled, immovable. About his government there is no alarm, no disorder, no perturbation, no hurrying to and fro in expedients, no surprises to be met, no unexpected catastrophes to be warded off ; all is prepared and fixed, and he himself has prepared and fixed it. "His throne in the heavens" denotes (1) the glory of his dominion ; (2) the supremacy of his empire ; (3) the vastness of his empire. The earth is but a spot to the heavens.—*Spurgeon.* "His kingdom ruleth over all." God's sway extends over the whole universe.

20. "Bless the Lord." All Jehovah's hosts, all Jehovah's servants, all Jehovah's creatures, inanimate as well as animate (Ps. 104 : 4), in all places of his dominion, must take up the thanksgiving, and praise, and blessing. (Rev. 5 : 13, is anticipated). "Ye his angels, that excel in strength." More exactly, mighty (ones) of strength, or heroes of strength, or mighty heroes. The weight of offering praise unto God is too heavy for men to lift ; and as for angels, it will take up all their strength and their best abilities to go about it. "That fulfil his word." The holy, obedient angels, who serve God and carry out his will. They have received so much from God, heavenly blessings beyond our conception, that they have infinite reasons for praise, and join in the universal chorus.

21. "Ye his hosts." All beings and all forces of nature, organized and controlled to be ministers of his, to do his pleasure, to carry out his will.

22. "All his works, in all places." The last specification is completely comprehensive : all that he has made, whether intelligent or not intelligent ; in all places above, beneath, around ; in heaven, earth or hell. "Bless the Lord, O my soul." He closes on his key-note. He cannot be content to call on others without taking his own part, nor because others sing more loudly and perfectly will he be content to be set aside.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

BIBLE STUDY FOR 1892-3.

It has been the custom of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, for the past two years, to offer a general examination upon a Biblical subject of current interest. The examination for which preparation will be made in 1892, will take place January 10th, 1893. This examination will be open to individuals or groups of persons in all parts of the world. The subject of this examination will be the "Founding of the Christian Church" as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles and the Revelation. The examination of 1893 will cover but half this topic, closing with Acts, 15 : 35. In January, 1894, the second half will form the subject of a second examination. The International Lessons take up this subject July 1st, 1892, continuing until December, 1892, again taking it up July 1893, and continuing to December, 1893. The Blakeslee quarterlies, which are used in many Sunday schools, cover the same material from January to December, 1892.

Sunday school teachers whose time is too limited to undertake correspondence study should take up the study at once, to be prepared for their work of teaching in the last six months of 1892.

Sunday-school classes who want broader and more definite knowledge than can be gained in the ordinary way.

Young peoples' societies which cannot yet form Bible clubs.

Chautauqua readers who can obtain a seal on their C. L. S. C. diplomas for this work.

Parents who want to keep abreast of their children in the Sunday-school.

Ministers who have not time for Sunday-school work but would keep in line with it.

Any person who desires a carefully planned course of Bible study with an examination at the close.

Preparation may be made alone or in classes. Where time and circumstances permit, a club for more thorough study should be formed. This work is not intended to supplant in any measure the Institute correspondence study, either as individual students or in classes. It is hoped, however, that it will meet the need of the thousands who have not time or opportunity for more scholarly work. Below will be found a series of helps the entire cost of which, including the examination fee, will not exceed $2.55. A careful study of these helps will enable one to pass the highest grade of the examination. If only a part of the helps can be secured, one of the first two and the last should be chosen. The lower grades will be best suited to those who study from the International Lessons only.

The questions are offered in four grades, Elementary, Intermediate, Progressive, and Advanced. They are therefore adapted to all classes of persons. They will be sent under seal to each candidate or group of candidates, before January 10, on which date, the appointed special examiner (an examiner will be appointed wherever there is a candidate), will break the seal, and those who desire to answer the questions from memory, without helps, may do so. The papers of such candidates will be sent at once to the office of the Institute, where they will be graded and certificates awarded according to merit. Those who prefer to use the questions for review purposes only may do so after the specified date.

The fee for this examination is 50 cents. On receipt of this amount, the examinee will be supplied with the direction sheet and at the close of the year with the questions. These alone are fully worth the fee charged. Those persons, however, who take the examination under the Institute restrictions receive in addition to the above an approximate statement of their standing and a certificate without extra fee.

The following are recommended, not required, for the use of those who wish to become examinees :—"Inductive Leaflets—The Founding of the Christian Church," 40c ; "Outline Inductive Bible Studies—The Apostolic Church," 40c ; "Dod's Introduction to the New Testament," 75c ; "Stalker's Life of Paul," 60c ; "Cambridge Bible on Acts," (abridged), 30c.

A specially prepared Direction Sheet containing the following matter will be sent to all examinees on receipt of the examination fee.

(a) Statement of the principles underlying Inductive Bible Study.

(b) Division of the present subject, with a valuable outline.

(c) Chronological Table showing the growth and development of the Church from 30 to 100 A.D.

(d) Valuable suggestions for the use of the note-book.

(e) Directions, when, and how, to use the recommended books.

Address William R. Harper, Principal, 391 55th street, Chicago, Ill., with the following application :—

I desire to be enrolled as a candidate for the examination Jan. 10th, 1893, on the "Founding of the Christian Church." I inclose 50 cents, the examination fee and $......... for such of the helps named above as I have indicated.

Name.....................................

P. O. address.............................

....

Will you study alone or in a class?.................

What is your religious denomination?..............

Are you actively connected with church, Sunday-school or Young People's Society?......................

N.B. Indicate clearly on the above list the helps which you desire, in addition to the examination direction sheet which is sent free to all examinees. Send money order, postal note or draft, not a cheque, payable to W. R. Harper.

WHAT A HINDU CONVERT ENDURES.

It is a bright sign of progress when a Hindu paper says of a recent convert to Christianity, "The Hindu community must not look on him as an alien and persecute him. He has thought for himself and prefers the Christian religion. It is a matter of choice." Such toleration was once inconceivable in India ; and it is rarely seen even now. A very trying sort of opposition which many converts must encounter, and for which we can only honor those from whom it comes, is vividly described by a young Hindu in an account of his experience published in the *Missionary Herald* :

"I fear I cannot convey to you any idea of what my mourning mother is doing. She scarcely eats at all. During these five or six days my sister has been reduced to almost a skeleton. Whenever I think of, or look at her, my heart nearly breaks. When I think they are suffering so much mental agony for me, I pray to God, and find consolation in the thought that God and truth are the cause of this lamentation. Last evening I went to bed after prayer. In a little while my sister called me to have my supper. I was introduced to a scene which must remain indelibly impressed on my memory as long as I live. My mother was lying prostrated on a bed overwhelmed with grief. Now and then she was sighing. Beside me was my elder brother, weeping like a tender-hearted woman. He wept, and wept, and wept till I could no longer bear to remain there. When I was about to leave, my brother told me to remain for a little. Then he described the piteous condition of our family, and he pleaded, 'My dear brother, I have done much to give you an education, scanty though it is ; I will do more if you will retain caste. I am willing to sell the little patrimony (on which the subsistence of our family depends) to provide for your expenses required to prosecute your studies. Take now as large a sum of money as is required, but grant me only this petition, preserve the life of our mother, who will certainly pine away to death in your absence. Worship whom you will, but retain caste.' I could bear these things no longer, so, beseeching them to take food, I retired to pray. When I asked my Lord whether I should do what my friends tell me, a clear 'No' came, accompanied by the tender command, 'Follow me.' I clearly see that dear and affectionate friends on earth must be forsaken, if necessary, in order that one may be 'rich towards God.' But this is a truth very difficult to act out. I do not fear either kind of persecution. If the whole world stands against me I am ready to be crushed for him who died for us while we were sinners. Lord, I am thine for evermore."

A MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE IN CHINA.

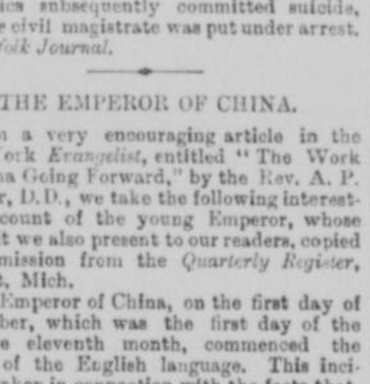
The directors of the London Missionary Society have received a copy of the diary kept by the Rev. J. Parker, their missionary, while hiding as a fugitive during the recent rebellion in Mongolia. When at Ch'ao Yang, on the night of Nov. 12, his native preacher entered the room and told him that the Yamen had just received news that 2,000 mounted robbers were attacking some villages 30 miles to the north. Next day it was ascertained from scouts that the rumor was true, and messengers were sent southward and eastward for more soldiers. At daybreak on the second day Mr. Parker was awakened by the frequent firing of guns, and presently his boy brought word, "The robbers have come." "It does not take a Chinaman more than a minute to dress himself," says Mr. Parker, "but I think I surpassed a native in robing myself that time. Bravely and quietly the boy packed some things together, and they followed the people out of the city. As they got on to the plain on which Ch'ao Yang stands they could see in the grey light three great streams of people stretching a mile ahead, showing that the little mission party were not the first of these fugitives. It was pitiful to see these poor people running away from their homes, many with only thin summer clothing on, although it was a miserably cold morning. There was only one place to which they could flee, and that was the cold, bare mountains. After travelling for two days in the direction of Ta Tzu Kou, another mission station ninety miles to the west, Mr. Parker, who was also accompanied by the native preacher, decided, on hearing of the presence of more robbers ahead, to return and throw himself upon the kindness of a friendly Chinaman who had given them shelter the first night. This turned out to be the wisest course, for had he tried to cross the mountains he would have gone into the very teeth of danger. The place to which they returned proved very safe, though it was only a cottage on the side of the mountains and there were robbers in every direction. The boy and another young Christian went to a hamlet near Ch'ao Yang every few days to glean news, and, after 10 days, brought intelligence that the soldiers had defeated the rebels, who had retired to the north. Next day Mr. Parker returned to Ch'ao Yang and found the mission property safe. Some of the Christians had returned and none had been harmed. The soldiers had beheaded some 200 rebels, but for nights there was scarcely any sleep to be had for the howling and barking of dogs feeding on the dead bodies. The city was like a place of death. The soldiers again proved victorious over the rebel camp, the occasion being memorable for the fact that cannon was used in that part of the country for the first time, greatly to the astonishment of the natives. As reports were coming in daily of the gathering of three large bands, Mr. Parker determined to get away at all hazards, and attempt to reach Tientsin by a roundabout route which he had not traversed before. After going three miles he and his native preacher fell into the rear of a company of soldiers who were taking the spoils of the battle of Chin Chou. He had adopted a Chinese "wind bonnet" as a disguise. At Chin Chou he met Dr. Bender, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, who lent him money which enabled him to reach Tientsin six and a half days later. Mr. Parker remarks that the courage of the native Christians and their trust in God made him think very highly of them. Mr. Parker also incidentally states that the military commander who sanctioned the massacre of the Roman Catholics subsequently committed suicide, and the civil magistrate was put under arrest. —*Norfolk Journal.*

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

From a very encouraging article in the New York *Evangelist*, entitled "The Work in China Going Forward," by the Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., we take the following interesting account of the young Emperor, whose portrait we also present to our readers, copied by permission from the *Quarterly Register*, Detroit, Mich.

The Emperor of China, on the first day of December, which was the first day of the Chinese eleventh month, commenced the study of the English language. This incident, taken in connection with the facts that, at the Chinese New Year of last year, this youthful Emperor arranged that the foreign ministers at his court should be received at an imperial audience, and that he issued a favorable imperial edict in regard to Christianity and missionaries, portends great changes, and such as are likely to prove helpful to future progress. The Lord turneth the heart of kings as the watercourses are turned.

Much prayer has been offered for this young monarch ever since he ascended the throne. It has been [illegible] that some rays of divine truth have [illegible] both the Em-



peror and his bride. Let all the faithful plead at the throne of divine grace that wisdom and prudence may be given to this youthful ruler.

It is said that it is due to the enlightened policy of the Empress Dowager that this wonderful step of learning English has been taken by the Emperor of China. She has exercised a wise and beneficial rule for twenty-five years as regent, and she still gives much assistance to this ruler of more than three hundred and fifty millions of people. Two young men of the Banner clan, who have studied English in the college in Peking, of which the Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin is the president, have been appointed tutors to His Majesty in his English studies. Orders have been sent to Shanghai to request a well known missionary to select a Chinese, well educated in the English language and Western sciences, to be the permanent teacher to the Emperor. It is stipulated that the person selected to fill this high position must be a man of physical as well as mental attractiveness. This language simply means that a man of eminent qualifications is to be sought for. It will be recollected by some that the Emperor has already commenced the study of natural sciences, and that a special edition of Dr. Martin's book was prepared for his use. Dr. Martin's "Evidences of Christianity" may come in his way.—*Church at Home and Abroad.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE CRUSADE in German and Swedish universities is having encouraging growth. It is not based on religious or philanthropic grounds, but mainly upon scientific and economic reasons.

IN VIEW of the announcement of Mr. Wilmot Brooke's death, it is noted that the Niger Mission has suffered sorely of late. Bishop Crowther is dead ; Mr. Robinson is dead ; Mr. Brooke is dead ; Mr. Eden has resigned.

THE "MISSIONARY REVIEW" for April says : The Rev. A. Bernstein, of the London Jewish Society, writes from Frankfort-on-the-Main : "One thing struck us very forcibly in all our travels—namely, that everywhere Jews are found who are more or less prepared to enter the Christian Church, and are only waiting for some great leader or event to give the starting impulse. In fact, the Jews in Germany at the present time may be generally compared to the generation at the time of our Saviour. Like Pharisaism and Sadduceeism then, so now the 'orthodox' and the 'reformed' parties have exhausted their forces, and as neither will give way to the other, there is but a quiet watching and gathering of strength for some momentous event in the not distant future."

THE *Manchester Guardian* says :—A Manchester gentleman, who prefers to remain anonymous, with the desire to greatly raise the low standard of Bible teaching which prevails in so many Sunday and Ragged schools, has generously offered £100 per year for five years to defray the cost of prizes and certificates to be awarded annually to the teachers and scholars of Manchester who take the highest positions in a Scripture examination, to be conducted by a joint committee composed of representatives of all the Christian denominations. The conditions are :—That all the Sunday and Ragged schools in Greater Manchester be allowed to join ; that not less than two thirds of the aggregate number of scholars enter as candidates ; that each denomination shall have representatives on the joint committee in proportion to the number of its scholars entering for examination.

THE *Union Signal* of Chicago says : It is a deplorable fact that some of our society women in our large cities and towns make a boast of earning their clothing by playing cards for money at social gatherings. One lady mentions that a few nights ago she was invited to a club that had been organized two years, and they felt no interest in the cards if they did not play for money. She said that at many of these gatherings where cards were played the punch furnished by the hostess was so strong that it affected those who partook. Card playing is becoming a mania in many sections of the country, church members being mingled in it. Prizes are given, and women have afternoon clubs two or three times a week, besides as many in the evening, in which both sexes take part in the game of cards. This is no jeremiad, but simply the statement of a fact known to the observant and the intelligent.

GEN. NEAL DOW has recently written to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the W.C.T.U. leader in Maine, the following note :—My Dear Mrs. Stevens :—You may write, if you please, to Chicago that I will bequeath my scrapbooks to the collection of archives to be placed in the Temple, if the ladies would like them. There are twenty-three volumes now, very large and thick. Perhaps there may be another volume. The twenty-third is about one-half finished. They are half bound in strong morocco. Very truly yours, Neal Dow. On this the *Union Signal* remarks :—There is not a library on the planet that would not think itself fortunate to secure such a collection from such a collector—the most distinguished living temperance reformer. Instead of receiving a birthday present on his eighty-ninth anniversary, Neal Dow makes one, which is perfectly in accord with his whole life of beneficence.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GARDEN TALKS BY MRS. JACK—VEGETABLES AND INSECT FRIENDS—"BREATHES THERE A MAN WITH SOUL SO DEAD?"—MORE WOMEN MUST COME—WOMAN'S SPHERE—HOME PICTURE FRAMING—THE TOBACCO EVIL.

GARDEN TALKS BY MRS. JACK.

When Tennyson wrote "The black bat night has flown," he described the long darkness and uncertainty that is ours during the winter as well as the night. But once more we have the yearly miracle. The crocus flowers are bright and fresh—snowdrops are fading—the air is jubilant with the song of birds—let us see that they are protected and not disturbed in their nesting, which has begun. The elms and maples will soon be in flower. How beautiful they are. The blossoms of the maple that fall at your feet on the streets are unappreciated, yet the growth and blooming of our forest trees are well worthy of study. But there is little time to "talk" though we may sometimes rest, as Dudley Warner charmingly says, "at the end of the row." The currants, red, black and white are showing buds, and tiny leaves are opening on the gooseberry. It is a pity this fruit is such a care, for the caterpillars that infest them need constant clearing off and watching. White hellebore is the safest application, dusted on while dew is upon the leaves. The gooseberry is a favorite fruit with many people, and seems to be partial in its thriving, as it mildews in many places. We have a theory that about Montreal they are protected by the smoke from so many factories, gas, &c., that prevent the action of the fungi so destructive to the fruit.

In a vegetable garden it is a necessity to plant different vegetables at different times for a succession through the season, rather than a dozen varieties all coming on at once, when it is impossible to use them. It is noticed that peas, especially, overtake each other, and there is not much difference in the gathering of the crop in hot weather, five days difference in April planting will show a difference in harvesting, but the same time in May will hardly be perceptible. "American Wonder" is as good as any for steady use. Beans are better in the bag till the weather is settled and warm, but we will sow our spinach, beets, onions, carrots and parsnips, as soon as the ground can be got ready. And the first salad! How crisp and tender the lettuce, radishes and cress that make its chief elements. The latter vegetable (cress) can be grown early, in a saucer in the house if sown in a little sand kept properly dampened.

INSECT AND REPTILE FRIENDS.

The toads are hopping about and are regular insect hunters—devouring anything, from the small aphis to the May beetle, even seeming to relish the potato beetle. In Paris, where frogs are used as food, gardeners buy them in the markets to let loose in the garden. Snakes and lizards are useful scavengers, and wherever the beautiful lady-bug is found, it is in search of its food, which is the plant lice that infest so many of our favorites.

A week ago, while searching for caterpillars' eggs, one of the children found a cluster of peculiar-looking eggs on an apple tree. They were forwarded to our family entomologist, who wrote in return :—"The white bunches are the chrysolids of parasites which kill caterpillars on apple trees, so they should not be hurt. If you put them into a bottle they will hatch out into tiny flies, and then you can let them go." So we learn to distinguish friends from enemies. Children are close observers, and should be encouraged to study the plants and insects of this very wonderful world.

We must not forget to grow some celery among our garden crops. Just now it is very much valued for nervous troubles, and I doubt not, if eaten in sufficient quantity and regularly, it may be of use, besides being a healthful and toothsome vegetable. If one does not want to buy plants, seed can be sown now in a well-protected corner, and a moist seed-bed, with a few radishes, as it is slow to sprout. Keep well watered and thinned, and plant out when large enough, which should be by the end of June. The seed will keep for years, so two kinds should be sown a little of each, "White Plume," for fall and early winter use, and a later variety, "Turner's" or "Boston Market," for late keeping. If one has any success it should be a help to table furnishing from September till March. But it must be lifted dry and unfrozen, and packed closely in sand in a dry cellar—right on the ground is often found the best—as it is apt to wilt if placed in boxes of earth, however closely.

We are lifting the roses to-day that were bent over and protected last fall. They show the benefit of covering by being green under the earth, while many of those called hardy and left uncovered have suffered by the winter. The advantage of our snow blanket is not sufficiently appreciated. Some years ago, in comparing notes with the editor of the "Rural New Yorker" on his grounds in New Jersey, he was surprised to find certain plants called hardy by me and attributed it to the steady snow-covering we had, while in New Jersey they were subject to many changes of temperature.

Another favorite with most people, the tomato, must not be forgotten, and in many seasons the ripening is the great drawback. If plants are home grown they should be ready for transplanting by May 1st into a cold frame. The amateur who only wants a dozen had better purchase from nurserymen who ought to make it a point to grow only the earliest and best, to supply those who wish for fruit to ripen. If trained to one stalk, we have earliness and quality at the expense of quantity.

And so with sowing of seed—clearing up all old rubbish, widening and making garden beds—with chopping a few early potatoes, and pruning away dead branches, the work goes on. The sun shines on the hillside, it is warm and pleasant in the woods that are fragrant with the breath of the lovely hepaticas, and the spicy odors of starting shrubs and trees. And if next week these talks must close with one among the trees—as it will be planting time—we will hope to renew them now and then as we rest beneath the shades and can moralize on the growing crops. Meanwhile :

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to his wife has said—
I'll make a "garden fair" this year,
And fill our table with good cheer,
If such there breathe, most sure I hope,
Dyspepsia 'll catch him with a rope ;
And while he aches, before his eyes
May visions of green things arise,
May ghosts of luscious garden truck,
Come torture him and steal his luck.

