R Bell

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1891. { MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

THE New Portuguese tariff is strongly protectionist.

SEVEN LIVES were lost by the stranding of the "Gylfe" on the Irish coast.

THE FRENCH SENATE has passed a bill regulating the hours of labor of women and children.

THE WIDOW of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith is gazetted as Viscountess Hambledon. The right of succession falls upon the male heirs.

ADVICES received in London state that influenza has reappeared in Montevideo, and that two thousand persons are affected with the disease.

OWING TO THE TROUBLE between the United States and Chili, work at the American navy yards is going on night and day, including Sundays.

A FAMILY of four persons have been asphyxiated near St. Denis, France. There is no evidence to show whether it was due to accident or intent.

A RAILWAY DISASTER is reported at Melitopol in the Crimea. A train was totally wrecked there and caught fire. A number of the train hands perished.

THE Portuguese Government, in view of the grave state of affairs in Brazil, has decided to send some warships to protect Portuguese interests in that republic.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic at Chatham, N.J., and all the churches and schools have been closed in consequence. Four persons have died from the disease and forty are ill.

LA FARGUE, the Socialist who was recently elected deputy for Lille, has been liberated from prison. It is reported that the Cabinet is inclined to grant a general amnesty.

MR. GLADSTONE, in a letter supporting the Liberal candidate for South Molton, dwells upon the necessity of a strong representation of the farmers, as a class, in Parliament, as well as of laborers.

THE POPE has renewed his protest to M. Fallieres, French minister of worship, against supporting the position taken by the Italian Government in connection with the recent pilgrim incident in Rome.

HERR SZAMATVISKI, the confidential clerk of Herr Wolff, the head of the banking firm of Hirschfeld & Wolff, whose suspension a few days ago caused a great sensation in financial circles at Berlin, has been arrested for complicity in the bank frauds.

THE WINTER is commencing with unusual severity in Eastern Europe. There has been a black frost in Southern Russia which it is feared will ruin the winter crops. All the mountains in Greece are covered with snow, and severe frosts have occurred.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT has announced a war budget, increasing the strength of the army by 42 batteries of artillery, at an expense of nearly five million florins. The total estimate for the War Department is over a hundred and twenty million florins.

MARY HARMON, of Harmon Settlement, Ind., being threatened by a rejected suitor named Walter Harrison, who drew a revolver, shot him through the wrist. She had her weapon concealed in the folds of her dress. She had been warned that he meditated mischief.

THE MADERA, (California) Bank has suspended and caused the collapse of the John Brown Colony. The bank had a capital of $100,000, of which $25,000 was paid up. It has now failed for $85,000, which means the complete ruin of the co operative projects.

R. FOOTE, a farmer of West Windsor, N.Y., has been murdered by John Furman, who set fire to the barn in which Foote's body lay to conceal the crime. Certain pocket-pieces carried by Foote led to the identification of the body. Furman and Mrs. Foote are in custody.

THE BODIES of the crew of the collier "Kathleen" have been washed ashore at Clacton-on-the Sea. A boat belonging to the "Kathleen" was stranded at Clacton on the 6th instant, and it was then feared that the collier had foundered with her entire crew, numbering seven men.

JOHN HARTMAN, an old and wealthy resident of Green Point, Brooklyn, who is nearly blind, was sand-bagged and robbed in front of his house recently. The thugs took $285 in gold, $300 in bills, and four banknotes from his pocket. Mr. Hartman was seriously injured. The thieves escaped.

THE PARIS *Gaulois* announces the death of the Baroness Von Waldersee, the morganatic wife of Louis, Duke of Bavaria. She was Fraulein Mendel, and, until her marriage in 1887, belonged to the Munich stage. To marry her the duke renounced his right of succession to the duchy in favor of his brother Charles.

JOHN DWINELL, conductor, and George Wood, brakeman, on a freight train on the Boston & Albany Railway, have been arrested at Boston charged with the robbery of freight cars. They practically admit their guilt. About $.00 worth of goods have been recovered, but it is thought much more has been stolen.

THE VIENNA PANIC on Nov. 14 was partl due to the loose talk current of the splendid opportunity offered by Russia's present condition for an attack upon her by the Dreibund, in order to terminate an honorable peace and prevent Russia and France from completing the enormous preparations that are likely to place them on an equality with the Dreibund.

FIRE, recently, completely gutted the wholesale cloth and woollen goods house of Lippincott, Johnson & Co., at Philadelphia, causing a loss on the stock and building estimated at $200,000. The property was fully insured. The occupants of the adjoining buildings sustained losses from water and smoke estimated at from $10,000 to $25,000 each, all fully insured.

CANADIAN.

IT IS SAID that the session of the Quebec Legislature will be called for Nov. 20 or 27.

HOG CHOLERA has broken out in the styes at Rockwood Asylum and the Penitentiary at Kingston, Ont. The disease is said to be in the air.

MISS MARTA, of Port Perry, has been engaged as modern language teacher at the Collegiate institute at Peterboro at a salary of $900 a year. The engagement begins at the new year.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred at the Capelton mines, near Sherbrooke, about two o'clock a.m. on Nov. 14, whereby Frank Beaudry was instantly killed by the explosion of a blast after it had been charged four times. He was badly mutilated.

TWO BOYS of Delta, Ont., indulging in pranks, broke into a Masonic lodge room, and carried off regalia and a warrant. The regalia were put about the necks of cows and horses and were recovered. The warrant is still undiscovered.

THE SCHOONER "Marie Vigilante" was seized recently in the vicinity of Murray Bay by Mr. Robitaille, revenue officer, on a charge of having a quantity of contraband liquor, some twenty barrels, on board. This is the second time the same schooner has been in trouble with the customs authorities.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The sessions of the International Peace Congress were continued to day. Among the subjects discussed was a proposition looking to the introduction of reforms in the various systems of education by means of which children would be imbued with the love of peace. The congress adopted a proposal that the universities of Europe and America should take measures to foster among their students feelings of respect and friendship for foreign nations.

BRITISH POLITICS.

FREE TRADE.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH AT THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At the banquet at Guildhall last evening Lord Salisbury, in the course of his address, commented upon the legislation of the past session of Parliament, which he said was satisfactory to the Government and acceptable to the people. Regarding affairs in Ireland Lord Salisbury said the work which Mr. Balfour, the chief secretary, had done in that country the last four years was the best ever done by a statesman. This statement was greeted with cheers.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Continuing, His Lordship said: "What we have recently seen in Ireland has not altered our policy, nor has it made us think that a domestic legislature in Ireland would be distinguished by peace or abstinence from the use of blackthorns or by freedom from the curse of ecclesiastical domination. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

POLITICAL SKY SERENE.

As to foreign affairs, the Premier said there was not a single speck of cloud upon the horizon foreboding danger to the peace which prevails. It seemed that the spirit of nations was changing towards industrial competition. The great present question for consideration was the treaties of commerce which expire in 1892. The question of tariffs was engaging the attention of various nations. Though with respect to material warfare Lord Salisbury said he could hold out the most promising anticipations, so far as industrial warfare was concerned, having as a weapon protective legislation, he feared that Great Britain would occupy for a time a peculiar position. The recent elections in America had shown that the slight reaction against protection had lost its force. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

WILL SOON STAND ALONE.

Continuing, he said: "The only colony we are able to cite as a free trader—New South Wales—no longer wears an unspotted robe. We shall have the advantage, therefore, before long of being the 'Athanasius contra mundam' of free trade."

OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Referring to Egypt, he said that the Government was not responsible for the condition in which it felt itself to be in that country. England had made a great sacrifice in order to rescue Egypt from the evils which threatened to destroy the country and it was her duty to remain there until the Egyptian Government was strong enough to repel external invasions and quell internal disorders. Until that end was attained, the Premier declared, the Government could not consider England's duty achieved. (Cheers.)

ENGLAND'S RESOLVE.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the recent speeches of Lord Salisbury and Marquis di Rudini, concludes that Great Britain and Italy are equally resolved to throw into the scale a weighty word to maintain an equilibrium in Europe if peace should be threatened. The *Gazette* warmly commends Lord Salisbury's decision not to loosen the English hold on Egypt.

SALISBURY'S PLATFORM.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Executive Committee of the Conservative associations have drafted a platform to be adopted at the great party caucus which opens in Birmingham on the 23rd inst. as the final programme of the party for the coming elections. The distinctive name given to the meeting—National Union Conference—does not imply the inclusion of the Liberal-Unionist element. The caucus will be purely Conservative and will consist of joint delegates drawn from the English and Welsh constituencies. The Executive Committee, in view of the momentous character of the resolutions as embodying an authoritative party utterance, have been long discussing them and finally approved them yesterday.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Advance proofs of the resolutions show that the leading proposal makes concessions to Ireland and discloses the fact that the Conservative leaders have resisted the appeal of an influential section of the party to ignore Irish affairs. The conference will be asked to endorse the intention of the ministers to extend local government to and promote technical education in Ireland. At the same time it is declared that the inequalities arising from according Ireland a disproportionate representation in Parliament ought to be redressed.

FEMALE FRANCHISE—LABOR AND LAND.

Other important planks provide for the extension of the franchise to women who are landowners or house occupants, the creation of a labor department under a member of the cabinet, to be termed the labor minister, and legislation to enable local authorities to acquire land to facilitate the creation of small rural holdings. As a further concession to the labor vote the conference will declare in favor of the principle of labor representation, and will urge Conservatives to support labor candidates everywhere who appeal to enter public life upon no party lines. This plank, contrasting with the Liberal pronouncement against labor candidates in purely labor interests, is deftly contrived to encourage a split in the Radical workmen's vote. Next, the Government is requested to increase the number of appointments of workmen as factory inspectors and to appoint women inspectors.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

A resolution proposed by Howard Vincent, M.P., an eager advocate of Imperial federation, favors preferential tariff throughout the British Empire, the adoption of which will not commit the party leaders. Next the "one man, one vote," principle is denounced while it is declared that the Ballot Act must be amended to exclude illiterate voters. Lord Salisbury, Home Secretary Matthews and Sir J. E. Gorst will deliver addresses at the meeting.

LABOR CANDIDATE FUND.

The Conservative bribes to the labor vote will cause the Gladstonians to establish a "labor candidate fund." Mr. Schnadhorst finds that grants of money to labor aspirants are largely wanted. It is reported that Mr. Andrew Carnegie offers to place in the hands of a trustee a large sum as a nucleus for the proposed fund.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the South Molton division of Devonshire was held yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Liberal candidate, Mr. George Lambert. The campaign in the division has been an exciting one, many of the meetings having been broken up by gangs of roughs who are charged with being in the employ of the candidate against whose interest the meeting was being held. The candidate of the Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives who stood against Mr. Lambert was Mr. Charles W. Buller, a cousin of Sir Redvers Buller and an Irish landlord. The vote stood: Lambert, 4,222; Buller, 3,010. At the preceding election the vote stood: Lord Lymington (Liberal-Unionist), 4,041; Mr. W. H. Walker (Gladstonian), 2,352.

PARIS STARTLED.

RUMOR THAT M. DE BRAZZA, THE EXPLORER, HAD BEEN MASSACRED.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A startling rumor ran through Paris yesterday. It was to the effect that M. De Brazza, who left secretly for Africa at the head of the new expedition, had been massacred. The Minister for the Colonies, on being asked in regard to the report, said:—"We have heard nothing." Continuing, he added, "Wishing to see for himself what was going on in the unknown regions which lie between the 7th and 10th degrees north latitude and the 11th and 16th degrees longitude, M De Brazza left Banghai some time ago, with 350 men, intending to push as far as Lake Tchad. He was convinced he would find the murdered body of Lieut. Crampet on his route. He took the initiative of his expedition himself, and if anybody living could attain the object aimed at it is certainly M. De Brazza. M. De Brazza was bent on exploring a region which even Mr. Stanley had not ventured to traverse. It is inhabited by Mussulmen and Arabs, fanatic foes of civilization. On leaving this region he meant to visit Bacgama, where a great deal is going on, of which we know nothing.

ANOTHER EXPLORER, LIEUT. MEISING,

is now at Yulow, near Lake Tchad, ready to brave all risks. In his letter he writes: "This is an affair of honor to me. I will die or I will raise the French flag on the shores of Lake Tchad.' A third French expedition, led by Chef de Battaillon Monteil, of the Marines, is also marching towards the lake. The starting point of this force was Senegal. By last reports to hand, two-thirds of the journey had been accomplished."

"Have you any news of the German expeditions?" inquired the correspondent.

"Yes," replied the Minister, "we know that one German force is crossing the Cameroon country and making direct for Lake chad. It will probably meet with insuperable difficulties in the mountain. Another expedition has taken the same route as De Brazza—the Birgami route. The Germans have bought five hundred slaves in Dahomey to act as escorts."

"And what of Touat?"

"There is no news for the moment," said the Minister, "we have confined ourselves to fortifying our Algerian outposts, and despise all contrary reports; we have no intention of sending out an expedition to Touat."

ARBITRATION ACCEPTED.

BEHRING SEA SEALING QUESTION REACHING A SOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The announcement made in the Supreme Court to-day by Mr. Miller, Attorney-General, touching the argument in the "Sayward" case, that the United States and Great Britain had agreed to submit the Behring Sea controversy to arbitration, was the first intimation that the correspondence on the subject, that has been carried on for some time past between the two nations, had at last resulted in a satisfactory agreement. It was surprising that the news should first come out in an argument in court, and the Attorney-General was asked, after adjournment, if he would throw some light on the subject.

"It is true that an agreement upon arbitration has been reached," he said: "yes," he added, that after the matter has been settled between the two governments it is subject to ratification by the Senate.

"What are the points of arbitration?"

"I cannot say any more than I said in court. Why don't you go to the State Department? Yes; you can state as a fact that an agreement has been concluded."

These very significant remarks were brought to the attention of Mr. Blaine, but he positively declined to make any statement touching the matter. The other officers of the State Department were either ignorant of the progress of the negotiations or refused to say anything upon the subject. The inference drawn from the developments to-day (including the statement made by the Attorney-General to a representative of the Associated Press, as above given), is that the President will submit to the Senate an agreement in the nature of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which the parties bind themselves to accept as final and conclusive the definition to be given by the arbitrators of the exact rights of the United States in Behring Sea, as well as to pay any awards or damages suffered by the nation that is declared to have held the true contention. It is also presumed that arbitrators have been selected, but none of the officials seen would discuss the details of the agreement, doubtless for the reason that it has to be submitted to the Senate for ratification, and, therefore, comes under the Executive session rules of the Senate, which require secrecy to be observed.

TENDING TOWARD CIVIL WAR.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN CHINA—FOREIGNERS IN EXTREME PERIL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A despatch to the *Herald* from Shanghai says: "Intense excitement prevails here. The course of events is tending toward a great civil war. Foreigners in China are in extreme peril. The chief of the great secret society of the Kaalae Hui has been arrested in the French concession at Shanghai. The Viceroy at Nankin has ordered him to be tortured, hoping he will betray his accomplices. If not he is to be beheaded. The whole province of Hunan is in a state of siege and open revolt. The European ministers at Pekin are seemingly indifferent. The Chinese ministers and officials fraternize with them, call them friends, banquet them, and get up fetes for them every week. As a result of this the foreign residents in China are furious. Their indignation is beyond expression, because of the meanness of those diplomats who are forgetting their duty to their own countrymen."

JAPAN SAID TO BE READY TO JOIN HANDS WITH CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Chronicle's* Shanghai correspondent says: Quiet prevails here, but in Hunan the natives are seething with discontent and are likely to break into revolt at any moment. No indemnity will be paid Europeans who suffered in the Tschang riots. The malcontents are aware that the Pekin Government has no real disposition to satisfy Europe and further troubles are inevitable. Li Hung's policy is to embroil the powers one with another. I am able to confirm the report of the existence of an agreement by which the Japanese fleet will assist the Chinese in case of need. Japanese vessels are already coming to Chinese waters.

The American admiral has left in the cruiser "Charleston" for Honolulu. He has been from the first very bellicose towards the Chinese officials and has not concealed his belief that extreme measures are necessary. It is understood that under cover of the protection of Americans he will seize Honolulu in the name of his Government.

CHINESE REVOLT.

CAPTURE OF THEWEI BY FIFTEEN THOUSAND REBELS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Shanghai says: "The capture of Thewei, near Foo-Chow, on Tuesday, by 15,000 rebels, was a well organized rising. The rebels were armed with repeaters, and led by capable men. The outbreak was directed mainly against the authorities though anti-foreign cries were heard. The officials were powerless. European residents are apprehensive of the spread of the revolt. The British Consul here says that he believes the recent quietude is only temporary, spring and summer being the favorite periods for outrages in China. Light gunboats are an absolute necessity to protect the lives of Europeans. In spite of the semi-official statement that two of the Itchang rioters have been beheaded and others bastinadoed, it is outrageous that the real culprits are still free, being protected against arrest by exalted officials. Agents of the Pekin treasury have paid the indemnities agreed upon, £2,000 to the sufferers at Wuchu and £4,000 to the families of the Europeans killed at Wushu. The American missionary, Mr. Dart, expresses the opinion that the trouble will be renewed next spring.

MINING EXPLOSION.

SIX KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

NANTICOKE, Pa., Nov. 8.—The usual Sunday quiet was disturbed about 4.30 o'clock this afternoon by the announcement that a terrible explosion of gas had occurred in No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Co., by which a number of men had been killed and others terribly injured. But a short time elapsed before the news spread throughout the town and a large crowd gathered at the scene, including relatives and friends of the miners employed in the mine, and while they waited for news from the shaft the scene was harrowing in the extreme. It was soon learned, however, that owing to the fact that this was Sunday there were but 14 men at work in the mine. Of this number six were instantly killed and several others so badly burned and injured that they cannot survive, many fearing they were in such condition that they could not be removed from the mine.

The killed are William J. Williams, miner; Henry R. Jones, town clerk of Nanticoke, fire boss; William Jonathan, John Artott, Caleb Jething and Thomas Lloyd, driver boy. The critically injured are David Powell, David A. Smith, Thomas Thomas (a stepson of the fireman, David W. Evans), Henry Williams (son of William J. Williams, who was killed instantly), Howell Jofhenski (a Polander) and two Polanders whose names could not be ascertained.

The accident was caused by the explosion of a safety lamp, the flames of which ignited the gas. The existence of this element had become known and the safety lamp which is generally used successfully in the presence of gas was being used by the men during their work. The mine, which is one of the best operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company, is not seriously damaged.

SUPPOSED TO BE IN CANADA.

GONE WITH ALL THE BANK'S FUNDS—A LAWYER WHO CHANGED HIS BUSINESS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8.—The Marine Bank, in this city, did not open its doors for business yesterday morning. The bank occupies one room in an obscure quarter of a big office building, and inasmuch as it did not open its embarrassment did not become known until late in the day. The president, Blanchard, is practically the whole concern. Blanchard quit law a year ago, went east, secured $5,000 capital with which to start a bank and organized a company with the following directors:—A. E. Blanchard, Horatio Clark, of Maine; B. Harking, of Blackstone, Ill.; Captain E. B. Watts and W. C. Berry. Blanchard left for the East some days ago, and is now supposed to be in Canada. His continued absence caused uneasiness among the bank officers and a meeting of the directors was called for to-day. As a result of the meeting Blanchard was charged with embezzlement. The directors charge in the first place that the whole of the bank funds are missing. Mr. Clark charges that Blanchard sold him a piece of property here which he (Blanchard) did not own, delivering to him a forged warrant deed. Mr. Harking charges that he sent a large sum of money to Blanchard to be loaned and that Blanchard sent forged securities, appropriating the money to his own use. An attorney for Bates College says $10,000 was stolen, and no trace of the money can be found.

VIRULENT INFLUENZA.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Influenza of a virulent type has appeared in Perigueux and other towns in the Department of Dordogne. A large seminary at Perigueux has been closed in consequence of the prevalence of the disease.

PRINCE GEORGE RECOVERING.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Prince George of Wales passed a good night, and is making progress toward recovery.

IRISH AFFAIRS EASIER.

MR. BALFOUR IN DUBLIN—HIS ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

CENSURE OF FACTION FIGHTING IN IRELAND, AND UNITY URGED.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—The Rt.-Hon. Arthur J Balfour, who, until his appointment as the successor of the late William Henry Smith as Government leader in the House of Commons was Chief Secretary for Ireland, to-day reviewed the Royal Irish Constabulary station in this city. Mr. Balfour, in a speech, declared he was rejoiced to know that the efficiency and popularity of the force was never greater than at the present time. The men had shown zeal equally in protecting politicians from the attacks of their opponents and the solitary tenant from organized intimidation. Mr. Balfour said that in severing his connection with Irish matters he looked back with pleasure upon the kindness he had received from all classes of the Irish people. From no class had he more kindness than from the police force. He expressed the hope that the day was far distant when anything would be done to change the constitution of the force, or to destroy the corps of which not only Ireland but the whole United Kingdom had reason to be proud.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—Mr. M. V. Gannon, president of the Irish National League of America, and Mr. John P. Sutton, secretary, to-day issued a significant statement addressed to the friends of Ireland in America. The document refers to the rival factions, inflamed with hate, arrayed against each other in Ireland, and says those who would be naturally looked to for counsel tending to peace and unity are foremost in fomenting fratricidal strife.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—Archbishop Croke has, up to date, received £4,288 for the relief of persons suffering through the failure of the crops. Of this amount £4,244 came from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Irish National League to-night decided to call a conference of its members throughout the city and county in order to decide definitely once and for all whether to espouse the cause of the Parnellites or that of their opponents.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A conference of the Liberal-Unionist Association was held at Manchester to-day. Sir Henry James presided. In his speech opening the meeting Sir Henry claimed that recent experiences in Ireland (referring to the faction fights that occurred last week during the electoral campaign in Cork) proved that the policy of the Liberal-Unionists was the only correct one. The loyal minority in Ireland, he declared, could never be handed over to a despotic government of clericals.

A letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was read. In this letter Mr. Chamberlain said that the Gladstonians had lost confidence in the Home Rule movement, and that they were trying to pass the bill to establish Home Rule sandwiched between more alluring proposals. The Duke of Argyll, in speaking to a motion in support of the general policy of the Government, described Mr. Gladstone as "a fanatic who is incapable of argument." His followers, according to the Duke, were "mere puppets."

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Mr. Timothy Harrington has written a letter in which he charges Mr. William O'Brien with concealing the most important part of the Parnell correspondence in the negotiations held by the Irish leaders in Boulogne at the beginning of the present year, when dissension first arose in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists. As a proof of the assertions which he made, Mr. Harrington cites a letter which Mr. Parnell wrote to Mr. O'Brien in January last, suggesting that Mr. Justin McCarthy obtain satisfactory assurances from the Gladstonian party that they would continue to act in good faith with the Home Rulers. Then Mr. Parnell constituted Mr. O'Brien chairman, he himself retiring in the latter's favor. Mr. Parnell, however, made the

PRESIDENCY OF MR. O'BRIEN

an absolute condition. Mr. O'Brien thereupon wrote a letter in which he proposed that his election to the chairmanship be effected without public conditions of any kind being exacted and solely under a private understanding. Mr. O'Brien said he would seek an interview with Mr. Gladstone immediately after his election, for the purpose of obtaining declarations from the leader of the Liberals as to what the future action of the Liberal party was to be in regard to the Irish land policy and judiciary questions. If the replies to these enquiries were of an unsatisfactory nature Mr. O'Brien was to resign the chairmanship in Mr. Parnell's favor and to declare himself for Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Irish Nationalists.

SAW THROUGH THE SCHEME.

It is now disclosed that Mr. O'Brien cabled to Mr. Dillon in New York asking his support. Mr. Dillon telegraphed back, "Parnell is humbugging you." Mr. Parnell disapproved of Mr. O'Brien's suggestions as a substitute for the drafted memorandum already published by Mr. O'Brien. During the discussion of the memorandum Mr. O'Brien pledged himself that if Mr. Gladstone's assurances were insufficient he would at least become neutral. Mr. Parnell telegraphed Mr. O'Brien from Boulogne, "I am willing to consult with Mr. McCarthy, but the terms of the memorandum must be adhered to, which provides that you and I are the sole and final judges."

ASSURANCES FROM THE LIBERALS.

In finally rupturing the negotiations, Mr. Parnell wrote to Mr. O'Brien: "On whichever side Irishmen may engage they owe you thanks for acting throughout with the spirit of a true patriot." Mr. Harrington concludes: "This confidence was misplaced. Mr. Parnell concurred with Mr. O'Brien in demanding assurances from the Liberals. Both agreed that the assurances offered were insufficient and that they ought to be amended, but the Liberals, having found that they could count upon Mr. O'Brien, refused to amend them.

CONTINUED BITTERNESS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—In this morning's issue of the *National Press* there appears an article which, after reviewing in detail all the allegations made by Mr. Harrington, declares that that gentleman's statements bear upon their face the stamp of deliberate falsehood. All the documents produced, the paper says, vindicate by their contents the good faith of Mr. O'Brien and the consideration he always showed for Mr. Parnell.

NO LETTER FROM GLADSTONE OR MORLEY.

Mr. O'Brien, in a further reply to Mr. Harrington, says that he published everything that was of the slightest interest in the matter under consideration. He asserts that he never received a line from either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Morley during the course of his life.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—A meeting of the National Federation was held to-day at Tullamore, at which the question of providing means for the relief of evicted tenants was discussed in all its bearings. It was resolved to fix the contributions to the fund for this purpose at three pence in the pound on the parish valuations.

SCHOOLS IN SWEDEN.

Mr. William Woodall, who has been furnishing a series of illustrated sketches of travels in Sweden to the London *Daily Graphic*, speaks as follows of the public school system in that country:—

Public education in Sweden has long been compulsory and free. There are, indeed few countries where illiteracy is so rare. There is no half-time employment, and though children are allowed by law to go to work at thirteen, they are not employed at Gustafsberg until fourteen years of age, excepting in cases where the circumstances of the family are particularly necessitous. Girls and boys are taught together. In a separate building I had the satisfaction of seeing fifteen boys receiving instruction, in this instance given by a practical carpenter in manual work on the system known as Slojd. Here all between



SLOJD STUDENTS AT WORK IN STOCKHOLM.

nine and thirteen are so exercised. The workshop, with its benches, tools, and little company of busy workers, was an extremely pleasant thing to see. Every stage of the exercises was systematically graded, the first article to be made being a simple garden stick, such as is used for propping flowers, but in the making of it saw, plane, and knife had to be used, and precision as to form and size was insisted upon. Leading up from stage to stage the pupils find each graded task easy of accomplishment, and in this particular shop a garden table, made from beginning to end by the one pupil, was among the most advanced models. Everything was evidently calculated to train the children in an instinct for handicraft, to teach them the use of tools, to inculcate in them the habit and love of industry, and while carefully guarding against the idea of teaching any special trade, making the learning of one later on a comparatively easy task. To complete their training, especially for the requirements of the porcelain factory, all the young people up to the age of eighteen—of whom there are more than eighty—are required to attend evening classes in drawing. It only remains to add that the Swedish vice of spirit-drinking is thus successfully combated; that Good Templars are numerous, that the blue ribbon is a familiar badge, and that there is no police force and no lock up nearer than Stockholm! A constable is employed by the company as a workman, but he has only been called into requisition by any case of disorder on extremely rare occasions during a very long period. Making my way back to Stockholm by the last steamer, the wind beat so fiercely against the little vessel as to render its passage a stormy one across the Baggens-Fjard and through the narrow Sodra Staket, and to make the stoppages at the little landing places adventurously difficult. But through the fierce whirling of the wind I could only think of the idyllic tranquillity I had left behind, of the kindly reception and graceful hospitality I had enjoyed in an out-of-the-way corner of a strange land. For many a long day will live the memory of the good work of Herr Odelberg and Mr. Barlow, with the hope that in other places their example may be emulated with the like success that has attended the happy combination of business and benevolence at Gustafsberg.

PLAIN WORDS OF THE MARQUIS DI RUDINI AT MILAN.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier, to-day delivered a long speech at Milan. Part of his speech was devoted to the financial situation of the Government and he announced that a complete equilibrium had been established in the budget. Not only were the estimated receipts fully equal to the expenditures but even a small surplus in receipts might be expected. The Government would incur no new debts.

ITALY DESIRES PEACE.

The Marquis stated that Italy's relations with foreign powers were friendly and that she would do her best to strengthen peace. The various governments of Europe were inspired with great prudence and moderation. Italy should have no fear of the grouping of friendly allied powers. Italy had renewed her adhesion to the Triple Alliance in order to guarantee a state of affairs fitted to promote a policy of recuperation.

COMMERCIAL MEASURES.

Premier Rudini announced the introduction of a measure to diminish the expenses of the local corps to settle the difficulties of Rome's civic administration, and to reorganize banks of issue by liberating capital and issuing uniform notes in the form adopted by the Bankers' Association. Continuing, the Premier said that the commercial treaties with Germany, Austria and Switzerland did not injure manufactures. They favored the exportation of agricultural products.

ITALY'S ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY.

Alluding to the Vatican, he said: "We have in our midst the Papacy, which sometimes assumes a threatening attitude, but its sphere of action is limited to the exercise of spiritual powers not only by a law which cannot be lightly contravened, but also by the almost unanimous consent of those who thought themselves most religious. The country's ecclesiastical policy has now become traditional. The honor and strength of the Kingdom of Italy must be scrupulously maintained. The deplorable incidents produced by a few short-sighted persons will not make us deviate from that policy. Not for so slight a matter will we raise questions affecting the constitution of the kingdom nor will we tamper with the immovable statutory laws of guarantees, the wisdom and expediency of which have been proved by long experience. Italy will not fail in this respect. Owing to liberty of conscience and religious toleration it is our boast and profession that pilgrims from the whole world may be confident that the laws will protect them on coming to Rome to pay devout homage to the Pope. Strong in the present and confident in the future, we fearlessly guarantee the fullest liberty in Rome.'

FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE.

In conclusion the Marquis said: "We have constantly striven to dispel the distrust that France feels towards Italy. The recent participation of the French in the fetes at Nice upon the occasion of the unveiling in that city of the statue of the Italian patriot, Garibaldi, was an assurance of the renewal of the cordiality which has always been dear to Italians."

EFFECTS OF THE SPEECH.

Premier Rudini's remarks concerning the Papacy have produced a bad impression at the Vatican, the programme tending to make the Pope only the first subject of the King. The Pope will prepare a sharp note in reply. The Italian newspapers, with the exception of the clerical organs, are satisfied with Premier Rudini's speech, but they complain of its lack of explicitness on economic questions.

RAIN-MAKING RIGHTS.

TEMPLE, Texas, Nov. 10.—The Inter-State Artificial Rain Company, having headquarters at Goodland, Kansas, has sold its rights here for $50,000.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

RYCKERT MAY REAPPEAR.

MR. GIBSON, OF LINCOLN COUNTY, UNSEATED FOR BRIBERY BY AN AGENT.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Nov. 9.—The Lincoln election protest came up here to-day. The court room was crowded with spectators, who expected to hear some interesting political ways, but they were disappointed. The proceedings were tame and quiet. The first witness called was Mr. W. B Gilleland, barrister. His evidence was merely to establish that George Longley, teamster, of this city, was an active committee man in Mr. Gibson's interests. The second witness called was Mr. Alvin Smith, farmer, of Thorold township, Welland county. His evidence unseated Mr. Gibson. He swore that on the night previous to the election Mr. George Longley, of this city, drove to his house and offered him and his brother, Mr. James Smith, of the same place, four dollars each to stay out of the county on election day. After some dickering with Longley the Smiths struck a bargain, and accepted $12 to stay away from the polls. They did not vote. The evidence was not denied. The judges summed up the case and decided that corrupt practices had been established, and thereupon declared the seat vacant. Mr. Gibson, though suffering from an accident received by his horses running away, was in the court room. There is a current report throughout the city that Mr. Sylvester Neelon, the defeated candidate, does not now desire parliamentary honors, and that Mr. J. C. Rykert and Mr. Wm. Gibson are likely candidates for the vacant seat.

RUMORED DISSOLUTION.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Some politicians here pretend to know that the reconstruction of the Cabinet will be followed by a dissolution of Parliament. This rumor remains persistently on the surface, but it is hard to credit it, and impossible to confirm it.

CHIGNECTO RAILWAY TROUBLES.

Mr. Ketchum, chief engineer of the Chignecto Marine Railway, has been here for the past few days interviewing the Ministers from the Maritime Provinces. Work has been stopped on the undertaking, and the Government will be asked to change the conditions of the Government subsidy guaranteeing four percent on the Company's bonds, which at present are unsalable.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

Only about half a battalion mustered for the annual review of the Governor-General's Foot Guards on Saturday. Major-General Herbert regretted to hear, he said, that many of the absentees were employed in Government offices and he thought a report should be made on the subject. He refused to believe the press reports as to the Government discouraging civil servants from volunteer duty, but thought that there must be a misunderstanding. The General drilled the Guards by the regulations which will be enforced next year in the English army and congratulated them on their conduct.

DOMINION REVENUE.

The revenue for October was $3,253,357 and the expenditure $422,000 less. The revenue for four months was $12,068,890 and the expenditure $9,857,498. The gross debt is $290-317,000.

INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVES.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—Mr. Tarte's papers are severely criticising Mr. Abbott and it now appears quite likely that Mr. Tarte may again contest Montmorency. Mr. Dobell has positively declined to retire from the contest in Quebec West.

LORD STANLEY TO RESIGN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—A report is published by the *Colonies and India*, a very respectable organ of things colonial, to the effect that Lord Stanley will resign next year the post of Governor-General.

IRREGULARITIES.

The Hon. C. H. Tupper, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been for some time investigating reported instances of irregularity in his Department and has made a report reflecting to some extent upon the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Lieut.-Col. John Tilton. The real nature of the report cannot be ascertained, but it does not deal with the Boulton case or the incomplete returns of the fisheries revenues which were discussed before the Public Accounts Committee. Col. Tilton is now absent from the city on official business. Of course Mr. Tupper's report cannot be made public until after it has been considered by the subcommittee of the council to which it has been referred, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Haggart and Dewdney.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—The Supreme Court is to-day giving judgment in cases which stood for judgment last June. McKeen vs. Jones, a maritime insurance case, was dismissed with costs; Brossard & Dupras, a case of a promissory note held by the Exchange Bank when that institution went into liquidation, was allowed with costs, Judge Taschereau dissenting; Hus vs. The School Commissioner (a Quebec case) was dismissed with costs, Judge Taschereau dissenting. Holland vs. Ross was an old and interesting case against the Quebec Government. Mr. Geo. C. Holland transferred his interest in certain lots in Ottawa County to Wm. L. Holland in 1872. In 1878 the Quebec Department of Crown Lands cancelled the original sale of the lots, without notifying Holland. The purchaser Holland, however, had paid the fees for the transfer of the lots, and also paid the fee for the issue of the patent. The Crown Lands Department contended that the conditions of sale as to settlement duty had not been fulfilled. The Chief-Justice held that the registration of the transfer, and the acceptance of the fees therefore amounted to a dispensing with the conditions of sale. He held that the cancellation of the lots in 1878 was unjustifiable, and the license issued to Ross Bros. in 1879 equally unjustifiable. He, therefore, thought the appeal of Holland should be allowed. The Queen's Bench of Quebec had given a judgment in favor of Holland, but it was reversed by the Superior Court. Mr. Justice Strong concurred with the view taken by the chief. Judge Fournier and Judge Gwynne were also for allowing the appeal. The case of Bernardin vs. North Dufferin was dismissed, the Chief Justice dissenting. The big telegraph appeal is on the list for judgment but will probably not be reached to-day.

TORNADO IN BUENOS AYRES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres cable says: A tornado on last Friday night passed over the province of Santa Fe, thirty miles from Rosario. It caused great destruction to property and loss of life. The town of Arroyo Soco was entirely destroyed. The number of deaths is reported to be forty and of wounded thirty. A train of eighteen coaches was at the station when the tornado swept through the town. The entire train was overturned, and many of the passengers were burned in the wreck. The details of the disaster are meagre. All the telegraph wires are down in consequence of the storm. There is much damage to crops throughout the entire province of Santa Fe.

PERILS OF THE OCEAN.

HOW THE SIX SURVIVORS OF THE "ENTERPRISE" WERE RESCUED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Further particulars received from Calcutta show that when the storm burst the "Enterprise" was caught unprepared and blown with terrific force on the shore. She dashed upon the rocks lying opposite the female convict prison and the waves swept clean over her. The wreck was seen by a number of female convicts, who were seeking shelter from the fury of the gale, and they at once started for the shore. They forced themselves against the storm, grasping rocks and other things to prevent them from being literally blown away. When at last they reached the shore, though the waters at times swept high above their heads, they formed a human life line, each grasping the other's hand. Then the bravest of the party rushed into the sea and grasped a struggling form twisting in the water, and, aided by her companions, dragged ashore one of the men who had been swept from the "Enterprise." Again and again the women entered the water and each time they returned with a man, who, had it not been for their heroic aid, would surely have been drowned. Of the eighty-three men comprising the officers and crew of the "Enterprise," only six were saved and every one of these was dragged from the water by the female convicts. Every English officer and every English member of the crew of the "Enterprise" were lost.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—A cablegram from Liverpool from the mate, Mr. Phillips, of the schooner "Hattie M. Crowell," of Greenport, states that the ship foundered at sea and that the captain, Benjamin Chase, was drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Further particulars received here this morning from Calcutta show that the cyclone which swept over the Andaman Islands on Monday last caused a very much larger loss of life than was at first reported, and that the damage done was far in excess of the amount first telegraphed here. In addition to the drowning of nearly all of the crew of the steamer "Enterprise," the Government steamer engaged in conveying convicts to the islands, by which 78 out of 83 men lost their lives, it is now officially announced that the total loss of life is nearly 200, and that about 250 people in addition were severely wounded. It is believed that when the final returns come in it will be seen that considerably over 200 and possibly 300 lives were lost.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Another gale swept over the south of England last night. A French schooner was wrecked near Hythe, and the captain and his wife and son were drowned. The ironship "Bien-Venue" from London for Sydney was washed ashore near Sandgate and wrecked.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The news has just reached this city of the loss at sea of the British steamer "Fairfield." The steamer was bound from the Tyne for Genoa, and was caught in the hurricane Wednesday last just as she was on the outer edge of the Bay of Biscay. The "Fairfield," although a comparatively small steamer, was a staunch iron vessel. She was built only a few years ago. The gale, however, proved too much for her, and the continual laboring in the tremendous seas is supposed to have started some of the rivets holding her plates together. The water entered the ship and she finally went to the bottom. The crew took to the boats and were picked up by passing vessels.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER "HAWARDEN CASTLE."