This being the sentiment of the "Rural New Yorker" last week we may be pardoned for ending our "Talk" with it, not supposing that any such men are among our readers.

ANNIE L. JACK.

Hillside, Chateauguay Basin, April 20, 1892.

MORE WOMEN MUST COME.

EDITOR "WITNESS,"—DEAR SIR,—Again we desire to renew the tie that binds us to the land of our birth by forwarding our annual subscription for the *Witness*. I have thought sometimes of not renewing, in the interest of economy, but as the time comes round we prefer to give up at least half of the eight American papers subscribed for rather than the *Witness*. We don't know how we could keep house without its weekly visit. It is especially valuable as a homemaker in a bachelor's hall. It affords as many a profitable and entertaining hour. We highly enjoy the Home Department. The strong anti-liquor and tobacco sentiment of those women who contribute to its columns certainly ought and does tend to help us to shun the evil. I look upon the *Witness* as a great and efficient training school, making a wiser and better class of voters and fitting an army of female crusaders who will eventually vanquish King Alcohol and capture the land for temperance and social reform. The longer we live the more we are impressed with the conviction that more women must come to the help of the Lord for the betterment of humanity. We have had a visit from two Canadian women doing missionary work in North Dakota, both in the great temperance work—Miss Phelps, some time since, and recently Mrs. Starr Keefer, of Toronto, who lectured one night and addressed us from the pulpit on Sunday. It is useless for us to try to sound her praises, for, doubtless, many of the *Witness* readers have heard and profited by her. There are a few here, as everywhere, who say woman is out of her sphere in the pulpit and on the platform, but to our mind her sphere (like man's) is only bounded by humanity's needs and her capacity to meet those needs.

We heartily agree with "Priscilla" about the "absurdities," and you must acknowledge that when a bachelor of middle age is in agreement with anybody on this subject, there is hope that women will be encouraged to go on in the battle for humanity. We have read much in the *Witness* as well as some of our American papers on the subject of annexation. Really we cannot see that the annexation of Canada or anything Canadian would do us any good (excepting, of course, one of her daughters raised on *Witness* literature). Of a certain class of Canadian politicians, we have more than we can handle, whose politics are in their pockets and whose principles are the plunder and spoliation of their fellow-men.

S. MCLAUGHLAN.

Hamilton, N. Dak., March 22, 1892.

"B. P. S." TO "MATRON."

DEAR HOME CIRCLE,—I am sorry to think I have so ruffled "Matron's" feelings by writing as I did about the gentlemen, but I think my letter has been productive of the best results as it gave "Matron" an opportunity to show her real as champion of the stronger party, also to relate all the atrocities of which she knew our sex to be guilty (it seems to me that would have come less awkwardly from the opposite sex), and last but not least to tell us that she does know of some good works in which woman has engaged. Those poor, fallen, degraded creatures of whom she speaks who have fallen "like a snow-flake from heaven to hell" ; perhaps they were once pure and innocent themselves, but lest I again offend some one I will not venture to suggest that they might be the victims of stronger wills than their own.

Thank you, "Matron," for the saving clauses "For their husbands" and "They are not independent but subject to their husbands," when speaking of the ladies of the Primrose League. Perhaps if they were independent their interests and methods might be different. Being used as a decoy duck is not conducive to either dignity or morality.

"Matron" need not worry about whether or not I am a temperance woman. If I were not I would not want a vote. It is a noteworthy fact that rumsellers and people interested in the sale of strong drink are all opposed to women voting. As to whiskey groceries we have none where my life has been spent, and all I know of them is what I have read in the public prints. However, I would never patronize them, or any other drunkard factory. And, dear "Matron," permit me to pour oil upon the troubled water of your feelings by saying that I know many of the sex whose cause you have so valiantly espoused, are grand, true men "who reverence their conscience as their king," and "whose strength is as the strength of ten because their hearts are pure."

Will you, dear Editor, give the following poem, copied from the *Canadian Nation*, a place in your column :—

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

By A. E. Ferris.

"Keep to your sphere," say the liquor men,
"At home is a woman's place ;
Take care of your children, cook and sew,
And cherish each womanly grace.
These forward women who war on us,
Disgrace themselves and their sex ;
Plunging in filthy politics !
The peace of the land they vex !"

So, gentle mother, sit still at home,
And croon to your baby boy ;
Knowing a monster lurks without,
Waiting his chance to destroy.
Soon as the little feet can pass
Out of the garden gate,
He'll be fair prey ; but sit you still,
Sing him to sleep, 'tis fate.

Love and cherish your winsome girl,
Train up the fair, sweet life ;
To every pure and gentle charm
Befitting a drunkard's wife.
Make her so fair and sweet and wise,
She will win some careless love ;
So pure that a drunken stab or shot
Will only send her above.

What, dropping your song and starting out
With eyes and heart afire,
And striving with your soft white hands
To throttle the monster dire?
Why not? The hare for her young will fight,
The tiny bird grow wild
Defending her nest ; and dare you think
A woman cares less for her child?

Yes, home is a woman's truest sphere,
Its spoiler her deadliest foe.
If a viper coil by your sleeping child
Is the gentlest too mild for a blow?
Because you are womanly, tender and true,
And your home is your chosen sphere,
Fight, fight as for life ; if you shrink or fail
You may lose all that life holds dear.

B. P. S.

April 9, 1892.

"B. P. S." and "Matron" seem hardly to understand one another. What a pity they cannot meet face to face. If each will try to view the matter from the other's standpoint they will be surprised to find how closely they agree.

EDITOR HOME.

LITTLE THINGS.

A good-by kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare,
After the toil of the day,
And it smooths the furrows ploughed by care
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind,"
"I love you, my dear," each night,
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I find ;
For love is tender, as love is blind,
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress,
We take, but we do not give ;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole love grudgingly, less and less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

A PARTING WORD FROM "TRUTH."

EDITOR HOME,—I suppose you think, with the readers of the *Witness*, that there has been about enough said on this "Women's Rights" question, but I wish, with your permission, to have a parting word. There has been several things in this controversy which I regret. One is, that correspondents seem quite ready to pervert the Scriptures to suit their own ideas, as, for instance, the writer from Barrie, Ont., in commenting on the passage "I will that men pray everywhere," etc., trying to prove that men here meant women as well. It is just such interpretations of the Divine Word that is making the world of to-day infidel.

Others have labored hard to show that my letters claimed that men were superior to women. I did not say so, neither do I think so. I said that the Scriptures taught the subjection of women, in Church and State, and if being in subjection to their own husbands means that they are inferior, of course they are so. But I might as well claim on such an assumption that children are inferior to their parents because the divine law teaches that they are subject to their authority. I know children who are superior to their parents morally, physically and intellectually, but this does not exempt them from obedience. I regret also that others would deny the inspiration of the Word of God and seem to limit the power of the Spirit to speak what would suit the coming age. But these poor Corinthian women, what a wretched set they must have been. I consider they were much the same as many unconverted women of our own day. But the Corinthian women were not the only ones spoken to. To whom was Peter speaking in 1st Peter, 3rd chap., and to whom was Paul speaking when writing to the Church at Colosse? Besides, what was written for our Church was written for all. Colossians 4, 16, "and when this epistle is read," etc.

However, I may say here, if any woman feels she has received a divine call to work for the Master and if the Word of God and her own conscience does not condemn her in taking a leading place in Church and State I have nothing further to say, only it is to be regretted that many women can see a work to perform in almost any place but their own homes and their own surroundings.

But why need I express my opinions when we have the Law and the Testimony! In Romans we find that "the woman which hath an husband is bound by the law to her husband as long as he liveth." In Corinthians ii. 3, "But I would have you know that the head of every man is Christ, and the head of the woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God," and in 9th verse, "neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man," and again, in 1 Cor. 14. 34, "Let your women keep silence in the churches for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience as also saith the law," and "if they will learn anything let them ask their husbands at home, for it is a shame for a woman to speak in a church." In Ephesians 5. 2, we find "Wives, submit yourselves to your own husbands as unto the Lord," and in the 24th verse, "therefore as the church is subject unto Christ so let the wives be to their own husbands in everything." And again in 1. Tim. 2. 11-12, "Let the women learn in silence with all subjection, but I suffer not a woman to teach or usurp authority over a man, but to be in silence." And women are asking for this very power, for once they get the franchise they can exercise authority which the word of God forbids. In 1st Timothy we find a man could not be a deacon unless he could rule his children and his own house well, which, I suppose, meant women and servants. Then in Titus we have given the duties of aged women who are to "teach the young women to be obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed." And why all this caution? Of course, the Apostle saw the tendency in the coming time of women to again tempt their husbands to do what was wrong as in the case recited where the man abused his wife—this was, no doubt, for disobedience. However "Truth" is no advocate of such unseemly conduct and can scarcely believe that any sensible man could be guilty of so mean an action, for are we not commanded "to love our wives even as Christ also loved the Church and gave himself for it," and after all where there is true love there will be little debating as to the place each should fill in the world and in the home.

TRUTH.

April, 1892.

What a pity "Truth" did not begin instead of end with that last sentence. Who knows how many inconsistencies and absurdities he might have saved himself?

EDITOR HOME.

HOME PICTURE FRAMING.

Why do we not have more pictures? As an educating and refining influence few things about a home are of more value, yet in homes of moderate means they are too often conspicuous by their absence. One reason of this is not far to seek. They cost so much. And, oddly enough, it is not the pictures which cost but their frames. Said a picture dealer to the writer the other day, when asked the price of some "Albert types :"

"We are not selling those now ; we sell the frames and give the pictures away."

On being asked for two or three which he did not have in stock, he said :

"When we sold those pictures for a dollar we were accustomed to order, for customers, any one asked for, but at sixty cents it does not pay us." The same dealer asked five dollars for framing a small colored print which only cost $1.50.

With a handy man or boy in the family, or even a handy woman, pictures may be framed, as the writer has often proved, for "less than half price." The handy man about the house not being available, a handy carpenter, plus a handy woman, will work wonders. To such a handy man, woman or boy, we recommend a few hints found in a late number of *Demorest* :

To cut the corners of the frames evenly and to form a satisfactory mitre, a mitre-box is necessary, and one can be very easily made. Have three pieces of board an inch wide, and about two feet long, and nail the three together, using one for the bottom and one for each side. If one side be a little deeper than the other (an inch will do) and the extra depth projecting below the bottom, it can be placed against the edge of a carpenter's bench or a table, and the extra depth will hold the box in place. After the boards are nailed together, take a square sheet of paper large enough to reach across the top of the box, fold it through the centre to form a triangle, then place it upon the top of the box, one straight edge of the angle being placed along the side of the box, and the other across the top. Draw a line with a pencil across the edges of the top of the box, along the diagonal edge of the paper, and with a mitre saw, which is a straight one—cut a groove through the sides of the box, neatly, or quite, to the bottom board, then turn the paper over and repeat the operation, and the two cuts will form an X. The crossed cuts are necessary so that the ends of each piece for the frame may be cut in opposite directions. Place in this box the piece of wood to be cut, and saw through the proper openings, and you can in this way always obtain an angle of 45°, which is necessary if you would have satisfactory corners. Near one end of the box a straight cut should be made through both sides, which will be found very convenient when it is desired to cut a piece of wood straight across the end.

The first thing to be considered is the picture to be framed, for very much depends upon an appropriate setting. If you have a genuine water-color or a water-color reproduction, you will need a mat and a glass ; for an oil painting or chromo both are usually dispensed with, although a glass is sometimes used. Put a thin coating of re-touching varnish over an oil picture, and then all spots can be easily removed with a damp cloth.

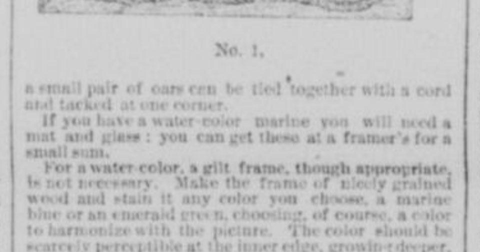
Oil pictures usually look best framed in gilt, but an ebony or dark frame is allowable for a head or a bit of still life. For black and white pictures—photogravures, etchings, etc.—natural or stained wood is best for the frame, and with these a glass should be used. A mat is not necessary and can be used or not. Some of the water color pictures, or quaint old-fashioned figures can be appropriately framed in chintz or Japanese crepe. Birch bark glued to a flat frame makes a most satisfactory setting for wood scenes, mountain views or the heads of animals. The designs we illustrate will prove most satisfactory if carefully copied.

Suppose, for instance, you have an oil reproduction of a marine ; the first thing is to mount it. To do this cut a piece of linen or strong cotton about one inch larger each way than the picture ; then with a brush cover the back of the picture with a thin coating of boiled starch, lay it upon the cloth, cover with a sheet of newspaper and pass the back of a comb or something similar over it several times, pressing it down firmly as you do so. This will cause the picture to adhere firmly to the cloth. Next make a stretcher, just the size of the picture. For this take four pieces of wood about an inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick, mitre the corners, and nail or screw them together. Over this stretch the mounted picture, tacking the cloth while it is damp, securely to the stretcher, and then it is ready for the frame.

There are so many ways to make pretty frames for marines that it is difficult to know which to choose ; but the description of two or three will afford assistance. To make frame No. 1 take four strips of unplaned boards, its roughness being its chief beauty. Let the opening, after the frame is put together, be a little smaller than the picture. Plane a strip on the inner side of the frame, about an inch wide ; this smooth band corresponds to a moulding. Mitre the corners, and screw the pieces together, and the frame will be ready for the decoration, which consists of a rope and a bit of fish-net. The rope should be tied securely at the ends with a cord so it will not fray. Nail it to the frame irregularly, as this adds to the effect, gild the whole (several coats of liquid gilt will be necessary), then gild a triangular piece of fish-net and tack across one corner. If you do not possess a fish-net you can easily make a small piece. Last of all, fasten in the picture, using long brads for the purpose, driving them into the frame first, then bending them over the stretcher to hold it in place.

Another is made of four strips of unplaned wood covered with a piece of fish-net and then gilded. The net covers the entire surface, and is tacked firmly at the back. Four planed strips of ash, Georgia pine, or any prettily grained wood are screwed together, gilded, and nailed to the outer edge of the net-covered frame, which they partly overlap. Put the nails in from the back, and do not allow them to come through on the right side. To further modify this the inner frame can be stained, and the net and outer band of wood silvered or gilded ; the upper band could then be of rough wood, and the inner piece—then covered by the net—planed.

With these designs for a foundation, individual taste will suggest many pleasing combinations. Bits of seaweed and flat shells can be glued to the frame and then gilded ; a rope can be used for an inside moulding ; or



No. 1.

a small pair of oars can be tied together with a cord and tacked at one corner.

If you have a water-color marine you will need a mat and glass : you can get these at a framer's for a small sum.

For a water-color, a gilt frame, though appropriate, is not necessary. Make the frame of nicely grained wood and stain it any color you choose, a marine blue or an emerald green, choosing, of course, a color to harmonize with the picture. The color should be scarcely perceptible at the inner edge, growing deeper, however, until it is quite dark at the outer edge. A silver or gilt rope can be put around the outer edge, and a bit of fish-net across one corner, or the sea-weed and shells can be used effectively here.

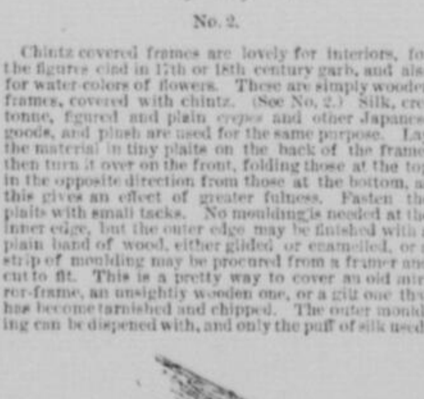
For all frames fitted with glass, nail four narrow strips of wood on the back, an inch or two from the opening. These are to hold the glass and mat in place. Paste two strips of paper, one crossing the other, on the back of the picture, leaving the ends long enough to extend beyond mat and glass : these ends should be glued firmly to the sides, top, and bottom of the frame, to hold the picture firmly in place. Then paste a large piece of brown paper over the entire back, to give a neat finish and to exclude dust. Put the screw-eyes near the top of the frame, as pictures do not tilt very much now from the walls.

For a landscape, or for fruit, flowers, or still-life studies of any kind, the rough wood frame, bronzed or gilded, is the most suitable. Some of the very best oil-paintings are framed in this way. If the picture to be framed is a landscape, a few twigs can be tacked to one corner of the frame and gilded with the rest.



No. 2.

Chintz covered frames are lovely for interiors, for the figures clad in 17th or 18th century garb, and also for water-colors of flowers. These are simply wooden frames, covered with chintz. (See No. 2.) Silk, cretonne, figured and plain *crepes* and other Japanese goods, and plush are used for the same purpose. Lay the material in tiny plaits on the back of the frame, then turn it over on the front, folding those at the top in the opposite direction from those at the bottom, as this gives an effect of greater fulness. Fasten the plaits with small tacks. No moulding is needed at the inner edge, but the outer edge may be finished with a plain band of wood, either gilded or enamelled, or a strip of moulding may be procured from a framer and cut to fit. This is a pretty way to cover an old mirror-frame, an unsightly wooden one, or a gilt one that has become tarnished and chipped. The outer moulding can be dispensed with, and only the puff of silk used.



No. 3.

For etchings or water-color reproductions of flowers, the wood may be simply planed, then stained with an oak filler, the stain growing deeper toward the outer edge. (See No. 3.) Do not use a moulding or gilt of any kind. If birch-bark be used, it may be glued smoothly over the frame, or cut irregularly on the inner edge, allowing the stained wood of the frame to show through. (See No. 4.) If the plain wood frames be rubbed with a preparation of beeswax and turpentine, after the stain, or "filler," has been used, a dull soft finish will be secured, which is charming.

In hanging pictures, let them hang as nearly flat as possible, and on a line with a person's eye when standing, unless they are small pictures, when several should be hung together, some above and some below the eye-line.

THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS.

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—"Priscilla" having recommended Mackay's "Grace and Truth" in Home Department, and although the book is or was published with the endorsement of Mr. Moody, I would warn "Janet" and others against one terrible falsehood it contains. It says on page 65, but in one edition page 69, "The forgiveness of sins can be felt by no one." We know this is not true. We wish to testify that we can know and feel our sins forgiven. "We speak that we do know." What we believe is not "evidence." We were not saved by logic, but by the power of the Holy Ghost. Till "Priscilla" has herself felt her sins forgiven, she should cease to teach others.

T. W. RAMM.

April 9, 1892.

FROM MISS McKILLICAN.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,—DEAR SIRS,—I cannot now use those fourteen copies of the *Northern Messenger* which some kind friend has been sending me as there are very few foreign children in Peking now. I have written to the superintendent of the Sunday school in Tientsin, and find that he would be very glad to have the paper for distribution in the Sunday-school. I feel sure that such a paper as the *Northern Messenger* would do a great deal of good there. Would this friend be willing to send the paper to Tientsin instead of to Peking? If so, please address to Geo. Cousins, Tientsin, China. Yours respectfully,

JANET MCKILLICAN.

Peking, China, Feb. 10, 1892.

The address has been changed.

A UNIQUE "GEM."

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—Some of your readers complain that they are weary of the tobacco letters. However, there are very few but enjoy hearing of, or seeing a "Gem." Even Henry Ward Beecher had a decided love for jewels. My gem, however, is unique. It is an anti-tobacco gem, and there is only one of the kind. My attention was directed to it by Mrs. Ingalls, National Superintendent of Narcotics. In a private letter she commended it highly, and publicly in the *Union Signal* she sings its praises and writes in an interesting manner of the editor of this little paper, which she says "is published by a good man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and supports the paper besides." For ten years he has carried the burden of this enterprise, but we all know this cannot go on always, and if substantial help is not given, he will become discouraged. It is the only anti-tobacco paper published, and is really a good one. This brave man has had tobacco smoke blown in his face, tobacco put in his pocket, his office key plugged up with it and his windows bespattered with tobacco juice.

The subscription to the *Gem* is 20 cents a year. The address, C. H. Shepherd, Melvin Village, New Hampshire. Order it for yourselves, your ministers, your school-teachers and your superintendents of Sunday-schools, and thus sow the good seed by the press, and by-and-by we will have a blessed reaping time.

SALOMA.

It will never do to be weary of the fight against an evil until that evil is subdued. The tobacco evil is going to be subdued too, as well as the liquor traffic. To this end, as in other cases, prevention is better than cure, and it is the spread of such literature as this among our boys and girls that will best help in the prevention.

EDITOR HOME.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

IF E. V. MCPHERSON, RAMA, P.O., will send the literature mentioned to the Bible Mission, 314 Hibernia street, Montreal, he will confer a favor and assist a good cause.

M. C.

A. H. Hengelde, Adolphustown, Ont., would like a recipe for spicing a round of beef.

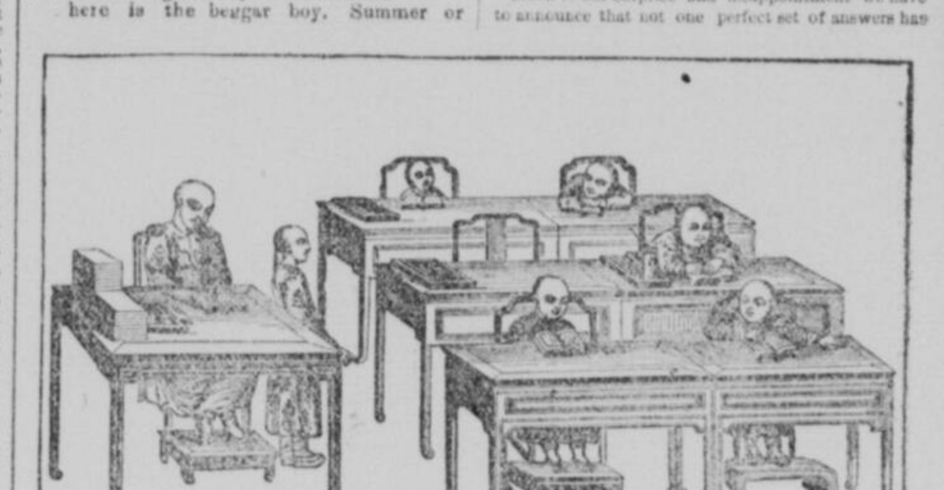
CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BOYS IN CHINA.

BY A MISSIONARY IN NORTH CHINA.

The small boy in China is very much like other small boys. He doesn't care to attend school, and he does love to join in games, or carry a paper horse or banner at a funeral. It makes no difference what is going on, he is certain to be there. But don't suppose that, because he prefers to play rather than work, life is one long holiday. Far from it.

Here is the beggar boy. Summer or



CHINESE SCHOOL—BACKING THE BOOK.

winter he is up early and out on the road, watching for the carts or litters carrying travellers to and from the great cities. He hails the occupant with the cry, "Venerable sir, venerable sir, give me a cash!" It does not matter whether the traveller is old or young ; he calls him old, as any other mode of address would not be respectful.

Perhaps the traveller does not give at once. Then the boy runs ahead, drops on his knees for an instant, knocks his head to the ground, and, scrambling to his feet again, runs after the cart with the same cry as before. The greater part of the year the little beggar is clad only in a suit of brown which nature has provided. Relays of these little fellows are seen on all the great roads. What becomes of them when they get too big to beg, who knows?

Another boy lives on a farm. He has been out in the spring time, while his father is ploughing, digging up the roots of the grain, and is carrying them home to burn as fuel. He looked up from his work to see the writer, a "foreign devil," as he would call us, pointing a "kodak" (photographic camera) at him, and so he started for home in a hurry. You can almost see the scared look on his face as he made the best time possible to get away.

On a quiet day in October you might see this same boy climbing some willow or elm tree to whip off the leaves, lest, being blown off by the wind, and carried to someone else's land, his family should not get them for fuel. In winter when the days are short, he is up long before sunrise, and with a basket on his shoulder will patrol the main highway through his village, hunting by the light of the moon for manure. The cold may be intense and he has no mittens ; but he will keep his hands in his sleeves to warm them, while his ears are protected by ear-tabs, made specially to fit them. When he returns home for his breakfast, about ten o'clock, the room seems but little warmer than the air without. The windows are of paper, the walls are black with smoke, there is no floor but the ground, and no bed to sleep on but one built of mud brick. Yet it is home to him, and he learns to love it so well that, though he may wander to far-off lands, he is certain to look back with a longing gaze to the land of his childhood, and make provision to be buried there, even though he do not himself live to return.

At New Year's time, when every Chinese boy, as well as all the rest of the nation, has a grand holiday (lasting for months among the wealthy), you might see a group of lads in front of some temple playing at shuttlecock. The game is played by only one at a time. The object of the game is to see how many times the player, who stands on one foot, can knock the shuttlecock into the air with the other foot without its once falling to the ground.

But the greatest holiday of all is his wedding day. Previous to the death of his father no boy can be said to have come of age, yet he comes very near to being "twenty-one" on his wedding-day. The boy, though he may not have seen more than twelve or thirteen summers, dresses up in a long gown reaching nearly to his heels, puts on a hat corresponding to the "stovepipe," and walks around among the guests with all the dignity of his own grandfather. At the proper time and place he kneels and knocks his head to the ground before his elders, or in return for presents. Yet he is only a boy, after all, and it does not make a man of him to marry a girl whom he has never seen before. Life with him, after his wedding-day has passed, goes on very much as it did before. He still lives at home, and the little girl who has joined the family as his wife is in reality the servant or slave of his mother.

One other boy there is whom we must not forget to mention here—the school-boy. The farmer lad gets very little schooling ; the son of a merchant or teacher has a better chance, but I fear that our boys would regard that chance as a poor one. School keeps nearly all the year round, Sundays not excepted. Early in the morning, at sunrise, he starts for school and stays there until about ten o'clock, when he goes home for breakfast, after which he comes back and remains until sunset. Each boy on his arrival picks up his book and begins studying aloud. As the number of boys increases, so does the noise ; until, when there are twenty-five or thirty present, the hubbub caused by so many young throats bawling out their lessons, each one for himself, is something fearful.

Every one has heard how the Chinese boy when he comes forward to recite his lesson first makes a bow to his teacher, and then, "backing his book" (turning his back so that he shall not see the book), rattles off at a great rate the lesson he has tried to learn. He will repeat the same sentence a dozen times, until prompted ; and it is remarkable with what ease he glides over some portions which he does not remember well, unless the teacher pays strict attention to business and sharply calls a halt at the place where he has failed.

After all, Chinese boys are not so very different from some boys we know. Do you know any like them, too? Will you not pray that many of these boys in China may learn to love our blessed Lord Jesus?—*Adapted From the Boston "Missionary Herald."*

PUZZLES No. 17.

ENIGMA.

My first is in vain, but not in proud.
My second is in fast, but not in loud.
My third is in cried, but not in laughed.
My fourth is in man, and also in daft.
My fifth is in touch, but not in feel.
My sixth is in stocking, but not in heel.
My seventh is in come, but not in depart.
My eighth is in notion, but not in art.
My whole is what we hail with joy—
Every one of us, girl or boy.

DIAMOND.

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1. A vowel. 2. Part of the verb to eat. 3. A man's name. 4. One of Shakespeare's plays. 5. To go forth. 6. A strong drink. 7. A vowel.

SQUARE WORD.

1. A store. 2. To wish for. 3. To unclose. 4. Used in writing.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 30 letters.
My 17, 15, 21 is an article of dress.
My 7, 15, 12, 20, 10, 27, 23, 16 is a book.
My 11, 19, 28, 26, 8 are fairies.
My 30, 2, 3 is a green piece of land.
My 22, 11, 6, 24 is part of a boat.
My 25, 14, 18 is a personal pronoun.
My 4 is a consonant.
My 28, 29, 1, 18, 13, 15, 9, 5 is to cultivate plant life.
My whole is a familiar quotation.

ANSWERS TO NO. 16.

Geographical Acrostic—

N ewfoundland.
O ntario.
R io Grande.
T ennessee.
H udson.
A laska.
M exico.
E rie.
R ocky.
I daho.
C harles.
A lbemarle.

Word Squares—

D A M E
A C I D
M I L D
E D D Y

S A M E
A R E A
M E E T
E A T S

Enigma.—Stanley.

Numerical Enigma.—"Much ado about nothing."

Geographical Riddle.—Constantinople. Chicago, Oneida. Naples. Sahara. Thames. Athens. Nile. Thibet. Inverness. Nice. Oder. Pesth. Lima. Everest.

Diamond.—

C
T H E
C L A R A
C H A U C E R
L U C K Y
B E N
R

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED

Correct answers to puzzles No. 15 have been received from Harold J. Lawrence, J. Alice Saur, Jean Coupland, "W. R." and J. Herbert.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

Much to our surprise and disappointment we have to announce that not one perfect set of answers has been sent in. The best set in point of correctness and neatness, was sent by Edie M. Wright, Montreal. The second prize has been awarded to Andrew A. Scott, Oshawa, Ont. Each of these had two errors.

Three WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION, having the same number correct as the first two, but with papers slightly less neat, are Hugh Martin, Ella C. Campbell and Percy Shepherd.

HONORABLE MENTION must also be made of D. Robertson, Jessie Snelling, S. E. Stuart, Ruby Cross, Donald C. McGregor, Johnson Miller, Nellie Armstrong, Lizzie M. Ellerton, Austin Graham, Effie Lafferton, M. Pinch, Agnes C. Scott, Ethel S. Bodwell, Jane Richardson, Willie Westland, John M. Hendry, Ida Bridgeman, Jean Coupland, Frank McIntyre, Dan. M. Stirling, W. G. Darks, Agnes A. Livingstone, Sarah Black, James Farquhar, Herbert Young, Arthur Gordon, Annie B. Smith and Jennie McLennan.

Besides these, fifty-nine persons competed for the prize, three of whom would have received honorable mention had they observed the rule of *writing on one side of the paper only.*

VERY NEAT PAPERS have been sent in by the following :—James W. Coone, "Geo. Brodie," Whately S. Greene, Susie M. Wilson, G. Milne, Edie M. Wright, Donald C. McGregor, Andrew A. Scott, Margaret J. Arthur, Katie Case, Austin Graham, Jane Richardson, Mary Watt, Willie Westland, John M. Hendry, Henry J. D. Hay, Jean Coupland, Earnest Mowatt, Agnes C. Scott, Frank McIntyre, Dan. M. Stirling, Agnes E. Livingstone, "Ivanhoe," Herbert Young and Arthur Gordon.

IT IS A SOMEWHAT SINGULAR FACT that the widespread movement in Germany in favor of Sunday rest receives its greatest support, not from the clergy and church members, but from the business men. This fact is not to the credit of those who ought to be foremost in every thing looking to a Sabbath observance. But it is said, in extenuation, that the German movement is based upon the physical argument instead of the religious ; that the business men are taking hold of it because man's bodily wants require a day of rest. But, upon the same ground, ministers and churches should help it on. Christianity has regard to the physical life. Jesus cared for the body. He urged Sabbath rest because of its advantages from a mere secular point of view. Besides, it is a decided gain when business houses are closed on the Lord's Day. It exerts an educating influence upon society. It indicates respect for the Sabbath. Moreover, the abstinence from work on this day leads to the higher end of Sabbath rest—that is, the spiritual. It gives men a chance to attend the sanctuary. It affords ministers and Christians the desired opportunity to go in and labor among all classes of people, and bring them to the recognition of Sabbath observance as a day, not only of cessation from their daily work, but of worship. We must press the claims of Sabbath sanctification on the ground of its necessity to man's body as well as to his soul. —*American Paper.*

MISS MOODY, daughter of the well-known evangelist, is travelling in the Orient. She writes vividly of the scenes and scenery of Egypt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is superior to all other preparations claiming to be blood-purifiers. First of all, because the principal ingredient used in it is the extract of genuine Honduras sarsaparilla root, the variety richest in medicinal properties. Also, because the yellow dock, being raised expressly for the Company, is always fresh and of the very best kind. With equal discrimination and care, each of the other ingredients are selected and compounded. It is

Cures Catarrh

THE Superior Medicine

because it is always the same in appearance, flavor, and effect, and, being highly concentrated, only small doses are needed. It is, therefore, the most economical blood-purifier in existence. It makes food nourishing, work pleasant, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable. It searches out all impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly by the natural channels. AYER'S Sarsaparilla gives elasticity to the step, and imparts to the aged and infirm, renewed health, strength, and vitality.

Cures SCROFULA

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists ; Price $1 ; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

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

NOTES OF A TRIP TO A BEE REGION.

Tilbury Centre, seventy-five miles west of St. Thomas on the line of the Michigan Central Railway, a place of about sixteen hundred inhabitants, is in the heart of a district which is probably second to none on the American continent as a field for the production of honey. This part of the Province of Ontario used to be a kind of "Dismal Swamp," but thanks to extensive drainage works carried out by the Local Government, it is fast becoming a great and fruitful garden. The climate is much more genial than any other portion of Ontario, except the Niagara District, and it is destined to become a magnificent grazing, dairying, fruit growing and bee-keeping section of country, in fact, "a land flowing with milk and honey." I have just been up there to take a look around mainly with

THE EYE OF A BEE-KEEPER,

and have quite fallen in love with the locality. If I were movable, and in search of a spot to settle in for the purpose of establishing an apiary, I should "seek-no-further." White clover abounds in all the cleared places, and it is the very paradise of bass-wood. I called my farm "Lindenbank," in honor of a few fine and conspicuous linden trees which I found on it. Well, this whole section of country might be fitly styled "Lindenland," from the abundance of bass-wood timber. Much of it has been swept away, but there are still to be found spots where it abounds. Around Woodslee, a village 12 miles west of Tilbury, there are still thousands of acres of bass-wood forest on which no axe has ever been lifted. Besides white clover and bass-wood, there is abundance of spring and fall flora. The soil is particularly well adapted for alsike and buckwheat. To crown all, owing to the comparatively mild climate, the winter problem is more easily solved than in most other parts of the Dominion of Canada.

In Tilbury there has been recently organized a Bee-Hive Supply and Manufacturing Co., and the main object of my recent visit was to inspect their premises and work; partly for my own satisfaction as a bee-keeper, and partly to enable me to answer enquiries from *Witness* correspondents where to get requisites for operations in the apiary.

THE BEEHIVE AND SUPPLY BUSINESS.

In various parts of Canada there are bee-keepers of a mechanical turn who, in addition to making their own hives and other necessary "fixins," have supplied fellow-bee-keepers with these equipments. The great drawback to this kind of thing has been that to produce the best and cheapest articles requires a set of machinery which is too expensive for ordinary bee keepers. A good deal of money has gone from Canada to the United States in past years for apiarian supplies, and most of those who deal in these goods are obliged to send across the lines for certain articles which they cannot make on their own premises. The company recently formed at Tilbury is in a position to manufacture a full line of supplies for the apiary. It has put in $4,000 worth of machinery of the latest and best style. The power to drive it is furnished by a 40 horse power steam engine. This establishment has been running for several months, and has accumulated for spring orders a large stock of manufactured goods, which I had the opportunity of seeing and testing. I also saw the machinery in operation, from the big planer and cut-off, to the stamping, grooving and finishing machines which do the more delicate work.

ENUMERATION.

Without giving a full catalogue, I will specify a few leading articles which may be had from this source. Firstly, hives. These can be obtained of any style and pattern, but the dove tailed Langstroth is the leading one manufactured. It is in most general demand, and approaches the nearest to a standard hive of any in use among bee-keepers. The excellent machinery turns out a well-finished hive—quite good enough for me, and I am as particular as any bee-keeper need or ought to be,—at a price that is certainly very low, considering the quality of the work. The crucial test of excellence in apiarian supplies is the quality of the sections for comb-honey. Last spring I sent to Dr. Tinker, New Philadelphia, Ohio, for his famous white poplar sections. The Tilbury Company make a section which, after thorough inspection, I have no hesitation in pronouncing better in some respects than the Tinker section, with this great advantage, that they only cost about half the money. The Company also make Leach's Improved Section-case, which I consider the best in the market, as the sections need no scraping, the bees not being able to glue or propolize them to any extent. This case or super is as cheap as any; and second to none. Leach's Section Folder and Foundation Fastener is also made here. It is a wonderful machine, its only drawback being the cost, $5. The inventor hopes to be able to cheapen it, but at present the castings are costly. Any one who knows how tedious it is to fold sections, put them together, and fix in the comb foundation fasteners, will appreciate the value of a machine that performs all these operations at once, and does them "quick as wink." Besides hives and sections, the two most important requisites employed in an apiary, the company makes a good line of shipping-crates, bee-smokers, tin cans of all sizes for extracted honey, and Novice's Extractor, honey knives, bee veils, rubber-gloves, queen excluders, comb baskets and winter-cases; in fact, all articles that are needed in an apiary are here furnished to order.

THE WAX FACTORY.

Although human skill can no more make a honey cell than it can construct a bird's nest, yet it has found out a way of making artificial comb foundation, which is simply a sheet of thin beeswax on which there is stamped, by an ingenious machine, an exact fac-simile of a series and area of cell-foundation walls. These the bees adopt as a beginning of their own work, drawing out and building up the walls until the fully developed cell is finished, filled with honey and capped over. The Tilbury Co. has four sizes of foundation mills. The bees-wax is all filtered three times. Brood foundation is made to order as to thickness. Foundation for sections is made so thin as to go ten or twelve feet to the pound, which is a good size and weight for this kind. The foundation for the brood frames is made much heavier and thicker. I saw the stock of foundation on hand, and can testify that it is of excellent make and quality.

THE APIARY.

There are about 100 colonies of bees kept, mostly pure Italians. Any queens not pure will be displaced by pure ones when spring operations begin. This apiary boasts a number of stocks of the celebrated 5-banded Italian bees, and I had a great curiosity to see them on the wing, but, unfortunately, the day of my visit (April 14) was very wintry and stormy, so that the bees did not venture out of doors at all, but remained closely clustered. With some difficulty, a few individual specimens were got out of a hive to gratify my curiosity. The hives were still in winter quarters, and being in clamps, could only be got at by means of the entrance, hence it was not easy to inspect them. However, I hope to be able to test their qualities as well as to see their golden bands in the course of the present season, having made arrangements for a couple of nuclei to be sent to the O. B. C. apiary as soon as the weather permits. Full colonies of Italian bees, nuclei, and queens are furnished to order by the Tilbury Co., so that beginners can get their entire outfit from this source.

MEETING OF BEE-KEEPERS.

In anticipation of my coming, a meeting of bee-keepers had been announced for 2 p.m. The weather was very unfavorable, and the roads were at their worst, so that there was but a small turn-out, but there were enough to organize, and a meeting was duly held under the presidency of Mr. George Morris, a highly intelligent farmer and beekeeper. I found that many of the farmers in the country around Tilbury keep bees in a small way. The beekeepers present seemed interested and asked many questions about the ins and outs of the pursuit.

CONCLUDING SUMMARY.

The Tilbury Co. has only recently begun operations, and finds itself cramped for room, but arrangements have been made to purchase and occupy more spacious quarters with four acres of land attached, which will give them ample space for storage of lumber, machinery and finished work. Already the machinery is capable of turning out 30,000 or 40,000 sections per day and a large number of hives. I have reason to believe, from enquiries made on the spot, that the firm is honest and trustworthy. I trust it will receive, and prove by fair and square dealing that it deserves, a liberal share of public patronage. LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

If Grape Vines have been thrown on the ground during the winter they should be raised and trellised as soon as possible after the snow is off. It is better for the buds to be elevated and exposed to winds, as it prevents their too sudden development. Frost often kills foliage close to the ground, while that on a high trellis will escape.

The Finest and Best Soil in a garden after the winter's freezing is on the surface. If ploughed this is turned to the bottom of the furrow, where the plant at first gets little good from it. If not ploughed the hard, cold soil beneath retards the crop later in the season. Double ploughing is a remedy for each of these evils, the second use of the plough bringing much of the original surface up again, and so mixing the soil that it is fitted for plant growth to its entire depth.

Every Farmer should go through the neglected rows of old currant bushes, cut out at least one-half of the old wood, shorten in the remainder, plough in a good coat of manure, dust with powdered hellebore when the worms appear and the increased size and yield of bunch and berry will make him think he has one of the new varieties which show so gorgeously in the colored pictures of the seedsmen's catalogues.

Mr. Duncan Cameron, of Springfield, New Zealand, has this season reaped the largest area of gain crops ever yet grown by one individual in the colony. Besides several hundred acres of oats, 6,000 acres of wheat have been harvested, the average yield of which will reach nearly 40 bushels per acre. Twenty-two reaping machines were employed in cutting the crop, the daily area harvested being about 500 acres. Over 200 hands were engaged on the farm during the harvest season, and all this enormous crop has been secured in first-rate condition.

Every Rural or Village Homestead, whether of extended or limited area, is attractive and valuable in proportion to its supply of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, and it is surprising that so many people who are shrewd in most matters continually neglect to provide what would add materially to their comfort and pleasure. Those who have deferred this matter from year to year are advised that now, this very spring, is the time to act rather than wait for "a more convenient season."

The *Rural New Yorker* reminds us that the plum ranks first among the fruits of temperate climates in nutritiousness, and that it was the first Northern fruit known to commerce in a preserved state. With our modern evaporators a surplus of the plum crop can readily be converted into prunes, which are simply dried plums, as raisins are dried grapes. All prune trees are plum trees, fruit nomenclaturists making no distinction between them. Tree agents sometimes attempt to deceive people by selling them prune trees, but these are only plum trees *en masquerade*.