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The steamer "Hawarden Castle," engaged in the coasting trade, was wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey last night. She was exposed to the full force of the gale and the seas sweeping over her made it impossible to live on her decks. The crew took refuge in the rigging. A number of attempts were made to rescue them from their perilous position, but none of them were successful. This morning four bodies were washed ashore. They are those of seamen from the steamer. The steamers "Britannic" and "City of New York" sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday in the teeth of the gale. An immense wave boarded the "Britannic" and carried overboard the quartermaster, named McKenzie.

SERIES OF ALLAN STEAMER MISHAPS.

The Allan steamer "Brazilian," Capt. Whyte, bound from London for New Orleans, met with a series of mishaps, while proceeding down stream. The first accident that befell her was a collision with a barge, in which the port quarter of the barge was damaged. Subsequently she ran into the brig "Ploughman" and broke her jibboom and carried away her headgear. The "Brazilian" had hardly got clear of this last vessel when she struck Her Majesty's training ship "Arethusa" and damaged her starboard quarter.

The Southport Life Saving Crew, about whose safety fears were entertained, managed to reach shore all right. No trace of the distressed vessel they had gone to succor could be found when the life-boat reached the spot.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Yesterday's gale caused an immense amount of damage in all parts of France. Many temporary buildings, devoted to panoramas, circuses and the like were destroyed. Two persons were killed at Pavilly by falling debris. A youth had his neck broken at Havre by being struck by the covering of a van which had been blown off by the gale.

Several vessels were wrecked at Fecamp, on the English Channel. The rescue of the crews was attended with exciting scenes. Only one man was drowned. The fishermen along the coast suffered heavy losses in boats and gear. Two smacks of Cherbourg with their crews, numbering ten men, are missing. A hospital at Lorent took fire during the gale and the flames spread with such rapidity that the ordinary means of exit were cut off and the patients had to be rescued from the windows. Many of the patients were injured. The force of the hurricane extended as far as Marseilles, on the Mediterranean sea.

GALES IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Heavy gales and rains prevail throughout Spain. Telegraphic communication is everywhere interrupted. The storm is especially severe on the northern and western coasts. A steam launch belonging to a Spanish man-of-war, lying off Villa Sarcia, was capsized in yesterday's gale. Five of her crew were drowned. The sloop "Julio" was wrecked at Bilboa yesterday. Eight of her crew were drowned.

LIFEBOATS CAPSIZE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Part of the crew of the life-saving boat at Hythe, while engaged in the work of rescuing the shipwrecked crew of a French schooner, were swept from their boat and drowned. From Dungeness, too, comes a story of the loss of some of the brave and hardy life-boatmen. A foreign barque went ashore at that place, and the life-boatmen started gallantly to the rescue of her crew. A tremendously heavy sea was running, and the life-boat broached to. Once in the trough of the sea she capsized and all hands went overboard. Five of the crew were swept away before they could grasp the life-lines on the sides of the boat, and though they wore cork jackets they were lost. The other men succeeded in righting their boat and scrambling in.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Several vessels are ashore between Dover and Dungeness. A number of vessels have been driven past Sandgate with their ensigns hoisted with the jack down, showing that they were in distress and desired assistance. This would have been rendered had it been possible. The Norwegian brig "Solorita" has been wrecked at Studland, in Dorset. The fishing boat "Star of the East," while entering Lowestoft, crashed against the north pier and was wrecked. Six of her crew were drowned. One man was rescued, but died from exhaustion shortly afterward. The schooner "Marguerite Blet," bound for London, was caught in the hurricane off Dungeness and was blown ashore and wrecked.

A vessel named the "Paramount" has sunk off Lowestoft, in Suffolk. All hands on board except two sailors were drowned. A Scotch lugger was also capsized off that port to-day, and six of her crew were drowned. At Deal a fishing boat was capsized and two of her crew drowned. Several vessels are ashore between Dungeness and Dover, and it is feared they will go to pieces and their crews will perish before assistance can go to them.

HUNDREDS OF BOATS IN PERIL.

Two schooners were wrecked near Brighton and four of their crews drowned. A thousand ton ship, the "Plunge," has gone ashore at Hastings. The passengers and crew were saved with difficulty. At every port on the east and south coasts of England great anxiety prevails as to the fate of fishing boats, hundreds of these boats, induced by fine weather, having put to sea yesterday. Unknown vessels are reported wrecked at many points.

MAIL BOATS FORCED TO ANCHOR.

During the night the Dover and Calais boats were obliged to anchor in the Roads for safety. The sea was rolling very heavily, making it extremely dangerous for vessels to enter. The Ostend boat started with the mails, but the captain positively declined to take any passengers on board. The rainfall has been unusually heavy and all parts of the country are flooded. Folkstone has suffered considerably. Two men belonging to the crew of the "Dymchurch" lifeboat were drowned. Among the Channel islands the gale was felt with much severity. Many persons were seriously injured on the Island of Jersey by falling debris and several boats were sunk in the harbor.

RESCUERS DROWNED.

Even Portsmouth harbor, one of the safest in the world, did not escape damage, the massive sea wall at Southsea being partially destroyed. Another schooner was wrecked at Hastings to-night. The crew were saved with great difficulty. Three men belonging to the crew of a pilot cutter were drowned at Cardiff while attempting to rescue a fisherman who was clinging to an overturned boat.

DAMAGE IN LONDON.

In London the storm has done considerable damage. In many places were buildings in course of erection the boarding in front of them was blown out into the streets and stopped the passage of pedestrians and vehicles. The wind howled through the streets and blew with such force that walking was only accomplished with the greatest difficulty. A number of persons whose business compelled them to be out of doors were badly injured by being struck by falling signs that were blown from their fastenings overhead. In Westminster a large barrier of planking which had been erected before a building was carried away. A number of pedestrians were struck by the flying planks and several severely injured. Part of the roof of the Ludgate Hill station was blown off by the gale.

CATHEDRAL ROOF BLOWN OFF.

At Christchurch, a town twenty miles southwest of Southampton, on the English channel, the rivers, swollen by the excessively heavy rains which have accompanied the gale, have overflowed their banks. The rising waters flooded the country in the vicinity of Christchurch and part of the town itself is inundated. The damage to fishing boats and other small craft employed in the local coast trade is large but no estimates of the amount of loss as yet can be made. At Bristol the roof of the handsome Catholic cathedral was blown off and one man killed. Other persons were injured by a falling chimney. The interruption of the telegraph service is general throughout the south-west of England.

PETITION ELECTION CASES.

A NUMBER OF THE COUNTIES HEARD FROM.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.—Mr. Bosk, acting for the petitioner in the King's County election case, Bertreaux vs. Borden, was to-day served by Mr. F. G. Congdon, counsel for the respondent, with a notice stating that the respondent, Dr. Borden, will admit that an agent of his did hire and pay for a horse and team to convey voters to and from the polls without the consent of respondent. This is said to be sufficient to render the election invalid. Later on it was announced that Dr. Borden had resigned his seat. The formal trial of the petition against his return was set down for Nov. 16.

MR. CAMPBELL HOLDS HIS SEAT.

CHATHAM, Ont., Nov. 9.—On the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. J. C. Patterson, of Windsor, for the petitioner in the Kent county election case against Mr. Archibald Campbell, Liberal, the sitting member, announced that on looking over the evidence it had been decided not to proceed in the matter. The Court then dismissed the case with costs.

HAD NO EVIDENCE.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 9.—The petition against the return of Mr. Robert Watson, the Liberal member for Marquette, was dismissed to-day, the Conservatives offering no evidence.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 11.—The election petition to unseat Mr. Thos. Bain, M. P. for North Wentworth, for corrupt practices by himself or agents was heard here this morning before Judges Rose and McMahon. No evidence was offered in support of the petition and it was dismissed with costs to petitioner. The counter petition against Mr. Wardell was dropped.

BARRIE, Ont., Nov. 13.—The protest against the return of Mr. P. H. Spohn was heard here to-day before Justices Rose and McMahon, Mr. G. T. Blackstock representing the petitioner, and Mr. J. K. Kerr, the respondent. The respondent was first called and examined generally, but particularly as to the payment of $2, ostensibly for the use of the poll, to the Indian chief on Christian islands. In this case, involving personal disqualification, judgment was reserved. The next charge was one of bribing a voter named Huston, in the town of Midland, by endorsement of a promissory note for $20 by one George Chaw, an agent of the respondent. The judges held the charges clearly proven and unseated the respondent with costs. The question of personal disqualification stands for judgment at Toronto.

HALIFAX, Nov. 13.—Frank G. Forbes, M.P. for Queen's, against whose return a petition was filed for corrupt practices, resigned his seat to-day, admitting bribery by agents.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—The South Ontario election trial was continued but not concluded on Friday. The part taken by the Grand Trunk Railway in the contest was not completely cleared up. Mr. W. T. R. Preston testified that he holds the office of organizer for the Reform Association for Ontario, but has no official connection with the Reform organization for the Dominion.

QUEBEC POLITICS.

MR. TARTE'S POSITION TO MONTMORENCY ELECTIONS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—On Mr. Tarte's admission of illegal practices by agents without his knowledge, his election for Montmorency was voided to-day, and the seat for the County declared vacant by judgment of the Court of Review. As Mr. Tarte leaves for Europe early in December it is perfectly clear that he has no intention of running again, and it is believed that Lieutenant-Governor Angers will stand for the county. At the same time, it may be stated, that it is announced this evening that Mr. Tarte intends in the course of a fortnight to call a mass meeting of his late constituents at La Bonne Ste. Anne to render an account of his Parliamentary conduct during last session, and that the Hon. Mr. Mills and several other of the leading Liberal members from Ontario will be present on the occasion.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—It is reported that the Lieut.-Governor's blockade of the Government has been relaxed and that His Honor is now signing money warrants and performing other official acts for administrative purposes. But, in other respects, the relations between him and the members of his Cabinet continue as distant and as strained as ever, and the very generally expressed opinion is that either he or Mr. Mercier must go before long.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—*Le Canadien* is very severe to-day on Sir Adolphe Caron for absenting himself from the Short-Wallick monument celebration yesterday, although he was in the city at the time, and asks upon whose unwholesome advice he acted and when he will get to understand that a soldier who dies at his post is far above the spirit of parties and factions. It points to the fact that Cardinal Taschereau, who counts for as much in the country as Sir Adolphe, did not think it unworthy of himself to be present side by side with the Anglican Bishop and the other ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries, while men like the Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick came all the way from Ontario to do honor to the dead heroes.

BULL FIGHT PANIC.

TIERS OF SEATS SUDDENLY COLLAPSE, CARRYING FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE TO THE GROUND.

ROME, Nov. 10.—A terrible accident happened to-day in Castelamare, a city in the Bay of Naples. A large number of spectators had gathered to witness a series of bull-fights which were to take place in the arena of the circus at that place. While one of the contests was in progress and the people had been worked up to a high state of excitement by the struggle between the infuriated animal and its tormentors, the circular tiers of seats from which the spectators were viewing the sport became weakened and a long section of the structure, containing 500 persons, suddenly collapsed and carried the people down with it. Those seated on the wrecked spot had no chance to make any attempt to escape. There was first a terrifying tremor and lurching of the structure, and then, before any one had a chance to realize the danger, there was a horrible grinding, tearing noise and the seats gave way beneath the terror-stricken people, and they could only utter a cry of alarm when all were precipitated with a terrible crash to the ground below.

Instantly a scene of the greatest excitement and confusion ensued. Those of the spectators who were uninjured, as soon as they could recover from their fright, hastened to render whatever assistance was possible in rescuing the unfortunate people in the ruins. Those buried in the debris who had not been rendered unconscious, were shouting piteously for help, but although the rescuers worked heroically, it required a considerable time before all the injured could be extricated from the jumble of torn and splintered wood-work. Finally all were got out and surgical assistance was obtained for the large number of those who were bruised and cut and had bones broken or fractured. Nearly everyone who went down with the falling portion of the structure received a wound of some kind. When the large force of physicians who had been summoned had concluded their labors it was learned that one hundred of the victims were seriously injured and that in twenty cases it was feared that the wounds would have a fatal result.

HER ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

A SEQUEL TO "CHRISSY'S ENDEAVOR."

(*By Pansy.*)

CHAPTER XXIV.—ONE ASKS EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS.

It was a fearful night. When, after hours of agony, the sufferer sank into a troubled sleep from mere exhaustion, the watchers felt, some of them, months older than when the night began. The gray dawn of another day was creeping into the room when Dr. Portland came and spoke to Mrs. Holmes.

"You would better let me take you home; you can do nothing here, and your husband will be anxious. She will sleep or, at least lie quietly for some time now. I succeeded in getting that opiate swallowed at last."

He spoke coldly, as one who was simply performing a professional duty without any personality of any sort.

As it seemed to be only too true that she could do nothing, Mrs. Holmes made no objection to this suggestion They walked on in silence for some moments. At last she asked, "What do you think of her now, doctor? What is the outlook?"

"It is impossible to say. That she is living is a matter of surprise to me. I had supposed her too weak to endure any such strain as she put upon herself, but in reality I cannot see that she is any nearer the end than she was last night. I have almost no hope of her recovery, if that is what your question means."

Mrs. Holmes drew a long, heavy sigh; then, after another square had been made in silence: "Doctor, from your standpoint it must have seemed strange to you that I said what I did last night. I could not repeat your words, being assured from you that they were false. I simply could not take the responsibility of deceiving a soul that might in a few hours more be in the presence of God."

The doctor bowed gravely.

"Our standpoints are different, as you say," he replied. "I thought as I told you, that there might be a chance for her if we could calm that terrible excitement, and I confess I fail to see what harm a few soothing words could have done at such a time; they would not have altered existing facts, and they might have aided in the physical struggle."

"But, Dr. Portland, they were false words. Is the truth to be toyed with at our pleasure and used or not, according as in our short sighted wisdom may seem best?"

"Even the truth should not be spoken at all times," he said, evading the question at issue in a graceful way which he had.

"I admit it; but should untruth be spoken at any time?"

The doctor was still excited and vexed that his professional directions had been disobeyed or he would not have been guilty of the rudeness of his next remark:—

"If it had been the life of your husband that was as stake, it would have dulled your careful discrimination between truth and falsehood, I imagine."

Her answer was given after a longer silence than before, and was in a lower tone:—

"Dr. Portland, you have probed deeply and found my idol; I admit it. And it is true that I do not know how strong I should be under temptation; but still I believe that I love my Saviour more than I do my husband, and that he would keep me from dishonoring him, even in such an hour as that."

Then they had reached Mrs. Stetson's door, and, with no other words than a genial "Good-morning," she left him.

Dr. Portland went on down the street with long, angry strides, telling himself that he was a consummate idiot and a boor besides, and that he ought to know enough by this time not to meddle with other people's whims whatever they might be.

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They were in the stuffy little parlor that belonged to the Hurst family. Madeline, as pale as the white wrapper she wore, lay on the couch, which had been wheeled toward the window to give her a glimpse of the wonderful sunset display. A crimson afghan was thrown over the foot of the couch, the only bit of color about the girl. Standing at a little distance from his patient, in a position to command a full view of her face, was Dr. Portland. He studied her critically, while she studied the crimson and gold outside.

"We need to plan some way to transfer a few touches of that to your face," he said, inclining his head toward the afghan, as her eyes came slowly back from the outside world. "What is the use of looking like a wilted leaf all the time? Why don't you gain strength faster? There isn't any sense in creeping along at this snail pace."

The faintest tinge of color showed for a moment on the pallor, as Madeline said slowly. "Mrs. Hurst thinks the same thing. She has an idea that, if I but made the attempt, I could be as strong as anybody. Is there truth in it, doctor?"

"I hope and believe so," said the doctor promptly; "that is, in time. But you and she would better see to it that no attempts are made except those under my express direction for some time to come. I'll have a talk with Mrs. Hurst, and give her some very expressive directions. What you need to do is to attempt to care a little more about it. At this present time, to speak frankly, you impress me as a person who has too little interest in getting well to make the mental, not physical, effort necessary."

The faint tinge of color came again, and faded as quickly, leaving the face almost paler than before.

"It is only too true," she said gravely. "I do not think I have the interest in getting well that most girls would. It is not strange, I am more entirely alone in the world than most girls are. And yet,"—she hesitated, and the gravity deepened,—"it is also true," she began again after a moment, "that I am not at all ready to die. I proved that to you that night, I think, when you all believed I was going. I have been wanting to speak to you about it. I believe I was rude. I did not know what I was saying, I think. And you have been so very kind to me that I do not want to be rude."

"That is not even to be remembered," he said, briskly. "Do you not understand that physicians have learned not to attach the slightest importance to what people say when they are ill? I assure you I have never given your words to me a second thought, and it would be for your advantage to dismiss that entire week from your mind as much as possible."

"But I want to think about it, doctor if you please, and to ask you some questions. Do you still think that I was so very sick?"

"You certainly were," he answered with a quiet smile; "I see no advantage to be gained in begging the question at this late day. I do not remember ever to have had a patient over whom I was so hopeless, who rallied so encouragingly as you have done, and are doing, despite my recent remarks about pale cheeks. I think I may safely be congratulated on my success."

She did not respond to his gay smile; instead, her face was very grave.

"But after all only for a little while," she said in intense seriousness.

A shadow of anxiety clouded Dr. Portland's face.

"You are mistaken," he answered quickly; "there is no necessity for feeling yourself doomed to invalidism; with proper care I look to see your health permanently established, so that in time you may be strong; but the way to accomplish this is to banish all brooding thoughts and bring your resolute common sense to bear upon the case."

"I do not mean quite what you think," she said; still gravely; "I know I am better am getting well; and, as I told you, I do not feel so glad over it as most girls would; or I should not, if—Dr. Portland, I did not think I should be so afraid to die. I had thought about it often, and wished that I could, even wished that it could be right to take my life into my own hands and decide when it should end; and when I was safe and well and far away from death I thought I should not be the least afraid; but it was a different thing to come to what I thought was on the very verge. I was terribly afraid." A perceptible shudder ran through her frame at the recollection.

"That was perfectly natural," said the doctor, very kindly; "life is natural to the young; they ought to desire it, and to shrink from death. It was intended that it should be so."

Madeline shook her head.

"It is not a question of age, doctor. There was a woman, old and poor, who lived near our home when I was a little girl. I was in the room when she died. My mother had gone to watch with her during the night, and as there was no one to stay with me she took me with her. In the night the woman grew suddenly worse, and I heard the noise and came in. It was dreadful. She was afraid, too, oh, awfully afraid. And her hair was white; she must have been seventy, or more. At her age, according to the natural way of looking at this matter, she ought to have expected death, and been prepared for it, and she was anything but that. She died in mortal terror; it was months before I could go to sleep at night without going over the scene."

"I do not wonder; it was a terrible ordeal to which to subject a child. What I wish now is that you would put all such sombre memories quite away, and make yourself grow strong."

"But there is a great difference in people," she went on, quietly ignoring his last suggestion; "mother was young, was not fifty when she died, and there was not a thread of gray in her beautiful hair; but she was not in the least afraid. She spoke of dying as simply as I might of going out into the sunshine. Oh, better than that, she was very glad to go; and I was foolish enough to imagine that when the time came for me, I should feel as she did."

Dr. Portland seemed to have no reply ready for the next pause, and there was silence for a moment; then, Madeline, still with the look of intense, sorrowful earnestness on her pale face, spoke again.

"And so, doctor, what I meant was that there was more than a question of age involved; and I mean also, that it is something which is sure to come. I am better now, it is true, but who can tell how soon or how suddenly I might be called upon to die? In any event, it is certain to come some time."

"That is true," he said, with a gravity as marked as her own; "death is the one thing of which we seem to be sure."

"And since this is so, ought not we, ought not I, to do what I can to get ready for it? If there is such a thing as meeting even death with such a smile as my mother wore, would it not be the most reasonable thing for me to find out how; I mean before the time comes, so that it must not take me unawares?"

"That sounds like a common sense view of the subject," he answered, trying to speak lightly, "but I think I would not talk about it any longer just now. You are hardly strong enough for such grave themes."

"I think I am; I think you are mistaken in me. It troubles me, haunts me. That night, when I felt my breath going from me, and knew there was a great horror of darkness for me to step into, I resolved then that I would, if I ever had another chance, live differently, get ready, if possible, to die differently; and if I were only ready, Dr. Portland, I confess to you that I would be very glad to go, because I am peculiarly lonely and desolate here. I decided that I would talk to you about it this afternoon and get your advice as to how to begin."

"I do not think I quite comprehend your meaning," said the doctor, in visible embarrassment, speaking these words more for the purpose of gaining time than because he did not understand.

"Why, it is like this," she said, simply "I once thought I was a Christian; I used to pray and to read in the Bible, and go to prayer-meeting, and all those things; and I thought I knew all about it, and was on the right road. But when mother died, I was miserable, rebellious, they called it; and I suppose I was; gradually I gave up all idea of such a life, and felt that there was not much truth in religion, anyway. It made matters worse to remember that Mrs. ———, that certain people whom I knew very well and did not even respect, were church-members; I grew suspicious and watchful of people who made such professions, and liked to find the inconsistencies. Gradually I lost faith in almost every one's religion except mother's; you will see how absurdly inconsistent I was when I tell you that I never for a moment doubted her kind. But I told myself that I never could be like her because our temperaments were utterly different, and that at least, I would not be a hypocrite; so it is different with me from those who have always lived thoughtless lives, and never had their attention especially called to this subject. It is as though I had enlisted once, and then deliberately deserted, because I did not believe in some who were in the army, and I do not seem to know the way to re-enlist. I had a feeling that you could help me."

"May I ask why?"

There was no attempt at a smile upon the doctor's face; he was both embarrassed and puzzled; no problem ever presented to him had been so difficult of solution as this. Madeline's reply was direct enough.

"Because I have noticed that you seem to see through things so quickly; to understand half-statements, and go directly to first causes. You have seemed to understand how I felt, for intance, better than I did myself; and your replies to questions are always so direct and simple, so easy to grasp and understand. That is why I thought you could tell me just where to take hold of this thing which troubles me, and put into a few plain words what I need to know."

Dr. Portland walked abruptly to the window and looked out. Madeline waited patiently; she thought he had seen something outside that needed his attention. As for him, he had never felt so much like a coward in his life; had there been an imperative summons at the moment, calling him to a twenty-five mile drive through the woods, he would have hailed it as a relief. He almost wished that his usually restless ponies would break away and demand immediate following, but they stood in unusual quietness awaiting his pleasure. At last he turned.

"You have made a mistake, Miss Madeline," he said, attempting to smile; "the matters about which I am clear and can speak to the point have to do with my profession; no person could be in greater fog in regard to the subject which interests you than I am. I would be very glad to help you if I could, but it is utterly out of my power."

She was looking earnestly at him with those intense black eyes.

"Are you not a Christian, then?" she asked at last, and he detected the note of grave surprise in her voice.

"I cannot lay the slightest claim to any such title."

A moment of silence, then there came one of those long, desolate sighs peculiar to the girl, as she said: "I beg your pardon; I find I am surprised. I think I believed that all physicians understood these things; they deal so continually with sickness and trouble and so often come in contact with death, that it seemed natural."

She was so pale, so sad, so desolate, that he could not bring himself to be willing to go away without an attempt to help her.

"You certainly know of one person who could afford you all the help you may need in this regard," he said, kindly. "Has not your friend Mrs. Holmes made it apparent that this subject stands first in her thoughts?"

"I know she could help me," Madeline said, quickly; "but I do not expect her to-day; she was here yesterday, and it is a long walk, you know. I have been thinking about this all the morning, and I suppose it is because I am sick and weak, but it seemed to me that I could not wait until to-morrow; I wanted to know some things right away."

"That, at least, is a common condition with sick people," he said, smiling, and trying to speak in his usual tone of voice; "what they want, they want immediately, and as I always advocate gratifying them if possible, if you like, I will drive round and bring Mrs. Holmes to you if she is able to come."

The grateful look he received sent him away at once; but it is safe to say that Dr. Portland never went on so peculiar an errand before.

CHAPTER XXV.—ONE LOSES HIS IDENTITY.

"Is she worse?" was Mrs. Holmes's instant and troubled question.

"Not at all; on the contrary, she is better to-day than I have yet found her; that is, her pulse is stronger, and there is a steady improvement in all directions."

"Then is it anything of importance, doctor, anything that will not do as well to-morrow? Because I have promised to help Mrs. Stetson this afternoon with a little domestic matter, if I can, and—"

The doctor interrupted gravely. "I consider it very important that you spend the next hour with Miss Hurst, if possible. I have reason to think that, in your judgment, domestic matters of all sorts will sink into the background before the subject about which she wishes to consult you, and invalids must not be crossed unless there is an imperative reason."

"I will go at once," said Mrs. Holmes.

It was evident that his gravity and reticence troubled her. Since he had no explanation to make, she set about studying out one for herself, and presently asked a question in line with her troubled thoughts.

"Dr. Portland, do you know a Mr. Arson? and, if so, what do you know of him?"

"Mr. N. S. Arson, a young man in the employ of Burton & Wilkes? I know him quite as well as I care to, and I know no good of him. May I ask why he is a subject of interest to you?"

"There are several reasons why," she answered in distress. "Can you tell me what to do with a foolish child who knows almost nothing of the world, when a bad man deliberately sets out to deceive her and gains such an influence that she will believe his word rather than your own?"

"Mrs. Holmes, you cannot be speaking of that scoundrel in connection with Madeline Hurst!"

"No, I am not speaking of Madeline Hurst," Mrs. Holmes said, quickly, but with heightened color.

She felt that there were complications between those two that justified her in thinking anxiously about them, but she had no right to speak.

"I beg your pardon," said the doctor in his usual tone; "I was surprised into asking questions that do not concern me. As to your query, it is not an easy one to answer, though I think, if the motive for doing so were sufficient, I could convince any girl who had common sense enough to make it worth while to try to save her that Mr. Arson is an utterly rotten-hearted young man."

"I must talk with you further," said Mrs. Holmes, anxiously. "I may need your help though I hardly know how to secure you a chance to give it."

By this time they were in front of the Hurst home, and Dr. Portland had helped her out, with a parting charge after this fashion: "I look to you to see that my patient is not overstrained in any direction to-day. She is morbid and needs soothing; remember that cheerfulness, and a removal, as far as possible, of all sources of disquietude are very important in her case."

Mrs. Hurst was looking out of her dining-room window, her sewing woman, Miss Pauline Skimpson, being seated at the sewing machine near her. That young woman stayed the rattle of the machine to hear her employer's remarks.

"Here he comes again, and Mrs. Holmes with him. I knew he would find some excuse for having a visit with her. The way those two go on, making a cat's paw of Mad, is a sight to behold! Not a day passes but they meet here, or on the street, or somewhere, and go sauntering off together, or else he takes her out riding. I think it is simply disgraceful."

"Is she a widow?" questioned Miss Skimpson, leaning forward to get a better view.

"A widow! no; but I suppose she thinks she will be before long. I'd try to have decency enough to wait until my husband was buried, at least. He's got consumption, they say, and she leaves him to take care of himself the best way he can, and gallivants off with Dr. Portland. Lovely associates they are for Mad! And they go on about her in a way to make one sick, just for the sake of having a meeting place. Mad thinks they are angels, of course; girls of her stamp are always tools, and don't know when they are being used simply as blinds. I tell Mr. Hurst that I have had about enough of it. We are used to being decent, if we haven't as much money as some."

You are not to suppose from this and certain other exhibitions of character that Mrs. George Hurst was the embodiment of all evil. On the contrary, she was a woman who had some admirable qualities. In the church to which she belonged she was considered, in her line, a most estimable woman; nobody could work harder than she in getting up church fairs, suppers, sociables and what not. Even scrubbing, and that which seems to some women more hateful work still,—dish washing,—could be heroically accomplished by this woman whenever it was for the benefit of the church, and as for cake, she was in her element when making that. That she did eagerly long to keep up appearances in society beyond her means, that she took unreasoning and violent prejudices against certain persons and could see no good in anything they might say or do, and that she was painfully careless in the use of her tongue, were faults at which those who knew her well sneered or sighed, according to their several dispositions. Very often there was no "malice aforethought" in her careless words. For instance, she had by no means planned to make the astounding statements against Mrs. Holmes and Dr. Portland that I have repeated. She simply disliked them both, chiefly because she fancied that they held themselves above her and chose to patronize her sister-in-law. The sight of them together suggested the thought that she had seen them often together at her house, and, although no one knew better than she the occasion that had called them and the imperative need for their presence, given such a woman as Mrs. Hurst, and the inference she imagined herself drawing was to be expected. Perhaps it was well for her that not one of the three most concerned suspected for a moment that such thoughts were being evolved. Even Madeline, who knew her brother's wife well, or thought she did, had no conception of such a train of thought as this.

Dr. Portland, having left his charge, drove directly to the stables where his horses were kept and left them. He had other calls to make, but they were not imperative, and for some reason that he could not have defined he felt that the solitude of his own room was necessary to him for a time. He seemed to himself to have received a shock that somehow disturbed the foundations of his unbelief if those terms may be used together. Down deep in his heart, also, were other questions taking vague form and apparently trying to reach the surface and disturb him. He dimly felt that sometime, perhaps in the near future, there were matters that he must squarely face and settle. To-day he wanted rather to get away from them, and could not trust himself to drive along the quiet roads and think. He would read, he would study, he would write; in some way, for a time at least, he would get rid of himself.

He did none of the things he had planned. Seated in the outer office, waiting for him, was a middle-aged man, clean-shaven, decently dressed, with his gray hair combed carefully back, revealing a forehead that suggested a different type of face from what those who have seen him when the unkempt hair lay heavy upon it had imagined. He arose respectfully on the doctor's entrance, and waited, while that gentleman bowed as to a stranger and stared, and at last spoke.

"Joe! upon my word. At first I did not know you. Why, man, does a clean shave and a clean collar make such a difference to everybody, I wonder? Why, in the name of sense, haven't you tried such simple experiments before? People who do not observe closely would never dream that you were old Joe Carpenter."

The old man shook his head with a grave smile on his face. "I ain't," he said, simply; "they'd be right; I ain't old Joe Carpenter any more. That is, I ain't, and I am: I don't understand it any more than you do, and as for being surprised, you can't begin to have as much of that feeling as I have. Wait till you've lived with yourself for nigh on to forty years, and been well acquainted all that time, and suddenly find out that, while you've got the same hair and eyes and all them things left, the part that is you, yourself, and has been for as long as you can remember, is gone, then you'll know what it means to be astonished."

There was not the slightest attempt at fun in Joe's manner; on the contrary, he was perfectly grave and thoughtful. It was evident that he had passed through some experience that had astonished and bewildered him. The doctor waited curiously, extremely uncertain what to say next; and Joe, after waiting a moment, continued respectfully: "I ask your pardon, doctor, for waiting here for you; I ain't on no errand; that is, nobody is sick; but I felt as though I wanted to tell you that you was right. It all come to pass and more. It is a great deal more than you made me understand, though I suppose that is because I was dumb, and you likely knew what you was talking about."

"Sit down," said Dr. Portland. "and explain your riddle. I am the one who is dumb now; I don't in the least know what you are talking about. Have you been mesmerized, or what is the matter?"

"I don't exactly know the name to call it by, doctor, and I don't know as I ever could explain it, anyhow; it is enough for me to feel it; but I allowed that you would understand. You told me, you remember, about that power which could get hold of even a poor shack like me, and make me over, so that the things I hankered after once I wouldn't even want. That wasn't your way of putting it, you know, but I figured that out of it; especially when you reminded me of my mother, and the way she used to talk and think. It got hold of me that day like something that I hadn't heard since mother used to pray in the old kitchen, with me kneeling down just across from her and wishin' she would get through. She's been long gone, doctor, but I kind of felt that day as though she hadn't got through yet, as though them prayers was a following me, and a-saying over to me what you had just said. Well, I can't tell it: only I've proved it, doctor, and it holds good. He got a hold of me, I don't know how: I don't know how he came to think it was worth while, but he just took it and did it, and here I am."

The look of half-amused, half-amazed incredulity upon the doctor's face would have made a study for an artist.

"So I perceive," he said, in response to Joe's last word's: "but the question is, What do you mean? Am I to understand that you have reformed, given up drinking?"

"It has given me up," said Joe, with infinite gravity; "I didn't do it; I could no more give it up than I could lay this arm of mine down on your table and go off and leave it here. I tried that, time and again, just as I told you; but when he got hold of me, it was another thing. Don't ask me to explain it, because I can't do it; I don't know nothing about the way; or the how, or any of them things; all I know is that I went home that evening, after you took me to ride, and I went out to the shed where we keep our wood and things, and I got down on my knees, and says I: 'Here I be, Lord; I don't know how to pray; I didn't learn how when mother wanted me to, down in her kitchen nigh on to forty years ago; and I'm a drunkard; they've called me that for maybe a dozen years now; I never let on that I know it, but I do; and I can't stop drinking any more than I can fly over the steeple; I've tried it oftener than any of 'em think, and I know; and I've heard them that knows say so. "It is a physical impossibility for that fellow to stop," says old Dr. Parsons once; "he's got his will power diseased so that he can't do it." I heard him speak them very words; and I believe them, because I've tried it; but says I, "Here's another doctor who has been talking to me to day, and he believes the same thing; but he believes something else, and so did his mother, and so did mine; he believes that you've got a kind of a power by which you can get a-hold of worthless shacks like me, and turn us around so that we will hate the things we like now." If I could hate whiskey, there'd be some hope of me, maybe; but I don't, and I can't. Now, if you will take a hold of this and help me out, there ain't anything I wouldn't be willing to do the rest of my life to show how grateful I be!' That was about it, doctor; something like that, you know; well, sir, he did it! Don't ask me how. Things wasn't any different that night so far as I know. I stayed around the house a spell, and got some supper, and went to bed early; I had no kind of a notion of anything having happened. I didn't say a word to Mis' Carpenter about not drinking any more; I'd told her so a hundred times, and she didn't believe it, and I didn't blame her a mite for it, either. It wasn't possible, you see, for anybody to believe it; the facts contradicted it; well, all I knew this time was that I meant to do my share; 'it is an everlasting little mean share,' says I to myself; 'and it don't amount to shucks so far as I am concerned, for I've tried it; but maybe it will amount to something with him because, if he knows everything, he knows what a worthless old "physical impossibility" I am, and perhaps all that he asks is my miserable little best, and not somebody else's that hasn't spoiled their chance.' And I stuck to that notion. It was there when I woke up in the morning, and it went off down street with me, past eleven saloons; yes, sir, past 'em, and I had a nickle in my pocket, too! It wa'n't will, because all the will I had was to do my sneaking little best, and I know what that would amount to if it was left to itself; but it wasn't left."

No description on paper will give you an idea of Joe's impressiveness as he reached this point in his story.

"No, sir, it wasn't left. I hadn't any haukering after them eleven saloons. I don't know why, I don't understand it. He does and I'm thankful enough to let him manage; and I just come in to tell you you were right, and no mistake."

CHAPTER XXVI.—ONE IS LOST IN HIS OWN LOGIC.

What possible reply was there for a man like Dr. Portland to make? That the Joe Carpenter who sat before him was entirely unlike any Joe Carpenter of his previous acquaintance was evident. That the mere letting alone of intoxicating liquors for the space of three weeks could work such a change seemed improbable; that there was a mysterious change possible to human beings, which the superstitious called "conversion," the doctor did not believe; that Joe Carpenter had force of will enough to carry him quietly through such a physical crisis as would be necessary to him to attempting to give up the use of liquors he also did not believe. I hope you see where his logic carried him. In order to adhere to his preconceived notions, was it going to be necessary to deny the evidence of his eyes and ears!

"So you think, Joe, that the struggle is over; and that you can go where you please and do what you please, and be all right, now that some mysterious power has got hold of you. Is that it?"

Joe looked gravely surprised and a trifle disappointed.

"Why, no," he said, "that ain't it at all; I told you I couldn't explain, though being you started me, I thought maybe you'd understand. I promised, you see, to do my weak little best; and my best, of course, will be to keep out of the way of 'em and let 'em alone if I can. The trouble has always been before that I couldn't, not that I didn't mean to; and I don't know what he did to me to make me able to do it, but now I can, or he can; it ain't me; it is something that has got hold of me and ain't going to let go again; that's what I believe. You understand it, don't you? You are one of them kind, ain't you?"

It is impossible to convey to you the depths of wistfulness in Joe's voice. Dr. Portland actually winced under it; for the second time that day must he disappoint a friend by owning to the poverty of his own nature? Joe was waiting anxiously for his answer; and with those earnest eyes looking into his face, he could not decide how to evade the question.

"What 'kind' do you mean?" he asked, with a half-laugh; "I have not a very well defined knowledge of my own beliefs, I am afraid."

Joe was not to be so easily turned aside from his purpose.

"I mean one of the kind that my mother was, and your mother, and that woman you told me about at Stetson's, You belong to 'em, don't you?"

"I cannot lay any claim to the sort of relationship that you demand, Joe; though there is a sense in which I trust I belong to them."

"Well, now, I am beat," declared Joe, perplexed and grave. "You see, after I come to know that the thing was true, I says to myself, 'Scholars and them kind have known this all the while, and have lived by it; it is only poor fools like old Joe, the drunkard, that have thrown away such splendid chances.' And I thought you was one of 'em. Why, how come you to start me if you ain't?"

Dr. Portland's advantages as a Bible student, in his youth, had been good; there were verses that often trooped about him, arresting his thought whether he would or not; for the moment it was as if he were back in the old weather-beaten schoolhouse, where the Sabbath school of his childhood gathered, and saw himself rattling glibly off, to the great comfort of his teacher, this verse among others: "Lest that by any means when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway."

"Have you told any one of this experience?" he asked at last, ignoring the question and looking curiously at his guest as he wondered how others accounted for the strange change in him.