In This Latitude April is the time to trim and thin out raspberries; prepare ground for strawberry beds and set out new plants; find space for and plant a few more trees and vines for use and ornament; remodel grape trellises; underdrain and set fence to protect fruit; apply fertilizers for the rains to carry down to the roots; wash or spray trees or vines before the buds burst. The interest of fruit growers will be promoted by attending to these and other duties in their line in due season. As we have before said there is pleasure, profit and health in fruit culture, but the business requires care, skill and good management. Let all who have the right soil and climate, and also taste and capacity for it, try fruit growing in this good year 1892.

There is Probably no Season of the year that a rush in work is so beneficial as in the spring. Could we sow all our grain the first day the ground is ready our barns would be much fuller when the harvest is stored in the autumn. In Bulletin LXXI., issued from the Ontario Experiment Station, we have the following observation in the conclusions arrived at: "That while the average yield of all the varieties sown May 1st was 42.0 bushels per acre; that from the same varieties sown 17 days later gave a yield of only 27.5 bushels per acre, and the greatest difference relatively was found in the case of spring wheat." In view of this observation then, it behooves us, as the slang phrase has it "to get a move on," and at no other time in the entire year will it be productive of so much good as during the season of spring work.

For Some Time Past a miller in Kemptville section has frequently missed provender from his mill in one or two bag lots. In one instance he pursued the suspect and found the missing bag, but the party claimed he did not take it intentionally and in fact he did not know he had it until his attention was drawn to the bag and the bran was given to the owner. Another instance, the miller followed the suspect and found the bag in the sleigh of a respectable farmer and at once took it and accused the farmer of stealing it. The farmer claims that he took only what was piled out for him and as two other parties helped him to load he did not count the bags but took what was given him. He has entered an action against the miller for $1,500 for defamation of character.—*Smith's Falls News.*

The Practice of Melting over old maple sugar and stirring in a little granulated sugar to give the product a little better color is frequently practised a little later in the season each year by those who wish to be the first in the market with "new" maple sugar. The last Ontario Legislature passed the following very strict law on the subject: "No. 38 of the public acts of 1883, approved Nov. 25, 1884, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Any person who shall adulterate maple sugar, maple syrup, or bees' honey, with cane sugar, glucose, or with any substance whatever, for purpose of sale, or who knowingly sells maple sugar, maple syrup or bees' honey that has been adultered shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $200, for each offence; and one half of such fine, on conviction shall go to the complainant."

Apple Culture.—At the last meeting of the Clinton County Farmers' Association, Mr. H. C. Hill, of Grand Isle, gave his experience in the growing of apples and marketing the same. He advised the spraying of apple trees. He thought the Fameuse the most profitable apple to raise. He had as good success in raising apples by keeping the orchard in grass as by cultivating it, but the trees must be well fed with manure and the grass kept from growing around the body of the tree. Apple growers should take the utmost care in the packing of apples for shipment. He had marketed his apples in New York, Montreal, and Boston markets, and had had good success in one instance by shipping his apples to England. He advised the farmers to trim their trees in the spring and do no trimming in the latter part of the season. He thought that it was better to grow low branched trees instead of high ones.

The Religion of Good Roads.—An Ohio back country pastor traces the connection between poor roads and decaying country churches in the *Congregationalist* this week. His observations will apply as equally well to New England as to Ohio, we suspect. He says: There are many country roads along which the whole population once attended church where now scarcely a family attends. When invited the bad roads constitute their stock excuse for absence. There are neighborhoods with hardly a professing Christian while twenty years ago most of the people were regular in church attendance, where in a day's house to house visitation almost every excuse, when reduced to its lowest terms, is a combination of confessed indifference with complaint about the roads. These facts are especially true of the Western Reserve, where Ohio Congregationalism centers, but also true in many other sections of our country. It is increasingly hard to obtain good pastors for these churches. Yoking is almost impossible, for two churches five miles apart in good roads may be said to square the distance when the mud is deep. Many of such churches are pastorless a large part of the time and others call pastors who cannot hope to build them up. Better roads will not remove all the obstructions to the progress of these churches, but no one thing will do more toward it.

Tree Planting on the Prairies.—Men of wealth and experience have planted and carefully cared for specimen groves to show the prairie farmer how valuable, comfortable and handsome a fine grove of thrifty, healthy trees is and how easily and quickly they can be grown, hoping that the example would be contagious. But our farmers do not seem to "catch on," and I think I may safely say that not one prairie farm in 500, perhaps not one in a 1,000, to-day has a grove of any kind, especially planted for shelter or timber. Men, hundreds of them abundantly able, with more land than they should try to cultivate, with not one planted tree on their broad acres, not even a fruit tree, let alone shade, timber or shelter trees. Their homes are a bleak and barren waste, no shade, no shelter, no fruits, no flowers, no birds, no songs, a weather-beaten, cheerless home, a barn in the centre of a sea of mud and manure, a hog lot beyond, reeking with pestilence and death, is a picture of the average farm homestead in Illinois to-day. Generations of people grown on such farms must degenerate. The bright and active child reared with such surroundings will leave the farm; its monotony crazes him, he could have nearly as much comfort in prison, not ten objects of interest around his home, where there should be ten thousand. No trees to climb, no birds' nests to rob, no fruit to steal (except perhaps, at his neighbors), no wide-spreading tree with its refreshing shade, to take a nap under when sent to weed the garden. "Would that I were a boy again," but not on such a farm as that.

Potato Culture.—Nearly every farmer cultivates potatoes and the yield is usually from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. It should be from 200 to 300 bushels. Farmers make a mistake when they think a warm sandy soil is the best for growing this root. Choose a cool, moist, though not a wet soil. Newly broken ground (September ground) turned with a deep furrow is the best field for potato growing. Allow me to describe the way of planting potatoes. Plough in September after the harvest, furrow deep if sod or subsoil plough ground. In the spring, mark the furrows again with a small light plough and cross mark with a narrow corn-marker. Scatter fully decomposed manure over the hills where the potatoes are to be planted. After this fertilizing process is completed cover the manure with about two inches of earth, using a harrow to do so. Plant your seed potatoes and cover the rows with a scraper. When the weeds begin to appear turn your harrow bottom side up and level the hills, thereby destroying the weeds and allowing the potato plants to come up. When the plant is two inches high go through the patch with a cultivator, and once more when it is four inches high. This will free it from weeds. Now-a-days the potato-bug is no longer troublesome and Paris green need not be used unless in cases of necessity. When the plant is well grown take a scraper and bank up the hills. Be careful to shake off all earth from the plant itself, and do not cultivate again before digging. The main argument for the cool and moist soil in preference to the loose, friable, warm and sandy ground, lies in the resistance which the former offers to drought or protracted dry weather—the former soil preserving the juices which the latter soon loses. Dry weather and sandy soil results in a sparse and stunted crop, while the cool, moist loam resists the action of drought and the longest stretch of dry weather can only affect the crop imperceptibly.—*Prairie Farmer.*

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Keep no Horse, cow or sheep with small, contracted nostrils. They are one of the best indicators of the vitality and serviceability to be found. A large, full, open nostril is sure evidence of the free use of the lungs, and this means better blood and more of it.

A Young Pig gains in weight faster for the amount of food than any other farm animal. It is always salable, and if for any reason the right buyer does not come its growth pays its way all the time it is made into pork, or if a sow, is put to breeding and so made still more profitable.

Horses Should Never be entirely without exercise. Even when not at work every day they should have enough to do to call upon the nutritive organs to furnish the waste necessary to keep the animal in health. If there is no waste of nutrition it simply remains without change, and is therefore of no account for strength or activity. Fat sometimes remains thus. Muscle or strength never does. A fattening animal may remain for a long time without change. But an animal that is valued for its strength must be growing stronger or weaker every day.

Watering Stock.—Stock may have an abundance of dry food of the very best quality and fed to them at regular and proper intervals of time, but it will not thrive on these, unless it has access to water whenever desired, to supply necessary moisture to the system, assist digestion, and make pure blood. Running streams of water cannot be had in every pasture field, but substitutes can be supplied by artificial means. Wells can be put down, and pumps introduced to bring the water up, troughs can be placed to receive it, and stock can be watered at these troughs. When stock becomes very thirsty, by being kept from water too long a time, there is danger of it drinking too much; but when it has access to water frequently, there is no danger of this. Young stock requires watering more frequently than older ones, as it drinks less at a time.

Feeding Calves.—The little calf makes its appearance about the first of April. It is too expensive to feed it with milk, but should have skim-milk. To take the place of butter fat linseed meal jelly should be fed in the proportion of two-and-a-half pounds, to one hundred pounds, of skim-milk. If it does not get along well, give it a raw egg occasionally. When it begins to chew the cud give it a small quantity of whole oats but keep up the supply of skim milk with flaxseed. As the animal gets to eating solid food don't overfeed it so as to give it a beef tendency. Give it from the start a dairy tendency. Make it a milk producer. Feed it in fine clover hay. Also handle the heifer a little when still a heifer. Handle her udder so that at her first milking she will be accustomed to the operation and not kick over the milker. If she has a tendency to dry up keep on milking her if you get only a few teacupfuls. If she will dry up anyway send her to the block for beef.

Cross-Bred Pigs.—We have found by experience that the best pigs to thrive are half or three-quarter bred (the latter preferred) of any pure stock, that is to say, a good well-shaped, fairly large country sow put to a thorough-bred boar, and the females of her brood put to another thorough-bred. The result of this second cross will be three-quarter-bred of the sire's strain. A half bred, that is, the produce of an ordinary country sow put to a thorough-bred boar, is a very good thriver also. We have always found, however, that the cross the other way, in which the dam is thorough-bred, three-quarter, or half-bred, and the sire a common country pig, is by no means as satisfactory. The cross between two thorough-bred strains of any of the known varieties, say Berkshire and large Yorkshire, is sometimes good, but on the whole for feeding purposes we prefer the cross of a thorough-bred strain to a good ordinary country pig or half-bred. One reason, we think, why it does not always succeed is that the two strains, whatever particular ones they may be, are both very closely bred, and the putting of the two together does not bring that useful property, freshness of blood. Altogether, in our experience, mongrels, or half mongrels when crossed with the thorough-bred breeds, produce the most rapidly fattening pig for making pork, though of course not suitable for the showyard or for stud purposes.

Breeding of Farm Animals.—At the New York Farmers' Institute at Gouverneur, held recently, Mr. Ives, one of the prominent dairymen of the State, laid down the following rules for the breeding of all animals:—

The 1st requirement is, a love for the business and particularly for the animals you are to breed and rear. This is the first and most necessary requirement. 2nd. A good, strong, healthy constitution which will transmit constitutional vigor, will be sought. If you breed from animals having enfeebled constitutions, you will become stranded. It is the first rock in the channel, steer clear of it. Many of our brightest boys have failed because they have weak constitutions. The same law governs in dumb animals. 3rd. A good disposition. A vicious animal is unsafe, uncertain and unprofitable. 4th. Avoid inherited tendencies, as in the human family. Nearly every disease that affects our farm animals is inherited, and some of these date back several generations; be very careful in this respect. 5th. Do not make extremes. Uniformity in size, color and disposition, produces the most nearly perfect animal. 6th. Use only the thorough-bred or full blood males. Never use a mongrel male of any species; the best will be found none too good. 7th. Breed only from the best; to select which use good judgment and common sense. 8th. Breed in and in very cautiously, the practice has increased the butter yield in some breeds in this country very much, but it has at the same time caused a loss of stamina and constitutional vigor. Cross breeding, when rightly paired, is the safest course and always gives good results.

Care of Sows.—The popular idea is that a hog is rugged and tough, but a freshly-hatched pig arriving on the scene in a cold storm or an exposed situation has the chances greatly against his ever being worth much to his owner. Another disadvantage, too, in having pigs come in freezing weather, unless carefully guarded against at the proper time, is that the sow in her efforts to protect herself and young is sure, if allowed, to make a deep, trough-like nest, into the bottom of which the pigs irresistibly gravitate, with every probability of being smothered and crushed either at the bottom or against its steep sides by the awkward or indifferent mother. From this cause alone it often occurs that a fine litter of ten or a dozen sprightly, high bred pigs is reduced to two or three before a week old, and what would otherwise be the year's handsome profits on a favorite brood sow have as quickly gone glimmering. All this suggests the close watching of sows due to have their pigs come any time within the next few weeks, and seeing that they are in comfortable quarters, where there are both shelter and sunshine, and no disturbance by other animals; where west, north and east winds cannot blow; where rain cannot strike or leak, and where the gales will not drift the whirling, sifting snows that come sometimes so unlooked for and with such intensity close upon the most beguiling, balmy days of early springtime; seeing to it that however much of nest and nest material she has had before, she does not have enough to make a deep, high-walled nest now when and after the pigs have arrived; and when they are about to arrive can be definitely told by getting milk from her teats on pressure, which cannot be done at any previous time. A good big forkful of straw will make all the nest she has proper use for on such an occasion, and it should be given a day or two beforehand so it will become sufficiently broken up to not entangle the more stupid or feeble pigs. A board or rail securely fastened so as to prevent making the nest directly against the walls of the pen and the possible crushing of the pigs between them and the sow, generally proves a good investment of time and material. Meddling too much after a sow has made her nest, is not good, but such watchfulness as gives opportunity for rendering any needed care is excellent, and not infrequently makes easily possible the saving of valuable pigs and sometimes the more valuable mother.—*F. D. Coburn, in Breeder's Gazette.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*]

GENERAL.

NUMISMATIC.

A "Witness" Reader, Ont.—Q.—1. Kindly tell me through the *Witness* the name and value of the following coin—it is gold—about the circumference of a penny, but thinner. On one side it has the figure of a man down to the waist, in his right hand he holds a spear which leans against his shoulder, and in his left a sword. The inscription reads, IACOBVS: D: G: MA: BRI: FRA: ET: HI: REX. On the other side is a coat-of-arms with the letters I R and the inscription reads, FACIAM: EOS: IN: GENTEM: VNAM. Has it any value on account of its age? And how old is it? 2. Also a coin, copper, with a silver centre, and "One Penny Model" on each side. Ans.—Number 1 is a unit or twenty shilling piece of James I., struck in the second year of his reign (1604). The motto on the reverse (I will make them one people) refers to the union of England and Scotland by James VI. The coin sells at from $10 to $15. 2. A coin struck as a pattern to show the size of a penny in silver the centre is only brass plated. Worth about 25 cents.

Questioner.—I have an old coin? I would like to know what it is worth. It is copper, and weighs two ounces. Marked on the face: Georgius III., D:G. Rex.; on the back, Britannia. Date, 1797. Ans.—This is a twopenny piece of George III., and is worth from 25 cents to $1 according to condition.

Curio, Nova Scotia.—Q.—Please give the value of the following coins: British, twopenny, copper, 1797; British, onepenny, copper, 1797; British, sixpence, silver, 1757? 2. Also please give history and value of Prince Edward Island Holy Dollar so-called. 3. Please give address of a reliable English firm of stamp and coin dealers. 4. Please state what are meant by Montreal *Witness* medals, what caused their issue, and how many types are there, and where can they be obtained? Ans.—The copper twopence is worth from 25c to $1. The penny of 1797 is very common in poor condition; if in fine condition it should sell for 10 cents. The sixpence of 1757 is worth from 20 to 30 cents. 2. About seventy years ago Spanish silver, especially the dollar, formed the chief currency of the Island. But as the tendency of exchange was against the Islanders they were in danger of having all their money exported. To prevent this the Government ordered that one-sixth of the value of the dollar be cut out of the centre and that the piece so cut out should pass for one shilling and the balance for five shillings. 3. The best coin dealers in England are W. S. Lincoln & Son, 69 New Oxford street, London, Spink & Son, 2 Grace Church street, London, and James Verity, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury. Stamp dealers, Wm. Lincoln, jr., 67 New Oxford street, London. 4. The *Witness* medals were given as recognition souvenirs to those who participated in the school children's story-writing competitions of 1890 and 1891. Further information can be had by sending full address.

GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

Moncton, N. B.—Q.—Could you kindly give me, through your valuable paper, information concerning the Baptist Mission at Grande Ligne in your province. Where is it? When founded? What work is it doing? Ans.—Henrietta Feller, a French lady from Switzerland, who arrived in Canada in 1834, was the founder of the Grande Ligne Mission. This Mission is managed by a board of directors who meet monthly in Montreal. It maintains a school of an academic or collegiate character at the village of Grande Ligne, about 33 miles from Montreal. Besides the teachers in the school, this Mission employs twelve missionaries and their wives, also three colporteurs, who preach the Gospel and sell or lend the Bible or portions of Scripture wherever an opportunity offers throughout the province. There are ten or twelve permanent Mission stations where church buildings are located, and in most cases Protestant day schools. The Mission is maintained by contributions from the public, and there is a special request for scholarships of $50 each, used for the education of poor children, and for funds to maintain missionaries, colporteurs and Bible women. The Rev. T. Lafleur, of Montreal, is the secretary, from whom further information can be obtained.

JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D.

J. T., Ont.—Q.—What is Ruskin's standing as an author? A short biographical sketch would oblige. Ans.—John Ruskin, LL.D., was born in London in 1819. He was educated at Oxford, and once filled a Professor's chair at Cambridge. Among his numerous works may be specially mentioned, "Modern Painters," "Stones of Venice," "The Imaginative and Theoretic Faculties," "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," "Sesame," "Queen's Gardens," and "Political Economy of Arts." Ruskin has been charged with being wanting in masculine judgment and in logical faculty, and has been accused of mistaking the illusions of his own fancy for the laws of reality. There is a certain amount of truth in these charges, but it must be remembered that a man possessed of a strong imaginative and poetical faculty, together with a high order of creative power, would be likely to see things that would escape the notice of the ordinary observer. He is still living, but for nearly three years his mind has been affected.

SKETCH OF E. P. ROE.

Mrs. M. W.—Q.—Please give a short sketch of the life of E. P. Roe. Ans.—The Rev. E. P. Roe was born at Moodna, New Windsor, N.Y. He was educated at Williams College and at Auburn and Union Theological Seminary, New York. Was chaplain of a regiment during the Civil War, afterwards pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Highland Falls, N.Y. One of his first works was "Barriers Burned Away," published in 1872. He afterwards wrote, "Play and Profit in my Garden," 1873; "Opening of a Chesnut Burr," 1874; "From Jest to Earnest," 1875; "Near to Nature's Heart," 1876; "Knight of the XIXth Century," 1877; "A Face Illumined," 1878; "Without a Home," 1881; "A Young Girl's Wooing," 1884; "Driven Back to Eden," 1885; "He Fell in Love with his Wife," 1886; "Miss Lou," 1888. The sale of Roe's works is said to have exceeded 750,000 volumes. He wrote many more than those mentioned in the above list. Mr. Roe was born in 1838 and died in 1888.

THREE INTERESTING FACTS.

Querist, Dundalk, Ont.—Q.—Please give me some information concerning: 1. The number of members in the Imperial House of Commons. 2. The Alabama claims. 3. The date of the first Parliament held in England. Ans.—1. The British House of Commons contains at present 670 members, distributed as follows: England, 465; Ireland, 103; Scotland, 72; Wales, 30. Fifty-four of these seats are double; that is, they elect two members upon one poll. The remaining six hundred and sixteen are single. 2. During the American Civil War great damage was done to the shipping of the Northern States by Confederate cruisers built by foreign powers. Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, sought to obtain compensation, especially from England. France allowed ships known to be intended for warlike purposes, to fit out and leave her ports. Mr. Armand built ships fitted with magazines and shell rooms in French dockyards. Spain not only allowed the "Sumter" to procure supplies at Cadiz, but permitted her to use the Government dockyard for repairs. Other nations also favored the Confederates. The amount claimed for damages by the United States was most exorbitant, seeing that only two ships, the "Alabama" and "Florida" were proved to have left British ports, and even these two did not receive their warlike equipment while in England. The charge for medicine and surgery amounted to $28,664. This amount was supposed to have been spent by the United States war vessels while pursuing the Confederate cruisers. It was sufficient to have paid for the medical attendance of 7,600 men for 303 days. The whole number of men in the United States navy did not outnumber this figure. The United States claimed for nine vessels, only two of which were found to have left English ports. The sum of $15,500,000 was awarded as damages. The arbitrators represented England, the United States, Switzerland, Italy and Brazil. The United States when they obtained the amount awarded (a very small portion of that claimed), were unable to find claimants for more than half of it. The remainder was spent in pension paying, and this was the origin of the enormous pension expenditure of the United States, which in one year amounted to over ninety millions of dollars. 3. Writs were first issued to summon parliamentary representatives in 1266 A.D. But the germs of parliamentary representation are to be found among the Saxon race, even before the Christian era. In ancient times all Freemen were supposed to attend and have a voice in Parliament. The mass of the people were merely to express their assent or disapproval of proceedings by a general shout. In the thirteenth century the custom arose of sending three representatives from each shire. It was not until modern times, however, that each individual member acquired the right of expressing his own particular views.

THE CAREER OF MR. J. G. BLAINE.