"Not yet, doctor, only Mis' Carpenter, of course; and she don't believe it; I don't blame her a mite; she's had experience with me, you see. But the way to do is to tell it; I know that. There's a prayer-meeting at the church to-night, and I've about made up my mind to go. I dunno as I shall say anything, I dunno as it would be proper; what do you think?"

And he stopped and eyed his listener anxiously. The doctor laughed; this interview certainly had its ludicrous side.

"I do not know, I am sure," he said; "I am not posted in regard to such matters, but I should suppose that a prayer-meeting would be an exceedingly proper place for such a story as you have been telling me."

"Oh, I won't say all that!" said Joe, hastily; "I couldn't, you know, standing up and different folks listening; but I thought maybe I ought to stand up and say, 'The Lord has found me,' or something like that. I remember they used to have such meetings when I was a boy, and men and women and children talked. Do they do that way now?"

"I am not a competent witness, remember still I have the impression that it is considered proper for people who have such messages to give them; I would by all means do so if I were you; it strikes me that it is a surprising story."

"Isn't it now?" said Joe, eagerly; "to think of such a thing coming to me,—old Joe Carpenter, the drunkard! I don't wonder at your being surprised; you can't be more so than I am."

Dr. Portland's surprise was increasing every minute. Altogether the day was a marked one in his life. To be interviewed twice in one day upon a subject of which he was utterly ignorant, and to have to admit his ignorance, to the astonishment and pain of both questioners, was certainly a strange experience. As he walked slowly toward his boarding house, thinking it all over, the conversation that had been held some weeks before in Mrs. Holmes' rooms recurred to him. He had himself declared that Mrs. Holmes would have to get hold of old Joe and reform him, in order to save his wife. He remembered with what gravity both Mrs. Holmes and her husband had received this attempt at a joke, and how sure they seemed to be that such an absurdity was possible, and here it was apparently accomplished. An amazing feature of the miracle was that he seemed to have "begun it," as Joe said. What a thing it would be to see the old man in that prayer meeting! Certainly there would be a sensation when they saw him, even though he said not a word. Mrs. Holmes ought to be present; the doctor told himself it would be too bad to have her lose the first sight. He knew that she did not attend the evening meetings; at first she had been unable to leave her husband, and now that he was rapidly convalescing there was no one to accompany her.

"She ought to go to-night," declared the doctor. "What if I should complete the day's wonders and take her down? Joe and I together in a prayer meeting ought to afford excitement enough to keep this town in a whirl for the next six weeks. I'll offer, at least, and I'll not give her the real reason for my disinterested effort, either. I want to see her face during the first surprise; she cannot have heard of Joe's transformation, or she would have mentioned it."

The more he thought about it, the more fascinated he became with his scheme, and the hour appointed for prayer meeting found himself really pressing his services upon Mrs. Holmes.

"I will take you down with pleasure if you would like to go. The evening is charming for a walk; besides, I don't mind telling you that I know of something going on there to-night that will interest you greatly."

"I do not doubt that," Mrs. Holmes said, with a quiet smile; "it is a long time since I have attended a prayer meeting where there was not that going on which interested me greatly."

"Ah, but I mean something special. Urge her to go, Holmes; it will do her good. She will regret it afterward if she is not there to-night."

"I will go," said Mrs. Holmes: "I do not need urging. Thank you for the opportunity. I was trying to plan this morning to secure an escort; I thought of Liph and Happy, but not once of you, doctor."

"Shows how my disinterested efforts at partnership are being appreciated," said the doctor, good-humoredly.

He was not prepared for her answer.

"I do appreciate you, doctor; I can hardly tell you how much I thank you for coming to me this afternoon. I would not for a great deal have missed the opportunity of seeing and helping Madeline just at the important moment of her life. Do you know it marked a crisis with her more important than the one she passed that night when we both watched over her?"

"I knew that she was very nervous, and she and I both thought you might be able to soothe her."

Mrs. Holmes smiled.

"She has discovered a better Helper than I," she said, smiling. "One who will see to it that she is soothed by his own strong and tender power hereafter, I trust and believe. Poor Madeline has been wandering over weary places for years and has but just reached home again."

Dr. Portland was silent. So much of the talk during this strange day had been upon things which he did not understand! During the walk to church he took the lead in conversation, taking care to hold his companion closely to topics upon which he could lead. She seemed surprised that he did not make a movement to leave her at the church door.

"Are you going in?" she asked.

"Why, certainly; you did not suppose that I intended you to walk home alone, I trust. I confess to being on strange ground, but I will endeavor to conduct myself with becoming decorum."

It was a pleasant room, too large, it is true, to suggest any idea of a family gathering, but that is a fault which must be endured wherever the main audience-room of a good-sized church serves also as the gathering-place for the mid-week prayer meeting. A goodly number of people were present, and to Mrs. Holmes the service was restful and refreshing. She was so entirely a stranger as to be unaware of the special interest that herself and her companion and one other person were creating. The quiet figure of a decently dressed, middle-aged man, sitting in an obscure corner near one of the doors, failed to attract her attention. It was only when, in one of the pauses of the meeting, he arose and began to speak that she became aware of something quite out of the usual order of exercises.

"Gentlemen," he said, "and ladies, too, I don't know how to talk in a meeting, but yet I feel that I want to tell you something. You have been talking here to-night about Jesus, the Saviour, and I do certainly know him. He found me out and spoke a word of power to me three weeks ago, and I feel in my heart it will last forever, and I can't help feeling that I ought to get up and tell these friends about it. It is a great thing to be able to save anybody so low down as old Joe Carpenter, the drunkard, and that is what he has done. I don't know how to work for him but I want to learn, and I want to ask you all to show me how."

Some minutes after Joe began, Mrs. Holmes' face, which at first expressed only keen interest and sympathy, changed to bewilderment, and her eyes finally sought the doctor with such an eager question in them that he could but smile and silently incline his head. Then he, too, felt a swift rush of color in his face over Joe's next words:—

"And, people, there's one other thing I want to say. Him that set me on the track is here to-night. He is a doctor for souls as well as bodies."

"You are indeed a partner," said Mrs. Holmes, the minute this wonderful meeting was concluded; and she held out her hand to Dr. Portland with a glad light in her eyes.

"I am a hypocrite per force," he said, with an embarrassed smile; "poor Joe is mixed in more ways than one."

"Oh, Joe Carpenter!" she said: "isn't it wonderful?"

Evidently Joe thought it was. He looked from one to another in puzzled wonder, as men and women gathered about him, holding out their hands, and grasping him with a warmth and fervor that was as new to him as it was pleasant.

"I've never had no friends," he said, humbly; "not of the kind to call friends, you know; and that ain't strange, for I ain't deserved 'em; but it seems dreadful nice to have them."

Life made great strides with Mrs. Holmes during the next few weeks; she had been plunged into the centre of eager, absorbing work, instead of sitting, as she had planned with folded hands, waiting for the winter to pass.

Madeline Hurst had "re-enlisted," as she termed it. "I was a deserter," she said, "and deserved only punishment; but I have a wonderful Saviour."

The girl was no passive Christian; she brought to her renewed life all the force of her intense nature.

"I have done a great deal of harm," she said to Mrs. Holmes; "I wish I might undo some of it."

She gained rapidly in health and strength from the day that her decision was made; and Dr. Portland looked on at the change with the air of one who was gratified, but puzzled. Other changes as marked in their way as hers, were in progress. Mrs. Holmes had not been surprised over Madeline's decision; she had prayed for it, worked for it, and looked for it to come; but Hephzibah Smithers was another person; yet she had prayed for her earnestly, and done what she could to further her own prayers; but she discovered that her faith had only been equal to hoping that sometime, after long and patient effort and teaching, the girl might understand enough to lay hold upon eternal life. That she would actually grasp at the thought conveyed in that first marked verse, and hold to it, and deliberately make the decision on which her eternal future hung was entirely beyond the reach of this woman's hopes. Yet, as the days went by, it became increasingly evident that a marvellous change had come to Happy. Everybody in the house noticed and commented on it, after their various fashions. Not that it made itself apparent in words; instead, Happy was quieter than she had ever been; perhaps its most marked exhibition was her evident painstaking care for the comfort of others, her earnest solicitude to do everything that came within her line of work as carefully and as swiftly as she could.

"I have to wash out the dish towels now," she said to Mrs. Holmes one day with a smile; "I used to hate to do it, and I got rid of it whenever I could; and Mis' Stetson said they wasn't fit to handle with the tongs, but now I have to make them as clean as soapsuds and water will do it, because I'm doing it for the 'glory of God,' you know. Ain't that queer, though, that I can do such work for him? I didn't believe it when you first told me, but it is true; and another thing, Mis' Holmes, I used to think it wasn't worth while to be so dreadful particular, but I kind of like to be now; I like clean things, and I like to rub 'em and make 'em clean."

Was even this a homely illustration of the law that "human beings grow like the object which they worship"? Was Happy learning to like purity, even in material things, because she had caught a glimpse of infinite purity?

Certainly Happy was becoming a blessing in the Stetson boarding house.

(*To be Continued.*)

NOT A BRIEF GLANCE, I beg, a passing word,
But as thou dwell'st with thy disciples, Lord,
Familiar, condescending, patient, free,
Come, not to sojourn, but abide, with me.
—*H. F. Lyte.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HETTIE'S MUSICAL EDUCATION.

(*Edson Kemp in Youth's Companion.*)

For more than three years the way in which Hettie Ketchum played on the cabinet organ at the church, and on the piano at Captain Lummis's house, had been the wonder and admiration of the people of Auroraville.

One day the matter came under the discussion at the sewing circle, which had met that afternoon with the wife of Postmaster Trafford.

"I don'tcare," said Mrs. Trafford, who was sewing actively on a gingham overskirt for some unknown American heathen, "I've been to concerts up to Lake City, plenty of 'em, and I never heard any one of their crack players that could come up to our Hettie, when she gets to going on them variations to 'Home, Sweet Home,' or 'The Mocking Bird,' or 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'"

"And to think," said Mrs. Rufus Beals, holding up the stocking that she was knitting to see if it was time to "narrow;" "to think that that little red-haired creetur has studied it all up herself, and never had any teaching except what Almira Osgood give her before she died."

"I tell you it's surprising," Mrs. Trafford went on, "and it's a mean shame that the folks here in Auroraville don't do what they've said a hundred times they would do—get together and see to it that that girl has some advantages."

"Well, Mrs. Trafford," said Mrs. Beals, almost spitefully, and dropping several stitches as she did so, "somebody's got to make a move about it if it's going to be done. Here's this town, that's always been so great for music, and now it's got a chance to show the world what's in it, and yet nobody makes a start to get that girl educated."

She glanced over at Mrs. Tarbell, Squire Tarbell's wife. All the other ladies also glanced at Mrs. Tarbell. She was the person in Auroraville who always "made the move" if a move was ever made.

Feeling herself referred to, this lady proposed that the society act that very afternoon, and appoint a committee to collect subscriptions to send Hettie Ketchum to the Conservatory at Boston for one year, with the understanding that if her progress justified it, the necessary steps might afterward be taken to send her two years more.

"You know," said Mrs. Tarbell, "her uncle, the captain, said he would give fifty dollars a year any time, though he isn't a rich man, and he's done about all for Hettie that anybody could have expected him to. Fifty dollars don't go a great ways in Boston; but there are others that'll subscribe. I'll answer for Tarbell's giving twenty dollars."

Mrs. Tarbell was put at the head of the committee at once, and within twenty-four hours the subscription to send Hettie Ketchum to the Conservatory was the talk of the town.

The girl was an orphan; she had a home with her uncle, Captain Lummis, a hard-working half-merchant, half farmer in the village, who had accumulated a little property, and had, among other possessions, a piano which had come to him in the way of trade from an embarrassed customer up at Lake City.

On this piano his niece Hettie, who was ambitious and industrious, played at every spare moment. She played upon the organ at the village church excellent accompaniments for congregational singing. Her "interludes" and "voluntaries" on this instrument—which was very wheezy and gave Hettie a great deal of unneeded exercise in the working of the pedals—were greatly admired.

But as the remark made by Mrs. Trafford at the sewing circle indicated, the surprising variations upon popular songs which Hettie had learned to play were her chief title to the admiration of the people.

To hear a familiar air struggle along under Hettie's fingers, carried first with one hand and then with the other, while her right hand continually shot off into a series of fantastic and irrelevant movements, was a thing of wonder and delight.

"Half the time," said Postmaster Trafford, "you think she's lost the tune in all that toodle-de-eedle de eedle-de-oodle de-oo, an' then first you know back she lights on it again, like a hawk on a hen-roost. She'll go all over the piano, mebbe, but she'll carry that 'ere tune along through the whole of it, right side up with care."

Though the broaching of the plan to send Hettie to the Conservatory aroused a good deal of enthusiasm, Mrs. Tarbell and her committee had hard work to obtain the three hundred dollars that were necessary for the first year. At last, with the aid of two ice-cream festivals in aid of the fund, at which the people of Auroraville ate a great deal of very poor ice-cream with a great deal of public spirit, and after Captain Lummis had "stood in the gap" with an additional twenty-five dollars, the amount was made up.

And so Hettie went to the Conservatory. The hopes and fears of the town of Auroraville were with her. Her regular letters to her uncle and to Mrs. Tarbell went the rounds of the village.

They were full of enthusiasm and confidence. Her teacher had praised her—some, she said, and she had heard several celebrated performers play.

"One thing I learned right off," she wrote, "and that is that I didn't know anything about playing when I was at home—not a thing!"

This was rather astonishing to the Auroraville people, but it only served to raise their anticipation as to what Hettie would do when she came home, if her playing was to be so much improved that what she used to do was nothing at all in comparison.

The months went by. Spring came, and the people began to talk of Hettie's return. In May, Captain Lummis had a tuner come down from Lake City, and put the piano in the best possible condition.

Meantime, Hettie had sent home with one of her letters a programme of a piano recital at the Conservatory, with this "number" upon it marked with a loop in intensely red ink on each side:

Toccata, in F, op. 143—Baumberg-Fidelspiel.
Miss HENRIETTE KETCHUM.

"Henriette! Well, of all things!" Mrs. Trafford exclaimed, when the programme came to her. "Why that girl was christened 'Hettie' and nothing more. What business has she got to go and give a Frenchy name like that?"

"And what is she playing there?" said the postmaster. "I never in the world heard of any such kind of piece as that."

"I should have thought," his wife put in, "that at a big concert, with a printed programme like that, she'd 'a' played one of her nice pieces, like the variations to 'Home, Sweet Home,' or 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.'"

The end of June came at last, and with it Hettie Ketchum back to Auroraville. Every man, woman and child who had attended either of the ice-cream festivals of the summer before felt a proprietary interest in her, and almost every one of them had driven, ridden or walked over to the railway station at least fifteen minutes before the train arrived which was to bring her.

The train came in.

"Goodness! There she is! Did you ever!"

Half a dozen women said this at once as a radiant girl, with rich auburn hair, snapping brown eyes and a complexion considerably less freckled than it had been a year before, rushed out upon the platform from one of the cars.

Her hair was brought high up, in a long, slim, fuzzy knot, such as no one in Auroraville had ever seen before; her hat, both sides of which sloped up to a sharp point in front, like the ridge-pole of her uncle's pitch-roofed barn, was covered with a great number of bright red and yellow artificial nasturtiums; her gown was a close gray basque, buttoned diagonally down from the shoulder, and though plain, looked very trim and stylish.

"Well! Hettie's made a pretty smart use of her clothes money," said Mrs. Tarbell, smilingly.

"Our clothes money, you mean," said Mrs. Trafford, somewhat scornfully.

The next moment Hettie was kissing all the women and girls and shaking the men and boys by the hand, and being cordially welcomed. But she seemed to detect a certain faint chilliness under the outward warmth of her reception, as if things were not altogether right.

She was glad to hear from Mrs. Tarbell that it had been arranged that on the very next evening but one the members of the Hettie Ketchum committee and their husbands and families, together with all the rest of the Auroraville people who had contributed directly to the fund which had sent her to the Conservatory, should assemble at Captain Lummis' and hear Hettie play on the piano. The work of collecting subscriptions for her second year had already begun, and it was important to see if the progress she had made justified the people in taxing themselves further for the purpose.

On the evening appointed Captain Lummis' big, old-fashioned sitting-room was more than full. People were standing in the hall on one side and the kitchen on the other, all looking grave and expectant. Hettie had been practising on the piano, and groaning a little over the dreadful flatness of its quality, and the unmistakable fact that it was still somewhat out of tune, in spite of the Lake City tuner's efforts.

"But never mind," she had said to herself. "These good people won't know the difference. The piano is loud, anyway, and my playing will astonish them so much that they will never think of the tone of the piano."

Almost before they knew it, Hettie had begun. She lifted her hands in the air and let them fall upon the piano; she swayed lightly to right and left; now she bent forward towards the keys, and then sat straight up; and all the time the piano responded with an unsteady, unmelodious, incomprehensible clatter.

She warmed to her task, and let her hands fall more and more rapidly, and with more and more violence. The old instrument roared and screamed in an undefined, resounding crash of sound. Still Hettie played on, now and then rolling her eyes upward, but paying no attention to the people, who were looking at one another in astonishment, and showing signs of uneasiness.

This performance had gone on at least ten minutes, and Hettie showed no signs of stopping, when Captain Lummis thought it time to interfere.

"Hold on, Hettie! hold on!" he shouted, at the same time moving around until he stood in front of his niece.

Hettie ceased playing, and looked at her uncle in astonishment.

"There now," said Captain Lummis, "you've shown us that you can do that kind of piano gymnastics, or whatever you call it. Now play something, Hettie!"

Hettie's jaw had fallen, and she looked at the captain in astonishment.

"Why, uncle," she said, "I was playing something, and that is the best piece I have. It's one of Moszkowsky's great sonatas. I thought—I thought I'd surprise you all with it!"

"Well, I rather guess you did surprise us," said he, "but you didn't please us any too well. We kind of thought you'd play the variations to 'Home Again' for the first piece. Now, go ahead with it."

"'Home Again!' that's it!" Postmaster Trafford called out, encouragingly, from the corner.

"But, uncle, Mr. Trafford!" said Hettie, "I can't play that sort of pieces any more! I haven't played them since I went away. They don't play such things in Boston, you know!"

"Is that 'ere that you've just been playing the kind of pieces they play in Boston?" asked her uncle.

"Why, yes."

There was a dead silence in the room. It was a very uncomfortable moment. The thought that Hettie could not play the variations to "The Mocking Bird" or "Home, Sweet Home" as well, after all this expenditure and trouble, as before she went away, fell upon her Auroraville friends like a dreadful chill.

Hettie tried to solve the difficulty to her own advantage by playing a *sherzo* movement from a sonata of Mozart's which she had mastered. The people liked this piece somewhat better than they had liked the selection from Moszkowsky, but it aroused very little enthusiasm.

Mrs. Tarbell, standing by Hettie's side at the piano, tried to persuade her, in a whisper, to play one of the old variations.

"I just can't do it," answered Hettie, sadly. "You see I have played such different things, and things so much better. I don't like the old pieces any more, and don't feel any sympathy with them; and, anyway, I don't believe I could remember any of them."

The people went home rather earlier than they had expected to go, and on the way they discussed Hettie's playing very earnestly.

"Well, I tell you what," said the postmaster, and he seemed to express the general sentiment, "I'm disappointed. We all had faith in Hettie Ketchum, and we wanted to educate her, and I'm afraid we've educated her a little mite too much already."

The subscription for the next year at the Conservatory languished. No ice-cream festivals were held for the purpose during the summer. Hettie even fancied that she felt a certain coolness toward her on the part of her old friends.

Perhaps some other girls, in this situation, would have shed many tears. In Hettie, however, it developed her native resolution and did her more good than her neighbors' continued financial assistance could have done her.

"Uncle," she said, to Captain Lummis, "I think I can tell you what is the matter. You see I have really learned what is good music. But these kind people here at Auroraville, when they had once contributed something toward my education, all felt that they owned a share in me; and feeling that way, it was perfectly natural that they should want me to do what they thought was best, and not what I thought was best."

"I guess you are right, Hettie," said her uncle.

"I'm convinced now," she went on, "that it was a great mistake to accept their help. I am grateful for it, but now I'm going to depend on myself for my musical education!"

Hettie took the village school for the next year. She obtained some pupils on the piano and organ over at Lake City, whom she went over and taught on Saturdays. She even earned some honorable dollars in superintending the making of several new black silk dresses for the Auroraville ladies, to whom city fashions in dress were more intelligible than city fashions in music.

The next autumn, Hettie went back to Boston with resources of her own earning sufficient, with the aid her uncle was able to supply, to obtain the best instruction. Proving her talent and her industry, she became a successful musician; and in time paid back all the money which had been advanced in her village for her first year's education.

The people of no town were ever prouder of a native who had won distinction than the Auroraville people now are of that brilliant performer on the piano, Miss Hettie Ketchum.

RAILWAY TICKETS AND ELECTIONS.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—I clip the following from your article of yesterday entitled "Unlawful Tickets:"

"What is serious about this evidence is the fact that so many prominent political leaders have been found, in a most public, unblushing and wholesale way, taking part in a law-breaking transaction, for, whether the tickets were to be paid for by partisans or were given gratis through the party by the railway company, we presume the furnishing of them to voters was equally a transgression of the statute which reads:—

"The hiring, or promising to pay or paying for any horse, team, carriage, cab, or other vehicle, by any candidate, or by any person on his behalf, to convey any voter or voters to or from the polls, or to or from the neighborhood thereof at any election, or the payment by any candidate or by any person on his behalf of the travelling and other expenses of any voter in going or returning from any election; and every candidate or person so offending shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to any person who sues for the same; etc.

"Election agents like Preston and Pacaud are probably chosen for their capabilities in regard to such illegalities. But what about Judge Dandurand? He has presumably been a magistrate of some sort. How does it happen that he has been defying the law he was expected to interpret and apply?"

You speak of a law-breaking transaction, and yet you admit being ignorant of the nature of the transaction. If you will carefully read the statute you cite, or consult a lawyer, you will find that I have not necessarily committed an illegality.

I will shortly be heard in Court upon this matter, and I hope to satisfy you that I have not transgressed that statutory enactment.

In connection with this question I may add that one of the greatest plagues in elections is the running after non-resident voters.

In counties where parties are equally strong and where there are fifty non-resident voters the candidate who knows that, by hook or crook, his opponent will bring to the poll twenty-five of them, will make his best to offset these votes by gathering in the twenty-five others.

The one-man one-vote principle which the Tories oppose would put an end to such evil.

You stated the other day that you would like to know how the C. P. R. Company acted as to the issuing of free passes or tickets. I may inform you that the whole line of railway under that Company's control was at the absolute disposal of the Conservative party. In their case impartiality to both parties was out of the question; they were, during the election, the exclusive property of the Tory party.

R. DANDURAND.

A YOUNG EDITOR'S DEATH.

The Barrie *Gazette* is in mourning for the death of its editor, and in its issue of Nov. 4 says:—"It is with feelings of pain and sadness that we chronicle the death of Egerton Warren King, late editor of this paper. He was a leader and counsellor in all good works and was always identified with any move for the welfare and advancement of the people and town. Mr. King was the eldest son of Nathaniel King, Esq., J. P., who survives him, together with his mother, one brother and five sisters. He was born here on Feb. 18, 1858, was educated in the Public and High Schools and early in life learned the printing business in the office of this paper, owned by his father, and which owes much of its successful development to his energy and sagacity. He was a lover of games and was always connected with legitimate sport. In his younger days be played in the Barrie Lacrosse Club. He was also a Royal Templar of Temperance.

THE SECRET OF A LONG LIFE.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You wonder how this has come about; you wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She understood the art of enjoyment.

She kept her nerves well in hand, and inflicted them on no one.

She believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors.

She cultivated a good digestion.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant words.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusion, and did not believe that all the world was wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable, and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She retained an even disposition, and made the best of everything.

She did whatever came to her carefully and well.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her, and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered.

This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

"CRAM" IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch has made a speech which has carried dismay into the ranks of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education. In addition to some other grievances caused by that body he stated the present system under which the high schools and academies are being conducted is only productive of evil, ruining the schools and children, the latter being crammed with useless knowledge. The basis of the children's education seems to be that they are bound to ultimately go to a university whereas not five percent of common school children receive a university education. The subjects of education which would be of the greatest use to children, to be brought up in the country, and as agriculturists, were too much neglected and the country schools not afforded that assistance to which they are entitled. The evil complained of is not alone in the Protestant board. There is a general tendency to "cram" a lot of matter into the heads of children which can never be of any use to them and prevents them acquiring knowledge of a really useful character. A superficial smattering of the rudiments of advanced education is perfectly useless and can only result in consequences quite detrimental. A reform in the general scheme of education is imperatively needed.—*True Witness.*

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LITERARY REVIEW.

MR. THOMAS COOK.

A very interesting history of the progress of one phase of civilization during the last half century is to be found in a volume entitled *The Business of Travel, a Fifty Years' Record of Progress*, by W. Fraser Rae, author of "Austrian Health Resorts," etc. It tells in some 300 pages the story of the life work of Mr. Thomas Cook, who with his son has done so much to facilitate travel. Mr. Cook was born at Melbourne, in Derbyshire, and began to earn his living at ten years of age. He first worked in a garden, then learned the trade of a wood-turner and was afterwards employed in the office of a printer and publisher. At twenty he was appointed Bible Reader and village missionary for the county of Rutland and in one year walked over 2,000 miles. When the temperance movement under Father Mathew began its zeal for the cause led him to publish temperance pamphlets, and he founded the "Children's Temperance Magazine," which first appeared in 1840. In 1841 he arranged for a special train to be run from Leicester to Loughborough, to carry passengers to a temperance meeting at a shilling a head, and this is believed to be the first publicly advertised excursion train ever run in England. The success of this train was an epoch in Mr. Cook's life, and from being frequently asked to arrange trips for temperance societies and Sunday-schools, he came to realize that conducting pleasure trips might be a business of itself which would benefit both passengers and organizers. He came to an understanding with the Midland Railway, and began to plan trips to Ireland, Wales and the Isle of Man, and soon found it necessary to arrange for hotel coupons as well as railway tickets. In 1845 Scotland was an unknown land to the English masses, none but wealthy tourists penetrating the country as far as Loch Katrine, rendered famous by the "Lady of the Lake." Mr. Cook took a party of 350 people by rail and steamboat to Glasgow and Edinburgh, where they were greeted as distinguished strangers and received with entertainments and addresses. The Great Exhibition of 1851 strained Mr. Cook's powers to the utmost as the essence of his plan consisted in personal supervision and he and his son were travelling day and night, five days out of the seven. The Paris Exhibition of 1855 caused him to open work on the continent, and in 1856 he conducted a party on a grand circular tour, including Belgium, the Rhine and France. By degrees Mr. Cook extended his system to America, Palestine, Egypt and more distant countries, and when, in 1891, the fiftieth year of the business was celebrated, the combinations which could be made with his tickets represented a total of 170,000,000 miles. A salaried staff of 1,714 assistants was required, and nearly a thousand more were employed in Egypt and Palestine during the winter months only. What Mr. Cook did for Egypt in 1884 and 1885 is pretty well known. In his address before the Royal Geographical Society, he confesses that at first he did not think it necessary to have Canadian boatmen, but afterwards found that he was wrong. He is thus reported:—

At least half the Canadians sent out were the finest boatmen he had ever come in contact with, and he was satisfied that the work they did and the impetus they gave to the other men would fully repay the Government for the cost of conveying them from Canada to Egypt. After ascending the seventy-four miles he made up his mind that no power whatever would induce him in any circumstances to come down the Nile through the cataracts and rapids that he had worked up, but there again he had to give way, and he did come down the Nile in one of the whalers. He and his son passed through the whole of the cataracts of Dal, Akasha, Tangor, Ambigol and Semneh, and he felt as comfortable and as much at his ease after he had passed through the first cataract as he did when sitting in his own easy chair in his library. After he saw the manner in which the Canadians steered through the first cataract he was perfectly satisfied that he need not trouble himself any more, and he accomplished in little over eleven hours the distance which took him thirteen days on the upward journey, though in the latter case he had all the assistance that the Egyptian army and Government officials could give him.

(Thomas Cook & Son, London, New York and Montreal.)

HISTORY.

The Church of England in Nova Scotia and the Tory Clergy of the Revolution, by Arthur Wentworth Eaton, B.A., Presbyter of the Diocese of New York (Thomas Whittaker, New York), is a book of historical interest. The author says that though he was born too late to do more than catch faint echoes of Tory times in his boyhood, he worshipped in one of the old parish churches in the Acadian Land which had about it all the atmosphere of colonial days, and his boast is that

The Church in Nova Scotia, which has been quite out of the range of great movements of thought and great events, has had, notwithstanding, among her clergy and laity, a large number of distinguished men. Many of its early clergy were highly educated and able men who, at the revolution, left comfortable parishes in the older colonies for raw missions in the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick wilds and long and manfully did the Church's work on these new shores.

There has always, Mr. Eaton says, been a dignity and high-breeding about Nova Scotian society that the church has done her part towards creating and sustaining, and he quotes a sermon by the Bishop of Oxford in 1784 to the effect that "An infant church is rising under the favor and protection of Government in Nova Scotia and it is of a singular description, consisting of Honorable Exiles under the pastoral care of Fellow-Sufferers." The book contains a very complete sketch of Church of England history in Nova Scotia, from an Episcopal and Tory standpoint, the materials being gathered from a number of English and American books, and from the records of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

(W. Drysdale & Co.)

A Short History of German Literature, by James K. Hosmer, of Washington University, St. Louis, is published by Scribners' Sons. It is a new edition of a book which has been in use for twelve years in colleges and advanced schools, and has now been revised and supplemented. A series of tables are given in the appendix with names of authors and their works. In his six hundred pages Prof. Hosmer gives a valuable and appreciative analysis of German literature. He is not, however, an enthusiastic admirer of German style. He says:—

If the attempt is made to trace to their sources the kinds of obscurity which embarrass us most at the present day, we must undoubtedly go to the Germans. It was through them Carlyle went astray. Let no one refuse admiration to their intellectual achievement. Among the grandest of the literatures of the world, perhaps the grandest, is that of Germany; but parts of it are as densely wrapped in mist as a Scotch November morning. In general we may say that the German style is less effective—as an instrument of clear expression than the English and far less effective than the French.

W. Foster Brown, $2.00.

Historical Essays, by Henry Adams, author of a "History of the United States," (Scribners' Sons), contains nine papers on the following subjects:—"The Primitive Rights of Women," "Captain John Smith," "Harvard College 1786 1787," "Napoleon at St. Domingo," "The Bank of England Restriction," "The Declaration of Paris, 1861," "The Legal Tender Act," "The New York Gold Conspiracy," and "The Session 1869-1870." They are mostly articles which have been written for the "North American Review," the *Revue Historique* of Paris, and other magazines within the last twenty years, and in this collected form they will be perused with new interest by the thoughtful reader. (W. Foster Brown, $2.00.)

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Freeland—A Social Anticipation, by Dr. Theodor Hertzka (D. Appleton & Co.) is a translation of a book by an Austrian economist published in 1890, the first edition being rapidly followed by three editions in an abridged form and the organization of numerous local societies to put the author's views into practice. Mr. Hertzka aims to make the difficult questions involved in an International Free Land Society comprehensible to the general reader by the aid of romance, at the same time describing with vivid picturesqueness the imaginary results. He places his scene of social emancipation in the remarkable hill country of Central Africa, and he says:—

Everything in my Freeland is severely real, only one fiction underlies the whole narrative, namely, that a sufficient number of men possessing a modicum of capacity and strength have actually been found ready to take the step that shall deliver them from the bondage of the exploiting system of economics, and conduct them into the enjoyment of a system of social equity and freedom. Let this one assumption be but realized—and that it will be, sooner or later, I have no doubt, though perhaps not exactly as I have represented—then will "Freeland" have become a reality, and the deliverance from mankind will have been accomplished. For the age of bondage is past; that control over the forces of nature which the founder of modern natural science in his "Nova Atlantis" predicted as the end of human misery has now been actually acquired. We are prevented from enjoying the fruits of this acquisition, from making full use of discoveries and inventions of the great intellects of our race, by nothing but the phlegmatic faculty of persistence in old habits which still keeps laws and institutions in force when the conditions that gave rise to them have long since disappeared.

(W. Foster Brown, $1.00; and W. Drysdale & Co.)

Recollections and Impressions, 1822-1890, by Octavius Brooks Frothingham, author of "Boston Unitarianism," &c., is an interesting book by a man who has been seeking truth and is obliged to confess that he has not found it. He comforts himself, however, with the thought that even if all religion be gone there still remains nature, the mind, the heart, conscience, the sentiments, the reconstructive powers, and knowledge, literature and art; and he does not stop to explain how it was that the ancient nations which had all these without Christianity yet perished in their own corruption. Of Unitarianism, he gives his opinion as follows:

Is Unitarianism, then, to be the coming religion? I cannot think so. Unitarianism is but a form of Protestantism; the most attenuated form. . . . It lacks and must ever lack, owing to its critical character, the elements of a great religion, the passionateness that charms the people. The period of "pale negations" is past; but in proportion as the system becomes positive it tends more and more towards the principle that animates the ethical societies, namely, its supreme devotion to the moral law. Thus it stands at the beginning not at the end of the line of advance, and has all the work of building up to do before it can grow in general influence.

(W. Foster Brown.)

WHO WAS EL DORADO?

(*Henry Rowan Lemly, in Century Magazine, New York, October.*)

There is nothing obscure in the etymology of this Spanish phrase which means literally "The gilded"; yet to such an extent has it been abused, that few knew that it originally related to a man and not to a country. As early as the sixteenth century it served to designate an imaginary region abounding in gold and precious stones in the interior of South America; but prior to this acceptation it had become a synonym for the most remarkable legend of the New World. The term was indeed an appellation of royalty, and El Dorado, perhaps, a veritable king, whose daily attire is said to have been a simple coating of aromatic resins, followed by a sprinkling of gold dust blown through a bamboo cane. But before going into the origin of this splendid fable, let us take a brief glance at the history and traditions of the Chibchas.

In 1532, the empire of the Incas was entirely overthrown, while in 1536 there still existed, unknown to the world, upon the high table lands of the eastern cordillera of the Andes, an agricultural people composed of more than a million souls, possessing populous cities, fortified places, and paved roads; an established priesthood with temples, altars, and sacrifices; an organized hereditary government, and a standing army, an approximate computation of time, various industries, and no little intelligence in husbandry. Over this growing civilization of the Chibchas the conquest swept like a hurricane. In the course of a few years, the people were deprived of their independence, their chiefs, their liberty, and even of their language, at the hands of the most cruel, blind, and persistent persecution; their very name was stricken from the catalogue of nations, their descendants condemned to oblivion of their origin; while the antiquarian was left in the doubt and confusion of fabulous ages with respect to events which immediately preceded this epoch. The hurriedly written narratives of the conquerors speak of the grandeur of the "Valley of Castles"—Bogota—of the extensive salt mines of Zipaquirá, of the potteries of tinjacá, and especially of the great riches, the golden decorations, and the upright mummies covered with fine mantles inclosed in the temple of Suamoz, the principal sanctuary of the Chibchas. Nor were these descriptions exaggerated. In our day there have been found in ancient sepulchres, the most delicate cotton fabrics, well-preserved mummies, elaborately carved wooden articles of furniture, exquisite vases, and an infinite variety of golden ornaments and images. Beyond doubt the Chibchas had attained the third place in the civilization of aboriginal America; yet volumes have been written upon the Aztecs and Incas while the very name of this enlightened contemporary is almost unknown. The Chibcas were overthrown by Quesada, as successful a captain as Cortez or Pizarro, but unlike them he was never rewarded with the coveted marquisate of Spain, nor rendered famous by the master hand of Prescott.

The principal ruler of the Chibchas was the Zipa, whose capital was near the present city of Bogota; the government was despotic and the sovereign hereditary, but the succession was established in a sister's sons. The Zipa, although rivaliing Solomon in the number of his *thigues*, had only one legitimate wife, to whom the law gave the dying privilege of exacting from her royal husband an oath of chastity for five years.

The successor to the Zipa was closely confined in his youth and carefully educated, and before being permitted to exercise certain preliminary functions vested in him was more severely tempted than good St. Anthony. The Chibchas considered licentiousness the worst enemy of justice, and the ability to control his passions the greatest virtue in a prince. They likewise required that those who offered sacrifices to the gods should be free from all sensuality, and their priests were vowed to celibacy and required to submit rigorously to the laws of chastity.

The legend of El Dorado is traced to the following tradition: The Zaque of the Guatavitas had a young and beautiful wife of whom he was very fond, and correspondingly jealous. Fleeing from his reproaches of infidelity with their only child in her arms, she plunged into Lake Guatarita and sank beneath the surface. The royal husband commanded his retainers to recover his beloved wife and son. After many incantations a priest plunged boldly in, and returned with the marvellous tale that he had entered a magnificent palace at the botttom of the lake and found the late unhappy Cacica living contentedly as the wife of an immense serpent, the god of the waters.

The Zaque then had rafts made to the centre of the lake, and three or four times a year at the hour of noon he walked out to the end, having his body anointed with resins and sprinkled all over with gold dust. First throwing into the lake some gold pieces and emeralds, he took saponaceous herbs and washed off the gold dust and resin from his person into the lake, and the ceremony concluded, he came out of the water and resumed his mantle. It was this anointed figure, glittering in the noon-day sun, that was known everywhere as El Dorado. Belalcazar having heard of it, determined on the conquest of the country, to which he and his soldiers at once gave the distinctive name La Provincia del Dorado. That is to say, the Province where the man or cacique gilds his body before offering sacrifice.

THE HEROINE OF THE SCHOOLS.

Lift your hat reverently when you pass the teacher of the primary school. She is the great angel of the republic. She takes the bantling fresh from the home nest, full of pouts and passions—an ungovernable little wretch whose own mother honestly admits that she sends him to school to get rid of him. This lady, who knows her business, takes a whole carload of these little anarchists, one of whom, single-handed and alone, is more than a match for his parents, and at once puts them in a way of being useful and upright citizens. At what expense of toil and patience and soul weariness! Lift your hat to her!—*New York Recorder.*

ROBERT BLAKE.

ENGLAND'S GREAT PURITAN "SEA GENERAL."