T. R.—Q.—Can you give a brief sketch of the career of the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, of the United States of America? Ans.—The Hon. James Gillespie Blaine was born in Pennsylvania, on Jan. 31, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, from which he graduated in 1847. He was for some time Professor of Mathematics in a military institution. After this, Mr. Blaine turned to journalism, becoming part owner and editor of the Kennebec *Journal*, in 1854. In 1857 he became editor of the Portland *Daily Advertiser*. From 1858 to 1862 Mr. Blaine was a member of the State Legislature of Maine, being at this time one of the organizers of the Republican party in that state. He became a United States senator, and was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Garfield in 1881, and on the death of the latter resigned the position. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by Mr. Cleveland. From 1884 to '86 Mr. Blaine wrote his celebrated work "Twenty Years in Congress." On the election of President Harrison he was again appointed Secretary of State, which position he still holds.

MEDICAL.

[*Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, Witness, Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.*]

SWELLED ANKLES.

N.B., Ont.—Q.—I am a married woman, forty-three years of age. Five years ago my ankles commenced to swell, and have continued to do so ever since. The swelling goes out altogether when lying down. The left ankle swells worst. General health good—no pain nor soreness. Please prescribe. Ans.—Eat only plain, wholesome food; no tea nor coffee. Lie down for an hour every day after dinner and take maltine with iron at each meal.

FALLING HAIR.

B.E.A.—Q.—I am a young man, twenty years of age. For the past six months my hair has been falling out, and the scalp appears to be thick and scaly. 1. Is there anything that will start a new and vigorous growth of hair? 2. Would you advise coal oil? Ans.—Dandruff is probably the cause of your hair falling out. Keep the head dry; brush for several minutes morning and evening with a moderately stiff brush and apply a little of the following:—Castor oil, lanolin, of each one part; perfume as desired. A diet containing much animal food predisposes to dandruff. 2. No.

MORBID SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

A.W.F.—Q.—I am an unmarried man, aged 22. If spoken to in company I blush a deep red, and sometimes perspire instantly. A shock or sudden start, when in company, seems to have the same effect. I am so sensitive that at times, if I feel that I am taking any one's attention it makes me feel uneasy. I have had this trouble all my life, but it seems to grow a good deal worse as I grow older. Please state cause and prescribe. Ans.—A morbid condition of self-consciousness. Go into society more, and when in the presence of others think about anything else but yourself.

FAILING APPETITE.

Mrs. A. W., Ont.—Q.—For the past four years I have been troubled with a lump rising from my stomach into my throat. At first I had a great appetite, could scarcely eat enough; this last year my appetite is poor and the food seems to lie on my stomach; have sick spells at intervals of three or four weeks, severe headaches, chills and fever, pain in the back and limbs. Please advise as to diet and treatment. Ans.—The diet should consist chiefly of grain foods, especially the preparations of whole wheat and oatmeal; green vegetables, eggs, milk and fruits. Very little meat, no tea, coffee, nor pastry. Eat very slowly and rest for half an hour after each meal. Take one Wyeth's triturate of iron, quinine and arsenic pills, just before each meal.

CATARRH—GENERAL DEBILITY.

A Subscriber's Wife, Ont.—Q.—I am a married woman, thirty-eight years of age. For some time I have been troubled with headache. The pain is in the forehead and extends down between the eyes, also a dropping from the head into the throat. Have a pain in the left side in the region of the heart; the pain extends to the back under the shoulder blade. Sometimes the beating of the heart is very strong; at other times it is only a faint flutter. Appetite is good. Please prescribe. Ans.—The pain in the forehead is more from general debility than from the catarrh. The pain in the left side is from the same cause. Eat only plain wholesome food. No tea nor coffee, and take two Wyeth's compound Blaud's pills after each meal. For the catarrh dissolve a Carl Seiler's alkaline and antiseptic tablet in half a glass of water, snuff up each nostril and use as a gargle.

EPILEPSY.

J.C.C.—Q.—I have been a sufferer from epileptic fits for a long time, without being able to obtain much relief. Please advise as to the best course to follow with a prospect of obtaining such. Ans.—Take a dessertspoonful of the following in a wine glass of water just before dinner and tea, and at bedtime: Bromide of potash, tincture of the perchloride of iron, of each two drachms; tincture columba, and glycerine, of each one ounce; water to make six ounces. Avoid meat of all kinds, tea, coffee, fresh bread, pastry and acids. Take a daily morning bath and as much exercise in the open air as possible.

SEVERE COLD.

Mrs. McC., N.S.—Q.—About three months ago my son took a severe cold in the throat and chest, and it appears to cling to him. He has a considerable cough, with slight expectoration; the latter is generally streaked with blood. Please prescribe. Ans.—Give maltine with cod liver oil with each meal. If no improvement in two or three weeks write again for private reply.

EXCESS OF URIC ACID.

Johans, N.S.—Q.—I am a married man, thirty-one years of age; sedentary occupation. I am troubled with an excess of uric acid in the system as shown by an examination of the secretions. Have been troubled in this way for years, losing flesh lately. 1. Please state a good diet, naming those foods and drinks to avoid, and those that I should take. 2. Do you think fresh meat occasionally would hurt me? 3. Could there be anything wrong with the kidneys? Ans.—1. Avoid meat, poultry, game, fresh bread, pastry, acids, tea and coffee. Eat grain foods, such as preparations of wheat and oatmeal, green vegetables and fruits. Eat very slowly and take no drink with or for some time after meals. Drink half a pint or more of hot water an hour before each meal. 2. Yes, decidedly. 3. The condition you mention does not indicate that there is anything wrong with that organ.

NERVOUSNESS AND PAINS.

L. D., Ont., —Q—I am a young woman. For some months past I have been greatly troubled with a pain in my right side; very nervous; bad dreams; coated tongue; no appetite; great distress in the stomach. 1. Is electricity good for nervousness? 2. What medicine would you advise for building up the system? 3. Please prescribe. Ans.—1. In some cases, depending upon the cause. It should only be applied by those skilled in its use, as it is capable of doing great injury if used in unsuitable cases, or unskilfully. 2. Next to wholesome foods in proper quantities are the preparations of iron, and maltine, or malt extracts. 3. Attend very carefully to the diet, eat only plain, wholesome food, eat slowly, avoid tea and coffee, and take maltine with iron at each meal.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. H.—Avoid meat. Take a cold bath every morning, and take a teaspoonful of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in a wineglass of water before each meal. Have your sight tested, you probably require spectacles.

Subscriber, Mass.—Your trouble is indigestion, not inflammation of the kidneys. Pay very careful attention to the diet, eat only plain wholesome food, very little meat, eat very slowly, and take no drink with or for some time after meals. A Johnston's belladonna plaster worn on the back over the seat of pain would be beneficial.

Kathie.—There is no medicine that will remove the condition you mention. The cause must be removed.

An Anxious One.—Your daughter is getting better. Give small doses of the bromide combined with iron as in the following: Bromide of potash, two drachms; tincture of the perchloride of iron, two drachms; tincture columba and glycerine, of each one ounce; water to make six ounces. Dose, a dessertspoonful in a wine glass of water just before meals. Give no meat.

G. W. P., Ont.—Consult a local physician and follow his directions carefully.

A Subscriber, Hamilton, Ont.—Eat only plain wholesome food, very little meat, no tea nor coffee. Take maltine with iron at each meal. If there is no marked improvement in two or three weeks write for private reply.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

COMPULSORY FENCING—TITLE TO ROADWAY.

Monck, Ont.—Q.—1. In townships where there is a herd law are the property owners, tenants or occupants obliged to keep lawful outside fences along the roads? 2. Have the township council power to pass a by-law to that effect or are they obliged to pass such a by-law where there is a herd law; or, is there an act of Parliament, aside from the by-law, that obliges property owners, tenants or occupants to keep their fences in such lawful repair? 3. Where there is a given road that has been used by the public for sixty or seventy years, can the owner of property through which said road passes close up that road without the consent of the council of the township through which it runs? Ans.—1. No. 2. No. 3. So far as we can see from the statement of the case, it appears to us that he cannot legally do so.

THE SUPPORT OF AN AGED PARENT.

Enquirer, Ont.—Q.—Mr. K. made his will providing that his wife should have the use of his house and land during her lifetime. He appoints his wife and son executrix and executor. After the wife's death the property is to be sold, and proceeds to be divided equally between the son and daughter. Mr. K. died. His son refused to act as executor. Mrs. K. is old and in want, as the property does not produce enough for her support. 1. What must be done to furnish food and nursing for the old lady? 2. Who will pay the funeral expenses? 3. Who can sell the estate after her death? 4. The daughter is taking care of her. Can she get compensation? Ans.—1. The son and daughter, if of ability to do so, may be compelled by legal proceedings to furnish same. 2. Son and daughter. 3. Her executor or administrator, as the case may be. 4. Possibly at the hands of her brother, or, eventually, out of his share of the estate; but, of course, to the extent only to which as between themselves he would be liable in respect of same, having it in view that the legal liability to care for their parent, who is unable to take care of herself, rests upon both children.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

Old Subscriber, Leeds, Ont.—Your statement of facts is hardly full enough to enable us to answer the questions you put. Have a personal consultation with some solicitor near you.

SALE OF A SLEIGH.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—A bought a set of sleighs at a sale B had at C's. B guaranteed the sleighs should be at C's the first of the following week, after the sale. A went the last of the following week, seven miles, for sleighs. They had not come. A never went anymore for the sleighs. Two months after C saw A, and told him that the sleighs had come. A refused to take them as they had not been sent as agreed. C then sold them and paid the proceeds to B. B's liquidator charged A for sleighs and interest. Can the liquidator compel A to pay same? As C sold the sleighs and paid the money over to B can A claim the amount from B or C? Ans.—Without knowing the time (with relation to the dates of the other transactions mentioned) when B's assignment took place we are not in a position to answer the questions.

ADMINISTRATION AND GUARDIANSHIP.

A. J. N., Ont.—Q.—1. A man dies, leaving a widow and two children, both under age, but no will. What is the law of Ontario as to the management, control and division of his property, and also the guardianship of the children? 2. In case of a bank failing what is the law as to the liability of the shareholders, and are all banks under the same regulations in this respect? Ans.—1. The widow is entitled to a third of the estate remaining after payment of the debts and funeral and testamentary expenses of the intestate, and the children to the remaining two-thirds. And, as mother, she may take out Letters of Administration and Guardianship; and then take to her own share, and care for the children and look after their interests in the estate during their minority, and eventually see to the winding up of the estate and the division of it between them. The income from it in the meantime she, as administratrix and guardian will, of course, to the extent that may be necessary, apply to their support, education and advancement. Or if any of the principal should be absolutely required for such purposes she might apply to the proper court in that behalf for leave to so use it. She would be entitled, also, to remuneration for her trouble or in the premises and to have it allowed to her upon the passing of her accounts by the judge of the Surrogate Court into which such accounts would be taken.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

Lever, Pictou Co., N.S.—Consult a solicitor of patents.

A MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—I turned about 250 whiffle-trees for D in March, 1891, D to take away and pay for them when done. I sent to D to come and take them away as they were in the way in the shop. How long must I keep them, D finding his own timber? Can I charge for storage? If so, how much? Can I sell them? If so, how should I proceed? If sold, must D be paid for his timber? Ans.—You are entitled to a lien upon the whiffle trees for the amount you were to be paid for the work you did in respect of them, and (the amount having remained unpaid for three months after the same ought to have been paid), you have the right in addition to all other remedies provided by law, to sell such whiffle trees on giving one week's notice, by advertisement in a newspaper, published in the municipality in which the work was done, or in case there is no newspaper published in such municipality, then in a newspaper published nearest thereto, stating D's name, the amount of the debt, a description of the whiffle trees, the time and place of sale, and the name of the auctioneer, and leaving a like notice in writing at D's last or present place of residence (if any), if he be a resident of the local municipality. And you would apply the proceeds of the sale in payment of the amount due you and the costs of advertising and sale, and upon application pay over any surplus to D.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—Q.—The law on taxation for schools in North-West Territory says (97, 1.), "Personal property shall include all goods and chattels, &c., except property exempt." In the exemptions (9) it reads, "Grain in transit," etc. Is grain held by a farmer for sale liable to be taxed? Ans.—It would not come within the exemption mentioned.

TESTAMENTARY.

H.C., Ont.—Q.—1. Is a will legal in Ontario written by the testator and signed by one witness? 2. If not legal, in what year did they change the law? Ans.—1. No. The testator's signature must be made or acknowledged by him in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses must attest and must subscribe the will in the presence of the testator. 2. The law, as above, and which is provided by Sec. 12 of the Wills Act of Ontario, is taken from the Imperial Act, 1 Victoria, chap. 26, sec. 9.

(QUEBEC.)

OATH OF AFFIRMATION.

Maple Grove, Que.—Q.—Kindly answer the following question, being a British subject and a Scottish Protestant, in taking oath of office as a municipal councillor, have I a right to affirm with uplifted hand, or am I obliged to kiss the Bible? Ans.—Quakers alone under Sec. 5,497 Revised Statutes, have the right to affirm instead of taking the oath.

LEASE—AN UNPOPULAR NEIGHBOR.

C. D., City.—Q.—I rented a house and gave a lease for a year, which expires on May 1. On Feb. 11 I went to see the landlord, and mentioned to him that if one of my next door neighbors (who is also one of his tenants) was going to stay for another year I would not take the house again. He said that my neighbor had given up his house, and he put up a let on it, which remained on for about a month, and then was taken off. I have since learned that my neighbor has re-leased his house for another year. Under these circumstances can I be compelled to stay on for another year? I have not signed any lease for the coming year. What notice will I require to give if I am able to leave? Ans.—If you agreed to continue upon the express condition that your neighbor left, you are not obliged to remain, and can leave at the end of your lease without notice.

RURAL INSPECTOR'S BILL.

J. W., Que.—Q.—I am a rural inspector. I have a judgment given by the Magistrates for my services. What is the proper way to collect amount of said judgment? Please answer and oblige. Ans.—The judgment in your favor is assimilated to municipal taxes, and may be recovered in the same manner.

WIFE'S RIGHT TO WILL.

W.R., Que.—Can a wife will her half of property to part of the children and omit part without her husband's consent? Ans.—Yes, she can leave her share of the property to anyone she pleases in the family or out of the family.

THE PAYMENT OF FEES.

Subscriber, Que.—Q.—1. What is the highest fee a doctor can charge per day as a witness on a criminal case, the distance being forty miles from home, ten by road and thirty by train? 2. Who has to pay the witnesses subpenaed by the Crown to a Magistrates' Court to commit a prisoner to trial? 3. If the prisoner be found guilty, who has to pay the costs of the Magistrates' Court? Ans.—In cases of felony the Crown generally bear the expenses of the preliminary investigation, as well as the trial. In misdemeanor it is the rule for the private prosecution to bear the preliminary expenses, though, in exceptional cases, the Crown will do it. The fee allowed expert witnesses is $4 a day and expenses.

EVIDENCE OF DEBT.

G. R. T., city.—Q.—Mrs. A, a widow, lends Mrs. B, another widow, a sum of money. Mrs. A has Mrs. B's letter asking for the loan, and another letter of Mrs. B's, in which she acknowledges receipt of the money. Should not Mrs. A have some documentary evidence of a more sound character, such as a note, I.O.U., or mortgage on it? Would these letters hold good in law provided the signatures were proven? Ans.—The letters would be quite sufficient evidence of the indebtedness.

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL.

Clerk, City.—Q.—How much can a clerk claim from a responsible incorporated company, when paid by the month, they having dismissed him on the 23rd and asked his resignation to take effect at once, although the clerk is not at fault in any way. Is he not entitled to the balance of the month and also a month's notice beside? If not, what is he entitled to? Ans.—He is entitled to the balance of the current month and the next ensuing month.

WIFE'S RIGHTS.

Montreal.—Q.—Can a wife hold property in her own name in the Province of Quebec who has no separation of property, but was married in Massachusetts 24 years ago? I think I once read in the *Witness* of a case decided in favor of the wife, she being married under the law (U.S.) that allows it as the Province of Quebec does. Ans.—If married in Massachusetts with the intention of residing there her matrimonial status and rights will be governed by the law of Massachusetts at the date of her marriage. Even in the Province of Quebec the wife common as to property can hold in her own name such property as does not fall into the community, but the husband has the administration of it. Such as the real estate which she had before marriage or real estate which comes to her during marriage by succession or other equivalent title. The revenues of such real property belong to the community of husband and wife.

PROOF OF CLAIM.

Reader, Que.—Q.—Is a curator compelled by law to pay an account for money lent when the creditor cannot give day nor date nor proof by witness or writing, he being a scholar and a man of business? Ans.—The creditor must, of course, prove his claim. The regular procedure if the claim be filed with an affidavit, is for the curator to put it on the dividend sheet and let anyone objecting to it contest it.

FOR ADMINISTERING AN OATH.

S.J., Que.—Q.—Please let me know through the *Daily Witness* who in the Dominion of Canada have the right to affirm, when taking oath, as several disputes have arisen during the last Provincial election in Megantic County. Ans.—Article 318 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec provides for oath or affirmation, when an elector is required to take an oath.

MARRIAGE BETWEEN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT.

Enquirer, City.—Q.—An old and valued servant of mine is about to marry into a Roman Catholic family. Will it be legal to have the ceremony take place in the Episcopal church (to which she belongs)? Could its validity be called in question if not solemnized in the Roman Catholic church? Your opinion upon this important question will much oblige. Ans.—In our opinion such a marriage is perfectly valid (preceded, of course, by the due publication of banns, or by a marriage license.) The question was raised in the case of Laramee and Evans and decided in a contrary sense. Such a decision in our opinion would not likely be sustained in the higher courts and would hardly be regarded as a binding precedent by all of our judges of the Superior Court. Reference to the case is, however, sufficient to show that difference of opinion exists.

A DYNAMITE SCARE.

Writing of the effect upon the public mind of the recent dynamite explosions in Paris, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "As for Paris itself, it would be idle to deny that fear has seized on foreigners. I have hesitated thus far to speak of this, but I should be lacking in my duty if I did not now refer to it. Within the next two or three days 30 percent of the foreigners here who can get away will have left Paris, and if a fresh explosion should occur not one would be left. What remedy can be employed against so great an evil? There is one, and only one. Paris is the only city in the world where the doors of the houses are open all day long. The *concierge*, who is one of the plagues of Paris, protects nothing and makes everything difficult—save for the dynamiters. But the best use should now be got out of him. Every door should be kept shut, and no one should be allowed to enter either by day or night without passing under the *concierge's* eye. He should be suitably recompensed by the occupants and by the landlord, and should be held responsible, under penalty of severe punishment, for anything which might happen. Until such measures are taken terror will be the order of the night and the day. A mere decree of the Prefect of Police is the only thing needed. Unless such a decree is published Paris will suffer from a ruinous exodus."

WAR ON THE CIGARETTE.

The teachers in the public schools of Baltimore have opened up a vigorous war on the cigarette. A memorial, signed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and many teachers, has been sent to the Legislature, commending the bill now pending to impose a license of $250 on dealers in cigarettes. The teachers say "smoking cigarettes causes boys to become nervous, dwarfs their intellect, poisons their lungs and blood, and unfits them for their daily duties in the school-room," and they consider the practice the greatest evil of the rising generation. For some time past the public school teachers of Baltimore have been closely watching the effect of cigarette smoking on boys of sixteen years and under, and have noticed that in every case the faculties were dulled by the habit.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



POLITICAL ELOCUTION.

Prof. Fraser, M.P.—"No, no. You are too constrained in your gestures, and too feeble in tone. Take this attitude, and speak out in a full, round, ringing voice the words,

'Protection is a fraud, we're not afraid
To stake our all on absolute Free Trade!'"

[Vide Fraser's speech at Young Liberals' banquet, Hamilton.]—*Grip.*

A PHILOSOPHICAL COCKROACH.

(*Chicago Journal.*)

A cockroach sat on an editor's desk,
With a cynical smile on his face,
And watched the editor make grotesque
Black marks on a clean, white place.
"Dear me!" said the cockroach. "I can't see
Why he should labor so constantly.
For he doesn't accomplish a single thing
With all his writing and scissoring.
Paste and scissors,
Scissors and paste—
Think of the energy going to waste!"

The editor listened, but didn't reply,
For he had too much to do;
But he said to himself, "One can't deny
There's much in the point of view.
One cannot measure his neighbor's worth
By the gash he makes in the face of the earth;
And I strongly suspect that he may be
Perfectly right in his judgment of me.
Paste and scissors,
Scissors and paste—
Think of the energy going to waste!"

Then the editor smashed the cockroach flat
With his scissors and buried him deep
In the pot of paste, and remarked, "Now, that
I consider is getting off cheap.
The critical faculty, as we know,
Is a dangerous thing to have, and so
I've forwarded you to a better land,
For the sake of society, understand."
Then the editor took up his pen and said,
As he looked at the cockroach lying dead,
"Paste and scissors,
Scissors and paste—
Think of thy energy going to waste!"

Full Directions as to cleaning, and applying, with every bottle of Stop-it for toothache. Price 15 cents a bottle.

WHAT SURPRISED HIM.

The Bishop of Exeter writes that many years ago while trout fishing he lost his watch and chain, which he supposed had been pulled from his pocket by the bough of a tree.

Some time afterward, being in the same neighborhood, he took a stroll by the side of the river and came to the same secluded spot where he supposed he had lost his valuables. To his surprise and delight he found them under a bush.

This anecdote, writes the bishop, caused much amusement to the company in which it was related, and this amusement was added to by the bishop's son, who inquired whether the watch was going when it was found.

"No," replied the bishop. "The wonder was that it was not gone."

AN ALLOY!

A reporter was trying to get an opinion from a very diplomatic Ohio Congressman as to currency. "Are you in favor of a silver currency?" enquired the quill. "I did not say I was, did I?" was the evasive answer. "Are you in favor of gold, then?" "Did I say so?" and the Congressman winked. "Well, what are you?" asked the reporter, bluntly. "Suppose," responded the statesman, carefully, "that you set me down for the present as an alloy."—*Detroit Free Press.*



"CIVIL SERVICE REFORM."

Sir John Thompson—"Recollect, sir, that this Government's determined to enforce honesty and efficiency in the public service. If you are caught forging or stealing, or otherwise violating the rules of the service you will be suspended and tried, and, if convicted, sir, you will be reinstated, and receive your back salary in full, less one month's pay to 'be docked' for the looks of the thing."—*Grip.*

Physicians Recommend and prescribe "Dawson's Chocolate Creams," for worms.

MUST BE FRESH.

"That Delaware shad you sent last Wednesday was not fresh," said Mrs. J——.

"I don't see how that could be," said the dealer. "It was caught right here in the Hudson Wednesday morning."



A CAUSE FOR GRIEVANCE.

Mrs. Quin—Yis, Missis Shea, an' as I was a sayin', it's arristed he is for batin his own mother, moind you!

Mrs. Shea—Shure an' things is come to a foine shtate whin a man can't do as he loikes wid his own!—*Life.*

EYEING ANIMALS.

A gentleman at the Cape of Good Hope had read much concerning the mesmerizing power of man's steady gaze, and thought he would try his eye on an ostrich. At first the experiment seemed likely to prove successful. The bird sat down, flapped its wings, inflated its neck, and struck its flat, stupid head against its hollow, bony body. But this effect was only temporary. Several hours afterward the gentlemen was found lying on his stomach, in such a position that his eye had no quelling power over the bird, which was alternately jumping and sitting upon the prostrate body. The author of "Animal Sketches," who tells this anecdote, relates a little experiment of his own, made upon a wild cat. The cat, confined in a cage in a zoological garden, was stared at by the author, who confesses that but for the wire network he should have had his eyes scratched out by the savage little spitfire.

Mothers.—When you ask for, see that you get Dawson's Chocolate Creams, the best worm remedy for children.

Two Young Ladies got into an electric car yesterday afternoon. One was pretty. All the seats were taken. Two young men were sitting together. Said one to the other—in German: "I'm going to give my seat to the pretty girl." The other replied, also in German: "Well, I suppose I must give mine to the ugly one, then." Both young ladies accepted the kindness and thanked the kind young men—in German.—*Boston Herald.*

Clever Women quite realize that by the great law of progress something is always being brought out to make life pleasanter. The latest thing introduced is the "Health" undervest for ladies, made from the very finest Australian wool, and which every good doctor in Canada agrees is a perfect safeguard against cold, whilst being at the same time well-fitting, warm and luxurious. When you go down town step into any first-class dry goods store and ask to see these goods. If you do not see the word "Health" plainly stamped on the garment don't buy it, as it will not be the genuine article. They are made in special light weights and new styles, for spring and summer wear.



A LESSON IN THRIFT.

Father (wishing to point a moral lesson).—See, William, how such a large animal as the elephant will garner the small things. See with what perseverance and patience he has striven for that small peanut that was nearly out of his reach.

William.—Yes; while I was waiting for him to get that peanut I have been throwing them down the other elephant's mouth by the handful.—*Punch.*

Why Suffer From Toothache when you can stop it with a 15 cents bottle of Stop-it.

A QUERY.

"Stay home and play with me, papa," said Jimmieboy.

"I can't. I've got to go down town and make bread and butter for you and mamma," replied papa.

"Why don't you do like Mary Ann, and make the bread in the kitchen?" asked Jimmieboy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUCH BETTER,
Thank You!
THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES
—Of Lime and Soda.—
IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ONTARIO.

WHAT TEACHERS ARE TALKING ABOUT.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

TORONTO, April 23.—The Provincial Teachers' Association is now a comparatively venerable body. It has had a continuous and successful existence of about thirty years. It has counted among its members a considerable proportion of the most eminent teachers of the passing generation. It has, by its deliberations and resolutions, promoted some very important educational reforms. It has, by the development of *esprit de corps*, raised the standard of the teaching profession. It has kept the members of the different branches of that profession—collegiate, secondary, and primary—in touch with each other, not perhaps to an extent as great as could be desired but to an extent greater than any other instrumentality could have secured. This year the Association, far from showing signs of decay, seems to have set out on a new career of usefulness and energy. The convention of the past week has been the most successful ever held, and as the conditions of increased success are manifest there is no reason why it should in this case be followed by failure. One important cause of the improvement was

THE CHANGE OF DATE.

Until this year the Association met in August. This year a new departure was made by calling the convention at Easter. The chief motive for so doing was to enable teachers to enjoy their summer vacation without interruption, and in order to bring this about the Minister of Education secured an amendment of the school law which gives a week at Easter instead of two days to those who attend the Association's meeting. The much-to-be-regretted absence from the summer meetings of University professors has in this way been prevented, and not a few of them attended this year's meetings and took an active part in the proceedings. To enable them the better to come together for the discussion of questions of interest to themselves a "collegiate" section of the Association has been organized, and if that section proves a failure it will certainly not be because of lack of practical questions to discuss. There is one subject of enduring interest to the whole profession, namely,

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION,

and its *sine qua non*, professional training. Every year this matter comes before the Association, and every year it raises an interesting discussion, only to be handed over for settlement to next year's convention. Opinions differ less as to the end to be reached than as to the means by which that end should be attained. All desire to see teachers professionally trained before they are allowed to experiment on pupils, but all are not agreed as to the best means of accomplishing this. At present, public school certificates are arranged in three classes. For the third or lowest of these candidates must obtain an elementary professional training at certain public schools set apart as county model schools, which they have to attend for a few weeks. This is, of course, entirely inadequate, and the feeling of dissatisfaction with it is on the increase. The County Model School is at once a school of pedagogical instruction and a school of observation, and in the nature of things it cannot well fill both places to perfection. The term is too short, and the opportunities for both pedagogical training and observation are too limited. It is not easy to devise a remedy, but probably some improvement would result from lengthening the term to one year, and the number of recruits to the profession is so great that, in all probability, the supply would not be excessively limited by the increase of the probationary period. There is need also for another—a third—normal school for the training of second class teachers. Probably the Legislature would not be averse to sanctioning the establishment of one were it not for geographical rivalry amongst certain western cities and towns. The School of Pedagogy for the training of first-class teachers, and of High School masters has now been running for two years in a tentative way, and the Minister of Education proposes to put it on a permanent footing if the need of such an institution makes itself so felt as to justify so serious a step. Improvement is sure to result eventually from all these discussions and experiments, but as yet the final outcome is not clearly discernible.

LANGUAGE TEACHING

In secondary schools and universities was this year, as for some years past, the subject of earnest discussions. One result was the adoption of a recommendation that the Roman pronunciation of Latin be adopted universally. A second was an emphatic opinion as to the need of a new Latin reader for beginners, with a view to the introduction of the inductive method and the postponement of the more elaborate study of grammar to a later stage of the pupil's course. A third was the appointment of a committee to secure a better definition of what is meant by "grammar" in English, so as to secure a more perfect coincidence between the teaching in the schools and the examination by the Education Department and the Universities. The last of these results is of unspeakable importance, especially in view of the fact that the very same question was raised a year ago in the public school section and that a report on it was submitted and received this year and ordered to be printed in the Association's minutes.

THE DOMINION TEACHERS' MEETING

at Montreal received plenty of advertising. The Hon. G. W. Ross devoted some time to it on Wednesday evening, urging his hearers to turn out in thousands and being heartily applauded therefor. Mr. Houston, who appeared at Montreal as delegate from the Ontario Teachers' Association to the Quebec Protestant Teachers' Association in 1890, seconded this appeal, by assuring the Ontario teachers that their coming would be eagerly looked for and warmly acknowledged by brethren who carry on their work under conditions which make it extremely difficult to do so with success.

A GALLANT YOUNG CANADIAN.

HOW HE MET HIS DEATH IN AFRICA.

(*St. John, N.B., Globe, April 19.*)

Letters and papers received here yesterday from Africa give particulars respecting the death of Captain Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, who was killed in action in an expedition against the natives in March last. The death of this brave young New Brunswicker greatly moved his companions-in-arms, by whom he was held in high esteem, and the expressions concerning him which have found their way into print are as unaffected as they are sincere. Captain Robinson had served five seasons on the Sierra Leone station, and his services were of such a character that he won not only a name for himself, but they had obtained for him well-merited recognition by the authorities. His term of service was practically over, and he was under orders to return home, with particularly bright prospects, when he met his death. His brother officers had for him the greatest admiration because of his ability, untiring energy, and devotion to duty, and one of them has tersely said: "By his death we have lost a brave and trusted comrade. . . . The corps has lost a most promising and valued member and will feel proud to record and hand down his brilliant example of soldierly courage and gallantry under the adverse circumstances in which he met his untimely death." What is perhaps a more interesting tribute to Captain Robinson's character is a statement of the feelings of his men when word reached them that he was killed. Expressions of grief were general and some of them burst into tears at the announcement. Apparently the expedition sent against the natives was not strong enough for the work which it had to do, and after the death of Captain Robinson and the failure to enter the fort the expedition returned. Subsequent telegraph advices report that a larger force was sent out with better results. In our own city expressions of regret at Captain Robinson's death are very general. His old friends and associates, and many who became acquainted with him for the first time on his visit here last year, feel that by his death a brave and an honorable life has ended while there was opening before it a most brilliant career, and sympathy with the family is deep and general. The following letter, written by the officer commanding the expedition, gives details respecting the sad occurrence:

KUKUNA, 16th March, 1892.

It is with deepest regret that I write to tell you of the great loss we have all sustained in the death of poor Robinson. He had been so hard-working all the way up that everyone was full of admiration for his soldier-like qualities, but our just appreciation of him was heightened, if possible, when he saw his magnificent conduct under fire. He was as cool as on parade, fired his rockets, and watched their effect with interest, and when at last he was asked to blow in the gate agreed at once.

He ran back a good distance for his explosives and then with an "All right; major, I'll be back in a minute," was through the first fence and up to the gate. The man carrying the gun cotton did not follow him past the fence; so Robinson returned and himself carried up and fixed the charge. It was a beautiful thing to see him calmly lying down amidst the rattle of firearms at the gate and fixing the detonator as if he were at practice in the school.

He came back safely and he, Lundy, Cockburn and their men charged twice for the gate, but failed to effect an entrance. Robinson, who had been in each time with his men, was, at the end of the second charge, shot straight through the heart and lungs and fell dead.

I ran to him at once, but as I lifted him to bear him off I saw that he was dead. My God! My heart was sad; such a good fellow, such a soldier, and just slain at the moment when we were all full of admiration for him; at the moment when he had so distinguished himself and gained without doubt such a recognition as a soldier covets. I would he had lived to wear it.

We brought the body back and buried him yesterday at nine o'clock, beside the grave of the frontier policeman who was killed the last time I was at this ill-fated spot. Everybody was present except Major Browne, who was badly wounded, and Capt. Doyle, who was sick. We fired three times, blew a flourish and came away with very heavy hearts.

I have sent in to-day poor Robinson's boy, George, who was faithful and good, and marched with his master's body even when we were harassed by the enemy in rear and encompassed with blazing bush, lit to cut off our retreat.

Yours, very sincerely,
AL. McDONNELL MOORE,
Major Commanding Expedition.

AUSTRIAN ANARCHIST OUTRAGES.

VIENNA, April 20.—Dynamite cartridges were found yesterday on the tramway lines in the suburb of Marishilf.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

TERRIBLE OUTBREAK OF DISEASE IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, April 23.—A virulent epidemic of cholera is raging in Benares. The mortality is very great. Yesterday there were reported 180 new cases and 135 deaths from the disease. Dr. Gregg, the sanitary commissioner for Bengal, recently issued a report upon an outbreak of cholera that occurred at Serampore, a few miles north-west of this city. Over the whole of the affected area he found that tanks of various shapes, sizes and depths had been dug, and that all contained very dirty water. Low, foul jungles, reeking with bad smells, surrounded these tanks, the surfaces of which were almost completely hidden with thick, decaying water plants, with here and there a clear place where the inhabitants washed their cooking utensils and drew water for domestic purposes. Between and around the houses are narrow lanes, bordered by narrow, deep, uneven drains, in which filth collects.

HORRIBLE WATER TANKS.

The substances under the influence of the hot sun quickly decompose and emit foul smells. In places Dr. Gregg actually observed "masses of undulating maggots and portions of decaying animals." Wherever the people living in the houses in the neighborhood of these tanks had used the water there cholera made its appearance and the tanks are also the sources from which the milkmen obtain water for their cows, and it is more than probable they dilute the milk well with the same water. Continuing his enquiries from house to house, Dr. Gregg found that wherever the supply of milk was obtained from cows that drank at the dirty tanks cholera was present, and that there was a corresponding absence of cholera among the police constables who were supplied with clean water from the police tank and obtained their milk supply from a distance.

FOUR CASES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 23.—Considerable anxiety has been occasioned here by the report of an outbreak of cholera near Paris. A man living at Puteaux, a village seven miles west of Paris, has been admitted to the Beaujon hospital, where the doctors pronounce the disease from which he is suffering to be cholera. Three other men from Neuilly and Courbevoie, both of which places are only a few miles from Paris, were subsequently admitted to the hospital suffering from the same disease. One of the men has died. No other cases are known and the authorities declare that the four above mentioned are exceptional. They do not fear that the disease will extend.

INFECTED ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

LONDON, April 25.—Cholera is spreading in Afghanistan and Persia. Russian frontier officials impose forty days' quarantine upon arrivals from the infected countries.

C. V. R. ACCIDENT.

PLUNGE THROUGH THE DES RIVIERES, QUE., BRIDGE—ONE LIFE LOST.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 24.—The locomotive attached to a south bound cattle train on the Central Vermont Railway plunged into the river from the iron bridge at Des Rivieres, Que., twenty-seven miles north of St. Albans, Vt., at two o'clock this morning. A brakeman, George Jelley, was killed. The engineer, Henry Babcock, fractured his thigh, and the fireman, James Minehan, was severely bruised. When within thirty feet of the bridge the engineer noticed an obstruction on the track, the nature of which was indistinguishable in the darkness. He promptly applied the air brakes, but

IT WAS TOO LATE.

The locomotive was thrown from the track with such force as to sever the lateral braces of the bridges, causing the flooring to give way, precipitating the engine and tender into the river. The train did not follow, the forward car hanging over the edge of the embankment. The water was low and the engineer and fireman managed to crawl out with difficulty. Brakeman Jelly was on the engine and was buried in the coal from the tender and drowned. He leaves a wife in St. Albans. The wounded were brought to this place. The cattle train was in two sections, the first of which cleared the bridge safely about an hour before the wreck. Trains will be passing again to-morrow.

SPANISH ANARCHIST OUTRAGES.

MADRID, April 21.—Several more outrages, attributed to Anarchists, have been reported. As usual, dynamite was the agent employed in each instance. In the town of Herrera de Rio Pisuerga, in Old Castile, a band of Anarchists exploded a quantity of dynamite at a bridge, and completely destroyed the structure. Soldiers were despatched to the scene for the purpose of capturing the band, but the latter, after a hot chase, succeeded in escaping. Another explosion occurred in Orense, in Galicia. In this case, also, the attack was made on public property. The police, however, were on the alert, and several suspected persons were arrested. Another explosion occurred in the town of Ergobia, a public fountain being blown to fragments by a charge of dynamite. The officials of the town at once instituted a vigorous investigation, but have not yet made any arrests.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

VIENNA, April 22.—In view of the Anarchist outrages in various parts of Europe and the fears that are entertained of an Anarchist outbreak in this city, the police are taking extreme precautions in regard to the unveiling of the Radetzki statue on Sunday next by the Emperor Francis Joseph. Extra patrols are on the look-out everywhere for any explosive that may be placed with a view to doing damage and creating a panic on the occasion, which will be one of the most brilliant that Vienna has witnessed in many years.

OPPOSED BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, April 20.—Mr. Gladstone has written a pamphlet on the subject of female suffrage, in which he gives his reasons for opposing the enfranchisement of women. He considers that the question ought to be further discussed by the press and on the platform, and that the time is not yet ripe for legislative interference. Mr. Gladstone notes as an objection that the Woman Suffrage bill excludes married women equally or better qualified to exercise the franchise. He further contends that the sex largely opposes the proposed reform, which would open the right of women to fill any public office. He does not fear that woman would encroach upon the power of man, but he does fear "lest we unwittingly invite her to trespass the purity, delicacy and elevation of her own nature."

INTERVIEW WITH THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, April 21.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the result of an interview which he had with the Khedive. He says the ruler of Egypt showed that he had obtained a wonderful grasp of state questions for such a short time as he had been reigning. The Khedive informed the correspondent that the Cabinet possessed his complete confidence, and that the rumors to the effect that the members intended to resign were quite unfounded. Since the dispute which had arisen in regard to the firman of investiture he had received his first autograph letter from the Sultan. The Sultan addressed him in the most cordial terms, and his communication was to the effect that while desiring that the coolness existing between the Khedive and Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, the High Commissioner of the sublime Porte, should cease, he had forbidden the latter to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt.

SPAIN'S COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION.

MADRID, April 21.—Preparations for the observance of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus are going on here. The work on the new reception hall is nearly completed, and an elaborate programme has been prepared for the inauguration. The Queen Regent and other members of the royal family, the Minister of State, the members of the Senate, a large number of representatives from various learned societies, and 200 notable members of the Americanist Committee have formed an organization to take charge of the celebration. A final meeting of this body was held yesterday, and all the arrangements were completed for making the affair a grand success.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

LONDON, April 21.—Representatives of the chief British copper companies met American delegates who are desirous of reducing the output of the mineral, here yesterday. The British members of the conference declined to accept a proposal made by the Americans for a fifteen per cent reduction, declaring such action was quite out of the question. They said that while they were not eager for any reduction in the output, they would agree to continue the negotiations, and asked for further details as to the products and capacity of the American mines.

SUIT AGAINST PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, April 22.—Herr Fushnagel, of Bochum, has commenced a suit against Prince Bismarck asking damages for libel. The suit is based on a certain speech made by Prince Bismarck in which he declared that Herr Fushnagel, in making the charges against Herr Baare, was inspired by a selfish motive and that he was probably in the pay of foreign countries.

AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

BERLIN, April 21.—A measure will be adopted at the next meeting of the Bundesrath in regard to restricting the trade in explosives. The object of this measure is to prevent Anarchists or other persons using explosives for unlawful purposes from obtaining supplies of dynamite or similar articles.

NOT FOR ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

LONDON, April 23.—The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says: "The Pope has definitely refused to bestow a cardinalate upon Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, possibly because of antagonism between Archbishop Corrigan and Cardinal Gibbons."

USUAL OFFICIAL TALK.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro says:—An official despatch says that the rising in the state of Matto Grosso is of little importance and cannot disturb the general peace. The Central Government has taken energetic measures to suppress the movement. Cuyaba, the capital of Matto Grosso, remains loyal. At Dorumbe, near the Paraguayan frontier, a number of rebels have assembled, led by recently transported rebels from the capital.

BRITISH TROOPS FIGHTING.

RANGOON, April 19.—The British column has had continuous fighting along the Kaukkive river. Six men were wounded in carrying Tying Gram. Two were killed and four wounded in a fight with dacoits.

ZANZIBAR, April 20.—Tribal fighting has taken place at Uganda between the Protestant and Roman Catholic converts in that country. King Mwanga, the ruler of Uganda, who was leading the latter force, killed the principal Protestant chief. Capt. Lugard, the agent of the British East African Company, interposed between the warring natives for the purpose of restoring order. The result was that King Mwanga was deposed and Captain Lugard was nominated as his successor.

RED FLAGS AT A FUNERAL.