GREAT BRITAIN UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE MERRY MONARCH.

Cromwellian were the type of men passing before the mind's eye at the second Dawson lecture—strong, stern, stout-hearted ironsides. The profligate Merry Monarch attracted but a contemptuous glance. The central figure, Admiral Blake, riveted all thoughts—the "sea general" who annihilated Holland's then matchless navy, took French frigates in tow, made fire-wood of Spain's great men-of-war, vanquished the pirates of the Mediterranean, and, for the first time, made England mistress of the sea—Britannia ruler of the waves.

It was a stirring topic, worthy of the Rev. W. J. Dawson's great oratorical ability. Rapidly tracing the early career of Blake, the soldier, successful commander at the siege of Taunton, the lecturer presented him before the audience a soldier of fifty, quiet, retiring, a man of few words, but of unbounded purpose. He it was whom Oliver Cromwell, the Puritan ruler of England, chose as his "sea general." All Blake knew of politics was that, fearing God, he realized it to be his duty to put down the House of Stuart and uphold the House of Commons. Prince Rupert, having failed in business on land as a soldier, had set up in business at sea as a pirate. Rupert said that despair was his only companion, revenge his only object—a nice creed that.

Admiral Blake's orders were to go where he liked and to do what he thought best. He obeyed them. His conception of them was that a patriot was one who, at all costs, must do his part to make his country supreme.

A STRANGE OFFER OF BATTLE.

When sailing homeward, he sighted three French frigates. He hoisted a signal for the senior French captain to come aboard his ship, the "St. George," flying Cromwell's red cross flag. When the French officer stepped on deck Blake demanded the surrender of his sword. "I did not know we were at war," objected the Frenchman. "We are," grimly remarked Blake, but with the peculiarly flavored chivalry of Puritanism he added—"but I don't want to take any unfair advantage of you so that, if you like, you can go back to your ship and we will fight it out." The astonished French officer accepted this strange offer. For two hours they blazed away; then he returned on board the "St. George." This time he was accompanied by the two other French captains. The captured frigates formed part of Blake's naval procession as he sailed up the Thames.

Blake knew nothing of diplomacy—judicious lying. Said the King of France to a French cardinal, "Shall I call Cromwell my Royal Brother?" "Yes," was the response, "your Royal mother," (laughter), "or grandmother, if you can get anything out of him by so doing." That was diplomacy. It was foreign to Blake, he was bluntness personified. His laconic despatches simply announced, "Thanks be to God, we have met the enemy and they are ours." When a Dutch Admiral hoisted a broom to his mast head, Blake flew a whip at his. There was no mistaking his meaning. He whipped the owner of the broom, who had to announce in the Dutch Parliament that England was Empress of the Narrow Seas. Holland's attempts to regain their control was often renewed, and did not cease until the day when in the cock-pit of the "Victory," Nelson, who that day had done his duty, passed away.

Blake's last magnificent expedition, to subdue Spain, was fittingly described. Cromwell, loved at home and feared abroad, obeyed even by the Vatican, which ceased its persecutions at the bidding of the Great Protector,—Cromwell noted that the King of Spain needed to be taught the lesson that an Englishman must be permitted to read his Bible wherever he chose, and to trade wherever he felt inclined. The Spanish ambassador said it was like asking his Spanish Majesty to pull out both his eyes. "Exactly," said Cromwell.

The errand suited Blake well. On the voyage he was taken sick. One morning the Spanish fleet were sighted safe under the protecting brass ordnance of a half circle of forts. Blake was raised from his sick bed and presided at the council of war. He was one of those chairmen who have a strong prejudice against amendments and enforce upon a committee the president's views. He said,

"WE WILL SAIL RIGHT AMONG THEM

and burn every Spanish ship and destroy the forts." The captains were appalled at such a mode of naval war, even when the proposition came from Blake. He was in his dotage it was suggested, but, as was always the case, his plan was adopted, for he used the convincing argument, "why does Almighty God make the wind blow that way unless he wants us to sail in?" A Dutch captain, in-shore, asked permission of the Spanish Admiral to leave with his ship. "You can, if you want to," said the Spaniard, "but why?" "Blake is outside," was the reply, "and he'll soon be in." It was a true prophecy. On that beautiful morning, with the blare of trumpet—Blake always had all the bugles blown when he went into action—after divine worship on the English ships, without an oath, without a dram of spirits, they entered that harbor. Five hours they fought but in the afternoon not one Spanish ship remained. It had been a work of carnage, the brass cannon had been spiked, the forts dismantled—the right of an Englishman to read his Bible where and when he chose under heaven's broad canopy had been gloriously vindicated. As if, indeed, by God's direction the wind then changed and the English fleet sailed out and homeward, but Blake was no more to be greeted with tumultuous cheers. As the west of England hove in sight his spirit soared away to the city of eternal light.

Oliver Cromwell, John Milton—others, whose names adorn their country's history, stood in Westminster Abbey consigning among the tombs of kings the body of Robert Blake, "ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

The wheel of history turns. The Merry Monarch is on the throne—buffoons and worse fill England's palaces. Among them Charles II. squanders £70,000 voted to him by Parliament to build his father's monument. He squanders it on Nell Gwynne and his courtiers. One afternoon a drunken rabble leave the palace, desecrate by their ribald songs and laughter the solemn shades of Westminster Abbey, drag forth Blake's bones and cast them in a promiscuous pit; placed Cromwell's head in Tyburn Hall, and jeered in their wanton folly. But, as Carlyle said, they did not do this with Cromwell's head "until he had quite done with it."

In conclusion, Blake's monument is his character; the wheel of history has again turned, and in this nineteenth century it is known and honored. The epitaphs of Charles II. and Cromwell are theirs—the Merry Monarch's friend declared:

Here lies the dust of Charles our king,
Whose word no man relied on;
He never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one.

Not so of Cromwell—he was "loved at home, feared abroad"; he was "loved by good men, feared by bad men and imitated by few men."

No wonder that with such a theme the audience applauded continuously, listened eagerly and tendered to Mr. Dawson an enthusiastic vote of thanks for his concluding lecture.

THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

There seems to be no fear of the Royal family suffering extinction—at least not for some time. The prince who was recently added to the Royal House makes the fortieth grandchild of Her Majesty. The names of the grandchildren, only a few of whom are dead, are as follows:

PRINCESS ROYAL.—The Emperor William, Princess Charlotte, Prince Albert Wm. Henry, Prince Sigismund, Princess Victoria, Prince Waldemar, Princess Frederika, Princess Sophia and Princess Margaret.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise Victoria, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud.

PRINCESS ALICE—Princess Victoria, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Irene, Prince Ernest, Prince Frederick, Princess Alix and Princess Mary.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—Prince Albert, Princess Marie, Princess Victoria, Princess Alexandra and Princess Beatrice.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.—Prince Christian, Prince Albert John, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise Augusta, and Prince Harold.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.—Princess Margaret, Prince Arthur, and Princess Victoria.

DUKE OF ALBANY.—Princess Alice Mary and Prince Leopold.

PRINCESS BEATRICE.—Prince Albert Alexander, Prince Leopold Arthur, Princess Victoria, and Prince ——.

JACK SHOWS HIS GRATITUDE.

Guy's Hospital has now got a dog of its own. A few days ago it was seen to enter the hospital ground, hopping on three legs, in the direction of the patient's entrance. Some children drew the attention of a student to the animal, and he took it into the surgery, where an examination showed that it was suffering from a broken leg. The injured limb was set. The leg soon regained its strength, the splints were removed, and the dog was shown the doorway; but the grateful animal refused to take its discharge from the surgery, where the students had been very kind to it. The dog is a black and white mongrel, and has been named "Jack." Jack is not like the other hospital dogs, who, when they have been cured, go back to the streets and bring to the institution other four-footed patients to be similarly treated; he stays at his new home and minds his own business.—*London Telegraph.*

MONTREALERS IN SHANGHAI.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD EVANS AND THEIR WORK

Nearly two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Edward Evans left Montreal to take up missionary work in China. They were not sent by any society, nor have they received support from any missionary organization, yet they have been very successful in their good work. It was Mr. Evans' intention to go to the interior, but on arriving at Shanghai they found there such heathenism, for which nothing had been done, that they decided to remain in Shanghai. Of the work there, Mr. Evans in the *Chinese Recorder*, gives an interesting account. "We had been here some four months, and in much prayer as to where the Lord would have us begin to work, meanwhile studying Kwashwa, when I one day received a letter from a dear friend at Hankow. He told me of a young Japanese who at one time lived there, and often came to his room to read the Scriptures, his object being the English language, but he thought he was not far from the kingdom as the result of his readings.

This young man was now living in Shanghai, and had written him expressing regret at the loss of that privilege, asking if he could introduce him to any here whose help he might in like manner obtain.

STARTING A BIBLE CLASS.

At this suggestion, I looked up the young man, and the following Sabbath afternoon, he and a friend he introduced came to my house to read the English Testament. They each understood enough English to take in explanations, &c., so we made progress. It was arranged they should take a lesson every week evening, and they were told that any friends of theirs would be gladly added to the class. In the next week or two, almost every evening a new face would appear in the door smiling and bowing their introduction to the Japanese Bible School. Soon we had a regular class of from eight to ten each evening. We read a chapter in Japanese and in English, followed by questions, explanations and—the Gospel. It was not long before a new application was made. This time a lady called; she desired to know if our school was limited to males, and if not she earnestly desired to acquire English too. Thus an afternoon hour was given by my wife or her sister, and they soon had another student apply. This time a poor amah. She said she could not read anything, Japanese or English, but she so wanted to know about the Christian religion, for she knew she some day would have to die, and "she wanted to die proper," and her tears proved how real was her heart-hunger.

Others followed of either sex, and our occupation increased so that our time was well filled with teaching.

FEW HAD HEARD IT BEFORE.

We have probably, in the twelve months we have been in operation, had the privilege of giving the Gospel message to upwards of a hundred, and few, if any, had ever heard or read a word of it before. The work had now developed into the routine of a mission.

Mr. Evans, continuing, says: "On Sabbath morning we have our Sabbath-school. My wife has a class of children, her sister of women, and I have from fifteen to twenty-five young men studying the Bible topically, noting down and looking up the proof texts, and carefully weighing their statements, thus grounding themselves in the principles of Christian truth. In the afternoon we have a Gospel service. The young men are very free to lead in prayer, and recently we have had song service improved by the advent of a beautiful new Japanese hymn-book, just brought out in Japan,—a great addition to Christian service in that land I am sure? We have daily morning school for children, with the assistance of a native teacher.

A WAY OPENED.

The young men have formed a Young Men's Christian Association and sustain a weekly prayer meeting amongst themselves. So far, the work has been carried on in our own house; and since we entered upon the work of "The Missionary Home," there has been no conflict or division of interest. We look forward, at no distant day, to have a "Home" and "mission premises" adapted to all their requirements. The work has never flagged in interest; and it is worthy of note that not a single step of the work has originated with us. In some unlooked for way every part has been opened to us. The day school, the prayer circle, the Y.M.C.A., the library, the Sabbath morning school, the home visitation, have all been suggested by themselves, or had its beginning from without. How truly the Lord does "lead" in his work!

MANY OF OUR STUDENTS

have told us they had never heard the Gospel before, or opened a Bible,—sometimes the way they are handled makes this very evident. At all hours of the day we have inquiries, indicating a heart aroused and a mind at work in earnest in its searching after truth. It was some time before we realized that this was indeed the Lord's designed work for us in sending us here, but we do praise Him much for giving us such a real and promising corner of His vineyard to work in.

There are nearly 1,000 young Japanese attending the college in Shanghai. This may seem strange, but these young men were sent over to learn Chinese methods of business. Mr. Evans does not seek any support but all there is given to him he will use in furthering the cause. Mr. Evans' address is 8 Seward Road, Shanghai.

COFFEE DRUNKENNESS.

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT THE CASE OF DR. FOWNES IS WITHOUT PARALLEL.

A New York despatch chronicles the death of Dr. F. C. Fownes, once a prominent physician, from indulgence in the practice of drinking strong coffee in inordinate quantities. Twenty years ago, it is said, Dr. Fownes became much addicted to coffee drinking, and the appetite grew on him until he would drink from three to five quarts per day. The coffee he drank was so strong that no one else would drink it. He gradually lost his practice and became a physical wreck, dependent for subsistence on his sister. He would in his later years go on a regular coffee debauch, which would leave him in such a state that it was feared he would commit suicide. After drinking five or six cups of the strong infusion he prepared for himself he would sink into a torpor such as overcomes the victim of alcoholism or the opium habit.

Chicago physicians say the case is without precedent so far as known. Dr. Elmer Lee said he had never known such a case. He believed a man who would indulge in coffee to such excess was a moral and physical crank, and not greatly different from people who used any other stimulant to excess.

"Cases where the excessive use of coffee or tea is the main trouble are not so common," said Dr. Lee, "although it is true that we have to restrict the use of these beverages in many cases and to prohibit their use absolutely in some cases. The next case of excessive coffee drinking I have I am going to try the bichloride of gold cure. I have been using it with some variation from Dr. Keeley's treatment for some time, and it is so satisfactory that I see no reason why it should not do in a case of excessive indulgence in coffee. This case is certainly an extreme one in every respect."

Dr. John C. Spray said: "I never heard of so unusual a case of the effects of coffee drinking. The excessive use of coffee or tea, or both, is highly injurious. I would rather undertake a case where the trouble is caused by excessive use of alcoholic or malt stimulants than a case where it was due to coffee. The effects of coffee and tea are much more subtle than those of liquor, are more like the effects of using opium, and, therefore, more difficult to treat."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

I have very little faith in co-operative housekeeping, and am not surprised to learn from the Boston *Journal* of the failure of the Decatur Co-operative Housekeeping Club, a Boston experiment a year and a half in operation. The *Journal* says: "Few experiments have been viewed with more interest than this widely known club. It received inspiration from some of Bellamy's theories, but its chief foundation was that idea of co-operation among housekeepers which has been discussed for many years upon the lecture platform, and especially in all publications for women. Its chief features were a common dining-room rented by ten or twelve families and a common interest in expenditures for food and service. A housekeeper was hired to take charge of the servants, a plan which was supposed to bring great relief to individual housekeepers. At one time there was a slight rumor of dissatisfaction at the quality of food, but this difficulty was thought to have been settled amicably. The news of the club's dissolution is an evidence of the unsatisfactory nature of the system of co-operative housekeeping. The only reason assigned for the collapse is that so many members concluded to set up establishments of their own, as the novelty wore off, that the few who were left did not care to keep up the club."

There are far too many agencies at work destroying the individuality of the American home. They who would take away the family board, and substitute for it a continuous co-operative dining-room, would remove one of the brightest and happiest features of home life. It is written that God setteth the solitary in families. Family life is a Divine institution, and nothing can satisfactorily take its place.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A tin-lined and hermetically sealed box had been in the bonded warehouse in San Francisco for some time, and recently, when it was opened, flames leaped into the air and smoke burst forth in volumes. It seems that it contained rubber mackintoshes, which had been made of some compound that had caused spontaneous combustion.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS IN CHINA.

A TALK WITH DR. AND MRS. NEVIUS.

Our reporter calling on Dr. Nevius last week at the Balmoral Hotel found him engaged, but was fortunate in securing a long and pleasant talk with Mrs. Nevius, who, for an hour and with the greatest patience, answered questions and told of their mission work in China. Thirty-eight years Mrs. Nevius has spent in China with her husband and thirty of these years in Che-foo, a seaport on the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, and next in importance to Tien-tsin. Of course, the subject uppermost in one's mind in connection with China just now was the troubles along the valley of the Yang-tse-kiang.

THE CAUSE OF THESE TROUBLES

it was, Mrs. Nevius believed, impossible to say. Primarily, she believed that they had very little, if anything, to do with the foreign missionaries, though a good deal of capital was just now being made out of this idea. The troubles, of course, were caused by the various secret societies, but just what those societies were no foreigner could know. Some were religious, some political, and some both. There was a strong feeling abroad in the country against the present Manchu dynasty, which had ruled China for the past two hundred years.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

"Is it so," our representative asked her, "that these secret societies are formed, as some are inclined to think, of the more patriotic part of the people, and that they are the survivors of the Taiping rebels of thirty years ago?"

"I do not think so," she said. "We have seen no reason to think them any more patriotic than any other class of the people; neither were the Taiping rebels considered patriotic. They were simply a horde of robbers who burned and pillaged wherever they could. The present dynasty is certainly a very corrupt one, but there is no reason to think that a purely Chinese one would be one whit better." The troubles she feared, however, were of a far more serious nature than some recent writers would have us believe, and she had a strong feeling that there would be in China before very long "a great overturning."

YOUNG WOMEN MISSIONARIES.

In regard to young women going out to any part of the foreign field, she spoke very strongly of the importance of their having the most thorough education; for there in the long periods of great loneliness, which they could not hope to escape, they would have more resources in themselves. Those planning to go should not give up their accomplishments, music, painting, drawing, in the belief that they would have no use for them, but should rather seek to perfect themselves in them. "I should have been dead years ago," she said, "if it had not been for my music. All these years I have kept it up."

THE WORK IN CHEFOO.

Their work in Che-foo, Mrs. Nevius said, was almost altogether among the lower classes of the people. The largest portion of Mrs. Nevius' work has been of a literary character. A catechism in the Mandarin tongue, for enquirers, prepared by her a number of years ago, is largely used in the work of the other missionary societies, and nearly half a million copies have been sold. A later work for Christmas it is hoped will be as useful as this. The early part of Dr. Nevius' work was travelling throughthe Province of Shantung and preaching wherever he stopped. For many years he could see no results, but now, almost wherever he might retrace his steps, bands of faithful Christians can be found.

DR. NEVIUS' WORK.

Saying good-bye to Mrs. Nevius on the landing, the writer met Dr. Nevius just dismissing another caller. He laughed heartily over the ignorance of the average westerner on the subject of missionary work in China. Instancing the letter of Lieutenant Wood of the United States Navy, on the failure of missions, so widely circulated a few years ago, he said that if Lieutenant Wood had made it his special aim to show just how little he knew he could not possibly have succeeded better. Dr. Nevius is a man of medium height, sturdy build, with close cropped beard, hair and beard almost pure white, and with a free, genial, live look that it does one good to come in contact with. No wonder the delegates to the Intercollegiate Missionary Convention in Kingston, last week, speak of him with such enthusiasm. It is fortunate too for the public that he is able to tell of the work done by his accomplished wife. She is far too modest to more than hint at it herself, and that only when she is closely questioned. "Yes," said Dr. Nevius, "when the lonely periods of her life in Che-foo were referred to, "she always said that if she could not do the rough work of itinerating herself she would never hinder me. I have often left her quite alone and on a sick bed, expecting to be gone for months, and she would never let me stay."

AN OLD WORLD TRAGEDY.

At Melk, on the Danube, where the oldest Benedictine Abbey of Austria stands like a castle of old on a high rock rising straight out of the river, a monument, says a Vienna correspondent, has been unveiled in presence of the staff of the Russian Embassy and deputations from the Austrian army. This monument covers the ashes of about 200 Russian soldiers buried in Austrian ground in 1805. They did not fall in battle, but died in a particularly tragical manner. In 1805 Austria, with Vienna and a considerable portion of Bohemia and Moravia was occupied by the victorious French until after the decisive battle of Austerlitz a truce was made, and the French began to leave the country. They took away with them numerous war prisoners, whom they intended placing in French fortresses. Among these were Russian soldiers who had formed part of the corps which came to assist Austria under Kutusoff. On the 13th December, 1805, a transport of Russian prisoners was brought to Melk, numbering not fewer than 5,000 men.

The French commander had 500 of these quartered in the convent, where a terrible catastrophe was brought on by the carelessness of some of the soldiers. It was terribly cold, and some few of the men crept into the cellar. Here they found some damp wood, which they lighted, although it produced much smoke. This found an outlet in the ceiling of the cellar, and entered the place where the 500 soldiers were sleeping. The walls being very thick and the doors double locked, all the efforts of the frantic men were useless, and when the prison was opened in the morning all were found lying over each other in attitudes of despair. Many had been killed; others were so very far gone that they never recovered. In all, 200 men found their death in that luckless night. The unhappy victims were buried in a common grave in a field at the edge of the high road, and a cross was placed upon it to mark the spot. Now, after 86 years, the Russian Government appears to have remembered the sad incident, and has had a tall Greek cross of granite erected over it, with a Russian inscription commemorating the fact.

NEW YORK TENEMENTS.

A pathetic story is involved in the following figures given in the *Presbyterian Journal*:— "There are 40,000 tenement houses in New York. Three hundred thousand families live in them. There is a tenement house population of about 1,300,000. These are the figures of the census, now nearly completed by the sanitary police. The great bulk of the metropolitan population, therefore, lives in tenement houses. No other American city, happily, can make such an exhibit as this. It is reported that there is a tendency toward still greater crowding, by putting four families in the space usually occupied by two. It is to be hoped that this census will be productive of good in securing better laws for the regulation of tenement houses. There is room for immeasurable improvement in these homes for the poor."

WENT ALONG FOR FUN.

A LITTLE LAD WHO FOLLOWED A BATTALION INTO A BLOODY BATTLE.

After the defeat of the Chili Government troops at the battle of Concon, Vina del Mar, near Valparaiso, a little lad of eight or nine years of age, hatless and barefooted, arrived in the town of Vina del Mar and gave a tolerably circumstantial account of the fight. At first his story was not believed, but little by little his tale was credited and listened to with astonishment that a child of his tender age should have been present at such a sanguinary encounter. He quite artlessly stated that when the San Fernando battalion left the town with banners flying and band playing he imagined the troops were going out to exercise, and followed them till he found himself on the field of battle. When the defeat and rout ensued he joined a group of stragglers, and at last found his way back to Vina del Mar, by way of Quilqué, at which place somebody gave him a piece of bread and a drink of water.—*London News.*

JUSTICE IN AFGHANISTAN.

A case of misappropriation of public funds was brought before the Ameer of Afghanistan last month for final disposal. The accused was one Mirza Ahmad Jan, and a correspondent gives the following curious account of the case:—"In the course of prosecution he was proved to be a poetaster and a great plagiarist, too. 'I may not punish him for the thefts of public money, which are not proved, but I cannot pardon him for literary thefts from the work of saintly poets like Saadi and Hafiz,' said the Ameer; and so he ordered that the tongue of the accused should all through be perforated by thick long needles. No sooner was the sentence pronounced than the tongue of the unfortunate wretch was formed into a sieve."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

LORD HARTINGTON ADDRESSES LANCASTER UPON ITS BENEFITS.

On Oct. 23, says the London *Daily Graphic*, Lord Hartington spoke at the opening of the Storey Institute, a building erected to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee, by Sir Thomas Storey, at a cost of about $100,000. Among other remarks, Lord Hartington said:—

"Up to a short time ago the practical scientific education of the people had been a matter which had been left almost entirely to private and voluntary enterprise, added to a considerable extent, no doubt, by the assistance which had been given by a department of the Government, the Science and Art Department, which had conferred invaluable benefits upon the nation. Partly in consequence of the attention excited in the public mind by the report of the Royal Commission which had been appointed to enquire into the condition of technical instruction here and in foreign countries, and partly in consequence, he hoped, of the efforts of a society of which he had the honor to be president, the National Society for the Promotion of Technical Education, but more from a growing conviction, formed simultaneously in the minds both of employers and employed, a considerable change had come over the system of education. The form which the conviction had taken had been in the prevailing opinion which existed now that national education had been devoted too exclusively to the study of books, and that too little attention had been devoted to those branches of education which could not be learned solely from books. It had been felt that the education which had been given to our people had been of too purely a literary character, and that it had borne too little relation to the business and occupation of their lives, and if the results were to be attained—which they all hoped for—it must be given a more practical connection with the occupation in which young men were to be engaged. (Hear, hear.)

WHAT IS TECHNICAL EDUCATION?

He was afraid there was still a good deal of doubt in the minds of a part of the public as to what was really intended by technical education. He thought that what was meant by technical education was certainly not an attempt to teach any special trade or branch of industry. It was not the business of the schoolmaster or school managers to dictate to children who came under their care what profession in life they were hereafter to embrace. Trade and industries could only be learned in the factory or the workshop. What technical education did aim at was the training of the eye and the hand, as well as the memory and the intellect. It aimed at cultivating a habit and faculty of observation and the power of understanding the reasons of the simplest facts in nature by which they were surrounded. It aimed at cultivating the intelligence as well as the intellect of the pupil. It aimed at giving to all classes of the people some knowledge of the most elementary facts of the nature of the pursuits and occupations of the people. It aimed at imparting, in short, some knowledge of the facts and circumstances with which a person would have to do in his future life.

DRAWING AND THE USE OF TOOLS.

If they accepted that as an accurate definition, he thought they would see the object of the changes which were being made, and of the additions which were proposed to be made to our system of public education. It was proposed that in future, in all elementary schools, the art of drawing should be taught. Nothing could more effectually educate and cultivate the faculties of observation. It was hoped even that in the elementary schools the use of some of the simpler tools would be taught to the children—not necessarily the tools that they would use in future life, but the use of some of those simpler tools which must give to the hand a greater dexterity and power, which would be useful in whatever branch of manual occupation the pupil might hereafter be engaged. (Cheers.) It was hoped that the elements of some of the sciences, which must be of interest in any profession, might also be acquired in the elementary schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The great complaint which they heard on all sides from those engaged in education was that the children could not be induced to continue their course of instruction beyond the compulsory period. Within the last two years Parliament had authorized local authorities to devote some portion of the rates to further instruction in science and art as applied to industry, and a considerable contribution had been made by the Exchequer of funds to be devoted to the advanced training of our population. The proportion of the grant which would come to the share of Lancashire was about £40,000. He had no doubt that it would be a matter of great difficulty for the County Council of Lancashire, and other public authorities which would have the distribution of those large sums, to decide in what manner they might be most usefully applied.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

The more they could do to increase the ranks of skilled as opposed to unskilled labor, the more they would do to relieve that competition of unskilled laborers with each other which was tending constantly to depress their situation, and which was the greatest and most difficult problem with which those who had given any attention to the labor question had to deal. They heard continually of the tendency of the agricultural laborer to drift into large towns. Many of his friends were engaged in the most laudable endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural population by identifying them more closely with, and giving them a greater interest in the soil and the pursuits of agriculture itself. But was it certain that that was the only way in which the position of the rural population could be improved and elevated? Was it certain that every class of skilled labor must be performed in a city and by numerous conglomerations of human beings? Was it quite certain that if we trained our rural population properly they might not establish such industries in our rural districts as existed in many rural districts on the Continent, which would be carried on just as well in the country as in the town? (Hear, hear.) He thought that was a subject well worthy of the consideration of those interested in these matters.

THE INFLUENZA RETURNING.

Although little is said about it as yet, really the most important feature of European news is the sinister recrudescence, so called, of the influenza at Berlin, Vienna and Bucharest. The coincidence of this with the reports of terrible epidemics in the famine-stricken interior of Russia revives the interest in the theory put forward last year that the disease had its origin in the great shrines and monasteries of Russia, where hundreds and thousands of pilgrims, tramping from all parts of the vast empire, annually congregate and are packed together in incredible squalor, filth and disease. These huge gatherings are known to be powerful agents in the spread of contagious maladies such as small-pox, scurvy, and all those semi-leprous, semi-venereal diseases which so horrify the traveller in Russia by the hideous appearance of their victims. It is a plausible notion that they set in motion also these poisoned air-currents which now for two years have been working such tragic havoc around the globe. Certainly, this epidemic was first heard of in Moscow, where it was vaguely referred to as having come from Siberia, and certainly, too, it covered all Russia, from St. Petersburg to Odessa, before it got much headway outside.

Another interesting fact is that it only became deadly when it crossed the frontier. The Russians themselves had it very lightly in comparison with others, which lends further weight to the idea that it sprang from conditions to which they in a large measure were inured by lifelong contact. At any rate, it is raging once more in three centres of population not far from the Russian border, and once more it is moving westward.—*New York Times London Dispatch.*

MAX O'RELL AND HIS TRAVELS.

Max O'Rell said to a New York *World* reporter a few days since: "You see, I am becoming truly American. It is because I am so fond of the country, I think, that I can say all the things I do about it. You Americans are bright, and you understand what I mean. I can say many things to an American audience that I would be afraid to try on an English one. Wait! I will explain. A story is better.

"Mr. Depew and I were once fellow passengers crossing the ocean. There was a tiresome Englishman. He told many stories—all about the English volunteers. Then Mr. Depew talked about the American volunteers. He said 'the American volunteers are great men. They are invincible in peace and invisible in war.' Now that was a good American joke. I asked an English lord, who was sitting by me, what he thought of Mr. Depew. He answered: 'Oh, Mr. Depew is very clever, very witty, but do you not think that that last story about the American volunteers was in very bad taste?'

"Now that," said Mr. Blouet, "is what I call a typical Englishman."

"I can pick out an American woman in any assemblage. There is a something, a reserve combined with a hauteur and brilliancy, I do not know the exact word, that makes her different from every other type of woman in the world. I am a great admirer of your American women. That is why I brought my daughter Leonie to this country. She is a Franco-English girl. She is just through school, and I wish her to have some of the American manner given her.

"I am on a two years' tour around the world. She will hear nothing but English. I will be in this country about four months. I will lecture, and then I will go to Australia and then to India to see John Bull and company. I have seen John Bull, I want now to see the company."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CHOOSING WIVES.

Ye Western maidens who receive the slavish adoration of admirers who court you in the parlor, apart from all prying eyes, listen to this from "sunny Italy": "At the far end of Naples," says *The Catholic Union and Times*, "lies the Church of Santa Maria Anuntiata, which once a year, on the day of Our Lady, wakes up into a brief life and excitement. In a silent row, before the high altar, kneel thirty girls, all in black garments, with folded hands, and eyes fixed on the picture of the Madonna before them. These are orphans from the neighboring foundling asylum; and once a year all those who have reached the age of eighteen are brought here to the church, and may be chosen in marriage by any honest man whose papers are in order and whose character is good. At the door leading to the sacristy leans a grey-headed priest, the head of the asylum. By-and-by a man makes his way from the back of the church and hands him a little packet of papers. These the priest reads carefully, and being evidently satisfied, he gives back the papers, and leads the candidate towards the row of girls. All eyes are fixed more steadfastly than ever on the altar, all their hands are clasped tighter together, their faces turn a shade paler, their hearts beat quicker as the young man walks slowly along the row. At last he stops. His choice is made. He stretches out his hand with a little smile. The girl rises, puts her hand into that of the stranger, and together they disappear into the sacristy. The ice being thus broken other suitors come forward."

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

La Semaine Religieuse furnishes the following interesting statistics of marriages, baptisms and deaths, by decades, in the parish of Montreal from the time of its foundation in 1642 to the year 1870:

Years.	Marriages.	Baptisms.	Burials.
From 1642 to 1650....	12	122	26
" 1651 " 1660....	63	168	51
" 1661 " 1670....	105	425	158
" 1671 " 1680....	94	536	148
" 1681 " 1690....	115	485	228
" 1691 " 1700....	226	1,187	719
" 1701 " 1710....	224	1,403	754
" 1711 " 1720....	316	1,744	1,061
" 1721 " 1730....	326	1,847	1,220
" 1731 " 1740....	398	2,184	1,443
" 1741 " 1750....	465	2,255	1,785
" 1751 " 1760....	629	2,371	2,424
" 1761 " 1770....	572	3,573	2,620
" 1771 " 1780....	628	3,608	2,774
" 1781 " 1790....	47	3,814	3,098
" 1791 " 1800....	632	4,135	3,139
" 1801 " 1810....	793	4,955	3,761
" 1811 " 1820....	1,338	7,123	5,563
" 1821 " 1830....	1,863	10,473	7,153
" 1831 " 1840....	2,084	13,708	12,083
" 1841 " 1850....	4,066	22,107	16,787
" 1851 " 1860....	5,917	28,798	21,321
" 1861 " 1870....	6,352	37,620	33,428

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS.

An international electric convention was lately held in Montreal, an exhibition of electrical machinery being held there at the same time. At one of the sessions Captain Griffin, of Montreal, read a paper on the "Electric Street Cars." He said the electric railway was the great moral agent of the nineteenth century. It was so from its tendency to reduce the evils of tenement house life by largely doing away with it, through enabling workingmen to live greater distances from their places of employment. "Electric cars were quicker than horse cars," the captain said, "they were cheaper to operate; they offered a more profitable investment to the capitalists; they could be operated in all weathers, in frost and snow; they were certain. The conduit system had been pretty generally abandoned and the overhead wire employed. Complaint was made that it did not look well. Well, neither did lamp posts nor telegraph poles. The horse car was becoming a thing of the past."

Mr. St. George, city engineer of Montreal, lately visited the Eastern States to enquire into the working of electric railways. He reported that the cars went up steep hills without difficulty; they stopped in the middle; they went up or down at full speed, very much quicker than horse cars on the level; they pull up in about five feet. The West End service of Boston, which is said to be the largest street car concern in the world, has 260 miles of track, 60 of which is now an electric track and 90 being made so. They use much bigger cars on the electric than on the horse roads, and they make greater speed. The overhead wires of the trolly system are hardly noticed. They are no disfigurement whatever. Nice little iron posts, six inches in diameter, are put at the side of the curb. The foregoing information is very interesting to the Honolulu public, in view of the fact that an Act was passed by the Legislature of 1890, authorizing the Hawaiian Tramways Co., without limit of time or any hard conditions, to use and maintain electric power for operating their cars. By the adoption of electric motors the service could undoubtedly be vastly increased in efficiency and profitableness, and lines be made feasible across the city on the steep grades that are impracticable of surmounting by horse car lines.—*Daily Bulletin, Honolulu.*

THOUGH IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN that one of the Duke of Richmond's aunts, the Dowager Lady de Ros, still survives, though she danced at the ball given at Brussels by her father, the late Duke, on the night before the battle of Waterloo, it is not generally known, says the *Lady*, that two of her sisters survive who were also present on that memorable evening—namely, Lady Louisa Tighe and Lady Sophia Cecil, though the last-named lady was probably too young to have taken part in the dancing, having been born so recently as 1809. It is not often that a duke (or any other man) at 73 has three aunts still in the land of the living; and it certainly is worthy of a social note to record the fact that in October, 1891, there were living three Waterloo sisters whose united ages amounted to a clear 266 years.

EDISON'S LATEST.

SOON TO HAVE ELECTRIC CARS RUNNING ON GREAT RAILWAYS.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* publishes the following from a correspondent in New York:

Thomas A. Edison says the steam locomotive must go. Not go on rails, but it must get off the earth. He declares his newly, perfected motor electric system will displace it. "It will displace it," continued the inventor, in an off-hand way, "if economy as well as speed and safety is a factor of locomotion, not because it will make easily a speed of a hundred miles an hour, while steam strains itself to make sixty, but because it will get one horse power out of from one to two pounds of cheap coal, while out of six pounds of dear coal a locomotive engine only gets that same one horse power. It will displace it because it is cheaper."

"When will it displace it?"

"It will begin to do it between Chicago and Milwaukee and the World's Fair."

"The problem of electric locomotion on what are now called steam railways," he said, "is a wonderfully simple one. The street car problem was the poser. Any electrician can run a train at high speed on a steam railway track. Why, 11 years ago, I ran a train at the rate of 40 miles an hour on my three-mile track at Menlo Park by the same central system by which I propose to run now.

"I wanted to run all the trains on the Pennsylvania railway from Jersey City to Pittsburg by that system, and I could have done it then. But in pioneering you have to begin at the little end. So I went into the electric light. And in pioneering you have to have a man with nerve to adopt your ideas. I have found the man. He is Henry Villard. It is his idea to have this system in operation between Chicago and Milwaukee during the World's Fair. He intends to demonstrate that there need be no such thing as waiting for trains between cities now considered a long distance apart.

"He intends to run a train, say of two cars, every 10 minutes. I would not be surprised after that to see him introduce the system over the whole of the Northern Pacific lines, though he would not be compelled to introduce it all at once, and throw away all of his locomotives. By this system electricity can be gradually introduced, more trains being sandwiched between the steam cars as the locomotive wears out."

"How can that be done, and how will the current be applied?"

"I cannot go into details," replied Mr. Edison, "for fear of injuring my rights on the other side, though, by the way, I never made anything out of European patents, but I will say briefly that the current will pass from the stationary engine to a central rail between the tracks, thence through the mechanism attached to the bottom of the cars or motor. A freight train, of course, would need a motor, because of the number of cars, although a single passenger car could be run carrying its own motor beneath it—thence to the wheels, and thence back by the side rails to the power house, or stationary engine."

"And how many of these stationary engines would be needed?"

"Three of them, with a horse power of 10,000 or 12,000 each, would run the whole Pennsylvania railway system between here and Philadelphia."

"Freight, local, express trains and all?"

"All of them. The depreciation of rolling stock and roadbed is much less than under steam propulsion. Every exertion of steam power is in the nature of an explosion, and when you take into consideration the fact that 400 or 500 engines are on a road like the Pennsylvania at one time, each exercising a different degree of its explosive power, the depreciation is a great factor. But with electricity it is always the smooth, rotary motion imparted in the same way by the same men at the stationary engines."

"Can equipment be devised which will stand the strain of this system at full speed?"

The Wizard smiled. "Full speed of this system," said he, "is, or I see no reason why it should not be, two hundred miles an hour. But as for practical purposes I feel sure that a ten-pound rail on a track ballasted would stand the speed of one hundred miles per hour."

"And how will your train be stopped?"

"By air brakes, the same as at present, and that is about all the one man who would take the place of engineer and two firemen would have to do—keep a look-out and mind his brake."

LOTTERY VS. SALOON.

If any man should seriously propose that lotteries should be licensed in Massachusetts and the license money applied to the support of the most worthy institution that exists, how long would that man be tolerated in a Christian church, or even in decent society?

But a licensed lottery on every corner in the city of Boston, unless with a rum-shop annexed, could not do one-tenth the mischief towards the community, individually and collectively, that is now done by the licensed saloons.

The lottery robs a man of only his money, but the rum shop demands not only his money, but his life, and not infrequently that of his innocent wife and children.

Our intelligent readers know that the licensed liquor traffic is simply infamous, and very few of them will undertake to defend it. Furthermore, they will suppress that iniquity as soon as they dare to be honest towards themselves.—*Boston Traveller, Oct. 28.*

APPLES AT BEDTIME.

There is an old couplet to the effect—

"Eat one apple going to bed,
And you'll make the doctor beg his bread."

and apples must be undeniably wholesome, judging from a table of the relative quantity of soluble constituents contained in the more generally eaten of our fruits. Apples, indeed, head the list with 88 percent of soluble constituents, grapes coming next with 81 percent, pears with 73, and plums with 72, while raspberries come at the bottom with only 46.—*London Figaro.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
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We would ask the attention of senders of queries to the following rules:—

1. All communications should be addressed "Question and Answer Department."

2. The address and signature of the sender must be given.

3. Legal, medical or veterinary questions should be addressed to their respective departments.

4. Only one side of the paper must be written on, and questions should be written on paper separate from that containing other business.

Unless these rules are attended to we cannot guarantee that answers will be given.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1891.

BRITAIN AGAINST THE WORLD.

The most interesting part of Lord Salisbury's annual speech at the Mansion House is that which refers to the question of free trade. It refers to the universal adoption of protection principles among the nations of the world. He makes the suggestive remark that Great Britain will soon have the advantage of being the *Athanasius contra mundum* of free trade, or, in other words, that she will stand alone as the champion of that principle. The impression left by this remark is that it contains an adumbration of some change of policy on the part of the Conservative party, in which the constant propaganda of the fair traders under Mr. Howard Vincent is beginning to take effect. The Conservative party in England, as everywhere else, is the party of interests, and there are in England interests not a few which imagine that they would be benefited by a limitation of the people's freedom. There are in the Conservative party many men of narrow views, easily led away by appeals to their personal interests. The appeal is being made in precisely the same terms that it was made so successfully in Canada thirteen years ago. The Protectionists declare that they are free traders in principle, but they are not in favor of one-sided free trade; if the world will not open its markets to England, why should England open its markets to the world. Of course, for such persons to say they are free traders in principle, is simply a misuse of language. A free trader is one who holds that it is better to let the people buy where they like, no matter whether other people are allowed to buy where they like or not; anyone who denies this principle denies the most essential part of the doctrine of free trade. There is certainly nothing in Lord Salisbury's words to prove that he has any misgivings as to the excellence of this doctrine. Any deductions that are made in the opposite sense are based upon one's idea of what a politician would say under the circumstances if his purpose was to maintain the confidence of the people in their doctrine of free trade. From the most extreme free trader's point of view no fault can be found in his words when he says that England will have "the advantage" of being the only free trade country in the world. While no one will deny that it is in one sense a great disadvantage to be the only free trade country, or in other words, to have the doors of the markets of other nations shut to her, there is on the other hand, as her experience has abundantly proved, a great advantage in this position. If the United States, for instance, was not a protectionist country she would be producing as abundantly and cheaply as Great Britain is, she would have ships on every sea, as Great Britain has, and England would cease to enjoy her present supremacy as the carrier of all nations and as, in spite of adverse duties, the universal provider. It is the protectionism of the United States, and in minor degree of other countries, which has secured this monopoly to Great Britain, and she would be the greatest fool among the nations to sacrifice it. Her real danger, as far as advantage over other countries is concerned, is in the impending prospect of their adopting free trade. That would, of course, be an enormous positive advantage to Great Britain, but it would be a vastly greater positive advantage to the other countries. While England would prosper more than she does now, the prosperity of other countries would become more nearly equal to hers; that of the United States would probably excel hers. She would be positively benefited, but comparatively the loser. Lord Salisbury was, therefore, absolutely right, whatever he may have meant by it, when he said that England would have the advantage should she find herself alone as the champion of free trade. There is really no danger of England receding from her present position. The English protectionists come too late in the day. Lord Salisbury's horoscope of the American future is a short-sighted one. The growth of the free trade doctrine in the United States has been one of almost unparalleled rapidity, considering that but a few years ago a free trader could hardly be found in that country outside of Mr. David A. Wells. It is not a good thing for a politician to be able to see too far ahead. To a man who has to guide himself by the breath of the hour shortsightedness is a quality of eminent advantage. The protection structure of the United States is doomed nevertheless; when it collapses let England look to her laurels.

PERILS OF ADVANCING YEARS.

Dr. Dana, of Lowell, Massachusetts, has contributed an article to a recent number of the New York *Independent* on the moral dangers that beset men in the midsummer and autumn of life. Much has been said and written—not too much perhaps—about the slippery paths of youth, and the perils which are peculiar to the spring-time of life; but it seems to be taken for granted that the first three decades being safely passed the future of life is comparatively free from danger. "Our theory as to the fixity of character," as Dr. Dana well observes, "has tended to the concentration of attention upon the second and third decades of life. We have come to feel that once past this period the subject is comparatively safe." But history seems to tell a different tale. "It was Solomon's later years that disappointed the promise of his early manhood." It was not in their early days, but far on in life, that Tiberius and Domitian developed those traits of character which have given them such an unenviable place in history. The same remark applies to Henry VIII. of England. Shakespeare, that incomparable student of human life and character, finds his villains not in youth but in mature age. In illustration of this we need only point to Macbeth and his wife, and to Iago. History continues to repeat itself, and the insight of Shakespeare and other great writers of fiction who, like him, find the most remarkable developments of evil character in advanced periods in life, find constant illustration and vindication in the events that are taking place in our own day. Take the men in England who have in recent years shocked the public mind by sensuality more or less revolting. The worst moral lepers are not, as a rule, young men. In almost every instance, they have been men who, we might have supposed, had passed the most critical period in life. The same is true of the numerous class of defaulters and embezzlers in the United States, whose wholesale peculations have shocked the moral sense of the nation and of the world. In many instances, they are actually old men, the heads of families, and men who have long been prominent members of churches and leaders in good works. These are unpleasant things to dwell upon. It affords no one pleasure even to refer to them or in any way recall their memory. But they are too solemnly admonitory to warrant any one who has a proper regard for his own moral safety or the well-being of society to allow them to pass without serious consideration. The cases where a man, generally believed to be good, falls in later years are doubtless much more exceptional than they seem. It is this exceptional character which causes them to be noticed and remembered. It is probable, too, that the majority, at least, of these cases are not at bottom any exception to the rule so vigorously expressed by the Duke of Wellington when he said that habit is five times nature. Men are in many cases like some insects, which, though to all outward appearance they grow vigorous and hearty, according to their kind, are really only nourishing a parasite hidden within them which in due time reveals its triumph and wrecks their lives. Were it possible to see their inner history the mystery of their final fall would yield to the wonder how, to outward appearance, they did well so long. Where no evil habits exist in earlier life to explain the later fall there may still be a process of moral decay. This Dr. Dana traces as follows. There is first, the loss of youthful ideals and enthusiasm; second, retirement from Christian service, and from active efforts to do good; and third, the loss of faith, the doubt and despair which, he thinks, are apt to take possession of the minds of men who are in the downhill of life. There is, no doubt, peculiar danger in that state of mind which is induced by the consciousness that life is rather behind than before one, especially when the vision of a future world has become blurred and indistinct. And no one is safe who is not conscientiously earnest and active in his efforts to promote the safety of others. It has often been said that Divine Providence has joined getting good with doing good by an indissoluble law; and that fact cannot be too carefully borne in mind by those in advancing years. There is no better way of keeping one's faith alive than by continuously engaging in those beneficent activities by which individual men are rescued and saved and the world is made better. Above all, the aged, as well as the young, would do well to never forget Him who said: "What I say unto one I say unto all, 'Watch.'"

THE WHELAN CORRUPTION SUBSCRIPTIONS.

For some days past certain newspapers have been almost daily publishing short articles stating that Mr. John P. Whelan, the Government contractor for the Quebec Court House, was now willing to tell the whole truth regarding the payment of certain moneys the destination of which he refused to reveal before the Commission appointed to investigate certain charges made in connection with that work. These articles also contained challenges thrown out to the Quebec Government to go on with the investigation. The Government took no notice of the challenges and now what purports to be a statement of these expenditures by Mr. Whelan has been published.

Hon. H. Mercier	$13,750
Hon. H. Mercier and C. A. Beausoleil, M.P.	23,500
Hon. H. Mercier and Ernest Pacaud	17,000
Achille Carrier, M.P.P. for Gaspe	2,550
Hon. Charles Langelier	2,500
Hon. P. Garneau and others	4,950
Hon. A. Turcotte, ex-Attorney-General	2,650
R. Prefontaine, M.P.'s law office, of which the Hon. J. E. Robidoux is a partner	18,500
Hon. James McShane, Mayor of Montreal	7,100
Sundry Liberals	8,000
Dominion elections, 1887	14,500
Grand total	$115,000

Another table giving details of the payment of the last item is given:—

Paid Perrault	$ 5,000
Paid Mathew Hearn's election in Quebec East	1,000
Paid H. J. Cloran in Montreal Centre	3,600
Paid Mercier, per D. F.	2,500
Paid Senator Pelletier	2,500
Total	$ 14,600

It is not easy from the padded and confused explanations of the payments to arrive at a clear understanding as to when the payments of any but the last list were made, the particular dates being given in no case. The interviewer says that these were "disbursed "while the contractor was building the "structure in question (the Quebec Court "House) or since the claim had been author"ized by the Legislature of the Province." Now the contract for the building of the Quebec Court House was given and was in great part carried out while the Conservative Government was in power, so that according to this statement the payments may have been made to Mr. Mercier and the rest while the latter was the leader of the Opposition. In fact, Mr. Whelan declared to a reporter for another paper that the payments had been made while Mr. Mercier was in Opposition. At that time Mr. Whelan had a large claim against the Conservative Government for extras, and it is charged that a settlement of this, favorable to Mr. Whelan, was promised by Mr. Mercier, in case he came into power as a result of the general elections then about to be held, and to influence which the money was, it seems, to be paid. According to the interview, such a corrupt agreement was actually come to between Mr. Mercier and Mr. Whelan in August, 1886, or just before the dissolution of the Legislature in September and the subsequent general elections, which resulted in the accession to power of Mr. Mercier in January, 1887. If this story is true Mr. Mercier accepted contributions for election purposes while in opposition which he, in effect, promised should be paid back with interest if and when he came into power. The payments in 1887 were apparently for Dominion election purposes, and were made according to this statement to Mr. Mercier and his friends. These statements should surely, in connection with the exposures in the Baie des Chaleurs case, impress Mr. Laurier with the necessity of separating himself from the partnership or alliance with Mr. Mercier which has for a good while been, from a moral point of view, his party's weak point.

There is no mistaking the character of the transactions which Mr. Whelan asserts took place between Mr. Mercier and himself, both before and after the Provincial elections of 1886 Mr. Whelan had large claims upon the Conservative Government of Quebec in connection with the construction of the Quebec Court House, which that Government seems to have been unwilling or reluctant to allow. Mr. Mercier was seeking to overturn the Government, and his chances of doing so were good, but not so good that they could not be improved by the possession of large sums of money to spend for that purpose. Mr. Mercier was poor and few or none of his friends were rich. The struggle for power was only a few months distant. Under the circumstances Mr. Mercier, it is alleged by Mr. Whelan, came to a corrupt agreement, with him whereby Whelan was to suscribe largely to the election funds of Mr. Mercier, and his Governmet if they camein to power were, in return, to consider favorably Mr. Whelan's claims. In accordance with this agreement, Mr. Whelan declares that he subscribed about a hundred thousand dollars for the use of Mr. Mercier and other Liberals in the Provincial elections of 1886, and about fourteen thousand for certain Liberal candidates in the Federal elections of 1887. How Mr. Whelan's claims were met, how Mr. Pacaud bled him until he refused to be bled any longer, and how he quarrelled with his political friends, or rather fellow conspirators, and how, whether in a burst of drunken confidence or in sober revenge, Mr. Whelan told the whole story, wholly or partly true, is now known to everybody. If the story be true, Mr. Mercier, in effect, bribed Mr. Whelan with promises of large payments of claims from the treasury of the province and Mr. Whelan took the risk of his being placed by the elections in a position to fulfil his promises; Mr. Whelan bought, or helped to buy Mr. Mercier's way to office and Mr. Mercier paid his claims in whole or in part until a quarrel over the division of the plunder among Messrs. Whelan, Mercier and his men, Pacaud and the rest, led to exposure. Such is the story which, of course, needs to be proved before being finally accepted. Such stories have, unfortunately for Canada, become only too common and are only too likely to prove true. A whole series of such transactions, all of which have taken place within five years in this Province under the Mercier régime, have become known, and it is believed more are yet to follow. Surely Liberals must recognize the urgent necessity of overthrowing this Government if the Province is to be saved from financial ruin. No people can long thrive under such rulers as those who are pouring out so lavishly the moneys borrowed with so much difficulty, by this Province already either too poor or unwilling to pay its way as its goes. The Conservatives may be counted upon to do their very best to rid the Province of this incubus of evil. Their eyes are wide open to the character of such transactions as those of Mr. Whelan and Mr. Mercier and Mr. Pacaud. They are not befooled by partisan feeling in favor of Mr. Mercier, and are, therefore, not likely to believe that Mr. Whelan in subscribing to Mr. Mercier's election fund so freely was acting from philanthropic or patriotic motives. The good of Mr. Whelan, not of Mr. Mercier and the Liberal party, nor yet of the people of the Province, was the object which Mr. Whelan wished to secure when he subscribed tens and scores of thousands of dollars to Mr. Mercier. And the Conservatives are quite right.

The world was beginning to hope that Mexico, enjoying a comparatively temperate climate and being in close contiguity to an advanced Anglo-Saxon and Protestant republic, was gradually emerging from the revolutionary phase of her history. It seems not, however. Somebody is attempting a revolt and the insurrection has come to blows. So far the Government has asserted itself. Let us hope it will continue to do so, and that those who find fault with its rule may find some more constitutional method of reforming the country. There are times, of course, when freemen must fight. We do not yet know what the grievance in Mexico has been, but we understand to some extent the causes of the troubles now prevailing in La Plata, Chili and Brazil. In Brazil the mild sway of an emperor was overturned by an intrigue of military leaders in the name of republicanism. Before the republic has been constituted a year the military leaders proclaim a dictatorship. What can the people do but revolt? The revolt against Balmaceda seems also to have been well warranted by the utterly corrupt and despotic rule of the president. The fact is Spanish Americans seem incapable of honest constitutional government. The question is whether French Roman Catholic Americans, long trained under the British constitution, are yet capable of it. Day by day we see signs of reversion to despotic measures and to-day we see in the Government organs of Quebec a proclamation of what would appear to be as near a dictatorship of the Fonseca stripe as the British constitution of to-day will admit of. Mr. Mercier cannot, like Fonseca, suppress the newspaper press by a fiat backed by military force. What he would do if he was commander-in-chief of a large army may be left to the imagination, but he proposes to defend his Government by a process at law against certain papers, not for libel against himself and his colleagues personally, but for sedition against his government. This reminds us of the days when in England men had their ears cut off and their noses slit and S.S. branded on their foreheads, meaning "sower of sedition," because they published attacks upon the government. Those days, although not long distant, are happily beyond recall, at least in England, and we hope this province. The principal "sower of sedition" on this occasion is the Toronto *Empire*, though it does not exactly appear how a party not under the sway of the Government taking the action can be charged with sedition. We are in hearty sympathy with Mr. Mercier and his ministers in their desire to clear themselves of the criminal charges laid against them. Nothing could be more manly than that they should at once, like the Mayor of Montreal, as individuals, prosecute those making the charges against them and thus have the question decided before competent tribunals. In doing so they should be at the same disadvantage as any other person similarly charged and should not be able to use public money for their personal vindication. It is to be hoped that those prosecutions which have been so entered will be pushed and not lay themselves open to being a mere game of bluff with which to postpone the public verdict upon charges which would be fatal to all those against whom they are made. But we can see no reason why charges made against individual ministers should be treated as sedition against that sacred thing, the government. It is an insult to the Government itself to regard our constitutional system as responsible for the boodling and peculation which is being carried on under it. Certainly it is those who are committing these crimes and not those who are showing them up who are guilty, if any, of treason against the Government. The simple solution of the whole matter will be the renewal of the commission of the judges who have now a similar case in hand. That commission was carefully limited. As usual it was made to exclude, as far as possible, the general question as to the righteousness of the Government and a great deal of collateral evidence showing the general custom of the toll takers was thus excluded. The reason for such a limitation is that it is proper to formulate charges before they are enquired into. We have now new charges formulated. The commission is all ready to sit. Any other process would postpone the vindication of the good men at Quebec for weeks and months, if not, as is often the case, for years, and they should therefore welcome the opportunity to have the Royal Commission forthwith renewed to investigate the Whelan charges.

TRUE LIBERALISM.

We are glad to observe welcome signs that the Liberals of this province are beginning to consider the duty of laying aside their long and criminal unfaithfulness to Liberal principles and of showing themselves in their true colors. There are, for instance, murmurings of a demand among them for free, non-sectarian, compulsory and practical education. It is evident that the better portion of the people of this province realize how far it is behind in the march of progress. They notice also a distinct inferiority in moral stamina, for though political corruption is undoubtedly characteristic of large sections of the population of other provinces and has rendered some counties contemptible, such as Lincoln in Ontario, which reelected Rykert, yet they do not fail to notice the prevalence of French and Irish Roman Catholic names in most of the scandals which crop up. They attribute these evils, which have specially disgraced the province of Quebec, both in her Quebec and Ottawa representatives, to the simplicity of the voting classes who, when not controlled by the clergy, are liable to be governed by money, which they are too ignorant to see any harm in accepting for their votes. It is believed that if the people were as well educated as the surrounding populations the province would take its place among them and give equal evidence of enterprise and progress and that a class of independent business men would develop where now the only large schemes are those which depend on political intrigue and on the grasping at money wheedled or squeezed out of the unwilling tax-payer. Another demand which we are beginning to hear of is that of the abolition of tax exemptions. People whose knowledge of history is broad enough to see the evils of the concentration of real estate in the hands of religious communities see that, for the sake of the church itself, that tendency must be checked before, as in many Roman Catholic countries, it has been carried so far as to necessitate the wholesale confiscation of conventual property. We have for a long while felt that it was useless to draw attention to these gigantic evils which handicap our province, feeling that until the Roman Catholics themselves began to feel the need, protests from us would be of less than no avail. We are, therefore, glad to discover signs of genuine Liberalism among our fellow countrymen, a commodity for which we have for twenty years back looked almost in vain.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

There has been some question whether the Royal Commission on the Baie des Chaleurs affair would pass judgment on the matter submitted to them for investigation or whether they would confine themselves strictly to the duty of investigators and make an orderly report of the testimony and evidence given before them. A Quebec newspaper announces with a semi-official air that the Commission will lay their opinion before the Lieutenant-Governor. This may or may not be inferred from Mr. Justice Davidson's address at the close of the open proceedings of the Commission, which seems to imply a judgment. He is reported to have said:

> We (the Commissioners) feel that we would be unworthy exponents of that principle of our constitution which separates the judicial function from the warfare of parties, and that we would be unworthy of our position as British judges if we were not able to approach an enquiry of this character without prejudice, to conduct it without bias and to determine it without favor.

To "determine an enquiry without favor" would seem to involve a decision or opinion of a decisive kind in regard to the charges against the Ministry or its members, who were virtually placed on trial by the Lieutenant Governor. To determine a political cause without favor is not easy even for elderly lawyers of the highest judicial positions and who are beyond all reach of political preferment or disfavor. This was made manifest by the proceedings of the Commission appointed to determine whether Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden was elected president of the United States in 1876. It will be remembered that the Democratic House of Representatives appointed five commissioners, three Democrats and two Republicans, and the Republican Senate appointed five, three Republicans and two Democrats. Two Republican and two Democratic justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were chosen, and these four were allowed to choose a fifth Justice, which they did, a Republican Judge being chosen, and he formed the determining factor between the evenly divided commission. It is a fact worthy of the consideration of all judges who think that they are above and beyond partisanship, as it is a matter of history, that this commission, including the justices of the Supreme Court, divided on each and every decision that came up strictly on party lines, with the exception of one matter in which the Commission was unanimous. In commenting upon this extraordinary manifestation of partisan feeling the United States press came to the conclusion that when even Supreme Court Judges, who are above all the powers of the State, cease to act as judges within the sphere of their own duties, they act like ordinary men. Professor Bryce, in commenting upon this occurrence in his "American Commonwealth," says that the same politico-judicial phenomena have been marked in Great Britain at different times. We have no doubt that the members of the Royal Commission will act without conscious fear or favor, but they will have to guard against unconscious bias if they are to decide with strict impartiality.

THE CASE OF THE CANADIAN SCHOONER "SAYWARD," which is being argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, has not been postponed as a result of the agreement reached by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, but American journals regard the announcement made by the Attorney-General as a plea for a stay of proceedings. It is not improbable that the Court will reserve its decision in view of the arbitration proceedings and that after their termination the case will be withdrawn. It is quite possible, however, that the judicial arm of the American Government will practically intervene between the Executive and Senate and Great Britain in settling this international question. Should the Supreme Court decide that the seizure of the "Sayward," while sealing in Behring Sea outside of the three mile limit of United States territory, was illegal, their decision would render the case of the United States hopeless before the arbitration, and, on the other hand, should it decide that the seizure was legal, its action would, doubtless, have much effect upon the finding of the arbitrators. The matter of a close season for sealing will have to form the subject of negotiations between not only Great Britain and the United States, but between all the nations, as the consent of the world is necessary to new international laws in regard to the high seas, over which each and every nation has equal jurisdiction, inasmuch as each possesses jurisdiction only over vessels flying its flag while sailing thereon, and any flag that was not brought into the agreement would probably be used by marauding craft, which had little or no claim to its protection.

TO LOOK AT THE MAP OF BRAZIL it might appear as though the recalcitrant province of Rio Grand do Sul was a very insignificant part of the quondam empire, and now dictatrate of Brazil, as though it would make little matter to that enormous country whether the province in question was retained or was lost. But when it is remembered that this little southern province is almost the only one which is well outside of the tropics, that even it is in the climate of Florida and that most of the rest of the empire is practically unfit, from its topical position, for European colonization, the attitude of Rio Grande do Sul assumes a greater significance. This province has been colonized largely by Germans, as have sections of the other subtropical countries surrounding the La Plata river. It is probably only a question of time when the German element will decline to remain at the mercy of the volatile, quarrelsome and unprogressive descendents of the old Spanish and Portuguese migration. It is necessary for the good of that portion of the world that something more stable should take the place of the restlessly tempestuous attempts at government which have characterized all the South American republics. Should Rio Grande do Sul manage to secure its independence it would practically become the nucleus of a Teutonic power in South America which would probably have some of the aggressive expansiveness which marks the development of British colonies. It would have a tendency to attract to its more stable and progressive conditions the surrounding states. The time might come, indeed, when Germany, as advised by the Marquis of Lorne, might find excuse to intervene to create a splendid German colonial empire on the La Plata.

IT IS INTERESTING TO LEARN that the bartering of masses for subscriptions to charities and to lottery bazaars, if not against the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, is at least against the ordinances of the bishops of this province. This will be interesting to Protestants who are constantly finding in their hands little, badly printed cards and leaflets, promising so many days indulgence or so many masses or what not to all persons who shall subscribe such sums to such and such an œuvre. Protestants have never fully grasped what indulgences mean upon these cards; the word suggests that it conveys the privilege of indulging in some form of sin, but it is generally understood to mean a release from purgatorial punishment for a given time. It seems, at all events, to mean that the person who pays so many cents, dimes or dollars will get in return such and such forgiveness or diminution of the punishments awarded by heaven for sins. Such little leaflets should be carefully kept in the hands of those who understand them, if they have any other meaning than the above, for such is the common Protestant impression as to the way in which divine mercy is pretended to be traded in by those who circulate them, and it need not be said that, looked at from an outside, the praying wheels of the Thibetans have, on the whole, a more spiritual aspect. The present announcement is with a view to checking certain unauthorized offers of masses by a group of monks who have invaded one of the parishes of this city against the will of the rector and the archbishop. We presume, however, that the regulation is meant to apply not only to invaders who peddle masses for purposes objectionable to the Archbishop, but equally to all peddling of masses for any such purposes.

THE CONSERVATIVES and their allies, the Liberal-Unionists, pull pretty well together while at work, but they do not seem to get along so well when at play, so to speak. A Liberal-Unionist in a letter to the *Times* or the *Spectator* boasted of how the Liberal-Unionists spurred up the Conservatives who, as a result, had now some go in them. And a Conservative writes to the *Times* begging that Liberal-Unionists might be made to feel more at home in Conservative gatherings; that as it was now, when Liberal-Unionists attended Conservative conferences they seemed to feel and act pretty much as "governesses do at garden parties." Have the efforts at greater union of the parties failed? We are told that the great "National Union Conference," which is to lay down the policy of the Unionist party prior to the general campaign, is to be purely a Conservative affair; there are to be no embarrassed governesses at the garden party. Whatever debt the advanced attitude of the party may owe to the spurring of the Liberal-Unionists the latter are to have no credit for it. The Conservatives are not going to have it said of them that they allowed unattached Liberals to carry them over to radicalism. The programme which they are said to be hatching certainly needs to be guarded from this imputation, as it is pretty radical in a good many of its details, though reactionary in others. It includes labor representation, the political franchise of women, extended local government to Ireland, and perhaps fair trade. Under the spurring of the Liberal-Unionists rider the Conservative horse bounds ahead, rears and backs up.

IRREGULARITIES have, it appears, been discovered in another of the departments of the Ottawa Government. The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries is, it is alleged, involved, and the Minister, Mr. Tupper, has presented a report said to be against him. It appears that the investigations into the corruption and demoralization of the department is now being carried on by Messrs. Dewdney, Haggart and other ministers. As the departments of these ministers were among the most demoralized of those investigated, and as they themselves were involved, it is remarkable, to say the least, that they should be acting as an investigation committee. When one recalls their efforts on the Public Accounts Committee one can only come to the conclusion that they were chosen for anything but to investigate. That these investigations are not carried on in public, as were those of the committees while Parliament was sitting, is perhaps a good thing for the departments, but it is not calculated to inspire the public with much confidence in the reality of the alleged investigation. That they have discovered one offender is reassuring; it is to be hoped that the public are to be informed of his shortcomings.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MEDICAL WORK IN CHINA.

The Life of *John Kenneth Mackenzie*, medical missionary to China (Hodder and Stoughton), is one of the most interesting missionary biographies of the day. It is written by Mrs. Bryson, of the London Mission, Tien-tsin, the author of "Child Life in Chinese Homes," and tells the story of a man who was an enthusiast in Christian work, and who, under the auspices of Li Hung Chang, the famous viceroy, whose wife had been healed, as Dr. Mackenzie believed, in answer to prayer, founded the first government medical school in China. Of the book the *British Weekly* says, "One is positively startled by the close resemblance of many pages to what we read in the New Testament of the origin of Christianity. Change the Chinese names for Greek or Hebrew ones and you could imagine yourself reading a lost chapter of St. Matthew or of the Acts of the Apostles. Dr. Mackenzie's devotion to the healing art, and his apostolic faith in prayer, recall the early days, surely the great days, of the church, more than anything we have seen for long." Dr. Mackenzie's father was of Highland descent, his mother was Welsh, and he was brought up in Bristol, England. He was converted in 1867, at the age of seventeen, at a Y.M.C.A. meeting, and united with the Presbyterian church, of which his father was an elder. Open air services, lodging-house visitation, and ragged school work at once engaged his energies, and he became the leader of a little band of Christian young men. Distributing tracts on a crowded thoroughfare on Sunday evening was felt to be a trying duty by these young people, but they did not shrink from the service. "Afterwards," says one of the little party, "we thanked God together for grace given us to overcome the pride which then needed to be crucified." It is interesting to read of their endeavors for self-improvement, as recorded by Mrs Bryson:

> Eager to gain greater proficiency in public speaking they decided to commence a meeting for mutual improvement in this respect. The place chosen for the gathering of the little company was a broken-down cow-shed, about two miles away from the town, and the hour five o'clock in the morning; the conditions being, without doubt, sufficiently hard to test their interest and sincerity. They used to take turns in reading specially prepared sermons, and young Mackenzie's are spoken of by his companions as being remarkably well written, and a great means of grace to them all. The disused cow-house, with its floor of bare earth, upon which they knelt in prayer at the beginning of these meetings, thus became to them a training college for service in far wider fields than they have as yet been called upon to occupy. As the result of this preparation, Mackenzie very soon took part in the special services which for several winters were held in the theatre at Bristol.

In the course of his reading young Mackenzie came across the memoirs of the Rev. William Burns and Dr. James Henderson, which made him desire to take part in foreign work. By the advice of his friend, Col. Duncan, he resolved, if his parents approved, to give up his business situation and prepare to go to China as a medical missionary. His parents would not at first consent but the matter was committed to God in prayer by Col. Duncan and his friends, and objections melted away. In 1875, after five years study, Dr. Mackenzie sailed for China and we find him on the voyage writing in his diary on a Sunday evening: "I see there are no two courses; it must be all for Christ, or else the soul gets dead and cold. Doing everything to his glory and making his glory our object in every matter, then only is there joy and peace. O Lord, may it be thus with me!" His work in China was remarkably successful. For its details we must refer our readers to this book which we may say is an admirable one for the Sunday-school library. Dr. Mackenzie always gave prominence to the evangelistic side of hospital work and great numbers of his patients were converted. He ever magnified the importance of believing prayer both in physical and spiritual disease and made a plan for the sending home of the names of individual Chinese to be inserted in the praying lists of his friends—saying, "If this plan could only be arranged we might have Christians who could not leave England, yet in active work for the conversion of the Chinese. For we want more direct, intelligent prayer, not vague requests." It is interesting to read of the state of medical lore among the Chinese. One patient was a great athlete, said to be able to lift a man into the air with one hand, but in order to conserve and increase his strength he had not slept lying down for twenty years. A man with dyspepsia had had six needles stuck into his stomach, and a woman with spasmodic asthma had a slave girl to beat the back of her chest with a large stick like a rolling pin, while a typhoid patient had a hundred scars from incense having been burned on his skin by a native doctor. In 1888, after thirteen years active service in China, Dr. Mackenzie died of smallpox. During his short career he was used of God in a wonderful way to overcome prejudice against western medical science, and a great impetus was given towards the use of foreign methods in medicine and surgery. The story of his work is largely told by means of his own letters and diaries. (Williard Tract Depository, Toronto, $1.50.)

LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh by Lawrence Hutton (Harper Bros.), is an interesting volume with numerous full-page illustrations. Mr. Hutton tells us that, inspired by reverential curiosity to learn something about the present condition of the homes and haunts of Scottish men of letters, he studied scores of local histories and hundreds of biographies and spent many weeks in patient, painstaking examination of the nooks and corners of both ends of the town. By actual observation, he says, he has satified himself of the truth of every statement made. He was much impressed with the respect and fondness shown in Edinburgh for the history and traditions of literary men.

> Policemen and postmen, busy men and idlers, old women and maidens, no matter how poor in dress, or how unclean in person, are ever ready to answer questions or to volunteer information—sometimes impertinent, often pertinent—concerning the literary shrines of their own immediate neighborhood, and they display a knowledge of books, and a familiarity with the lives and the deeds of the bookmen of past generations, most remarkable in persons of their squalid appearance and wretched surroundings.

(W. Foster Brown, $1.00)

Mr. Herbert Spencer has, after years of ill-health, published another volume of his synthetic philosophy. After treating at length in many volumes of biology, psychology and sociology he began on the Principles of Morality and published the first part—"The Data of Ethics," in 1879. In resuming the work he gives preference to Part IV. *The Ethics of Social Life—Justice*, and hopes that before the close of next year he may issue Parts II. and III. The book is published by the Appletons and has some thirty pages of appendix in which we may specially note an interesting correspondence on "Conscience in Animals." (W. Drysdale & Co.)

Two "University Extension Manuals" come to us from Scribner's Sons, New York. The first is *The Fine Arts*, by G. Baldwin Brown, formerly of Brasenose College, Oxford, and at present Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh. It treats of "Art as the Expression of Popular Feelings and Ideals," "The Formal Conditions of Artistic Expressions," and "The Arts of Form." The second manual treats of *The Use and Abuse of Money*, and is by W. Cunningham, D.D., Vicar of Great St. Mary's, and University Lecturer, Cambridge. The subject discussed is "Capital in its Relation to Social Progress," but the author lays special stress on the element of personal responsibility. A syllabus of the subject is prefixed to this volume, with suggestions as to books for reference. (W. Foster Brown, $1.00 each.)

THE ANIMAL WORLD.

The Second Part of *The Fishes of North America that are caught on Hook and Line* has come to hand, with chromo-lithographs of the yellow perch and rainbow trout. The text is devoted to the distribution and classification of fishes. This work will be complete in forty parts, at $1.50 each, or $60.00 for the whole. The chromo-lithographs are made from oil portraits painted from the freshly-caught fish, and are printed on heavy plate paper. The eighty fish portraits are to be exhibited at the World's Fair. Mr. William C. Harris, editor of the *American Angler*, is the author of the work. (Harris Pub. Co., New York.)

How to Keep a Dog in the City, is the title of a pamphlet by Wesley Mills, M.D., D.V.S., etc., of McGill University, printed at the *Canadian Kennel Gazette* Office, Toronto. It gives, in short compass, numerous careful directions, the following of which will enable many a family to keep a dog for the children to play with without injury to themselves or the animal and without annoyance to the neighbors. Dr. Mills evidently considers a familiar acquaintance with a "nice dog" a very important part of children's education and those who think as he does, will acknowledge a debt of gratitude to him for this work. (W. Drysdale & Co., 25c.)

THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

A very important announcement was made by Solicitor General Taft in his argument in the "Sayward" case yesterday, namely, that an agreement to refer the whole Behring Sea case to arbitration had been reached. The time and place of the announcement gave it very much the appearance of a plea for a stay of proceedings. When Justice Gray asked for a more detailed explanation, Mr. Taft blushingly said that perhaps he had said too much already, he not being a member of the Cabinet. But there was a member of the Cabinet present in the person of Attorney-General Miller. Mr. Miller immediately took up the tale and said that an agreement for arbitration had been reached, and that it included the question of damages to the owners of vessels that had been seized in Behring Sea. Then Mr. Miller went on to make some remarks in reference to Great Britain which were in very bad taste, seeing that he represented one of the parties to the arbitration. An arbitration implies an amicable understanding, and it forbids the use of language which, if used before the understanding was reached, would have tended to prevent its being reached at all. According to the press report:

"The Attorney-General ironically confessed how edifying it had been to him to listen to Mr. Carlisle, who represented the generous and magnanimous Government of Great Britain, which was always filled with the sweet savors of good neighborhood, and the solicitude which he (Mr. Carlisle) had shown lest his own country should fall below that noble standard. At the same time, he added, it must be said that Great Britain had not always shown such a touching regard for that international law of which Mr. Carlisle spoke so highly. He then instanced various occasions on which Great Britain had insisted on its own rights to the exclusion of international principles, notably the claim to exclusive fishery rights in Scottish waters."

This would have been admissible in a private person, but from the representative of the Government, touching a matter as to which we have just come to an agreement after some years of dispute, it becomes sheer—we will not use the word which we think best describes it. We will say merely that we think no self respecting citizen can read it without a sense of shame. It is one of those things with which our later diplomatic history is checkered—things that the diplomatists of Europe pass over with the sneering remark, "Those Americans don't know any better.". The claim of "exclusive fishery rights in Scottish waters" is fabulous, and has been exposed in *The Evening Post*.—*New York Post.*

THE MODERN CHILIAN POLITICIAN.

The modern politician is the outcome of the higher education and the war with Peru. The first has endowed a number of young men with an acquaintance, more or less superficial, with sundry things unknown to the bulk of their fellows. They can read French novels in the original and recognize a right-angled triangle when they see one. On the strength of these acquirements they aspire to be the leaders of public opinion. The second has provided an adequate reward for their aspirations. As Providence allows the evil and the remedy, the nettle and the dock, to spring up together, so it has been in this case. High schools and colleges turned out a number of young men far in excess of the demands of the learned professions, and who disdained commerce, or such pickings thereof left by foreigners as might fall to their share. The Peruvian war enormously increased the wealth of the country, and, above all, the revenues at the disposal of the Government. With this increase of revenue came a multiplication of offices. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that their number has been decupled. Every existing department of the State had more work to do, and so required very many more men to do it, and fresh departments were, moreover, continually being created. The development of the State railway system alone resulted in the establishment of thousands of posts of every grade, the prizes rather of political zeal than of practical efficiency. Hence an average official incompetence and a percentage of collisions against which even native journals have protested. The schools established all over the country needed not only teachers, but also central supervisors with ample salaries and travelling inspectors with allowances and perquisites. Intendants and their subordinates waxed numerous and fat in the annexed provinces, and custom houses sprang up along the coast of these, like mushrooms under the fertilizing influence of the nitrate industry. Even these were not enough; and, among other boards, one was especially appointed, about two years back, to superintend the said industry from Santiago, where its members lived at ease and drew ample salaries. Here there were ample pickings for politicians of the modern French type who aspire to a portfolio and subside into a prefecture.—*The Saturday Review.*

A MEDAL WORTH HAVING.

The veteran Medical Scientist and Legislator, Rudolf Virchow, was fêted in an unprecedented manner, in Berlin, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, on Oct. 13. Emperors and kings showered crosses and orders on him. He received delegates from all parts of the world, bearing complimentary addresses, and 546 congratulatory telegrams were sent him. The Medical profession of the world gave expression to its esteem, in a wonderful gold medal, seven inches in diameter, and weighing five pounds, a replica in silver for his wife, and bronze copies for the other members of the family. The face of the medal bears a portrait of Virchow with the words, Ætat. LXX. The obverse represents Isis, with the winged Genius of Investigation, torch in hand, lifting her veil; on the left there is a figure representing Science, her right hand resting on a book, her left holding a skull. The designer of the medal is Scharff, of Vienna, who was present. Prof. Virchow's studies have been principally in Ethnology and Pathology, and in these departments of science he is *facile princeps*. His works are translated into various languages, and are studied by medical men everywhere.

HUMAN DISCONTENT.