LONDON, April 24.—The funeral of Mrs. Mowbray, wife of the publisher of the *Commonwealth*, an Anarchist paper which was seized by the police a few days ago, when both the editors, Nichols and Mowbray, were arrested, took place yesterday from Whitechapel, where the Mowbrays resided. The magistrates before whom Nichols and Mowbray were arraigned refused to admit them to bail, but he changed his mind to-day, at least, so far as Mowbray was concerned, and allowed him his freedom upon furnishing bail in the sum of £500. The only reason for releasing him was to enable him to attend his wife's funeral.

ANARCHIST DEMONSTRATION.

The occasion was taken advantage of by many Anarchists and advanced Socialists to show their sympathy for Mowbray. The funeral was attended by an enormous crowd of members of the International Workmen's Club. A procession, with a number of red flags and banners was formed, and accompanied the hearse for a long distance. Two of the more conspicuous of these banners bore the words "Remember Chicago!" "There will be a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle to-day." A large force of police were present to preserve order, but their services were not required, as there was no disturbance.

FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIONS.

HALIFAX, April 18.—The Supreme Court delivered judgment to-day in the election cases of McColl vs. Tupper and McGillvray vs. Thompson. In the former case Judge Weatherbe gave judgment dismissing the motion to set aside an order extending the trial. Judge Ritchie concurred; Meagher (J.) dissented. The case will be tried at Picton on April 29. In McGillvray vs. Thompson, Judge Meagher gave the decision granting the motion to dismiss the petition. The Chief-Justice concurred. Both were written judgments and very lengthy. Judge Ritchie read a dissenting judgment. The other cases not disposed of will come up as follows for trial:—Greenwood vs. White, Shelburne, June 29; White vs. Flint, Yarmouth, July 5.

BISHOP MICHAUD.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 19.—A cablegram was received here to-day from Rome announcing the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Michaud, parish priest of Bennington, Vt., as Bishop and coadjutor to Bishop de Goesbriand, of Burlington, with future succession. Bishop Michaud is about 40 years of age, and was a classmate of Monseigneur Emard, the new Bishop of Valleyfield, at the Montreal College.

MR. PACAUD'S STATEMENT.

QUEBEC, April 21.—Mr. Pacaud was seen this morning, and stated that he had not yet been summoned before the Police Court, but when he was he would cheerfully obey and do as he had done in the case of the Royal Commission, when he made a clean breast of everything. He denies that Mr. Mercier or Mr. Langelier knew anything about the money in the Langlais affair or from whence it came.

MONTREAL NEWS.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS of the Dominion are to have a convention in Montreal from July 5 to 8. They will be entertained by the citizens.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine, was on fire on April 19, and was somewhat damaged. Some person had set fire to the grass and this fired the church.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES GLACKMEYER, City Clerk, left $65,000 to be his widow's. She is to pay $500 a year to each of the family until her death, when all is to be divided equally.

THE POLICE are to make an attempt this week to prohibit unchartered lotteries, and punish those who insist upon keeping afloat such methods of making money from the citizens.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is discussing the problem of building a new church on the present site, or purchasing another elsewhere on a less valuable site and selling the present edifice.

THE CITY COUNCIL has decided to retain Mr. Mann as city scavenger to cleanse the city, and notwithstanding a strong attack, the contract for the scavenging will be continued to him for nine months as the same price as formerly.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PROHIBITION has had two sessions, one of them on the 19th, and the other on the 20th, April. There has been nothing done but the routine of preparation, and the next meeting will be held some time in May.

THE STEAMSHIP "FREMONA," Capt. Tait, arrived in port on April 23. She is the first ocean vessel to arrive this season. The first boat to arrive last season was the "Charrington," which reached here April 27. In 1890 the first vessel of the season arrived on April 30.

THE FINE MANSION of Lord Mount-Stephen, Drummond street, though not in the hands of either agent or real estate dealer, is to be sold in case any person should desire to purchase it. Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen are to here in June, and will remain in Canada two months.

THE MONTREAL GAS COMPANY is expecting to make water gas for consumption in Montreal residences, and will so alter the method of manufacture as to effect a saving of much labor and time, which, with such a corporation, means money. The stock of the Company leaped ten percent in a few days in consequence.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY was duly celebrated by St. George's Society in Montreal, with a dinner at St. Lawrence Hall. On Sunday the annual sermon was preached in St. George's church by the Rev. Canon Mills, and a large number of Englishmen and Englishwomen were present. Roses, red, white and yellow were in plenteous array.

A CATTLE BUYER, at Beaudry's Hotel, in Longueuil, found a man in his room with an open jack-knife in his hand, crouching under his bed, on the night of April 18. There was an outcry raised and the man was chased. He was captured in Montreal, and gave his name as E. Therrien *alias* Laflamme. He will be punished.

THE MOST SERIOUS AFFAIR in the annals of the police for some time was the stabbing of Charles Black, aged sixteen, by another lad, Peter Malone, on April 16. The lads had quarrelled, when Malone drew a pocket-knife, opened it, and struck at Black. The latter's condition was critical for some days, but he improved, and is out of danger.

MR. NICHOLAS J. POWER, who succeeds the late Mr. Edgar as general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, was one of the Great Western Railway officials, and came to Montreal in 1882, when he became assistant accountant, and in 1878 chief accountant. Mr. G. T. Bell, Mr. Edgar's chief clerk, has been appointed assistant general passenger agent.

QUITE A SCENE was created at Rouse's Point on April 21. About eighteen or twenty French-Canadian brickmakers, bound for Fishkill and Haverstraw, New York State, were stopped at the border and told that they must go back to Canada. Some of them were forcibly pulled out of the cars by United States Customs officials and were sent back to the Canadian side and put off a train at Lacolle.

AN ACTION of a novel character has been entered in the Montreal Superior Court. The plaintiff, a woman, alleges that the defendant had agreed to pay her a commission of $100 if she could find a good and suitable wife for him. She performed her part of the agreement, the wife was found, and the marriage took place, but the benedict now refuses to pay the commission, and hence the present action.

THE COTTON KINGS of the great cotton combine have purchased the Hudson Bay offices, and are having them converted into palatial offices for the directors and clerks. One of the incidents of the week was the announcement that Mr. Birks had purchased the block corner of Phillips square and St. Catherine street, and intends putting up a magnificent brown stone jewellery house thereupon. He will not move from St. James street for a year at least.

CHARLES LESLIE, A LINEMAN, was working on the roof of the Bell Telephone building, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, on April 21, when he fell to the street. Death was instantaneous. He was taken to Wray's undertaking establishment. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "accidental death," with a clause censuring the Bell Telephone Company for not affording sufficient protection on the roof. Leslie was 25 years of age and leaves a young wife.

LACHINE, a few miles west of Montreal, has a mystery. On Tuesday, April 19, George Clay, a Pullman car conductor on the C. P. R., running from Montreal to Vancouver, went out with a friend from Lachine to shoot muskrats. In the evening of the same day Clay's friend came back to Lachine and said he had missed Clay when they were about a mile from Lachine. Nothing was heard of Clay till Friday when he was found lying dead near the C. P. R. bridge at Lachine. One side of his face was terribly bruised, and one of his eyes was put out. Near the body lay a double-barrelled gun, with one barrel unloaded. Deceased was a married man and lived on St. Joseph street, near the Dominion Bridge Works. Friends of the deceased have been hunting for him since his strange disappearance. It is a mystery how the body could have lain so long in so prominent a spot and not have been seen. Everything points to the young man having been murdered.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SALES of pure bred cattle ever held in this province took place on April 20, at the home of the late Thomas Brown, Petite Cote. Messrs. Kimball & Ashmam, of the College street Horse Exchange, conducted the sale in a most satisfactory way to all parties, and during the day forty head of Ayrshire cattle of all ages were sold, which, together with seven Clyde mares and fillies, realized the respectable sum of $7,460. Six bulls, ranging in age from six months to four years, were sold at from $80 to $360 each, the latter price being paid by Mr. D. McLachlan, of Petite Cote, for the nineteen-months'-old bull "Silver King," which took first prize at the Canada Central Exhibition and second prize at the Montreal Exhibition last year. The highest price paid for a cow was by Mr. Johnston, of Como, for the imported cow "Nellie of Bracheskie," bred by Mr. Robert Osborne, of Ayrshire, Scotland. This cow while still a heifer, took a host of first prizes and two gold medals before she left Scotland for Canada. Some half dozen of the cows were sold at $200 and over, the principal buyers being Messrs. Johnston, of Como; W. C. Edwards, M. P., of Rockland; R. Reford, of St. Ann's; and W. Newman, of Petite Cote. Seven mares and fillies were sold at prices ranging from $60 to $200 each.

COMMERCIAL.

"WITNESS" OFFICE, Monday, April 25.

FINANCIAL.

There is no change in the rates of money or sterling exchange. Call loans on stocks are easy at about 4 percent. Good commercial paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 percent as to name and date.

The market for sterling is easier. Drafts on New York are also easier. We quote:—

	Between Banks.		Over Counter
Drafts on New York..	1-10 to 1-16 dis.		1-16 to ⅛ pre.
Sterling Exchange—			
60-day bills......	109 7-16	109⅝	109¾ 109⅞
Demand Bills......	109⅞	109⅞	110 110⅛
Cables........	109⅞	109 15-16	110⅛ 110¼
Money............	4 percent.		6 to 7 discount

The stock market was very dull to-day, the speculative excitement which has caused such extraordinary advances in the prices of stock having apparently subsided for the moment.

There has been no reaction of any moment, prices being from at within two to three percent of the highest points reached, but no business was done and stocks were offered freely enough at about the figures offered by buyers on the closing days of last week without finding purchasers. Money is still abundant and easy, however, and it will be surprising if some of the hitherto neglected bank stocks and some of miscellaneous stocks which have not been so determinedly "bulled" as the "favorites" are not hoisted somewhat. The easiness in the British and American stock markets has had no effect upon the local market but the speculators have been so successful that it is most probable that they will try to "hoist" the prices of the quieter stocks. Richelieu is steady at 78½, and Commercial Cable at 158. Montreal Street Railway is held at 218. A few weeks ago Montreal Gas was held about 7 or 8 percent higher than Montreal Street Railway, and to-day it is 3 per cent lower at 215. Canadian Pacific, in spite of the predictions of friends, has been dull at 89. British investors set the price of this security, however, and the British market is depressed at the present time. Telegraph, telephone and cable stocks are inactive but firm. Bank stocks are neglected.

Morning Sales—1 Bank of Montreal, 225½; 50 Commerce, 140½; 5 at 140¾; 2 Richelieu, 78; 100 at 78½; 25 at 78¾; 250 Gas, 215; 2 at 215; 8 at 214; 125 Canadian Pacific Railway, 89¾; 2 New Gas at 205½; 25 at 206.

Afternoon sales—7 Bank of Montreal, 228½; 25 Ontario, 116¾; 500 Bell Telephone Bonds, 101; 37 Merchants Manufacturing Company, 110; 50 Richelieu 78¼.

The following is a complete list of the sales of stocks on the Montreal Exchange during the week:—9 Bank of Montreal, 228½; 50 at 229; 45 at 229¾; 50 at 229¼; 300 at 230; 75 at 230¼; 21 Merchants, 155; 1 Peoples, 105; 4 at 108; 6 at 109; 10 Hochelaga, 122; 20 at 124¼; 5 Ontario, 116; 20 Commerce, 140; 15 at 140¼; 75 at 140¾; 20 at 140¾; 60 at 141; 2 Richelieu, 76; 100 at 76½; 25 at 76¾; 55 at 77; 125 at 77½; 25 at 77¼; 351 at 78; 514 at 78¼; 150 at 78¾; 60 at 78⅞; 150 at 79; 400 at 79¼; 25 at 79¾; 125 at 79¾; 50 at 80¾; 75 at 80⅞; 53 at 81; 85 at 82; 25 at 82½; 25 at 83¾; 215 at 83; 5 at 89; 150 at 89½; 100 at 89¾; 125 at 180; 175 at 181; 50 at 181¼; 400 Can. Central Bonds, 117; 27 Dom. Cotton Mills, 175; 150 Montreal Cotton, 120; 35 at 122; 124 Stormont Cotton, 145; 250 Commercial Cable, 158; 100 at 158¼; 100 at 158¾; 350 at 158½; 50 at 158⅞; 625 at 158¾; 200 at 158⅞; 800 at 159; 100 at 159⅛; 50 at 159⅜; 5 Montreal Telegraph, 143; 25 at 143¾; 292 at 144; 75 at 144¼; 25 at 144½; 75 at 144¾; 50 at 144⅞; 900 at 145; 50 at 214; 125 at 215; 100 Can. Pacific Railway, 88¾; 100 at 89; 25 at 89¼; 225 at 89½; 350 at 89⅝; 200 at 89⅞; 425 at 89¾; 25 at 89⅞; 6 Gas, 205½; 187 at 206; 74 at 206¼; 20 at 207; 18 at 207½; 105 at 208; 58 at 210; 132 at 213; 25 at 213¾; 25 at 214; 110 at 214¾; 300 at 214¾; 75 at 215; 100 Montreal Street Railway, 216; 8 (ex-div), 216; 50 at 216½; 80 at 219; 100 at 219¼; 80 at 219½; 300 at 220; 17 new Gas, 197½; 6 at 205½; 14 at 205½; 75 New Street Railway, 218; 25 at 218½; 100 at 219; 205 Bell Telephone, 170; 35 at 171½; 25 at 172; 100 at 172½; 50 Royal Electric Light, 170; 20 at 169½.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.*)

MONTREAL, April 23, 1892.

Bank Stocks	Buyer p.c.	Seller p.c.	Half-yearly dividend.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.
Montreal	229½	229	5	$200	all
Ontario	....	116	3	100	all
Peoples	108	105	3	50	all
Molsons	170	163	4	50	all
Toronto	....	240	4	100	all
Merchants	157½	152	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	....	....	3½	50	all
Union	....	....	3	60	all
Commerce	141	140¾	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	....	....	3	20	
Hochelaga	129½	....	3	100	
Ville Marie	....	....	....	....	
Quebec	....	128	....	....	
Montreal Telegraph Co	143¾	143	....	....	
Richelieu & Ontario Nav	79	78¾	3½	100	
Montreal Street Railway	218	215½	4	50	
Montreal Gas Co	215	214½	3	100	all
Canada Shipping Co	....	....	6	50	all
Canadian Pacific Railway	88¾	88¼	6	400	
Canadian L. G. Bonds	109	108	....	10	
Canada North-West Land	80	76	1½	100	
Canada Cotton	....	....	....	£2	
Dominion Cotton	....	....	....	100	
Montreal Cotton	121	118	....	100	
Com. Cable Co	158	157¾	....	100	
Bell Telephone Co	172½	171¼	....	....	
Royal Electric Light	175	169½	....	....	
G. T. R. 1st pref	72	70	....	....	
New City Passenger	....	....	....	100	
Intercolonial Coal	....	....	....	100	
Canada Central Bonds	....	....	....	100	

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 6,625 bbls against 9,858 bbls for the week previous. The market remains in the same demoralized condition owing to the Newfoundland difficulty being still unsettled, and sales have been made at very low prices, consignments of straight rollers having been closed out at $4.35. But a fair range of values is said to be from $4.35 to 4.50 as to size of lot and quality. Prices are very irregular and more or less nominal. We quote:—

Patent Spring	$5.00	to	$5.20
Patent Winter	5.00	to	5.10
Straight Roller	4.50	to	4.60
Extra	4.10	to	4.20
Superfine	3.90	to	4.00
Fine	3.30	to	3.50
Strong Bakers' (Man.)	4.60	to	5.00

FEED.—The market is quiet, and but little change can be reported in prices, which are as follows:—

Bran	$16.00	to	$17.00
Shorts	17.00	to	18.50
Moullie	20.00	to	25.00

OATMEAL.—Receipts during the past week were 565 bbls, against 150 bbls. for the week previous. Western mills are competing for business, but offers at cut prices do not seem to tempt buyers.

Granulated, in brls	$2.95	to	$4.00
Granulated, in bags	1.95½	to	1.95
Standard, in brls	3.85	to	3.90
Standard, in bags	1.92½	to	1.95

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	April 16, 1892.	April 9, 1892.	April 18, 1891.
Visible supply, U.S. and Canada	42,056,000	41,178,000	22,186,100
On passage to U.K.	24,072,000	25,424,000	22,536,000
On passage to Continent	10,368,000	11,272,000	14,560,000
Total in sight	76,496,000	77,874,000	59,282,166

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	April 23, 1892.	April 16, 1892.	April 25, 1891.
Wheat, bushels	638382	622416	575229
Corn, "	......	......	6778
Peas, "	394943	380842	171488
Oats, "	549889	545900	250591
Barley, "	87216	86277	67483
Rye, "	39592	39478	27538
Flour, barrels	70002	68811	71899
Oatmeal, "	5114	4951	373
Cornmeal, "	....	....	....

GENERAL PRODUCE.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market remains quiet, and but few large lots are moving. Prices remain steady, and are:—Canada short cut mess, $16.50 to $17; Chicago clear pork, $15.50 to $16; Chicago mess pork, $14 to $14.50; city cured hams, 10½c to 11c; bacon, 9c to 10½c; lard, in pails, $1.47½ to $1.50.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 1,548 packages, against 1,204 packages for the week previous. Prices are easier, and creamery is quoted as from 20c to 22c. New dairy brings from 19c to 21c, while Western new in tubs and rolls is selling at from 17c to 18c.

EGGS.—The market is a good deal livelier, and sales have been made freely at 11c, the ruling price. The receipts are plentiful.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—The receipts of this year's make are among the lightest for many seasons past. Sales of syrup in cans have been made at from 50c to 65c for small cans and 80c to 85c for large, and in bulk at 5c to 5½c per lb. Sugar brings from 7c to 8½c.

MANITOBA WHEAT MARKET.

The *Commercial* of Winnipeg says:—Until after seeding, the local situation will be very quiet. The early portion of the week was unfavorable, being cold and damp, but the last three days to Saturday were fine and clear, and seeding will now go ahead fast, if the weather keeps dry. After seeding, threshing will be resumed, and an active summer is expected. About the only movement is from western elevators to Lake Superior elevators at Fort William, stocks at the latter point showing an increase of 81,529 bushels at the last weekly statement. Total wheat in store at Fort William is 2,163,325 bushels. Last weekly returns showed 205 cars inspected at Winnipeg, and 429 cars the previous week. Manitoba wheat stocks west of Lake Superior, including Fort William, approximate 3,500,000 bushels.

Prices about nominal. We quote No. 1 hard at North Bay, $1.04 to $1.05; No. 2 hard North Bay, 94c to 95c, and 82c to 94c afloat Fort William. No. 3 hard, 71c to 74c afloat, and 85c North Bay. One car No. 2 hard sold on change at 94½c North Bay delivery. Three cars No. 3 hard sold at 85c North Bay.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—APRIL 21.

There were about 300 head of butchers cattle, 2,900 calves and 350 sheep, and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in larger number than usual and the prices of cattle were higher all round than on last Thursday, prime bullocks selling up to about 5c per lb. and two extra animals at 5¼c do. Common to fairly good stock sold at from 3½c to 4½c per lb. with some of the leaner beasts and slab-sided bulls at about 3c per lb. There were a good many milkmen's strippers offered on this market to-day and prices of these were rather easier, ranging from $25 to nearly $40 each. The market was glutted with calves to-day, there being more of them on the market than were ever offered on one day before. Prices were much lower all round, and it is likely that a large number will not be sold to-day. Common calves sold at from $1 to $4 each, and good veals at from $5 to $8 each. Sheep were more plentiful than for some time past and prices were lower, unshorn sheep sold at from $4.50 to $7, and the shorn sheep at from $3.50 to $5 each. Spring lambs sold at from $3 to $5.50 each. Mr. George Nicholson bought 5 superior lambs for $26, he also bought 4 choice cattle at nearly 5c per lb. Fat hogs sell at about $5.70 per 100 lbs. for fed hogs, and $5.90 do. for those just off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—APRIL 25.

There were about 500 hundred head of butchers' cattle, 600 calves and 275 sheep and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers, but the prices of cattle were lower than on Thursday, choice beeves selling at about 4¾c per lb., with a couple of cases where 5c per lb. was paid. Pretty good stock sold at from 4c to 4¼c per lb., large oxen at 3½c to 4c, do., and bulls at from 3c to 4c do., while common dry cows and milkmen's strippers sold at from 3c to 3¾c per lb. Common calves continue to bring very low prices, but good veals sell fairly well. Sheep and lambs continue to bring about the same rates as on last market. Good sheep with their fleeces untouched sell at from 5c to 5½c per lb., and shorn sheep at from 4c to 4½c do. Mr. Joseph Richard bought to-day five choice beeves at 4¾c per lb., three calves for $21, and seven spring lambs at $4.75 each. Fat hogs are plentiful to-day and lower in price, or about 5½c per lb.

VIGER COW MARKET—April 22.