A rich man of Boston has one son. He led him about, he instructed him, he kept him as the apple of his eye. The son became of age this summer. The father has no other occupation save that of nursing his income, and as he is a man of sense and liberal views, he told his son that he must not stand idle, yet left to him the choice of business or profession. At the same time he wrote privately to twenty-four friends and acquaintances, asking their advice in the matter. The twenty-four were prominent, each in his own calling. And each replied in turn, complaining of his own business, and advising the father to seek elsewhere for the future prosperity of the young man. The law was crowded, journalism brought but little money, banking was an uncertain prop, and so on, throughout the catalogue. The father is still undecided; the boy is idle. And all because no one of the twenty-four is contented with his lot, while he admires the fortunes of other men.—*Boston Post.*

PARCEL AND SAMPLE POST.

The Postmaster announces the following arrangements: To those countries to which a parcel post, either direct or via Great Britain, exists, such matter as: (1) bulbs, cuttings, seeds, roots and grafts; (2) liquids, oils, fatty substances, sardines, lobsters, etc., in sealed tins; and (3) eye-glasses, microscopic lenses, nails, razors, knives, forks, keys and metal tubings may be sent by that means. Sample post is also available for the first and third of these classes of matter, but not for the second (oils, etc.). Examination papers, militia and municipal returns may be sent to postal union countries as commercial papers, but to other countries at letter rate only. Oils, liquids, nails, razors, etc., must be carefully put up as a condition of being forwarded.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

To the friends and supporters of the Pointe-aux-Trembles mission schools:

We feel confident that it would be a great encouragement to all the members of our church who have at heart the advancement of the kingdom of God among our French-speaking countrymen if they could see the large number of intelligent, good-looking and wide-awake boys and girls who are just now gathering around us with the earnest desire to make progress and to prepare themselves for the duties and the difficulties of life.

We re-opened our schools on the 15th of October. Did means permit to gather our young people at an earlier date, we would gladly put an end to so long a vacation during which is apt to be removed from their memory a good deal of what had been acquired by the most persevering efforts. It is true that many of our scholars want to be free during summer, some to help their parents and others to work for their own support or that of younger brothers and sisters who desire to come to school along with them.

We have, so far this season, received over three hundred applications for admission to our schools and they are still coming in. Two hundred and thirty-five boys and girls have been admitted—a far larger number than we can accommodate, but there are always some, who, in spite of their great desire to come, are kept back by the influence of the priests, by the indifference of ignorant parents towards education, or by their poverty.

We have in attendance already one hundred and fifty pupils, eighty-two boys and sixty-eight girls, that is twenty-three more than last year at this time and we expect at least thirty more in a few days. Of those already arrived, eighty-one are children of Roman Catholic parents, sixty-four come from families who have left the Church of Rome (some of them very recently), and five come from Protestant homes.

The proportion of Roman Catholic pupils has probably never been so great and the total number of pupils for this session will be much larger than it has ever been.

When we think of the difficulties and obstacles placed in the way of Roman Catholic parents to send their children to a mission school, and the prejudices which the priests have, during the past fifty years, piled up on all the ways leading to our institution, we can but bless the Lord for the great things he is doing among us in bringing so many young souls from all parts of the Dominion and a few even from beyond the lines under the sanctifying power of his Gospel. Our pupils come from sixty different localities and two of them (from Nebraska) have travelled no less than fourteen hundred miles to come to Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Our hearts are full of gratitude for the fine field of labor the Master is just opening again before us and we pray that he may give us strength and wisdom and love to carry on our work in the most efficient way for the glory of his name, and for the enlightenment of those who have not yet been brought to a clear knowledge of salvation through faith in Christ.

A good many of our pupils are with us for the first time and it is not without fear and hesitation that they have crossed the threshold of a house cursed by their clergy, who have said everywhere that all the Roman Catholics who come here have to put their foot upon Christ, that is, to step on the crucifix, the most sacred and revered thing among them. However, the falsity of such assertions serves better than anything else to open their eyes to the deceitfulness of those whom they have looked upon as the representatives of the God of truth.

Some of you, friends and supporters, may be surprised to see that the pupils do not always remain in our school as long as we might desire, but you must not forget that in this conflict of truth against error those who take part in it have to change their position frequently and sometimes at quick march. Their old friends become their most bitter enemies; their parents reject them; there is no work nor situation for them among their people and they are looked upon not only as apostates but as traitors to their nationality who have passed into the English camp. It is such things as these which cause many of our pupils to alter their plans and change their career. However, we must be thankful that so many who pass through the furnace have come out safely and have become heralds of the truth. Several of those who were with us last year have entered various colleges in order to pursue their studies either for theology or for liberal professions and a few others continue to work as missionaries.

As the number of our scholars is increasing constantly we beg to place before the friends of our work the necessity of an increase in their contributions as well as in the number of scholarships and we have no doubt that their Christian liberality will prove adequate to the needs and the development of a mission whose progress has always been the object of their desires and of their prayers.

Let us sow abundantly with faith and hope and we shall soon see a rich harvest gathered from the mission field which the Lord has given us to cultivate. Yours respectfully,

J. BOURGOIN, Principal.

Pointe-aux-Trembles, Oct. 29th, 1891.

All money for the schools should be sent direct to the treasurer, addressed, Rev. Robert H. Warden, D.D., 198 St. James street, Montreal.

OPINIONS OF MR. CHAPLEAU.

The crisis at Ottawa has been a theme recently much discussed. As a matter of fact no Government crisis has existed. The only crisis, if there has been one, was a Chapleau crisis. Mr. Chapleau was perhaps in some danger of impairing his future as a public man. But he has averted the danger by consenting to receive such a portfolio as Mr. Abbott, in consultation with his colleagues, shall offer him. It is said that the portfolio is to be one of importance. No one will object to that, provided the department is one suited to Mr. Chapleau's qualifications. This is a matter in respect to which the Premier's judgment may better be trusted than that of an aspirant, whoever the aspirant may be.—*St. John (N.B.) Sun.*

Another extraordinary feature of this business is that throughout all their difficulties Sir John Thompson, instead of being at Mr. Abbott's back to sustain him in the struggle for a decent cabinet, has been the friend and supporter of Chapleau, and C. H. Tupper has been in the same boat. The moral sentiment of the Nova Scotia Tory contingent does not seem to be conspicuously elevated. The chief point we wish to make is that the promises of purification on reconstruction have not been fulfilled and will not be. If there are any honest Conservatives who cherished the hope that after the session Mr. Abbott would proceed to weed out the disreputable men, such as Chapleau and Haggart, and the incompetent men, such as Caron, Dewdney, Carling and Costigan, and form a respectable government of honest and capable men, they must now see that they will be disappointed. We are to have the same old lot, with two or three mediocrities added. This is the sum total of reconstruction.—*Halifax Chronicle*, Nov. 7.

Let Mr. Abbott stand firm. If the French contingent must wreck the Conservative party let them do so; if the Government must fall, let it fall with honor. Anything is better than submitting to a French dictator, who, as matters now stand, is a man of doubtful reputation if not tainted character. If admitted to the Cabinet on his own terms and to the position chosen by himself, Mr. Chapleau would dictate its policy, control its patronage, and would very likely end by wrecking both the Government and the Conservative party, after destroying the reputations of both. Sooner than yield to his demands, Mr. Abbott should appeal to the country in another general election, and let the constituencies decide the question of French predominance. The situation is one where the boldest policy is the wisest, and we counsel the boldest. It is also the most honorable. The country will not submit to French dictation and French corruption. There has been too much of both already.—*Vancouver Daily Telegram*, Oct. 31.

THE SELF-PURIFICATION OF RIVERS.

At the annual Congress of German Naturalists and Medical Men, held recently at Halle, an interesting paper was read in the Hygienic Section, by Professor Von Pettenkofer, on the self-purification of rivers. His researches and experiments were made on the waters of the river Iser at Munich, but they can be applied to the water of all town rivers. Munich has 280,000 inhabitants, and 20,440 kilogrammes of refuse are carried into the river every day. But, again, each day 3,456,000 cubic centimetres of fresh water flow down the stream, so that the proportion of refuse or dirt to the water is only 6 to 1,000,000, or 6 milligrammes to the litre, a pollution which, if artificially produced in a glass of water, is unrecognizable to the naked eye. Careful examination has shown that even this pollution disappears seven kilometres below the city. This self-purification of rivers has hitherto been attributed to sedimentary deposits, but Pettenkofer is convinced that it is the effect of oxygen, partly freely dissolved in or absorbed by the water, and partly produced by water plants. He considers that the great quantity of low vegetable organisms in water plays a great part in the purifying process. The vegetable growth in river beds should, according to Pettenkofer, be protected, and refuse water from mills, chemical works, &c., which is destructive to vegetable growth, should not be allowed to flow into rivers unpurified.

HIGHLAND AIR FOR THE QUEEN.

The Queen is just now in excellent health, Her Majesty having derived very great benefit from the bracing air of Deeside. Osborne does not really suit the Queen at any period of the year, and the air of the Solent is far too relaxing in the middle of summer to please Her Majesty, who always gets somewhat out of health by the time that she has been in the Isle of Wight for a month, but the invigorating Highland air acts like a powerful tonic, and invariably sets her up again.—*London World.*

BRAZIL'S PLIGHT.

DA FONSECA DEFIED.

ONE BRAZILIAN STATE SECEDES FROM THE REPUBLIC.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 9.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the new dictatorial Government has prohibited the holding of public meetings until all signs of uneasiness pass entirely away. The newspapers are commanded not to make any remarks about President Da Fonseca's dissolution of Congress or dictatorial proclamations. There are many evidences that the Republican party is disgusted with the acts of the President. Baron De Lucena is the only one of the ministers who remains in the dictator's cabinet, and he is regarded as an Imperialist. Both the army and navy continue to uphold President Da Fonseca in the new role he has assumed. The rumored uprising in the State of Rio Grande do Sul seems to have died out. According to the latest news from that part of the Republic everything is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Despatches from Pernambuco to-day show that the trouble in Brazil is approaching an acute crisis, and there is much anxiety expressed in financial and commercial circles regarding the outcome of Da Fonseca's action in dissolving Congress and assuming the role of dictator. In Pernambuco there is general discontent on all sides at Da Fonseca's action.

From the Province of Rio Grande do Sul comes intelligence that the local government has refused to acquiesce in the assumption by President Da Fonseca of the powers of a dictator, and has declared the independence of the Province. There is great discontent throughout the country.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A despatch just received here from Pernambuco brings further alarming intelligence regarding the situation of affairs in Brazil. There is no doubt that the situation in Brazil, arising out of the assumption of dictatorial powers by the late President of the republic, Marshal Da Fonseca, is rapidly approaching a point where a resort to arms will be necessary to establish the position of the dictator. The despatches of yesterday showed that there was a feeling of discontent prevailing everywhere throughout Brazil. The Republicans see in this last move of Da Fonseca an attempt to override the authority vested in him by the constitution. So strong has the opposition to Da Fonseca grown that yesterday it was announced that the important province of Rio Grande do Sul had declared its independence. The despatch just received shows that steps will have to be taken immediately to prevent if possible the disintegration of the republic.

THE PROVINCE OF GRAO PARA,

The province has followed the example of Rio Grande do Sul, and to-day it declared its independence. Grao Para or, as it is better known, Para, is one of the most important provinces of Brazil. It contains 412,467 square miles, and its population is estimated at 343,511 souls, 10,000 of whom are supposed to be Indians. The capital of the province is Para. It is the great rubber port of the world. The despatch received this evening further states that it is expected that the independence movement, which had its origin in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and which has been promptly followed in Grao Para, will be followed by a similar declaration by the province of Bahia.

PRESIDENT DA FONSECA

is moving rapidly to suppress these attempts to set up separate governments, and he has ordered a warship to proceed without delay to Rio Grande do Sul to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the provincial authorities from carrying their declaration of independence into effect. The situation, as may be judged from the events which are rapidly crowding upon each other, is daily becoming more grave, and what the result of the widespread discontent in Brazil will be can only be a matter of conjecture. The dictator might, perhaps, do more to establish the new order of things were it not for the fact that he is a sick man. Some reports have it that the disease from which he is suffering is cancer, which, if true, would necessarily prevent him from taking the field in person should a resort to force be necessary. That he will take vigorous measures to suppress these latest revolts is not doubted. He in no way lacks determination, and to gain his ends he will fight desperately to sweep all obstacles from his path.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Santiago correspondent of the *Times* says: "It is only with difficulty that Brazilian news arrives here, unless it is favorable to the dictator. It is affirmed that the manager of the London & Brazilian Bank in Rio Janeiro took refuge at the English consulate against official persecution for his alleged efforts to lower the rate of exchange. Da Fonseca has published a decree, making expulsion the penalty for resisting the dictatorship. Only a portion of the navy favors Da Fonseca. Admiral Mello, a strong Republican, has protested against any change in the form of government.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning publishes a Rio de Janeiro telegram, which is regarded as trustworthy, saying that the Governor and the provincial assembly oppose the *coup d'état* of President Da Fonseca. The correspondent of the *Times* says further advices from Rio Grande are to the effect that the garrisons at San Gabriel and Bage have also revolted against the dictatorship of General Da Fonseca. A later telegraph says that in Rio Grande do Sul the opposition is triumphing through the province without serious fighting.

DA FONSECA'S TROOPS.

"The dictator's governor in Rio Grande do Sul, Castillo, deemed the revolt so serious that he asked the Central Government for reinforcements, representing his position as precarious. In compliance with his request Dictator Da Fonseca at once sent four gunboats, three monitors and two transports, loaded with troops to the scene of the uprising. Following upon the announcement of the garrison at Yuguaron going over to the insurgents comes word that two other garrisons have also joined the rebel forces in Rio Grande do Sul.

RIO JANEIRO KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

"While all this is taking place, the residents of Rio Janeiro seem to be kept in perfect ignorance of these stirring events. They believe that everything is peaceful in the republic and that the discontent against Da Fonseca is not worth noticing. Their ignorance is owing to the fact that the Government is suppressing all telegrams that describe the true situation of affairs in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The chiefs of the revolution are said to be Visconde Pelotas, Baron Jiguk and Generals Astropillo and Fravares. Their object seems to be to form a national party in opposition to the dictator. This party is to be made up of both Liberals and Conservatives. The Government is securing a full complement of men for its war ships by means of impressment, and many unlucky citizens have been seized in the name of Da Fonseca's Government for this purpose."

BALMACEDISTS IMPRISONED.

Arrests and imprisonments occurred daily during the few weeks after the war and the policy of punishment was so openly demonstrated that hundreds of persons who had been active supporters of the late Government sought refuge on neutral vessels and escaped from the country. Others were forced to conceal themselves and many of them are in hiding still. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of persons who are in prison at this time for having given their support to Balmaceda, but the general belief is that the number is at least 4,000. There are more than 10,000 other persons who have been ordered to surrender to the present authorities and who are to be arrested whenever they can be found. These persons include all officers above the grade of lieutenant who were in Balmaceda's army and also all civil officers who held their offices during the late war by virtue of appointment from Balmaceda or his representatives.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—An official despatch was received here at the Brazilian legation from Rio de Janeiro. It is apparently sent with the object of allaying fears in regard to the financial condition of Brazil, and after saying that all the legations established up to the present time at various European and other countries will be maintained, it says that the financial situation in Brazil is safe so far as the Government is concerned. All the conditions of that country's finances, it is added, are satisfactory to the authorities, and the Government expects a surplus to be shown. In the treasury, it is said, there is the sum of 30,000 contos of reis in cash, which sum, added to the surplus remaining from last year, gives a reserve of over 60,000 contos of reis. Coupled with these statements is the announcement, just made by cable, that Senor Mayring, president of the Bank of the Republic, has resigned that office, and that it is expected that Baron Gantry will succeed him.

SENHOR CASTILHO DEPOSED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 13.—An official telegram received to-day from Port Algere says that Senhor Castilho, the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul, has been deposed from office and that a provisional government is administering the affairs of that province. Senhor Castilho has always remained loyal to General Da Fonseca, and a few days ago the dictator despatched a number of gunboats and transports filled with troops to his assistance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso, Chili, cable says: News has been received to the effect that the revolt against Fonseca in the state of Rio Grande do Sul has been so far completely successful.

In a fight in which five thousand men of all arms were engaged it is reported that the Government troops under Gen. Gonzales were defeated and the insurgent cavalry started on a move toward the north. It is also reported that Governor Castilho of Rio Grande do Sul has decided to join the insurrectionary movement.

RUSSIAN FAMINE HORRORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—Acts of brigandage by men rendered desperate by hunger are increasing in Russia. Hundreds of men employed on the railways in Kazen, Koursk and Voroness have plundered freight trains and marauded the country in gangs, sacking farms and mansions. The starving peasants devour any refuse they can find. The mortality among children from typhus fever and hunger is frightful. The Zemstuees distribute milk among families when possible. A woman at Chelabinsk killed her three children and hanged herself on the refusal of a rich neighbor to lend them money to prevent their starving.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—Russia being desirous of honoring its soldiers who were killed during the late Russo-Turkish war, and who were buried in Turkey, recently requested the Porte to grant permission for the Russian authorities to disinter the dead, it being the intention of Russia to remove them to San Stefano, near Constantinople, where a national memorial was to be erected in their honor. It was also the intention of Russia to erect at San Stefeno an orthodox Greek church in memory of those who laid down their lives for their country. All these plans have been rendered futile by the action of the Porte, which declines to allow Russia to remove the bodies. It is held in St. Petersburg that this is but another illustration of the animosity of the Porte toward everything Russian, and there is now much irritation in consequence. It is not believed that the Russian Government will allow the question to remain as it now stands.

BURGLARS' DEN RAIDED.

LONDON THIEVES AND THEIR SPOILS CAPTURED BY LONDON DETECTIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The police of this city to-day distinguished themselves by capturing a den of thieves which included among its occupants ten prominent burglars, who were the possessors of a large amount of stolen goods. The den was located on City road some time ago by the division detectives, but they waited until the den was pretty well full of criminals before the trap was sprung. The thieves made their headquarters in a flourishing public house, which was surrounded early this morning by the police. At a given signal the bluecoats made a rush for the doors and windows of the den, and a lively struggle with its occupants commenced. The thieves drew revolvers, but the weapons were clubbed out of their hands. Among the gang captured were ten noted burglars, and a search of the premises revealed, secreted in the most curious places, large quantities of lace, silks and jewellery. The keeper of the public house, who is supposed to be the chief of the gang, up to recently bore a good reputation, and it was by accident alone that detectives became aware of the real business he was engaged in.

FRENCH FINANCES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, M. Laur accused M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, of subjecting the French finances to the control of Jewish financiers. M. Laur then demanded the expulsion of Jewish bankers from France.

M. Rouvier, in replying to the charges made against him, said that he declined to hold a discussion on such a position as that made by M. Laur in regard to the Jews. He said that there was no drain of gold from France and that the Bank of France held an absolutely normal amount of bullion. The country's finances, Minister Rouvier declared, were managed with the greatest prudence and probity. "As for the Rothschilds," said M. Rouvier, "which house M. Laur accuses of waiting for a favorable opportunity to remove its establishment from France, does M. Laur suppose it to be to the interest of France to deprive the Paris market of so important a factor in the financial world?" The motion of M. Laur was dismissed by a vote of 431 to 32.

BANK TROUBLES AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—A large number of the customers of the great banking firms on Leipzigerstrasse, alarmed by the recent failures of Hirschfeld & Wolff and Friedlander & Sommerfeld, to-day visited the bankers and withdrew their deposits. There was great excitement among the depositors and it was found necessary to detail a number of police for the special purpose of keeping the crowd in order. There was a run upon the banks generally. All demands were met, however, and this fact tended in a great measure to allay the excitement. The feeling is now becoming quieter. It has transpired that just as the doors of the bank of Hirschfeld & Wolff were closed a clerk of a prominent firm arrived to deposit 500,000 marks. This sum would have been sufficient to tide the bank over its difficulties.

BLAINE'S BACKDOWN.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The *Italia*, in an article which is published to-day, says it understands that the United States Government has recognized the responsibility of the Federal Government for a breach of international law in the New Orleans lynching affair, and that the only question that now remains to be settled is the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the United States Government to the friends of the Italian citizens who lost their lives through the violence of the New Orleans mob.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is learned at the Department of State that there has been no correspondence with the Italian Government upon the killing of the Italians in New Orleans since last spring, and consequently the story that the United States Government has acknowledged liability for the affair and has agreed to pay indemnity is not borne out by the facts.

FIRE AT BETHNAL GREEN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Fire broke out early this morning in Bethnal Green, an eastern suburb of London, in the quarter occupied by lumber yards, factories and a large number of tenements filled with poor families. The loss is very heavy. Among the property destroyed was an extensive lumber yard, a factory in which flock was manufactured and two dwelling houses. Adjacent to the houses burned were a large number of dwellings filled with tenants, who were panic-stricken. Fortunately, as far as known, all the residents of the tenements are accounted for, and there is but one death to record among the tenement dwellers, viz., one young child in delicate health. A fireman was dangerously injured by a falling wall. Forty families were rendered homeless by the fire.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's show was spoiled to-day by a ceaseless downfall of rain, but the new Lord Mayor, Mr. David Evans, a Welshman, who represented the Casle Baynard ward in the Board of Aldermen, managed to enjoy himself considerably in spite of the weather. Lord Mayor Evans succeeds Lord Mayor Sir Joseph Savory. The day being also the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales, and the occasion for the celebration of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, patriotic Londoners have full opportunity to read of great festivities even if they are unable to take part in them. The pageant was a brilliant one, and the various cars represented historic incident.

COLONIZED BY GERMANS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A despatch to the *Times* from Rio de Janeiro says:—"Riots are reported in Rio Grande do Sul. Code telegrams from that district are prohibited. The local despatches are subject to censorship. The Government line to Portalegre has been cut. All other provinces are sending congratulations to the President. Rio Grand do Sul is a great grain-producing province, is largely colonized by Germans and commands an army of 50,000 men of German origin. Silverio Martinez, who was banished during the last revolution, but afterwards allowed to return, possesses great influence, and if he is nominated for president of Rio Grande do Sul President Da Fonseca will be powerless to crush him.

GERMANY'S BUDGET.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Imperial budget for 1892 was made public to-day. The estimate of expenditures for the coming fiscal year exceeds the estimate for 1891 by 110,000,000 marks, of which 65,500,000 marks is classed as non-recurring expenditures. The estimate of receipts shows an increase over the estimates of 1891 of 25,000,000 marks. A bill is proposed authorizing a loan of 156,000,000 marks on account of the military, naval and railway departments, besides a supplementary loan for the purpose of fortifying Heligoland.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 9.—The dispute between the French Government and the Sultan of Morocco regarding the ownership of the oasis of Tourat does not seem to be approaching a solution, and if France remains steadfast in her determination to take possession of Tourat there is no doubt serious trouble will follow. The inhabitants of the oasis are in a state of anarchy growing out of the dispute between the two powers. A majority of the inhabitants do not look with favor upon the claims of either country, but desire to throw aside all foreign governments and form an independent government of their own.

"REAL CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR."

ROME, Nov. 12.—At the International Peace Congress, now in session here, the principal speech to-day was made by Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, of New York, head of the American delegation. Her subject was, "The real cause and the real cure for war." In her opinion land monopoly is the primary cause of wars. The speech was warmly applauded.

FIVE SKULLS FRACTURED.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—A free fight occurred at Dunmanway to-day, between two families named Lynch and Hurley, over the possession of a piece of land. Crowbars and farming implements were used as weapons, and five of the combatants had their skulls fractured. Several others were injured.

QUEBEC'S BOODLERS.

CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS OF THE JUDGES AND COUNSEL.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—As already wired, the Royal Commission held its last public meeting this morning, but the Commissioners will reassemble on Friday next, to see that all the depositions are regularly signed and closed. Before declaring the enquete formally closed, the President, Judge Jetté, said:—"In closing this enquiry I may be probably permitted to state that the obstacles which, at the outset, we believed we had to encounter, have been happily overcome, and that we have reached without obstruction the end of this difficult portion of our task. It would not be fair if we did not at once acknowledge that this result is due especially to those who have represented here those two great powers of modern society, the Bar and the Press. As for the counsel who have so powerfully helped us in our labors, the least I can say is that we have not been disappointed in our anticipations, and we are grateful to them for the deference with which they have accepted our decisions and followed the direction we have thought it necessary to give. The press, of course, did not desist from their warm fight over the enquiry, but we are happy to note that they had the kindness to let the commissioners alone. They thus powerfully contributed to the maintenance of the prestige and authority necessary to the discharge of our delicate duty, and we have, therefore, great pleasure in recognizing their kindness and valuable services.

Mr. Beique said: Before this last sitting rises I and my colleague, Mr. Amyot, consider it to be our duty to state publicly that from the first to last, in the conduct of this enquiry, Your Honors have not ceased for one instant to give a great example of justice. Many apprehended that on account of the political passions which an enquiry of this kind was calculated to excite, the Bench, of which Your Honors are worthy representatives, might find its high reputation for impartiality somewhat lessened; but I am happy to say—and I know that in so doing I voice the general opinion—that, thanks to your mode of procedure, all fears of this nature were quickly dissipated. In fact, you so acted throughout as to make everyone forget that the matter in dispute was political. But for all that the Commission's action was none the less energetic, and it is admitted by all that it has brought out all the facts and circumstances entering into the scope of this enquiry. On our side, we think we can take the credit of not having been an obstacle to a thorough enquiry. On the contrary, we favored it as much as was in our power.

Mr. J. S. Hall followed, and was also very happy in his remarks. He said he fully concurred in what had just fallen from his learned brother on the other side; but he desired to add on his own behalf and that of his colleague, Mr. Casgrain, that he thought the Commissioners could not be too warmly thanked for the fair, impartial and dignified manner in which they had conducted the enquiry. The public, he said, appreciated their worthy conduct. They had come here with the intention of never forgetting that they were judges, and, on his part, and that of his colleague, he might say that, though the question was a political one, they too had not forgotten that they were, above all, members of the Bar. In concluding, he said that he and his colleagues had done all in their power—and he hoped they had been successful—to show the respect and deference they owed to the Commissioners.

Col. Amyot next spoke, saying briefly that, in the name of the Quebec Bar, he desired to congratulate the Montreal Bar on having sent two such worthy representatives as Messrs. Beique and Hall. And he added:—"If Montreal possesses many lawyers like them, the Montreal Bar is worthy of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion."

Judge Davidson said in closing the proceedings:—"I add but a word to express our high appreciation and gratification for the assistance afforded us by the learned and able counsel who have appeared before the Commission. We desire to express our thanks for the gratifying remarks with which they have ended their labors. We feel that we would be unworthy exponents of that principle of our constitution which separates the judicial function from the warfare of parties, and that we would be unworthy of our position as British judges if we were not able to approach an enquiry of this character without prejudice, to conduct it without bias and to determine it without favor."

Mr. Hall then asked if the Commission were prepared to accept factums of the case from counsel?

Mr. Beique said: For our part—meaning the Ministers—we have full confidence in the result of the enquiry and do not think it necessary to go further than we have done. We rest our case as it stands.

Judge Jetté—Mr. Hall, we do not perceive the necessity. Our impression is not to receive any.

The Judges then left the bench—everyone rising to their feet as a mark of respect—and the enquiry was ended.

Nothing whatever was said about the nature of the report—if any—which the Commission will present to the Lieutenant-Governor; but it may be said that it is not expected to be ready for a fortnight. In all, since its opening, the Commission held thirty-six sittings and heard some thirty witnesses, besides examining an immense amount of papers. The Judges, as well as Messrs. Beique, Hall, Leblanc and the members of the Montreal press, who have been following the enquiry since its commencement left for home by the afternoon express. Mr. Mercier also went West this afternoon.

Le Courrier du Canada, this evening, comments on the singularity that the Hon. Mr. Boyer, alone of all the Ministers, was not examined before the Commission, and says that there must be one of two things—either Mr. Boyer is compromised in the scandal or he resigned the moment he heard of it to free himself from responsibility. *Le Courrier* inclines to think that the latter is the correct hypothesis.

The Royal Commissioners met on Nov. 13 in Quebec for a short time with closed doors, only witnesses heard during the investigation being admitted to verify, sign and close their depositions. The Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Robidoux, Shehyn and Duhamel were among those present. It is understood that the Commissioners will have their report ready next week.

MR. MERCIER AND MR. WHELAN.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—The *Witness* correspondent saw Mr. Mercier, who said: "I positively refuse to say anything in reply to anything connected with Whelan. I would not degrade myself by stooping so low."

MR. WHELAN'S CHARGES REPUDIATED.

Messrs. Mercier, Garneau and Shehyn have addressed a joint letter to *Courrier du Canada* here this afternoon denying the truth of Mr. Whelan's statement about the alleged note made by Ford and endorsed by them, while Mr. Mercier, over his own signature, repudiates all of Whelan's charges.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—The greatest excitement prevails on the subject of the Whelan charges and little else is talked of in political circles. The Conservatives are in high feather over them and make no concealment of their conviction that the Mercier Ministry will be dismissed now to a certainty. On the other hand, the friends of the Mercier Government claim that the revamping of these charges are only another proof of the desperation of their opponents at the breakdown of their case before the Royal Commission, and that any investigation of Whelan's alleged contributions in connection with the Quebec Court House contract will not be confined to his dealings with Mr. Mercier and his friends, but also take in his dealings with the Conservatives previous to the advent of Mr. Mercier, including his famous promissory note with Charlebois to put up $50,000 for their election fund, if matters were arranged to his satisfaction. They further claim to be in possession of criminating letters, documents and receipts, which will carry shame and dismay into the ranks of their opponents, when published.

QUEBEC WEST.

Matters are coming to a climax in this division. Mr. J. Sharples, brother-in-law of Sir A. P. Caron, was this morning regularly selected by the Militia Minister to run for the vacant seat in the Government's interest, and accepted the candidature. It is said that this election will be made a test case of the measure of Sir Adolphe's influence in this district. The situation, however, is greatly complicated by the presence of another Conservative candidate in the field, Mr. R. R. Dobell, who publicly stated to-day that he is fully determined to hold his ground, while Mr. Thomas McGreevy's friends are also pushing his candidature. The Liberal leaders are to meet to-morrow to select their candidate. But, in the meantime, Sir Adolphe is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet. After an interview with the different ward leaders to make arrangements for the contest, he at once started on a personal canvassing tour and visited the Lower Town and the Court House, leaving for Ottawa to-night.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Duhamel, Commissioner of Crown lands, has instructed his lawyers, Messrs. Adam & Plourde, of Montreal, to bring suit for $10,000 libel damages against *Le Monde* for having accused him with having inspired a recent denunciatory article in *Le National* against Lieut.-Governor Angers and the Royal Commission.

ELEVEN MINERS KILLED.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal mine at Essen to-day. Eleven miners were killed and two injured.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.—At the Knights of Labor Convention, to-day, the following amendment to section 135 of the constitution was adopted:—

Any member of the order receiving a travelling card shall return said card to the local assembly granting it as soon as the time for which said card was issued shall have expired.

The following amendment to section 15, article 3, was defeated:—

All the general officers shall be elected for two years, but no general officer shall be eligible to re-election for more than two consecutive terms.

The following amendment to the 12th article was unanimously adopted:—

And all children over the age of seven and under the age of 15 be compelled to attend some institution of learning at least ten months of each year, or such part of a year as may be offered to them.

The amendment intended to place the selection of the general executive board in the hands of the General Assembly instead of the Master Workman was defeated. This was another victory for Mr. Powderly. A resolution was adopted requiring secretaries of district, state and national trade assemblies to check the reports of local secretaries as to membership, per capita taxes and dues.

ATTENTION TO POLITICS.

Mr. Powderly, in his annual address, spoke hopefully of the growth of the order. Speaking of politics, he urged every Knight to pay attention to the election of fit men as legislators in cities, districts, states and nations. He advocated the Australian ballot, claiming that the Knights of Labor have succeeded in getting it established in eighteen states, and that it will not relax its efforts until the system prevails.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SHORT.

The sensation of the Knights of Labor Convention to-day was the report of a committee appointed at the last session at the request of the General Secretary, Mr. Hayes, to investigate the treasurer's books, which they found unsatisfactory. The committee reported that the ex-Treasurer, Turner, refused to appear before them or to give up the bank deposit books, cancelled cheques and other documents in his possession. They made the best investigation possible in the absence of these documents and find that there is over $31,000 unaccounted for. Even crediting Turner with $15,000, which his statements show has been expended but which the books of the order do not show, there is a balance of over $14,000 unaccounted for. The report was ordered printed.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE FEDERATION.

In discussing a complaint from the Bakers' union of Rochester, N. Y., delegates from all parts of the country complained bitterly of unfair action by the American Federation of Labor towards the Knights.

CHARGE AGAINST BARON PILSACH.

HIS ALLEGED PROPOSAL TO BLOW UP A GAOL CONTAINING FIVE SAMOAN CHIEFS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Capt. T. G. Cushman, who lately returned from Apia, confirms the story regarding the attempt to blow up the calaboose at Apia with giant powder. He says that he is the person whom Baron Von Pilsach wanted to engage for that purpose. Lieut Ullspar, who is private secretary to the Chief-Justice, Commander-in-Chief of the native army, and Chief of Police, called on Capt. Cushman and said that Baron Von Pilsach wanted him to come ashore and bring a battery and a box of dynamite with which to blow up the gaol and five native chiefs held as prisoners. Cushman promptly refused. Ullspar then tried to hold an interview with Cushman, and the latter sent him with a note to Consul Blacklock. The Consul protested against the commission of such inhumanity. Baron Von Pilsach gave as the motive for his project that he was afraid the five imprisoned chiefs would be rescued by natives of Monona, and he thought that the act would strike terror into their hearts. As the Baron was bent on completing the project, Blacklock spread the news of the proposed action and all the foreigners protested. The Baron was dissuaded from his project, and, in order to relieve himself of the odium, asserted that Capt. Blacklock advised him to take that course. Then the colony turned to Blacklock, who explained his connection with the affair to the satisfaction of all.

SAVED THE TRAIN.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—Two little heroines live near Pittsburg, who are likely to receive a testimonial from a grateful railway company. On Tuesday evening a serious accident was averted by their thoughtfulness and prompt action. As passenger train No. 279, of the Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Railway, due here at 5.25, was nearing Paterson, the engineer saw a lantern rapidly swung across the track a few rods ahead of the rushing train. The whistle sounded "down brakes" and the train stopped. Slipping down from the cab the engineer was surprised to see two little girls, apparently about ten and twelve years old. Upon questioning them as to what they meant by swinging the lantern across the track, they replied that there was a telegraph pole down further on and they thought it might wreck the train. Walking on a short distance the engineer found that a telegraph pole had, in fact, fallen obliquely across the track, one end being held by the wires. The remainder of the crew was called, the obstruction removed, and the train passed on. The little girls are sisters, Mamie and Katie Kunz. They were the heroines of the hour. A purse was made up for them by the passengers, and the matter has been called to the attention of the higher officials of the road.

LORD DUFFERIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Times* London correspondent says: The selection of Lord Dufferin to succeed Mr. Smith in the comfortable sinecure of Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, involving the possession of Walmer Castle as a residence, has struck every one with amazement, all the more as it is announced that he will continue to hold the post of Ambassador to Italy. Naturally, much has been said about the wonderful luck which now for many years has showered honors, titles and emoluments upon this nobleman, whose greatest admirers cannot urge for him more than a pleasing manner, fine good sense, and a certain facile all-round cleverness. Nothing is written, however, about the true explanation, which is that Lord Dufferin several years ago expressed himself to Lord Rosebery as a believer in Home Rule, and that ever since the Tory Government has been doing everything in its power to prevent his making a public declaration of this nature. Certainly, if gratitude governed sympathies, Lord Dufferin ought now to keep still.

ALASKA FOR ALASKANS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 13.—There is trouble brewing in Alaska and any steamer may bring down intelligence of a small-sized rebellion against some officials in Uncle Sam's northern territory. The steamer "Modico" brings information that the people are complaining bitterly against the national government and that they have been ignored by each successive administration.

The *Junian Mining Record* suggests that the people of Alaska, irrespective of party or creed, assemble in convention and prepare a bill for a territorial form of Government, suitable to the needs and conditions of Alaska, submit the bill to the people of Alaska for their approval by ballot, then forward it to Congress and ask its approval by that body. If Congress should refuse to pass such a bill, every resident of Alaska is advised to rise as one and unfurl the motto "Alaska for Alaskans," elect their own judicial officers and resist all processes emanating from officials whose tenure of office is not under the organized act.

MINERS IN REBELLION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Matters between the rebellious miners and the State of Tennessee are almost at a standstill, the Governor asserting that he will rebuild the stockades and the miners daring him to do it. Governor Buchanan realizes the responsibility and is much alarmed at the aspect affairs have taken. He has been in communication with the Secretary of War for some days, and has asked aid of the United States, if the worst comes. The general opinion in the South is that a serious encounter cannot be averted. Governor Buchanan is said to fear his handful of troops will not be able to withstand the six thousand miners of East Tennessee, who will be reinforced by 20,000 others from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia, and would probably wipe out the available militia at his command, and then over-ride the whole state in reckless outlawry. The miners are preparing for emergencies. Not only have they the promise of aid from their brethren, but the Knights of Labor as well will help them.

AWFUL SOUTHERN CRIME.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 10.—This morning a man named Heplin, who was shucking corn in a field near the house of Mr. James Kines, about a mile and a quarter from Calverty, discovered the house to be on fire. He at once started across the field to notify a neighbor and secure assistance. In the meantime other neighbors saw the fire and hastening to the house broke open the door, when they discovered the remains of Mrs. Kines and two of her children almost burned to a crisp and the body of her other child lying at some distance off with a bruise on its head and spots of blood on its face. Enough of the mother's body was recovered to show that she had been foully dealt with before the house had been set on fire to hide the terrible deed. There is no clue to the murderers.

CANADIAN OPERATORS DISCHARGED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Superintendent of Immigration has been informed that four Canadian telegraph operators employed by the Northern Pacific Railway Company in North Dakota have been replaced by American operators. It was charged that the employment of the Canadians was in violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law.

WHELAN-M'SHANE-MERCIER.

STORIES ABOUT MORE BOODLE—LIBEL SUITS THREATENED.

The most startling statements made in the Baie des Chaleurs affair are not a very deep shade darker than charges now said to have been made in its issue of Wednesday, through the Montreal correspondent of the *Empire*, by Mr. J. P. Whelan against Mr. Mercier, Mr. James McShane and others.

THE "EMPIRE'S" STATEMENT:

"This morning *La Minerve* published the following at the head of its editorial page:—

Is it true that Mr. J. P. Whelan paid $113,000 to the bigguns of the Liberal party on account of his contract for the construction of the Quebec Court House?

This question has been asked so many times without evoking a satisfactory reply that the correspondent started out determined to get at the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In connection with a matter that concerned not only the people of this province, but, as will be seen lower down, the ratepayers of the entire Dominion.

The following is a carefully detailed and correct statement of moneys paid by Mr. John P. Whelan to members of the Mercier and Laurier party for personal and political uses, the same being disbursed while the contractor was building the structure in question, or since the claim had been authorized by the Legislature of the province:—

Hon. H. Mercier	$13,150
Hon. H. Mercier and C. A. Beausoleil, M.P.	23,500
Hon. H. Mercier and Ernest Pacaud	17,000
Achille Carrier, M.L.A. for Gaspe	2,550
Hon. Charles Langelier	2,590
Hon. P. Garneau and others	4,950
Hon. A. Turcotte, ex-Attorney-General	2,650
R. Préfontaine M.P.'s law office, of which the Hon. J. E. Robidoux is a partner	18,500
Hon. James McShane, Mayor of Montreal	7,100
Sundry Liberals	8,000
Dominion elections, 1887	14,500
Grand total	$115,000

It will now be discovered that Ernest Pacaud had a precedent to look back to when he and his masters at Quebec deliberately stole provincial money to help Laurier at Ottawa during the Dominion elections of 1887, as the same dastardly trick had been consummated in 1891.

SOME FURTHER ITEMS.

In order, however, that there may be no mistake about it, *The Empire* presents the following details:

Paid Perrault	$ 5,000
Paid Mathew Hearn's election in Quebec East	1,000
Paid H. J. Cloran in Montreal Centre	3,000
Paid Mercier, per D. F.	2,500
Paid Senator Pelletier	2,500
Total	$14,000

This the Quebec clique bagged from Mr. Whelan to fight the battles of Laurier and Riel in January, 1887. The strictly authentic information in the hands of the *Empire* correspondent goes to show that the sum of $8,000, which figures in the first of the above lists, was paid out to a number of the small fry of the party, or, at least, went to their personal and political support. The names, in fact, are at the *Empire's* command and can be had at a moment's notice. It should be said, however, that $2,500 went to secure Mr. Charles Champagne's election in Hochelaga, and $650 to Mr. F. X. Lemieux, in Levis.

MR. WHELAN INTERVIEWED.

The *Empire's* next step was to interview Mr. J. P. Whelan himself, and it would be difficult to find a more surprised gentleman than the famous contractor when the above figures were placed before him. He was asked if they were correct and invited to furnish additional details. "Where under heaven did you get hold of all this?" was his opening remark, but, seeing that he was in for it at last, Mr. Whelan consented to be interviewed, and the following conversation took place:—

"Are the statements which I have just shown you correct?"

"Yes, I am sorry to say, they are substantially correct."

"With reference to the heavy amounts such as $13,500 to Hon. Mr. Mercier, $23,500 to Mr. Mercier and his law partner, Mr. Beausoleil, M.P., and $16,000 to Mercier and Pacaud, can it be possible that you have paid so much money to these men?"

"Yes, it is all too true."

"Were those sums used for election purposes?"

"Yes, and for personal expenses also."

"What value were you supposed to receive from Pacaud, Beausoleil, Charles Langelier and Carrier?"

"They were all acting as agents to help me out with the Government, for Langelier was not at that time a member of the Cabinet."

"Now, tell me, Mr. Whelan, about this sum of $7,100 which you are alleged to have paid to the Hon. James McShane, for you know our pure Mayor has designated Sir Charles Tupper a highwayman and a robber, and this item will be of especial interest to the people of Montreal?"

"Well, the money was paid for election purposes, a part to himself and a part to his order."

In justice to Mr. McShane, although it does not put the ex-Minister of Public Works in any better light before the country, the *Empire* correspondent should say that $3,000 of the above sum was paid into the hands of the Hon. Mr. Mercier in the Government offices, St. Gabriel street; yet the Hon. James knew all about the transaction.

A $20,000 DEMAND REFUSED.

"Is it not a fact, Mr. Whelan, that when Mr. McShane was Minister of Public Works he asked you to contribute $20,000 for an election fund of which he was to be the custodian, on the ground that an outstanding claim, which you had against the Ross-Taillon Government, would be settled?"

"Yes, this is true, and when I refused he said, 'Whelan, you will be sorry for this; half of the money was for Mercier.' I replied that if Mr. Mercier wanted money he could ask for it, as he and I were not strangers, and he had often done so before."

"Was this the last you ever heard of the matter?"

"No, McShane and his friends in Montreal have reproached me many times for having refused the $20,000, and Premier Mercier, who apparently did not believe but that Jimmy had got the cash, asked me if I had paid this amount to McShane or a part of it."

"Mr. Whelan, we will now talk about this amount of $14,000, which the gang appeared to have got out of you for the Federal elections of 1887. Will you kindly throw some light upon this item of $5,000 to Perrault. Who in thunder is Perrault, anyway?"

"Louis Perrault, the printer, to whom I gave my note for $5,000, the same to be applied for election expenses. Another well-known contractor agreed to pay part, but he backed out, and when the note became due I had to pay it, and I may say that I paid this amount upon Mercier's instructions. The Premier heard one day that a certain note had not been paid, and taking it for granted that it was the Perrault matter, he came and reproached me, when I replied: 'Mr. Mercier, you are mistaken, the Perrault note is fixed up, but the one unpaid was for $2,500 to assist Champagne in Hochelaga.' This, however, was settled a short time after, and, with interest, amounted to $2,608."

"Is there anything peculiar in the payment of the $3,000 for Montreal Centre?"

"No, excepting that I never got as much as a thank-you for having assisted them to fight my old friend Curran, who, thank God, whipped us handsomely. I quarrelled with him on the ánsi matter, but we are now good friends again, and I intend that we shall remain so."

Proceeding, Mr. Whelan explained that the first sum of $2,500 in the list of Dominion election expenses was a note made by D. Ford to Mr. Mercier; endorsed by the Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Shehyn and Garneau, discounted by a well-known Quebec boot and shoe dealer, and paid by Mr. Whelan at the National Bank.

"And the second sum of $2,500?" queried the correspondent.

"This was cash given to the Hon. Senator Pelletier in two sums, the first of $1,500 and the second of $1,000."

"Can you tell me what elections were on when Mr. McShane came into possession of the boodle referred to a while ago?"

"I think a part of this money went to Laprairie and Ottawa counties."

ALLEGED BARGAIN WITH MERCIER.

"Mr. Whelan, this is a very delicate question I am going to ask you. It is known that, although an Irishman, you have a good deal of Scotch instinct. Now, did you expect the Ross Government was going out of power?"

"Yes, I expected as much, but what are you driving at?"

"Is it not a fact that in August, 1886, in the presence of two other gentlemen, Mr. Mercier promised that your claim would be settled upon his arrival to power, and that he there and then demanded of you a certain amount of money to enable him to carry the elections?"

The contractor dropped his eyes for a moment and then replied:—"Yes, he did, and a bargain was entered into, but I decline to reveal to you the nature of it."

MR. WHELAN AND THE INTERVIEW.

Mr. Whelan was met by a *Witness* reporter, and was asked, "Is the *Empire's* statement correct or not?"

Mr. Whelan replied: "The *Empire's* statement is substantially correct, except as to some of the dates. The dates of the payments were not given. Some of them were made before the election of 1886. For instance, the payment to Mr. Mercier or his order. The moneys were paid for political purposes. When it is stated that some were for personal purposes, that is an error. Of course, I do not know what they did with the money. The whole amount was either political or professional expenditure."

"What about Mayor McShane's payment, was his for political or professional services?"

"Mr. McShane feels aggrieved, and I gave him the following letter for the press:—

"In my interview with the correspondent of the *Empire*, the name of Mr. McShane, M.P.P., is mentioned. I desire to say that no money was paid to Mr. McShane for his personal benefit in any way. I wish to keep the political entirely apart from personal matters. While Mr. McShane was Minister of Public Works I was fairly treated by him and he did not attempt to coerce me, directly or indirectly."

"That letter does not say you gave Mr. McShane no money, Mr. Whelan?"

"No; it does not. Of course, I do not know what was done with the money."

"It is stated that you were so incensed at the publication of these facts that you now threaten to take a libel suit against some of the newspapers?"

"I have no such intention. I did not desire the publication, but this matter has been before the people a long time. A number of these items appeared in the press a few years ago. I am, and have been, besieged on all sides by reporters; and you know it is difficult to avoid saying something. My experience of those who have taken libel suits against my confreres of the press is not of a nature to induce me to go to war with newspapers."

"Do you think any of those mentioned will venture to sue any of the newspapers?"

"I am pretty sure they will not."

This closed the interview.

CONSPIRACY IN GREECE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A correspondent of the *Estafr*, at Athens, states that a conspiracy has been discovered in Athens, with ramifications in other parts of the kingdom, having for its object the overthrow of the present ruling dynasty of Greece. A number of persons high in political circles are implicated in the plot. Among the prominent men said to be desirous of throwing aside the government of King George is M. Tricoupis, formerly Prime Minister.

LORD CLONCURRY'S SISTER.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—The body of the Hon. Miss Rose Lawless, the youngest sister of Lord Cloncurry, was found in a lake at Lord Cloncurry's mansion near Naas to-day. It is a matter of conjecture as to how the lady met her death.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

GREAT GATHERING AT KINGSTON.

On Thursday last the Limestone City roused herself and gave a most enthusiastic reception to the delegates from the various colleges of Canada belonging to the Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance. The Convocation Hall of Queen's University was crowded and the programme short, leaving the delegates a chance to become acquainted. Friday morning, after half-an-hour of devotional exercises, which gave the keynote of the whole convention—

"LED BY THE SPIRIT"

—the business commened with roll-call. To this there answered delegates from all the larger colleges of Ontario and Quebec, and one even from Nova Scotia. Various committees were then appointed and the treasurer's report given, after which Mr. W. J. McIntosh, B.A., of Toronto University, gave a graphic and interesting paper on the Cleveland convention. This sketched the rise of the Student Volunteer Movement from a small band to over 6,200, of whom over 300 were in Canada. The pledge, "We are willing and desirous, God permitting, to go as foreign missionaries," was discussed and its value shown. Members were reminded that the noon hour of every day was set apart for prayer for those already in the field.

The afternoon session was opened by a paper on "Methods and principles followed by the Apostles in mission works," by Mr. J. Thompson, Diocesan College, Montreal. After showing the advantages and disadvantages of the Apostles, their methods were pointed out to be: Aggressive, dual work (going by twos for mutual help), division of labor (each taking a different field), house to house visitation, and personal work. The ground thus gained they retained by re-visiting regularly and by writing letters.

TWO PRINCIPLES OF THEIR WORK

were noticed. Obedience was the first fundamental principle,—obedience to Christ and as servants of the Church,—while the second principle was prayer, in whose atmosphere they lived continually. In addition to this they sent out the best men they had. It was Barnabas and Saul, their very best, who were set apart for foreign work. The discussion was led by R. Trotter, of McMaster Hall, who, taking the great missionary Paul as an example, showed the methods of the apostle in catching the public ear, in adaptation to varying circumstances and in dealing with individuals.

"Motives to Missionary Effort," by Mr. J. McKechnie, Woodstock College, divided the motives into the condition of the heathen, the possibilities of the heathen, and God's purpose for the heathen. A bright discussion, led by Mr. G. B. Keenlyside, of Victoria College, brought out many motives, such as the addition to commerce, the prospect of success, and the desire to obey the Gospel commands.

The Rev. S. N. Jackson, M.D., of Kingston, then gave an eloquent picture of modern missionary progress.

Dr. Nevius, of the North Presbyterian Mission in China, and chairman of the great Shanghai Conference, a veteran of 38 years service in China, was then called upon, and gave one of the earnest, practical addresses, which gave so much interest to the convention, and caused the delegates to give him the title of "Father of the Convention."

Among motives to missionary effort he mentioned

THE GREAT RESULTS

given by God to our feeble efforts, and also the hastening of the kingdom, which was to come when the Gospel had been preached in all nations. He was glad to see so many young recruits, and would assure them of a hearty welcome.

"Sometimes," said Dr. Nevius, "people make the mistake of thinking of heathen races as low and degraded and that our superior tact and civilization will command immediate inspiration and respect. By no means. China regards herself as the normal type of humanity, her record is as the grandest and herself as superior to England in literature, culture and morals.

"China has some reason to be proud, and her race is not inferior to the Anglo-Saxon. In American colleges Japanese and Chinese have more than held their own, while as to muscle the barrow-men show no inferiority when shoving a barrow, weighing from 600 to 900 pounds, over rough roads and high hills for twenty miles a day. I have an average Anglo-Saxon muscle and have tried it and been accustomed to having it tip before I had gone ten feet. China has a race not effeminate or effete, but with a future before it, and for this race we want the very best men as missionaries.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A MISSIONARY

are, as Griffith John said, the three G's, grit, grace and gumption, especially the last. What was especially needed was social power, a sympathetic nature, a man who could strike a sympathetic chord with any man, a man of resources, aggressive energy and adaptability. Chinese is a language of many dialects, but the "mandarin" tongue can be understood by 250,000,000, and the first work is to learn this. It can be acquired, a small vocabulary sufficient to do a little preaching, in six months or a year. In three or four years one is ready for good work.

No new work is undertaken unless there is a man with four or five years' training at the head, but those coming with a breath of fresh home air can be of great help to those already in the field.

School work is important, the Chinese are scholarly and we must supplant their schools with a better type. We want men who have a gift for teaching, who will learn the classical language and write books and thus reach nearly five hundred millions, for it is known in Japan, Corea, Manchuria, Mongolia, part of Thibet and Siam.

Itinerant work may be begun early with a good interpreter. Chapel preaching, especially in large cities, often reaches those from a distance. The superintending of outstations is important and in my field has replaced most of the itinerant work and we are now working through natives to reach the masses.

In 1860 the Presbyterians had no converts; now 4,000, and 150 stations; the Baptists about the same number, and also the American Board, and altogether, some ten thousand converts, last year, an increase of 2,500, and from 2,000 to 3,000 on our rolls now awaiting baptism. We have begun a periodic literature and we want a theological literature."

In the evening, in St. Andrew's Church, Dr. Burwash, of Victoria University, gave an earnest address, dealing with the work of the Alliance and ascribing its success to the fact that it filled a great need. What was needed in foreign lands was

NOT NEW SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

or science, but the common want of humanity was peace with conscience and reconciliation with God. This could be met not by new theologies, sciences or education but the regenerating grace of God and the cross of Christ regarded as a simple fact.

Dr. Nevius, then rising, compared his first voyage to China, some thirty-seven years ago, when it was regarded as the end of the earth and reached by a six months' voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, with the present rapid communication. China, geographically, is in the same position as the United States and Canada, and is ruled by a Tartar dynasty. The Gulf of Pe-chee-lee cuts off China Proper. In the south, oranges, sugar and other products corresponding to the Southern States, are grown. It is a great mistake to think of all Chinamen as eating rice and drinking tea. North of lat. 40—41 they never see rice and most drink no tea, while cereals, such as wheat, corn, millet and sorghum are grown.

The character of the race and civilization has been fixed by its classics. These are divided into old and new and the separation is made at Confucius, who edited the classics preceding him. There are five classics, the four later are teachings of Confucius and successors, written down by disciples.

These are written as at first some 3,400 years ago, having been transmitted carefully. These show what is needed here, their political economy being founded on a moral basis, also that the Chinese enunciated 2,000 years ago that governments are for the people and that kings forfeit their right to rule if they forget that.

THERE ARE FIVE VIRTUES,

charity, righteousness or justice, propriety in social and political intercourse, knowledge or intelligence, and faith or truthfulness as the ground of faith.

Dr. Martin, one of the missionaries, and President of the Imperial University in Tientsin, was told by Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy and Bismarck of China, in commenting upon the treatment of Chinese by the United States, 'You are more remarkable for protestations of righteousness than exhibitions of charity.' These classics have been text books for two thousand years, so that the type of culture is fixed. They have no system of public instruction and the only stimulus to study is the system of competitive examinations by which the officers of the empire are chosen. These are open to all, so parents make great sacrifices to send their children to school in order that their boys may have a chance to become Prime Minister. The slower boys drop out first and go back to farm or business life and later on others drop out, the successful ones being appointed to office. They have no word for religion, but use "teaching" and Christianity is the 'teaching of Christ.' China, at first monotheistic, has been going down into the dark mazes of idolatry and superstition for three thousand years. All words have an idolatrous meaning, so that missionaries have to wed new ideas to the old words.

"In Pekin I interviewed Sir Robt. Hawke, who went out 31 years ago as an interpreter, then organized the Chinese customs service, made himself

INVALUABLE TO CHINA,

and has been brought into close intimacy with the greatest minds of China. Comparing our labors and his, speaking of his failures in inaugurating new schemes, he said, "nothing can save China but the gospel of Christ." The great middle class and hardy mountaineers of Northern China have hearts ready and eager to receive; these we reach and train for future use. China's barriers were broken down by the English and French wars, which bring only shame to us, but glory to God that it has been the means of opening the land. At first missions were only in five ports, now work has gone far inland.

"Success has been great in Foo Chien; the C. M. S. have been very successful, the American Methodist, and especially in the southern province of Canton. Great success has been had in my own province of Shantung, a province about 500 miles long by from two to three hundred broad, the home of Confucius, where his descendants are still supported by the Chinese Government through all the changes of dynasty and time. The Chinese have religious instincts, and, in addition to the great sects, have small secret sects all over feeling after God, having secret worship, and in some cases cut loose from idolatry and worship heaven or light. Some fourteen years ago, on an itinerating journey, I rested in an inn over Sabbath and talked to the people who came in.

ONE MAN STAYED LISTENING

all morning, in the afternoon brought his son and when the crowd had gone said, 'This is just what I have been waiting for, I have been wanting it for twenty years, I have read all the religious books and about the sects, put down my name as one of your disciples.' He is now mighty in Scripture, has a splendid farm by which he supports himself, and has so lived and won others to Christ that now, as a result of his labor, we have three organized Presbyterial districts, and all we had to do was to visit him two or three times a year. He travelled 280 miles on a wheelbarrow to visit us and study the Bible.

THEY LOVE THE BIBLE.

One scholar, blind for twenty years, taught his daughter of sixteen years old to read, she describing the characters, for in Mandarin every word has a special sign, and in the New Testament there are over 2,500. Now you can call on him for any chapter from Matthew to Romans and part of Revelation, and he can give it at once. He is a noble man and a great bulwark against the Roman Catholics in controversy."

ON SATURDAY MORNING,

after devotional exercises, the session opened with an interesting paper on "Sketches of Medical Missionaries' Successes," written by Percy Leslie and read by H. Shaw, both of McGill Medical. This brought out one of the best discussions of the whole convention.

Miss O'Hara, M.D., who is to leave Montreal next week by the SS. "Numidian" for India, spoke of the work in the dispensaries connected with the Medical Missionary Training Institute in New York, telling especially of instances where medical aid had been helpful in bringing many to Christ.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

Dr. Nevius testified to the great value of medical missionary work in attracting people from a distance and so affecting large districts. In China no new station is now commenced without a trained and thoroughly competent physician. He is applied to at once, and works of charity being regarded by the Chinese as very meritorious he is held in honor. Drawing masses he creates a favorable public opinion which others are slow to oppose. It also brings about intercourse with the higher classes and brings all to the mission in a very receptive frame of mind. The dark side, of course, is that most come because they get free medicines, and that sometimes even eminent Christian natives prefer native physicians, fearing the heroic methods of the foreign physician, such as cold wrappings and ice bags for fever.

Miss Beatty, M.D., home from India for a rest, spoke of Christ first healing, then giving the command to preach. "First prove your right to preach by healing, then preach."

During the morning Mrs. Nevius was asked to speak of the work of woman in missions. Dr. Nevius, replying, said that thirty-five years ago Mrs. Nevius lost her voice in teaching a class of 200 Chinese to sing, so that he would have to take her place, as she could only speak in public in the afternoon, when her voice was stronger. He then spoke as follows:

"It is not true in all places that woman can only be

REACHED BY WOMEN,

but still they were better and more easily reached by women and in some cases only by them. Women were strong workers; one of their finest stations in Northern China was the result of the labors of an unpaid native Christian woman brought to Christ by her son. Single women were unable to go on itinerant work in new regions where opposition was to be feared, but in the older stations they do go and are heartily received by their Christian sisters. Mrs. Nevius, through delicate health, has been debarred from itinerant work, but has done a great deal in girls' schools and famine relief work, when at one time she was administering relief to five hundred refugees a day and preaching through her school-girls and native women. Also, in industrial schools great work had been done, for women, there as elsewhere, seem to be able to listen and talk better when their fingers are going. One catechism prepared by Mrs. Nevius twenty-five years ago has gone through more editions and more copies than any other book but one in the Mandarin language. It is a simple work given to enquirers and used by the China Inland workers also.

Dr. Mowat, of Queen's University, then spoke of the good work done by the Alliance and its mission bands, both in helping the members themselves and in interesting others in mission work.

THE STUDENTS' DRIVE.

Saturday afternoon the delegates gathered at Queen's University for a drive, provided by the Queen's students. There they saw the red, yellow and blue jerseys and stockings of the football team about to vanquish Hamilton, and on driving off were saluted with a new and startling Gaelic yell. Such a combination of colors, clamor and muscle no opposing football team could stand.

Some of the delegates visited the Penitentiary, some the Asylum, then all joined in a visit to Cataraqui Cemetery, and the grave of Sir John A. Macdonald. Then a drive to the Military College and fort ended the rest and business began again at 7.30.

At the evening session "Comparative Methods of Evangelization," by J. McNair, of Knox College, Toronto, led to an interesting discussion. He spoke of the methods as itinerant, medical, industrial, educational and editorial.

Dr. Nevius in discussing, said preaching abroad was a simple telling of good tidings as in New Testament times, and not "preaching" in the modern sense of a set discourse.

ALL CHURCH MEMBERS SHOULD PREACH,

and not leave it to the minister. The native Christians took to it naturally, and did great work. They now did not use paid native preachers, but sent the Christian converts back to their farms or villages, there to live and preach Christ, and most of the aggressive work in Shantung was done in this way. The famine relief was an effective preaching, although silent, and the famine in '77 gave a new character to missionary work, while that in '88 gave it a great impulse.

MR. TOZO OHNO,

a young Japanese Christian going through a college course in Toronto to fit him for work in his own land, then made an eloquent plea for help for the "Flowery Kingdom." Christianity in Japan had three stages. From 1860 to 1870, when from the bad reputation left by Roman Catholics in bygone years the people thought Christianity a religion of the devil. From 1870 to 1880 the conflict between Christianity and Buddhism, Shintoism and other sects. These soon lost their state support and now one often sees Buddhist priests converted preaching Christ, and Buddhist temples in disuse or used as Christian churches. Then came the new Government, which promised freedom to all, and this great change took place peacefully.

From 1880 to 1890 was the stage of conflict between Christianity and human intellect or infidelity. Then were introduced the attractive writings of Western philosophers. So, now arose a great need of trained men, and Mr. Ohno wished some of those before him might go.

Dr. Grant, speaking on the methods of evangelization, gave as short directions

TO INTENDING MISSIONARIES

five points: 1. The method of work should be on the line of least resistance. 2. Have faith in God, it will keep you young and joyous. 3. Be true to yourself, to the highest in you. 4. Take the motto of the Apostles "to the Jews first," and help the Europeans wherever you go. 5. Avoid the mechanical and commercial in spiritual methods.

Principal Grant's sermon to the Convention on Sunday afternoon was one to be remembered for its liberality and breadth of view. Discussing evolution he treated it as a law of growth, under which name he said it gave less alarm. Then he traced the development of the Kingdom of God upon earth, having for his text, Matthew x. 31, 33, and showing how all other religions had gone down before the religion of Christ, but not before giving up to it all that was best in them.

The last meeting of the Alliance was the farewell meeting held in Sydenham Street Church at 8.30 Sunday evening. Dr. Nevius, in an earnest address, gave instances of devotion to Christ on the part of native converts, especially of one band of 20 women. These became dissatisfied with their priest, and

HEARING OF THE FOREIGNER,

Mrs. Lew, their head, sent her son and grandson to inquire. They learnt the truth—and to sing a few hymns. When I had time to visit these women I found a chapel prepared and that they had been having meetings every night. The young man had taught his sister the hymns and she taught a class of fifteen little girls, who sang, "Jesus Loves Me." Persecution came and the men fell back, but the women continued steadfast.

He ended with an eloquent appeal to all, stating that the work of evangelization belonged to all. We want, he said, "God-called, God-inspired missionaries, and then they will be God-used; for this we must pray." Various delegates spoke of the blessings of the meeting. Then after the large congregation had gone the delegates remained for what was to all a most solemn and impressive meeting. In the quiet of the great church the delegates gathered together for a few quiet words of prayer. One after another were the earnest requests, then a few farewell words from Miss O'Hara, M.D., and from Principal Grant and T. B. Scott, speaking of her college life, and Dr. Nevius closed, with the benediction, a convention full of blessing.

The Alliance will meet next year in Woodstock, Ont.

THE BOODLERS ON TRIAL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—The Police Court examination of Ernest Dionne and Horace Talbot, the Government clerks charged with conspiracy, commenced this morning. Messrs. Osler, Hogg and O'Connor appeared for the Crown; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Gorman and Ferguson for the accused; and Mr. Chrysler was present for Mr. Larose. After a repetition of some of the evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee Mr. Chrysler raised the point that Larose's evidence, given under compulsion, was privileged, and could not be used in this case. The point was reserved until three o'clock this afternoon.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—At the Police Court this morning the conspiracy case by the Government against the McGreevys, Connollys and Larkin was called but further postponed until next Tuesday.

None of the accused were present. It has been arranged that Judge Ross, who is the County Judge, will take the Magistrate's place during the preliminary examination in this case.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH'S LAST POLITICAL ADDRESS.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—Prof. Goldwin Smith in his address to the Young Liberals last night on "Jingoism" declared in favor of political union with the United States, as he had done over his own signature some time ago in the London *Advertiser*. He announced in a manner characterized by deep pathos, that the address was his last of a political kind, and he explained this by calling attention to the fact that in his case the sands of life are running low. Though the mover and seconder of the vote of thanks both disclaimed any sympathy with Mr. Smith's feeling in favor of annexation, all joined heartily in the tribute of appreciation.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. CHIPMAN.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 10.—The Hon. Samuel Chipman, who celebrated his one hundred and first birthday on the eighteenth of last month, died this morning at his residence in Cornwallis, King's County. He is believed to have been the oldest Freemason in the world, having taken the Master's degree in Virgin Lodge, Halifax, in 1815. He represented King's County in the Nova Scotia Legislature for many years, and at one time was in the Government with Mr. Jas. Howe, Sir Wm. Young and other prominent Liberals of the day, Mr. Chipman being financial secretary. For many years he lived a retired life on his farm at Cornwallis.

APOSTLES OF ANARCHY.

UNDISMAYED DISCIPLES OF THE CHICAGO "MARTYRS."

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—In spite of a drizzling rain fully two thousand people participated in the memorial exercises yesterday in honor of Parsons, Spies, Engel, Fisher and Lingg, the anarchists who suffered death four years ago. There was a street parade, with red flags furled and draped in mourning, followed by speech-making at Waldheim cemetery over the graves of the dead anarchists. Addresses were made by Henry Weismann, editor of the New York *Bakers' Journal*; Morris Schultze, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and H. Mikolander. All were of the most revolutionary character. The dead men were extolled as martyrs of the labor cause, and their graves were covered with flowers. Eighteen societies were represented, everyone of which brought its floral offering. One of these was a scaffold of roses with the legend in German:

Though dead, they still live. Long live anarchy.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons' house was decorated with crape. Early in the day a red flag floated over the roof, but the police hauled it down before it had been there long.

CHILIAN BARBARISM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Advices from Santiago de Chili, under date of Oct. 13, say: The mails from Argentine, Uruguay and other countries on the east coast of South America arrived here last week, and the comments of the newspapers of those countries upon the present provisional government in Chili have created a wonderful impression here. The papers declare that instances of cruelty, vengeance and persecution which have occurred in Chili since the close of the war have never been approached under any similar circumstances in any other country in South America.

INHUMANITY TO CHILDREN.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—The Rev. Samuel Cotton, rector of Carogh, Kildare, who was recently charged with criminal neglect and ill-treatment of children in the Carogh orphanage, has been arrested for homicide in having caused the death of a child by placing it in a cold bath and leaving it in the open air all night covered merely with a sack. The child was found dead in the morning, the sack being frozen to its body.

MURDERED IN A WAITING ROOM.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 10.—Miss Adele Jaramillo was murdered in the waiting room of the depot at Los Lunas last night. It is believed that the murder was committed by Frank Romero, son of the Hon. J. P. Lacido, a wealthy politician of Valencia county. He had asked her to marry him but had been refused. Miss Jaramillo was a member of one of the wealthiest families in Central New Mexico.

INFLUENZA IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Influenza is claiming many victims in Posen. The disease in nearly every case is attended with serious consequences and in many instances has a fatal termination. The physicians of the place are in constant demand. Influenza has also made its appearance in the northern suburbs of Berlin, and already the cases amount to a considerable number. Eighty-seven persons suffering from influenza were yesterday admitted for medical treatment in one hospital alone.

PERISHING BY HUNDREDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—Hundreds of persons are dying daily from influenza in the famine-stricken districts and in the large towns in the south of Russia. The Provincial governors complain of the insufficiency of troops in the south-west in the event of popular rising. It is reported that the Czar is displeased at Minister Vischnegradiski's financial report. The minister offered to resign, but the Czar replied "You must eat what you have cooked?"

BARON FAVA OF ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Baron Fava, Italian Minister to the United States, who has been absent from his post of duty on leave for some time, owing to the controversy which arose between the Italian and United States Governments on account of the New Orleans affair, has been promoted to the rank of plenipotentiary of the first-class.

INTERNATIONAL FISH COMMISSION.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.—The International Commissioners met to-day. Representatives from Ontario, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan were present. The next joint meeting will be held at Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 8, at ten o'clock in the morning.

MR. STANLEY'S PLANS.

SYDNEY, Nov. 11.—Upon the arrival of the steamer "Acadia," Mr. Henry M. Stanley stated it was his intention to cease lecturing upon the completion of his present Australian tour, and he would, he thought, resume exploration work in Africa.

CRIME CAUSED BY FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—A report has been received of the strangling of a boy of 16 years by starving peasants, in order to rob him of his money, amounting to a rouble and a half. Crime generally is increasing in consequence of the famine.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSTIPATION

and other bowel complaints cured and prevented by the prompt use of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

They regulate the liver, cleanse the stomach, and greatly assist digestion.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

December 6.—John 19: 17-30.

Golden Text.—"For Christ also hath once suffered for sins."—1 Pet. 3:18.

EXPLANATORY.

On the way to Calvary.—Ver. 17. Via Dolorosa, between Pilate's palace (Castle Antonia) and Calvary, about half-past eight Friday morning. 17. "And he bearing his cross." (Note the Rev. Ver.) All the preparations having been made, the sad procession moved out of the castle. In advance was a soldier carrying a white wooden board on which was written the nature of the crime. Then came four soldiers under a centurion, with the hammer and the nails, guarding Jesus, who bore, as always in such cases, the cross on which he was to suffer. Then came two robbers, each bearing his cross and guarded by four soldiers. As they went forth into the street they were followed by a great multitude—many with eager curiosity; priests exulting over their enemies; his mother, with other women, weeping. On the way Jesus staggered under the weight of his cross. The soldiers seized on a man coming in from the country, one Simon, from Cyrene, in Africa, and compelled him to aid Jesus in bearing his cross. "Here, as always, the Saviour bears the heaviest part of the burden, while the lightest part rests on the shoulders of him who follows after Christ."—*Lange*. "Into a place called the place of a skull . . . in the Hebrew Golgotha." Golgotha is a Hebrew word meaning a skull. From its Latin equivalent, *calvaria*, comes our English word Calvary. The place was doubtless so named because it was a small knoll in the shape of a skull. The exact site is unknown. But we know that it was (1) apparently a well-known spot; (2) outside the gate (compare Heb. 13:12); but (3) near the city (John 19:20); (4) on a thoroughfare leading into the country (Luke 23:26); and (5) contained a "garden" or "orchard" (John 19:41).—*Maclear*. There is a rapidly growing conviction (especially favored by such scholars as Dr. Selah Merrill, Sir J. W. Dawson, Bishop Gobat and others) that the true site is upon the knoll containing the cave called the Grotto of Jeremiah. It is "outside of the north wall of the city, but near to it,—about 100 yards distant." It is a knoll of rock, about 60 feet high, of rounded form, covered with shallow soil and grass, in full view of the great northern road from the city. "In its form, and certain old tombs which simulate sockets of eyes, it has a remarkable resemblance from some points of view, to a skull partly buried in the ground."—*Dawson*. It is much better for the purity of the Christian religion that the sites of these sacred places, like the grave of Moses and the site of Calvary, should be unknown, lest such places be regarded as a special means of holiness, obscuring the fact that all true holiness is in the heart.—*P.*

The Crucifixion.—Vers. 18-22 (Matt. 27:33-38; Mark 15:22-28; Luke 23:33, 34, 38). Calvary, about nine o'clock (Mark). The hour of the usual morning sacrifice of the lamb, which was the type of Jesus the Lamb of God slain for the sins of his people. 18. "Where they crucified him." Death by crucifixion seems to include all that pain and death can have of the horrible and ghastly,—dizziness, cramp, thirst, starvation, sleeplessness, publicity of shame, long continuance of torment, horror of anticipation, mortification of untended wounds,—all intensified just up to the point at which they can be endured at all, but all stopping just short of the point which would give to the sufferer the relief of unconsciousness. Such was the death to which Christ was doomed.—*Farrar*. "And two others with him, on either side one." These were robbers (Matt. 27:38), probably like Barabbas, who, in those wild times, had united plunder with insurrection. The object of placing Jesus between these robbers was to give the impression to the people that he was there as a criminal like them. 19. "And Pilate wrote a title." According to the Roman custom that the criminal should have upon his cross the nature of the crime for which he suffered. Pilate himself saw to the title in this case, in order by a sarcasm to vent his feelings toward the Jews, and give at the same time an honorable title to Jesus, which proclaimed him innocent of any criminality. "The writing was, Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews." 20. "In Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin." This title was written in the three languages then in common use, so that all could read. In Greek, for the foreigners, and visitors, Greek being the learned language of all nations; in Latin, for the Romans; in Hebrew, for the Jews. The words are somewhat different in the different gospels, probably because the title was not in the same words in each language, and some of the writers copied from one, and others from another of the languages. 21. "Then said the chief priests." Who, as representatives of the Jews, felt that they and their nation were insulted by the Roman governor. 22. "What I have written I have written." Pilate refused to make the change.

The soldiers divide the garments of Jesus among themselves.—Vers. 23, 24, near Calvary, soon after nine o'clock a.m. 23. "Then the soldiers." The four who had charge of the crucifixion of Jesus. The clothes of executed criminals were the perquisites of the soldiers on duty.—*Cambridge Bible*. "Took his garments." His sandals, girdle, outer robe, head-dress, etc.—*Schaff*. "Also his coat: now the coat was without seam." More exactly, the tunic, or under garment. It reached from the neck to the feet, while the outer "garment" was a square rug thrown round the body. Ordinarily, the tunic consisted of two pieces, connected at the shoulder by clasps; but that worn by Jesus was made in one piece. This seems to have been the rule with the priestly tunics. 24. "That the Scripture might be fulfilled." The Scripture referred to is quoted from Ps. 22:18, Septuagint Version. In this psalm, David doubtless had some reference to his own experience, but even if he speaks of himself, yet he was a type of Christ; and what is said of the type is more perfectly true of the antitype, and was so intended by the Holy Spirit. It would thus be a typical prophecy.—*G. W. Clark*. "These things therefore the soldiers did." Therefore, i.e., because they were embraced in the divine plan. Here, as often, this was done by the voluntary acts of free agents, who knew nothing of the will of God, and cared nothing for it.—*G. W. Clark*.

Jesus commits his mother to the care of John.—Vers. 25-27. Probably toward noon. 25. "Now there stood by the cross." In Matt. 27:55, we are told of "many women beholding from afar off." That was at another period, toward the last. But now the four most loving of these stood close by the cross. "His mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas." The Greek, like the English, leaves us in doubt whether we here have two women or one, whether altogether there are four women or three. The former is much the more probable alternative. "His mother's sister," was probably Salome, the mother of John himself, and wife of Zebedee. "The wife of Cleophas." Rather, *Clopas*. A Greek name, and not the same as Cleophas of Luke 24:18, which is Aramaic. Clopas must be identical with Alphæus (Matt. 10:3), for Mark 15:40 says that this Mary was the mother of James the less. "Mary Magdalene." Was probably so called from Magdala in Galilee, the town where she may have dwelt. She had been cured by Jesus of demoniacal possession, and thenceforth was one of those "who ministered unto Christ of their substance" (Luke 8:2). 26. "The disciple standing by whom he loved." John, the author of this gospel. "Woman, behold thy son." Accept him who has been so dear and so close to me, as your son, and receive from him the care which a widowed mother should receive from a loving son. Joseph, her husband, was probably dead. 27. "Behold thy mother." Accept, treat, and love her as your own mother. "And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home." It is uncertain whether John had a home in Jerusalem or not. But wherever his home was, the mother of Jesus shared it and was one of the family. 28. "After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now accomplished." Finished, the same word as in ver. 30. His atoning work was done; the Scriptures fulfilled, except the one now to be accomplished. "That the Scripture might be fulfilled" (Ps. 69:21). He spoke of thirst, that the Scripture relating to him might be fulfilled. "I thirst." The sole expression of bodily suffering. 29. "A vessel full of vinegar." Sour wine, the cheap, ordinary drink of the soldiers. "Upon hyssop." A stalk or reed of hyssop. "And put it to his mouth." This slight refreshment would tend to restore his natural forces.