There were about 140 milch cows offered on this market to-day, a considerable proportion of them being small, skinny, bony bovines, reflecting no credit upon the breeder or feeder, while there were none that could be considered of extra quality. A good many milkmen came around, but were in no hurry to buy, although offered cows at lower prices than usual, and not over a score of sales were made up to eleven o'clock. Three pretty good-looking cows were sold in one lot at $37.50 cash, and about half-a-dozen others at from $38 to $45 each. A few common and small cows were sold at from $24 to $30 each, and it is probable that some of the poorer little bossies would not bring over $20 each.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—April 22.

There was a pretty good attendance of farmers at the Bonsecours Market to-day, with ample supplies of seasonable produce which met with a fair demand at about former prices. The market gardeners were out in full force and the supply of garden stuffs was in excess of the demand, which had a depressing effect upon prices. The stocks of cabbages seem to be larger than usual this spring, and as it is difficult to keep in warm weather, it is being pressed on the market at pretty low figures; radishes, lettuce and shalots are all getting more plentiful and lower in price. In the poultry market fowls are plentiful, and likely to continue so, but other kinds are getting scarce. Print butter and fresh eggs are both very plentiful, and prices are rather lower. The fruit market is somewhat excited over the large quantities of fruit on board the two steamers which will be here before many hours, and the price of lemons are declining, but oranges are firm at previous high prices; there are a good deal of apples, more or less damaged, being pushed on the market at low prices; bananas are arriving in large quantities, and are declining in price. The supply of hay has been very light of late, and prices have been advancing considerably.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 75c to 90c per bag; peas, 80c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 45c to 50c do.; beans, $1.25 to $1.50.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; turnips, 35c to 40c do.; carrots, 35c per bushel; parsnips, 60c do.; beets, 30c do.; cabbages, 50c to 75c per barrel; radishes, 35c to 50c per dozen; lettuces, 30c to 45c do.; green onions, 30c to 50c per dozen bunches.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $2.50 to $3.00 per box; oranges, $5.50 to $6.00 per case; apples, $2.50 to $5.00 per barrel; cranberries, $3.00 do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, from 16c to 22c per lb.; prints, 22 to 40c; packed eggs, 12c to 14c per doz.; fresh, 15c to 20c.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 10c to 12c per lb.; turkeys, 12c to 15c do.; ducks, 12c to 15c do.; geese, 8c to 10c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $9 to $11.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw, $5.00 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

WEST END MARKET.

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

The receipts of horses via the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending April 23 were 274; left over from previous week, 37; total for week, 311; shipped during week, 138; left for city, 100; sales for week, 27; on hand for sale, 46. The horse trade at these stables during the week was active, the demand being principally for heavy draft, and choice drivers, of which 27 were sold at very satisfactory prices ranging from $85 to $145; also one pair of excellent coach horses for the English market. There are on hand for sale 46 horses including heavy and medium, choice drivers and saddle horses with one car load to arrive early in the week.

WEST END LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending April 23, were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
	311	191	312	751
Left on hand	51	..	..	..

Owing to the heavy supply of cattle last week for the Easter trade, butchers were well supplied; there was not much demand, however, and trade as the week advanced became slow. There was some inquiry for sheep and lambs. Live hogs were firm at $5.75; medium receipts. There was a heavy supply of calves. We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, butchers' good	4c	to	4½c
" " medium	3c	to	3½c
" " culls	2c	to	3c
Sheep	4c	to	4½c
Hogs	$5.60	to	$5.75
Calves	$3.00	to	$7.00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

EDINBURGH, April 11.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report says:—Supplies of home-fed fat cattle were rather larger in Edinburgh and shorter in Glasgow this week, while the local sales generally have been shorter. There has been a fairly good trade, and prices, except in Glasgow, which was the worst market of the week, have been fairly well maintained. It is gratifying to know that the restrictions are now being lightened, and with a complete relaxation of the same, and free movement of fat stock, trade may get better. Foreign supplies have been exceptionally large, so much so that in Glasgow one or two cargoes have been detained on ship-board for want of room at the lairs. States cattle have met a very bad trade at very irregular prices, and are losing the shippers no end of money. The demand from England is lessened as American beef is being sent all over the country. There were rather more sheep on offer, and these met a worse trade at a reduction of 1s to 1s 6d per head. Fat lambs, if good, made high prices up to 42s. Calves cheaper; and pigs met an active enquiry. Top price of best beef, 7s 9d to 8s; secondary, 7s to 7s 3d; cows and bulls, 5s 3d to 5s per stone. Best mutton, 8¼d to 8¾d; secondary, 7¾d; ewes, 7s to 7¼d per lb.

LONDON, April 11.—Owing to the limited demand caused by the continued restrictions on the movement of cattle, to-day's trade was very dull, and a clearance will be made with difficulty. Top value—Scotch, 4s 8d; Norfolks, 4s 6d per 8 lbs. British arrivals comprised 50 Scotch, 400 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, and 320 midland, home and western counties. Sheep trade firmer and fully 2d per 8 lbs. higher in value. Large supply of lambs, prime quality, met a fair sale, other grades a slow trade. Calve trade firm and steady.

Beef.......3s 2d to 4s 8d | Mutton...4s 4d to 5s 4d
Veal.......3s 11d to 6s 0d | Pork......0s 0d to 0s 0d
Lamb.......7s 0d to 8s 0d |

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Beasts, 370; sheep, 3,014. Best beasts, 6¾d; second, 5¼d, third, 4½d. Best sheep, 9d to 9¼d; second, 8¼d. Increase of 86 beasts, and decrease of 496 sheep. Demand good for all classes at about late rates.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 149 carloads, or 2,468 head, including 74 carloads for exportation, 25 carloads for the market, and 50 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers. The trading opened very firm and active for all grades, and closed with a slight advance from previous values. The yards were fully cleared at 10 a.m. Poor to prime native steers sold at $3.60 to $4.90 per 100 lb.; bulls and dry cows at $1.65 to $3.80, outside figure for very choice cows. Dressed beef steady at 6c to 8c per lb. for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 10½c to 12c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef lower at scant 8¾c per lb.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 3,500. Steady; choice to prime steers, $4.50 to $4.85; others, $3.50 to $4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $3.65. Texans, $2.10 to $4.05; cows and heifers, $2.50 to $3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 7,000. Slow, 5c to 10c lower; rough and common, $4. to $4.25; mixed and packers, $4.50 to $4.55; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $4.60 to $4.65; light, $4.50 to $460.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, April 25.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 28,000. Yesterday's receipts, according to official reports, 8,852; shipments, 5,314; left over, 2,000. Light mixed, $4.15 to $4.60; heavy shipping, $4.15 to $4.60; rough goods, $4.15 to $4.70. Cattle—Receipts, 30,000; market 10c to 25c lower.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 25, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 96⅜c April; 91⅜c May; 90⅛c June and July; 89⅛c Aug.; 89⅛c Sept.; 90c Oct.; 92c Dec. Corn, 49⅜c April; 47c May; 45⅛c June; 45⅛c July; 45⅛c Aug. Oats, 34⅜c May; 33⅝c June; 33⅜c July. No. 2 white oats, 37c April; 36c May.

MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 79⅜c cash; 79⅜c May; 80c July.

TOLEDO, April 25, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 92⅜c cash and April; 92c May; 85⅛c July; 84⅜c Aug.

DULUTH, April 25, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 83c cash; 83⅛c May; No. 1 Northern, 80⅛c cash; 81c May.

CHICAGO, April 25, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 81⅛c May and July. Corn, 41⅜c May; 39c July. Oats, 28⅛c May; 27⅛c July. Pork, $9.42½ May; $9.62½ July. Lard, $6.17½ May; $6.70 July. Short ribs, $5.57½ May; $5.70 July.

ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 86⅛c cash; 85⅛c April; 85c⅜ May; 79⅛c July; 78⅛c August. Corn, 38⅛c cash; 38c April; 37⅛c May; 36⅛c July. Oats, 30⅛c cash; 30⅛c April; 30⅛c May; 27⅛c July.

LONDON, April 25, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 96 5-16 money, 96 5-16 account.

LIVERPOOL, April 25, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, 7s 5d; red winter, 7s 5d; No. 1 California, 7s 5d; corn, 4s 3d; peas, 5s 8d; pork, 60s; lard, 32s 3d; bacon, heavy, 33s; light, 33s 6d; tallow, 25s 3d; cheese, both, 54s. Wheat, demand poor; holders offer moderately; corn, quiet, demand has fallen off.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 25.—Wheat, spring, No. 2, 80c to 81c; No. 2 red winter, 81c to 82c; No. 1 hard $1.03; No. 2 hard, 94c to 95c; No. 3 hard, 85c to 86c; No. 1, regular, 73c; No. 2, regular, 66c; barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 48c to 49c; No. 3 extra, 44c to 45c; No. 3, 42c to 43c; peas, No. 2, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2, 31½c to 32c; corn, 47c to 48c. Flour, extra, $3.50 to $3.60; straight roller, $3.75 to $3.90; timothy, No. 1, $12.50 to $13; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; hogs dressed, $5.75 to $6.50. Market was unsettled. Sales—No. 2 hard sold at 95c. No. 3 hard at 85c. Peas at 59c. Oats here at 31½ to 32c, and outside at 29½c to 30c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 23.—White wheat, per bushel, 82c to 84c; red wheat, 82c to 83c; spring wheat, per bushel, 75c to 80c; peas, per bushel, 60c to 61c; barley, per bushel, 42c to 44c; oats, per bushel, 33c to 35c; corn, per bushel, 48c to 49c; cloverseed, per bushel, $6.00 to $7.00; Timothy seed, per bushel, $1.75 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per bbl., $4.00 to $4.70; strong baker's, per bbl., $4.00 to $4.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.00 to $6.25; apples, per bag of a bushel and a half, 70c to 75c; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 30c to 40c; butter in rolls, per lb., 12c to 14c; butter in firkins, per lb., 10c to 14c; eggs, per dozen, 10½c to 11c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH, Ont., April 25.—Flour, Roller, $2.15 to $2.40; Fall wheat, 82c; Spring wheat, 78c; bran, $14; barley, 43c to 45c; oats, 29c to 30c; rye, 73c to 75c; peas, 55c to 60c; hay, $10 to $12; eggs, 10c to 11c; butter, 16c to 18c; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c; pork, $5 to $5.50; sheepskins, 75c to $1.40; hides, $3.00 to $4.00; wool, 18c to 21c.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, April 23.—There was a nice market this morning and well assorted, but business was not particularly brisk until after nine o'clock. Eggs dropped another cent and sold for 11c per dozen. Radishes were plentiful at three bunches for 10c. Veal was the article most in supply, there being but little beef or pork. Butter, per lb, print, 20c; do., per lb., pail, 15c to 18c; eggs, per dozen, 12c to 13c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 90c; turkeys, $1.00 to $1.75; ducks, per pair, $1.25; mutton per lb., 6c to 7c; veal, 6c to 7c; pork, per cwt., $7.00 to $7.50; beef, per cwt., $4.00 to $6.50; potatoes, per bag, 30c; turnips, per bag, 25c; cabbage per dozen, 20c to 25c; onions, per bag, $1.40 to $1.50; carrots, per bag, 35c to 40c; parsnips, per bag, 40c to 50c; apples, per barrel, $3.00 to $3.50; hay, per ton, $11.00 to $12.00; oats, per bushel, 30c; peas, per bushel, 70c; straw, per ton, $4.00.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

AN ENGLISH CHEMIST WRITES:—"Brown's Bronchial Troches are most useful, and I never knew an article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before." Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, etc., should try them. Price 25 cents a box.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verse accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT.—At Ottawa, on April 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Abbott, a daughter.

COX.—At Mount View, Pincher Creek, Alberta, N.W.T., the wife of A. E. Cox, of a son.

DANIELS.—At 84 St. Elizabeth street, on Monday, April 11, the wife of T. J. Daniels, of a daughter.

FARLEY.—At Bulstrode, on the 7th of April, the wife of Frank Farley, of a daughter.

MARCUSE.—On the 16th inst., the wife of B. Marcuse of a daughter.

MAYBURY.—At 327 Charron street, Point St. Charles, on the 22nd inst., the wife of James Maybury, of a daughter.

McDOUGALL.—At White River, C. P. Railway, Ont., on April 14, the wife of W. H. McDougall, of a son.

SMITH.—On Monday, the 18th inst., at No. 7 Bisson street, the wife of Thos. E. Smith, of a son.

STILWELL.—At St. Lambert, on the 17th inst., the wife of Edward L. Stilwell, of a son.

TAYLOR.—At the Rectory, Ormstown, Que., on April 7, 1892, the wife of Mr. Joseph Taylor, of a son.

WILLIAMSON.—At 1379 Dorchester street, on the 16th inst., the wife of David Williamson, of a daughter.

WILSON.—At 134 Champlain street, on the 12th inst., the wife of William Wilson, of a son.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—ELLIOTT.—On April 18, 1892, at the Sherbourne street Methodist church, by the Rev. C. E. Manning, Joseph E. Atkinson, of the *Globe*, Toronto, to Ella S. Elliott, ("Madge Merton"), of Toronto.

BLENNERHASSETT—GORDON.—On April 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, Howick, Que., by the Rev. C. M. Mackeracher, Rowland H. Blennerhassett, of Montreal, eldest son of Rowland Blennerhassett, M.D., Dingle, Co. Kerry, Ireland, to Jennie W., fifth daughter of James Gordon.

BUCHANAN—BUCHANAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Egremont, Ont., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. John Morrison, Duncan Buchanan, farmer, Osprey, Ont., to Jane, second eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Buchanan, Egremont, Ont.

CARR-TAYLOR.—On April 13th, 1892, at Chesterville Methodist parsonage, by J. E. Richardson, Collen Henry Carr to Jane Taylor, both of Grantley, Ont.

HENRY—ANCRUM.—On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Mackay, Hugh Henry to Helen Gertrude Ancrum, both of Montreal.

HOWE—CAMERON.—At St. Luke's church, Toronto, on April 19, 1892, by the Rev. Dr. Langtry, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Reed, Joseph Howe, Esq., Inspector North-West Mounted Police, to Agnes Mary Cameron, daughter of the late John Cameron, of Toronto, and granddaughter of the Rev. Canon Bleasdale, of Trenton, Ont.

JACQUES—NICOLE.—In the city of Ottawa, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, on April 13th, 1892, Franklin R. R. Jacques to Miss Mary Nicole, both of Ottawa, Ont.

MACLAREN—WHITE.—At 85 Victoria street, Hillhead, Glasgow, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drummond, Belhaven, W. F. De Bois Maclaren, to Anna Jane, daughter of the late John White, Esq., merchant, Montreal.

McCULLEN—CHARLES.—At the residence of Mrs. James Charles, April 12, by the Rev. J. S. McIlraith, Wm. McCullen, of Balderson, to Rebecca Elizabeth Charles, of Drummond.

RITCHIE—PEARCE.—At Owen Sound, Ont., on Wednesday, April 20th, by the Rev. H. G. Fraser, W. A. Ritchie, Supt. Pullman Palace Car Company, Montreal, to Daisy Helena, daughter of C. C. Pearce, Esq., Owen Sound, Ont.

SCHLEIFFERS—CANDLISH.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, St. Louis du Mile End, by the Rev. Thomas Bennett, John William, eldest son of the late Charles Schleiffers, to Emeline, eldest daughter of Henry Candlish, Esq.

WOOD—CALDER.—At Warsaw, Ont., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. Hyde, Arthur Wood, of Lakefield, Ont., to Flora Calder, of Warsaw.

DIED.

BATES.—On Wednesday, April 13, 1892, at his residence, Avoca, Que., Joseph Bates, sen., in the 65th year of his age.

Oregon and Wisconsin papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Saturday morning, 9th inst., after a short illness, Harriet Jane Kenny (Janie), beloved wife of Jas. N. Boyd.

Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

BROWN.—At his father's residence, North Leominster, Mass., April 8th, Chas. O. Brown, M. D., late of Knowlton, P. Q., in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

BULMER.—At Lakewood, N.J, on Monday, the 18th April, Jane Maxwell, wife of Henry Bulmer, of this city, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

COWAN.—At Ottawa, on Sunday, 17th inst., Margaret Cameron, wife of Andrew Cowan, and relict of the late Louis R. Besserer.

CRAINE.—At 145 Murray street, on 14th instant, Robert Craine, a native of Isle of Man, and for over fifty years an employee of Wm. Dow & Co., in his 74th year.

DUNCAN.—At Parry Sound, Ont., on April 14, 1892, Mary Ellen Duncan, eldest daughter of the Rev. James B. Duncan.

FINNIE.—At Rockfield, Lachine, April 18, 1892, Roderick Gray, (Little Gray), third son of R. Gray Finnie, aged two years and six months.

GRAHAM.—On the 22nd inst., in this city, William Somerville, only son of the late William Graham, Ottawa, and brother of Mrs. J. W. Collins, of this city.

GRANT.—On Thursday, at 223A Laval avenue, of whooping cough, Alexandra, aged 24 days, youngest daughter of Alexander Grant.

HALE.—In Lowell, Mass., on the 21st inst., accidently killed, William Hale, 32 years of age, son of the late Alfred Hale.

IRVING.—On April 19, 1892, at 89 Winchester street, Toronto, Augusta Louisa, wife of Æmilius Irving.

JESSIMANN.—At 79 Coursol street, Montreal, on the 16th inst., Bernice Evelyn Kenn, aged 17 months, only and beloved daughter of Robert and Cornelia Jessiman.

Prescott, Ontario, and Aberdeen, Scotland, papers please copy.

LAPHAM.—At 114 St. Patrick street, Toronto, Ont., on 19th of March, Flora, beloved wife of Henry A. Lapham, and daughter of the late John McLeod, of Flodden, Que., aged 28 years.

LESLIE.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Chas. W. Leslie in his 25th year.

MACDONALD.—At St. Margaret's Home, Montreal, on the 18th inst., Isabella Macdonald, for many years resident of Three Rivers.

MacGACHEN.—At Littlebourne, Kent, England, on April 2, 1892, M. A. MacGachen, wife of the Rev. W. H. MacGachen.

MACMANON.—On the morning of April 17th, Elizabeth Macmanon.

McCULLOCH.—In this city, on the 21st inst., of pneumonia, William McCulloch, cabinet-maker, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

McDONAGH.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Michael McDonagh, fruit dealer, formerly of Quebec.

Quebec and Ottawa papers please copy.

MYNOTT.—April 8th, at 101 West 192nd street, New York City, Sarah Mynott, second daughter of the late Mr. Edward Mynott, of Geneva, P. Q., formerly of Montreal.

PURDY.—After a long and painful illness, borne with great patience, at Rollins Hill, Que., on the 13th of April, Mary Ann Irwin, wife of Wm. Purdy, in the 62nd year of her age.

RAMAGE.—Lost her way in the snowstorm of the 8th of March and frozen to death on the 9th, Mary E. Reddy, the beloved wife of Wm. Ramage, farmer, of Wawota, Ass., N.W.T., aged 52 years, late of Montreal, found on the prairie on the 8th April.

SHAW.—At Shawbridge on the 16th of April, 1892, William Shaw, aged 87 years. He was born in Ireland and came to Montreal in 1827. After spending two years in Ontario, he returned and settled at Shawbridge, where he devoted his life to opening up the country by commerce and farming, and was especially zealous in founding a place of divine worship and building up the cause of God. Six of his children survive him, also a large number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. These who knew him best, loved him most, and young and old will long hold "Grandpa Shaw" in loving remembrance.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

SLEETH.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Robert Sleeth, aged 31 years, youngest son of David Sleeth, sr.

SUTHERLAND.—At St. Henri, Friday, April 23, 1892, at the age of 54 years, Thos. Sutherland.

THOMAS.—On the 18th inst., Marie Alida Brunet, wife of J. Bte. Thomas, jr.

TRACY.—At Springfield, Mass., on March 19, Constance Margaret Tracy, infant daughter of the late Mrs. Tracy and Dr. T. H. Tracy, Springfield, Mass.

WHITE.—On Friday, 15th instant, at the City of Mexico, Alice Mitchell, wife of E. A. White, Assistant Passenger and Freight Agent Mexican Central Railway, and eldest daughter of Robert Mitchell, of this city.

WILLIAMS.—At St. Matthew's Parsonage, on Wednesday, April 20, 1892, James William Williams, Lord Bishop of Quebec, aged 66 years.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Montreal, 12th April, 1892.

EUGENE LAFONTAINE,
Secretary of the Law Faculty of Laval University, Montreal.

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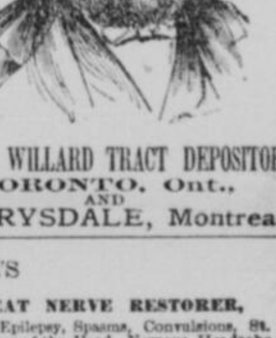
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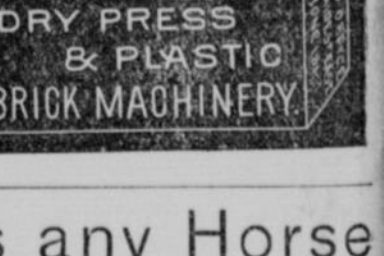
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