"It is finished." What was finished? His life on earth, his life's work, the cup of suffering, the atonement for the sins of the world, the old era and dispensation, the prophecies of Scriptures. "And gave up the ghost." Gave up his spirit, as a voluntary act.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

HINDOO NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

AN UNEXPECTED DISCOVERY.

"The native Christians [in India] . . . are drawn largely from the least hopeful sections of the population and recruited by emaciated famine orphans, the waifs and strays of starvation and want. The native Christians seem to have everything against them in the struggle for life among the Indian races, and for long they gave no sign that they would assert themselves as a prosperous and progressive class." So says the *Times* in a recent remarkable article, written by one who is confessedly no believer in the supernatural origin of the Christian faith. The article proceeds to state the marvellous facts as to the progress of this native Christian community:—"The rapid increase of the native Christians was one of the unexpected disclosures made by the Indian census of 1881. Missionary after missionary comes home from India, and honestly laments on British platforms the fewness of his conversions. The annual reports of several of the great societies tell the same frankly despondent tale. Unsympathetic critics please themselves by reckoning up the cost of each convert at so many pounds sterling in three figures. The Government of India does not concern itself with conversions, but its census officers have to ascertain the facts regarding the native Christians exactly as they have to ascertain the facts with regard to any other class of the population. They scrutinized the figures supplied for earlier years with the help of those officially ascertained by the first general census of India in 1872, and compared the whole with the returns of the second Indian census of 1881. They found that the native Christians of British India were increasing at a rate unknown among any other considerable section of the population—at a rate more than four times higher than the population of India as a whole." If this growth in numbers stood alone it would be a convincing proof of the superior vitality and vigor of the Christian communities everywhere springing up in India. But more is to be said; and again we cite weighty words from the writer in the *Times*. "The report on public instruction in Madras sums up the situation in the following weighty words—words which no British official in India would have dreamed of using with reference to the native Christians a generation ago: 'There can be no question if this community pursues with steadiness the present policy of its teachers that, with the immense advantage it possesses in the way of educational institutions, in the course of a generation it will have secured a preponderating position in all the great professions, and possibly, too, in the industrial enterprise of the country.' As regards industrial undertakings and the technical or practical instruction which leads to a prominent position in them, the official report for Madras declares that:—'No section of the community has entered on the new departure in education with greater earnestness than the native Christians.' This is a state of things, we repeat, simply inconceivable in an Indian presidency half a century ago."—*Presbyterian Messenger.*

Aberdeen, says the *Independent*, has good reason to claim a high place among the missionary cities of the world. Of missionaries and missionaries' wives alive at the present time the Granite City is said to have contributed not less than 66.

IN BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1891.

The most favorable development of the republican idea in America is to be found, probably, in the Republic's birthplace. In the presence of the monuments of those glorious Englishmen, in Elizabethan ruff or Puritan doublet and trunk hose, who, scarce landed on "the wild New England shore," set to work to found Harvard University; surrounded by the sculptured forms, in the garb of a century and a-half later, of the sagacious and dauntless men, still of cleanest English blood, who launched their country on her magnificent career among the nations, and having still in her midst, and in every way foremost among her people, so many families cherishing the traditions of their early English days and of deeds done for their country's deliverance, Boston would be recreant indeed in a nobility which, more than any other, *obliges*, did she forget the privileges and the duties of her high position.

And, accordingly, even to these elsewhere enervatingly luxurious times, the standard in Boston is a true and a high one. Rich people have not yet taken very kindly to the aristocratic science of elegantly (or otherwise) wasting their lives. There is among them still a very great deal of plain living and high thinking. Everywhere, too, among all classes, one meets with much of a spontaneous courtesy, springing from that beautiful respect for man as man, which is at once the noblest and the most logical outcome of the republican idea, which confers such true nobility on human intercourse, and which so greatly sweetens the lot of the stranger.

Letters of introduction mean something in Boston, and there is no knowing what charming things they may lead to. While enjoying an early Sunday dinner with a lady to whom I had such a letter, she said: "It's a pity you should leave Boston without seeing Dr. Holmes." Now, Oliver Wendell Holmes is one whom, not then having seen, I had always loved, and I longed ardently to see him, could I do so without intrusion. But I said: "Oh, thanks, I hardly like to thrust my small personality on so eminent a man." "But he will be delighted to see you, I know," replied my hostess: and she evidently *did* know, too. An hour or so later she introduced me to a delightful old gentlewoman, living next door (the old ladies of Boston are one of the most charming features), a near kinswoman of one of America's greatest authors and a life-long friend of the "Autocrat," who, after some very interesting conversation, gave me her card with a few words written on it, saying, "If you'll take this round the corner you'll most likely find Dr. Holmes at home." So ten minutes afterwards, I rang the bell at a handsome house having "O. W. Holmes" on the silver door-plate, and in two minutes more I was most courteously made welcome to his own fireside by Oliver Wendell Holmes himself.

Glorious patriarch of contemporary American literature! What an hour that will always be to think about. He talked to me freely and about many things: much, and so lovingly, about his great compeers. He seemed to feel his literary loneliness. "Whittier and I are the only two left, at least in our own line, since Longfellow went;" and the noble tenderness in his voice, as he spoke the last three words, compelled me to silence. After straying away for a while to other topics, he returned to Longfellow, and again the manly pathos of his voice and language kept me silent, though my heart and head were teeming with thoughts and feelings such as the name of Longfellow, pronounced by such lips, must needs awake in any living human breast. James Russell Lowell, too, came in for a noble tribute, spoken with the thorough knowledge and appreciation inspiring the recent beautiful poem in the *Atlantic Monthly*. After a while, an allusion on his part to his very clever lady secretary led to some remarks on the higher education of women. He spoke of women with that appreciation which forms one of the most beautiful features of his writings, and dwelt upon the delightful nature of intercourse between cultured masculine and feminine minds: at the same time deprecating anything which might mar the charm of the womanly mind by making it mannish and robbing it of its complementary character. "It's no use talking about superiority or inferiority between men and women," he said, evidently thinking that partnership, not competition, should be the rule between them. He asked me about our literary people in Canada, and when I mentioned Miss Sarah Jeannette Duncan, he spoke in a very complimentary way of her works.

The twilight was glimmering on the Charles river when I went in, and long before I rose to leave it was quite dark, save for the faint flicker of the fire. I thanked him most gratefully for the very kind manner in which he had received me, and he was pleased to reply very cordially.

Sitting at table with a near kinsman of Longfellow, I was forced to say, "It's no use, you'll really have to pardon me: I can no more say Mr. Longfellow, as you, of course, do, than you could say Mr. Shakespeare. I've said nothing but 'Longfellow' all my life." In the poet's study, which, I believe, is kept just as he left it, I observed a small statuette of Goethe on the stand up desk at which he used to work, seeing which I wondered at the absence of the great German's influence on his writings. An admirable life-size portrait, painted by Mr. Ernest Longfellow, stands on an easel. The books lie about, as though the great departed might come in at any moment. There is an old clock on the stair, if not *the* old clock, but that broad hall stair is very silent.

> Grave Alice and laughing Allegro
> And Edith with golden hair,

no longer patter down it with little feet. The house is a frame house, old and spacious, pre-revolutionary, I believe. It stands in a "careless ordered garden," amid splendid old trees; just the place for a bard like Longfellow to live and work and be happy in.

How wonderful the memories of Harvard. How much of the history of the United States can be read on the walls of the Memorial Hall. What men they were, whose words, so incomparably touching and noble, are graven in stone by the gateway.

I was happy in having among my letters of introduction one to one of the Professors of Harvard. Walking with him beneath the classic shades and enjoying the hospitality of his charming home, I listened with interest to all he told me of this already venerable seat of learning, so generously endowed and so admirably appointed and administered. Of the intelligence and character of the American student he spoke very highly, and his testimony had all the more value inasmuch as, not being an American, he could not be influenced by national partiality. His relations with his students he described as being both intimate and delightful, and by no means confined to the class-room, certain students being assigned to him, as to other professors, to be advised and directed in all things concerning their life while at college wherein they may feel the need of counsel.

In music Boston is very highly favored, and the audiences among which I sat evidently understood and appreciated the very high-class music submitted to them. The Symphony Concerts are given by an orchestra equal to any in America and very hard to beat anywhere. It is maintained, I was told, by the munificence of a single rich man, an Englishman born, I believe, who sank $100,000 for the purpose of providing his fellow citizens with the highest music at a low price. It seemed to me that instrumentation could hardly be carried more nearly to perfection than in the Symphony Concerts and the Kneisel Quartettes.

In religious matters I can only speak concerning my own church, which, though not the strongest in point of numbers, is in a state of great activity, and all the better for the great liberality, financial and intellectual, so happily prevailing in Boston. Many of the Episcopalian clergy there are men of signal ability. Just before I came away, a storm of grief was raised by the recall of Father Hall to England, after a residence of eighteen years in Boston, during which he has thoroughly won the hearts of his own people, and earned an enviable name everywhere. Oliver Wendell Holmes is not a churchman, but when, in reply to a question on his part, I said I had been at Father Hall's church that morning, he said with emphasis: "He's a great man."

I had heard and read much of want of appreciation on the part of American women of civility shown to them in public places. I have therefore all the more pleasure in saying that the contrary seems to be the rule, at any rate in Boston. I often gave up my seat in the cars, and never without being very courteously thanked; and, best of all, the American woman is too sure of herself, and too strong in her womanhood, to be afraid to bestow a gracious smile upon a stranger offering her a civility.

The "Autocrat" said, "Society is a strong solution of books. It draws the virtue out of what is best worth reading, as hot water draws the strength out of tea-leaves." This would appear to be eminently true of Boston society, judging by the brief glimpse I had of it, and very delightful it makes it. Alas for society in places where the aroma of books is conspicuous only by its absence, where culture is nothing but a punishment to its occasional and solitary possessor, to whom, "spending an evening" is a penalty adequate to almost any crime in the calendar.

I am by no means a violently prejudiced person, least of all in the international direction. I have always been heart and soul with the Republic in the mighty human problem committed to her hands, which heaven grant she may triumphantly solve. Nevertheless, my views concerning the great people over the border certainly did need the correction they got during my first visit, to speak of, to any centre of American civilization. It is one thing to know them afar off, through the distorting vapors that will persist in arising between people who don't always want to know the exact truth about each other, and quite another thing to know them as they are. My last night in Boston, walking across the Common in the moonlight after that delicious Kneisel concert, I said to the fair and clever Bostonian leaning on my arm: "A little more than a hundred years ago, in the bad old times, a great countryman of mine said he was prepared to love all mankind except an American. I go half way with my great countryman. I am prepared to love all mankind. There we part, absolutely. He said *except* an American. I say, henceforth and forever, *especially* an American."

And I meant it, too.

THOMAS CROSS.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Sir Arthur Blackwood presided over the annual gatherings of the National Protestant Congress, which was held in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. The object of the gathering is to protest against the Romanism to be found within the Church.

A Short Time Ago the Rev. A. J. Wheeler, of New Haven, offered bags of flour to the needy, provided intoxicating drink or tobacco were not used in the family applying. This offer was made known through the press, and a deposit of fifty dollars was placed with the Union Trust Company by Mr. Wheeler as evidence of good faith. No applications were received.

The People of Africa are going to help themselves in respect to the liquor traffic in the future. The Chief of the Shaingay district, West Coast of Africa, has made proclamation that no more intoxicating liquors shall be sold. A fine will be imposed for the first offence, and for the second confiscation of spirits and banishment from the town. After reading the proclamation the Chief knelt and offered fervent prayer that the law might be enforced.

According to the *Australian Christian World* three thousand churches are ascertained to be using the unfermented wine of the grape, the real "fruit of the vine," in religious ordinances; and have thus removed a fearful stumbling block in the way of entrance to the church. A circular has been issued to ministers of religion throughout South Africa, advocating the use of unfermented wine only for sacramental purposes.

Mr. D. L. Moody sailed on the "Columbia" from New York, proposing to land at London, thence proceeding to Scotland, where, it is presumed, he will communicate with some of the leaders in the effort which has been made to induce him to conduct another evangelistic campaign north of the Tweed. It is said that Mr. Moody contemplates a visit to India in company with his son, who was graduated from Yale last year.

The Fetters Breaking.—A lady missionary writes from Dacca: In some of the Zenanas we visit the iron rules of the Hindu family system seem fast yielding to the corrosive influences at work in India to-day. The master of the house does not wield the same power he used to some few years ago. The women visited are not afraid to join in prayer in the hearing of their husbands, and some of them say they pray of themselves, privately, to the God we speak to them about. One widow, whom we questioned about going to a bathing festival, said she did so, not because she believed her sins were washed away thereby, but because she thought there would be no harm in accompanying the other members of the family, and to avoid giving them any offence.

The Salvation Army has made its mark in Buenos Ayres. During the past winter, when financial troubles caused thousands of men to be thrown out of work, the Army, under Major Barritt, organized a night shelter. Funds were liberally subscribed by English and Argentines alike, and the Army has been able to give 30,000 meals and 12,000 beds during the cold weather. Doubtless this has saved many lives from starvation. The Army is now starting a Farm Colony, which will be most helpful to new arrivals and to men out of work. Their definitely religious efforts have also been successful. Many Spanish speaking cadets are being trained for service, and though results as yet are not very apparent, that is not surprising, seeing the Army has been scarcely two years in the country.

The London *Christian World*, of Oct. 22, says:—The Rev. John McNeill reached home on Monday night in good health, and delighted with his trip to the New World. He had been absent over two months, and had travelled many thousand miles in America and Canada. His longest stay was in Chicago, where he has two brothers, and he visited Mr. Moody, at Northfield. While in New York, where he preached in some of the largest churches, including Dr. Talmage's, he was the guest of Dr. John Hall, whose pulpit he filled on one occasion. Mr. McNeill has returned to London, and his voice will once more be heard in Regent square on Sunday next. He does not seem to have any idea of settling in America, for, out of consideration for the great kindness of his congregation, he purposes declining all outside engagements for the present year, and devoting himself entirely to the interests of Regent square.

The Twenty-Fifth Report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, covering the year 1890, is just issued. It comprises some sixty pages of deeply interesting matter which falls into two divisions—(1) A personal statement by the director, and (2) a statement by the committee of management. In the former Dr. Barnardo claims during the past quarter of a century to have rescued 17,122 boys and girls, of whom 8,000 were orphans, 6,000 were worse than orphans, 2,000 were bruised and scarred, and 1,500 are classed as lame and halt, deaf and dumb. On the last day of December, when the year closed, there were 3,699 in residence, 1,555 having been newly admitted during the twelve months—viz., 1,078 boys and 477 girls. The Homes now number 41. The statement by the committee is brief, and prominence is given to the special effort which is to be made during the coming year to raise a silver wedding fund of £50,000.

The Memorial Service for Mrs. Booth at the Crystal Palace recently, passed off without a hitch, in spite of the fact that it was conducted in darkness, and from 10,000 to 12,000 persons took part in it. The central transept was enclosed with immense curtains; about 3,000 Salvationists and the Household Troops and Home Office bands occupied the Handel Orchestra, and in front of the pantomime stage was a great sheet, on which the order of service was thrown from a lantern. One after another the slides gave directions to pray, sing or read, and displayed the words of hymns, passages from the Bible and Mrs. Booth's works, and short comments and addresses. Ejaculations of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" and "Amen!" were frequent throughout the service, and especially when the words, "And there shall be no more death," were thrown on the screen. Memorial services to Mrs. Booth were held throughout the world in every Army barracks, which were, in nearly every case, conducted by women officers.

Mr. Paton's Work in New Hebrides.—The Rev. J. A. Paton, in a letter to a friend, says: "We have opened among the remaining cannibals of the New Hebrides, by white missionaries, and many by native teachers, seven new stations. Three of those missionaries I have been supporting, and I have met out of the money you and others gave me when at home, and by what I got through my book, their passage money out, their houses, boats, and all expenses over and above the six thousand pounds needed for the new steam auxiliary mission ship. This has been done, of course, through the Presbyterian Church at Victoria, whose agent I am in our mission work. We were helped by a noble donation of a thousand pounds, lately sent me by a Quakeress, a reader of the record of my humble life, whose heart the Lord led to help me to give the teachings and blessings of the gospel to from 40,000 to 50,000 remaining savages, among whom we have been unable to support missionaries for want of money. Now we earnestly hope by sending missionaries, to lead them to love and serve Jesus as their Saviour. How I do praise the Lord for that dear lady's noble help! and pray that he may richly bless and reward her and all who have by prayers and contributions been helping our missions."

A Hard Case.—"Calling one day on a shopkeeper in the county town, who is an old acquaintance, I was met with the usual cheery greeting: 'Ah! you have come again.' 'Yes, I answered; 'this doctrine I preach is full of consequences to the people of your honorable country, otherwise I should not have left father and mother, and have travelled 10,000 li to preach it.' 'How far did you say?' '10,000 li.' 'Why,' replied a bystander, 'he speaks the same language as we do.' 'Of course he does,' said my friend; 'he has been in China some years now.' 'Who is he?' queried the interloper. 'A good man who does nothing but good,' said the shop-keeper. Continuing, he proceeded to flatter me that I was undistinguishable from a Chinaman, etc. We chatted together for some time on different topics, until a friend from a shop opposite dropped in, and we were soon preaching the good news of salvation. The last-comer listened for some time, and then said:—'I know that what you say is true, but I cannot become a Christian. I earn my living, you see, by making paper horses, carts, men, etc., to burn at the graves. The whole thing is a fraud, but I must live. I cannot start in another line of business, for I have no capital, and if I were to close my shop and enter another's service, as you suggest, I should earn less money than I make now.' I reminded him that money-making was not the all-important thing in life, but faith in God. 'That is all very well,' he answered, 'but I have six people dependent on me.' I again spoke of God's certain care of those who trust in him, whereupon he said, 'This is a hard doctrine. If I believe and trust, those dependent on me will not, and am I, one man, to make six starve?' I told him I should pray for him, and perhaps the readers of these notes will do so too, and also remember many others in this dark land who are placed in equal or greater difficulties."—*C. Spurgeon Medhurst in Baptist Missionary Herald.*

THE "CATHEDRAL CAR."

Bishop Walker (Protestant Episcopal), of North Dakota, writes of the good work he is able to do by means of his "cathedral" car. "The car is packed with people at every service. There are seats for upwards of seventy; we invariably have a large number present. Very frequently three persons sit on two chairs. Ninety persons have been present again and again. The worship is very hearty. I use mission services, or leaflets. Every one responds; every one sings. The fact that they are sitting or standing so closely together, that elbow of neighbor touches elbow of neighbor, gives courage to all to use their voices.

"Of course the car is for use only in very small places. Sometimes a number equivalent to the entire population of the village and also many from the surrounding country come to the service. In many places where I anchor the car for worship there is no room in any house of the entire hamlet where twenty persons could gather. In a village which numbered thirty-eight persons sixty-five gathered for worship in the 'cathedral.' The attendance in one place, with a population of forty, numbered seventy; in another of sixty persons, there were eighty present at the service; in another where there were seventy-seven, there were ninety at worship, and several could not get within the door; and this is the story everywhere.

A new contingent for the church's ranks has been reached. It is railway employees. Everywhere they have been present at our worship. The church has, alas! in the past, busy as they are on all days, at all hours, seemed far away from them. Now it has come near. They feel that it is theirs, and they welcome it and come to it. The effect upon them has been a revelation to me. From the president of one of the largest and most important railway systems in this country I have received a letter thanking me for the good already done among the employees of his road. As I go here and there all over North Dakota, brakemen, conductors, yardmen, engineers, firemen, telegraph operators, dining-car waiters, porters, switchmen, ticket-agents, baggagemen, express-agents, superintendents, general managers—all ask affectionately about their 'cathedral,' where is it, when will it come to them again? It is a new ecclesiastical zeal and affection appearing in a new place.

"My highest comfort in connection with this work has come from the fact that more individual souls have been personally reached than in all the years of my ministry in proportion to the number preached to. That is to say, I have had more men coming to me after the services to talk solemnly about duty, life, their souls, than ever in my previous experience. Careless men, godless men, reckless men, sinful men, have come and opened out their hearts. The embarrassment which attends visiting a clergyman at his home or talking with him in a church is wanting in the car. It is open and free to come and to go in and out of at will.

"My custom is to do all the work necessary in the car with my own hands. It would be very unlike a missionary in this new North-west to bring an uniformed porter on my journeys. It would give unreality to the work. So I prepare the lamps and light them. I sweep the floor and make my own bed, and distribute the leaflets, and make the fires, and put the seats in order. About half the time it falls to my lot to play the organ. I find all this no hardship. Often I have three or four hours on my hands while waiting for service-time to arrive, on a sidetrack. Many then come to see me, and feel disposed to look upon me as a workingman like themselves. I only desire to say, in closing, that the 'cathedral car of North Dakota' is pre-eminently a success."—*Spirit of Missions.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTHER.

A correspondent of the *British Weekly* writes:—In the early part of this century Mr. Gladstone's mother worshipped under the ministry of Rev. (P. J., I think) Charrier, a Congregational minister of great piety, and an excellent preacher, whose chapel was within easy distance of Mr. Gladstone's birthplace. As Sir John Gladstone (Mr. Gladstone's father) increased in wealth, he considered it undesirable that his wife should worship at a dissenting chapel, and remonstrated with her for so doing. The pious lady's reply was a noble one. She said, "I will worship where I can hear the Gospel preached." Sir John at once said, "I will build you a church," and forthwith bought land in Renshaw street, Liverpool, upon which he erected St. Andrew's church. When the edifice was nearly completed he called upon Mr. Charrier, and after telling him the high estimation in which he was held by his (Sir John's) wife, he asked the minister to nominate a clergyman for the new church. This Mr. Charrier declined to do, but he recommended Sir John to put himself into communication with the Simeon trustees, which he did, the result being that the late Archdeacon Jones (who recently passed away at an advanced age) was appointed to the living, and continued for forty years a power for good in the city.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

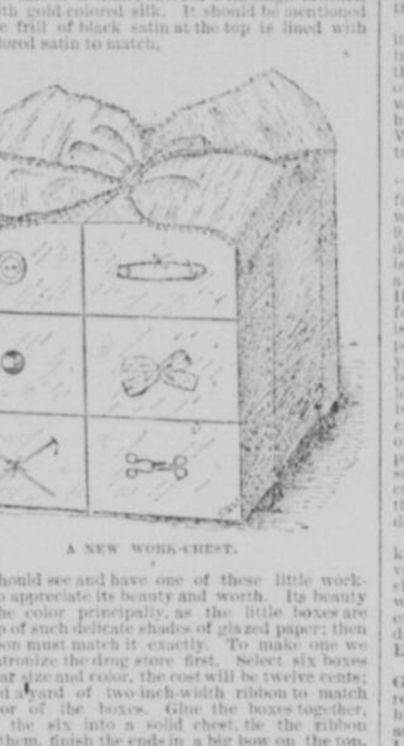
Hints for Christmas Work—Prayer—Church vs. Lodge—The Lodge a Strange Medley—Notes and Queries.

HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS WORK.

An article, in the use of which we might copy our grandmothers more closely than we do, is the book cover. These need not be used only to protect handsome bindings. More often they are useful in concealing plain or defaced ones. An ordinary blank book with such a cover becomes a scrap book that will be an ornament to any table. Several materials are chosen for book covers, but ladies' cloth wears the best of them all, though not so handsome as satin, nor so inexpensive as cretonne. In making, obtain the length of the cover by bringing the tape measure from the edge of one of the covers of the book around the back of it to the edge of the cover on the other side, and the width, by measuring from the top of the book to the bottom. Arrange the cloth around the book and trim it almost even with it, allowing a seam all round. Cut an inter-lining of thin sheet wadding the size of your outside stuff and two pieces of soft India or China silk the size of the inner side of the book covers. Baste the wadding to the cover cloth, then sew, on the wrong side, one piece of lining to each end of the cover, turn right side out, bend the covers of your book back, slip them into these pockets and your work is done. A pretty cover for a large Bible is made in this way of dark-green cloth, lined with old-rose silk, and bound and tied with dark-green satin ribbons to match; or of golden-brown cloth lined with a figured China silk of palest green. Sometimes the word "Bible" is outlined with gilt cord in the centre of the cover. Seal brown cloth, lined with cherry red, makes serviceable and attractive dictionary covers. Heavy cretonne is also used, and is less expensive than cloth. Cretonne covers are lined with cretonne, and bound with ribbon matching one of the colors of the cretonne. Dainty covers for choice books can be made entirely of silk and satin, if desired. The edges of the outside and the lining are turned in and overhanded together, and finished with a fine gold cord, and the monogram or initial outlined or embroidered in the centre with gold thread. A cover of terra-cotta satin, lined with figured China silk of pale blue, edged with gold cord, and tied with blue satin ribbon, is a lovely illustration of this style.

A WORK BAG.

Among the many pretty work-bags is one that would be easy to make, and might, when finished, be laid away till time for it to fulfil its manifest destiny as a Christmas gift. It is a well-known fact that at this season nearly every pretty piece of work in process of manufacture is intended to swell the pile of Christmas presents which each member of a civilized community has to provide. The bag I speak of is straight and square in shape, and made of thick black satin, with a wide frill at the top drawn up with ribbons. The lower part of the bag is covered with brass rings the size of a dime, covered with single crochet, done with gold-colored silk. It should be mentioned that the frill of black satin at the top is lined with gold-colored satin to match.



A NEW WORK-CHEST.

One should see and have one of these little work-chests to appreciate its beauty and worth. Its beauty lies in the color principally, as the little boxes are made up of such delicate shades of glazed paper; then the ribbon must match it exactly. To make one we must patronize the drug store first. Select six boxes of similar size and color, the cost will be twelve cents; then find a yard of two-inch-width ribbon to match the color of the boxes. Glue the boxes together, making the six into a solid chest, tie the ribbon around them, finish the ends in a big bow on the top, and take a stitch through it to keep it in shape. Slip the boxes out and sew the handles on, each to represent the contents of the drawer.



A FAMILY MENDING BASKET.

A circular piece of card-board about as large as a tea plate, or a little larger, forms the foundation of this dainty wall pocket. A slight indentation is cut in the top of the card-board, which is then covered with curled hair, beneath two layers of sheet wadding, over which thick, soft silk, of a dark red color, is smoothly drawn, the whole forming a soft, durable cushion for pins and needles. Around the lower half extends a puffed crescent-shaped pocket, the upper edge of which is shirred to form a standing frill, and a narrow casing, into which elastic cord is run. This forms a receptacle for an assortment of boot and clothes buttons of all kinds likely to be needed daily by one or another member of the family, a thimble, and a spool each of black and white thread. A narrow double ruffle, to match the pocket-ruffle, is carried around the upper half of the cushion and the back is smoothly faced with any suitable lining material. To suspend it, narrow gold-colored satin ribbons are attached to the sides of the back, and are tied above in a cluster of soft falling loops. Hang the pocket on the wall in some convenient place in the family living-room, where all can see and reach it, from the least to the greatest, and invite, persuade or teach every member of the family to apply to it for repairs; and on no account forget to keep two or three needles in it ready-threaded for emergencies. "A stitch in time saves nine" is a good motto for such pockets, but, like many other good things, it has been almost worn out with frequent repetition. "Mending done here" will answer the purpose, and will certainly be appropriate.



A PRETTY OPERA-GLASS CASE.

This bag is among the novelties, as it is made neither of silk nor plush, both of which soon show signs of wear, but of cloth. The color is a curious brown that has a glint of olive over it, and the fabric itself is the ordinary light-weight faced cloth for ladies' gowns. The bottom of the bag, cut the shape of the glasses, is stiffened with a bit of paste-board, as is usual, and the lining is of soft silk, the same color as the cloth. The chic air is given by the embroidering, in gold thread, of the *fleur de lis*, arranged in the conventional manner pictured. The heavy silk cord, which makes the drawing-string, is of the brown.

In gray cloth, with silver *fleur de lis*, in black with gold, in blue with silver, in yellow with gold, or, indeed, in any color fancied, or that will be harmonious with one's gown, this little opera-glass case will be found very convenient, and a smart adjunct to one's toilette.



POPCORN BAG AND POPPER.

Make a bag of white lace mosquito netting. Cut off the corners of the bag before sewing it, so the bag will be round in form.

Use scarlet braid for draw-strings, and fill the bag with white ears and red ears of popcorn.

Tie a piece of the braid on the end of the popper. Fasten the bag and popper together to hang on the Christmas tree or at one side of the open fire.

A BANANA SACHET.

Take a large, well-shaped banana and peel it carefully, separating the rind in the "seams." Lay each piece on paper, and mark with a pencil the exact shape and size; cut out, not allowing for seams. Number the pieces as you mark, so that you will be sure to get them in the proper order when put together; for some of the pieces will be so nearly alike that it will be difficult to determine their exact place, and one piece wrong will spoil the shape. Take canary-colored satin—the amount depends on the number and size of your banana—turn the satin wrong side up and mark the shape on the satin from your pattern, numbering as before. Now cut the pieces out, leaving a small edge for the seam. The pencil marks will be a guide for sewing. Leave a small opening at the large end, and carefully fill with fine, soft cotton and the usual amount of sachet powder. Powdered orris root makes a very fragrant powder. Take a little burnt umber and with a soft brush make a few brown spots here and there on the satin, as nearly like those on a banana as you can make them. Finish at the large end with a bow of canary colored ribbon; or, if several are made, fasten them to a stem made of wire, covered with cotton and closely wrapped with brown silk thread.



DUST BRUSH FOR FANCY ARTICLES.

This pretty little brush is made from two yards of common clothes-line.

It must be new, and should be cut into four equal lengths, and braided together to within three inches of each end, then double the braid over and tie the two ends of the braid securely together, leaving the eight strands at the two ends together.

Untwist these ends and pick out all the strands to form the brush, soak it a few minutes to remove the wavy, crimpy effect, then dry it, and shake out until it is full and light—the braid forms the handle.

A bow of blue or pink ribbon, one inch wide and three-quarters of a yard long, is tied around the top of the brush, to conceal the twine which fastens it together.

This little brush will be very useful in removing dust from bric-a-brac and the different fancy ornaments of the parlor, and it has the merit of being pretty and dainty-looking enough to be kept in plain sight, and ready for service at any moment.

PRAYER.

Dear Editor Home,—After all that has been said on prayer may I present the following for consideration? God's character, Paul says, may in some measure be comprehended by his works. Rom. i., 20. The human race was created by God thoroughly good, Gen. i. 31; therefore, though the image is marred by sin any trace of goodness is an expression of his goodness; but, as the Creator is immeasurably superior to his work, the Creator must possess the attribute in a far higher degree than the creature. This argument was frequently used by Christ to persuade people to come to God—"If ye, being evil, do this or that good thing, 'how much more' shall God do so"!

Now, if I were asked a favor, and decided to grant it, I would do so at once, or at least make known my intention. I would not ignore the petition, nor keep the applicant in suspense. Only the hard-hearted lover of authority would do that, I think; but this person will not inspire the applicant with faith and trust in him, so as to feel more confident the next time. Whereas a ready compliance wins sincere gratitude and trust.

Therefore, I can no longer accept the theory that "God delays the answer to our prayer to increase our faith and trust in Him"; I do not think there is any warrant for it in the Scripture. Daniel was told (Chap. 9, 20-23): "At the *beginning* of thy supplications the decree went forth, and I am come to tell thee." God is almighty—therefore, able to grant the request; all-wise—therefore, knows what is for our good. He is infinitely tender (Isaiah 49, 15); therefore, will not willingly grant a request that is not for our good. We know that Balaam persisted in asking for permission to go with Balak yet profited nothing thereby, but angered God. Numbers 22; that Hezekiah cried with bitter tears for prolonged life and gained fifteen years, only, however, to bring punishment on his family. Isa. 39. These two examples show us that God's will is for our good. Another reason often given as the cause of unanswered prayer is that "God withholds it for our good." Then, surely we should cease asking for it. Then, in any case, would not one asking suffice? Paul prayed only thrice concerning the thorn in the flesh but received definite answer.

Appealing to the teaching of Christ, he said, "God knows your desire before you ask." "Use not vain repetitions as the Gentiles do, who think they shall be heard for their much speaking." (And what a contrast there was between the frenzied cries of the Baal-worshippers, lasting the greater part of a day and the brief, simple, but confident prayer of Elijah, answered at once.)

But in view of these two statements of Christ about God's knowledge of our desires and the uselessness of repetition, how strange, if not contradictory, seems his teaching in two parables on prayer—"the friend asking bread," Luke 11; and "the unjust judge." Luke 18. Does he not here seem to say, "if you would prevail with God, if you would please him, keep on praying"? Until quite recently I thought so, but in a flash he showed me he did not. I thought the friend, asking bread, was at first refused, but persisted till the other was glad to yield. What an idea to have of prayer to God; yet I know many hold it.

The parable I now see to be simply this question—a form Christ frequently used: "Which of you, going to ask bread of a friend—even at the unseasonable hour, midnight,—would be refused?" "Not one," he implies, just as when he said: "Which of you would not pull an animal out of a pit on the Sabbath? Which of you would not go after the lost sheep?" Then he adds a statement to the effect that, even if friendship would not induce him to rise, the mere asking would compel him to do so. Now, this is true to life. We all know how hard it is to refuse such a request where there is no friendship felt. We say, and we hear others say, "well, he asked me and I could not refuse." Concerning the word, "importunity": Long after this was made clear to me I ascertained that the Greek word is "barefacedness"—boldness. It is this word "importunity" that gives the wrong impression. I could say much more, but must not demand too much space; but this so delighted me, and settled so many puzzling questions, that I hope some readers may find it the same.

Almost immediately the question presented itself, "Then why need we pray at all?" And swiftly came the answer, "to raise us above the brute creation; to compel us to use the faculty with which He endowed us, and hold communion with God; and to prove Him, by intercourse, by knowing Him, our best friend." What parents do not desire their children to speak, to walk? Not that the parent needs the child's assistance to know what to do for it, but if these powers are not manifested, the child is imperfect. And until we hold communion with God, we are imperfect. Christ came to raise us from this state of imperfection, by imparting a higher life which would make communion with God possible. "I came that they might have life, and have it abundantly." John x., 10. Till we receive this life we cannot enter into, nor even see (or understand) the kingdom of God. John iii. 3-5. But as freely as a parent would bestow bread on her child, if he asks, so Christ says God will give the Holy Spirit to those who "ask." Luke xi., 11-13. This promise is to all, for Peter told the Jews, who had crucified Him, "To you is this promise, to your children, and to all that are afar off, as many as the Lord God shall call unto him." Acts ii., 39. What a difference there was in the apostles directly they received this gift—they at once grasped the true idea of Christ's Kingdom, and they, who were, a short time before, thorough cowards, were now ready to suffer and die in the cause they preached. Christ says, "The words I speak shall condemn" unbelievers in the last day. John xii., 48. And what excuse can be offered for refusing or neglecting to ask for the free gift of God—the Holy Spirit? As soon as this is imparted we cry, "Abba, Father." Rom. viii., 15. Gal. iv., 6. We now desire the things pleasing to God, and, therefore, our requests are granted. God bestows much without our asking, even as on the dumb creatures, but his highest, best gift He promises only to those who ask. And is it not that we may know when he takes possession, that it is indeed "God who worketh in us, both to will and to do His good pleasure"? "They knew not that I healed them." Hosea xi., 3. Further, I believe that He withholds even temporal gifts from those outside the kingdom to induce them to come in, as in the case of the Syrophœnician woman. Mark vii. In the unjust judge Christ contrasts our position under a just and merciful judge with that of the widow, under a man who was neither. If she did not consider her case hopeless we should not. God's ears are open to the cry of His elect, no matter what hour, day or night; unlike the judge, God will avenge speedily. See Exodus xxii., 21, 24.

PRISCILLA.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

Dear Home Department,—Newspapers are sometimes questioned about Temperance Literature and the best place to get "Helps for Temperance Work." The Ontario W.C.T.U. Literature Department has been removed from Toronto to Ottawa, with Miss Mary Scott as superintendent. Address *Woman's Journal* Office, 26 Albert street, Ottawa, and ask for a catalogue.

Yours, STEADY.

THE CHURCH VS. THE LODGE.

To the Editor of the Home.—"Those who do their duty to the Church will have neither time nor occasion for attending secret societies." So I wrote; so I still maintain. In this connection "Baltimore" saw fit to apply the epithet "narrow-minded." Is it not just possible that the term may be used with much more propriety with reference to certain views of what constitutes "duty to the Church?" Is there any sphere of usefulness in which it should not be made manifest? Is not, for instance, honest independent action in stamping out political corruption just as much the duty of every church member as attendance upon religious ordinances? Therefore, it would seem that an energetic Christian should have neither inclination nor opportunity to trifle away his time and usefulness in secret lodges. That they are the means of better securing any praiseworthy object remains to be learned.

Your correspondent fails to realize that secret societies are a menace to society, because he has not seen this fact mentioned in the newspapers. Perhaps the greatest danger lies in the fact that, to a large extent, they muzzle both the pulpit and the press. There lived, not many years since, in a certain Canadian city, a journalist, eminent alike for his integrity and fearlessness of purpose; perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may have met him, who conceived it to be his duty to denounce the evils of the lodge. Shortly afterwards, he received a threatening letter from the secretary of a Grand Lodge containing this blasphemous application of Scripture: "Whosoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken, but upon whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." In a short time that newspaper lost over 500 subscribers. The National Christian Association of the United States, having its headquarters at Chicago, was organized expressly for fighting secrecy and all kindred evils. Its organ is the *Christian Cynosure*, for many years edited by President Blanchard, of Wheaton College. I would advise "Baltimore" to procure a few copies.

Secret societies disintegrate the church. Instead of being "handmaids," they are rivals. Nearly all of them have religions of their own devising. The late Gen. Albert Pike, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, one of the most famous of Masonic writers, says: "Though Masonry is identical with the ancient mysteries, it is so in this qualified sense, that it presents but an imperfect image of their brilliancy." (Morals and Dogma, p. 624.) Mackey, the Masonic historian, says: "The religion of Masonry is pure theism, on which its different members engraft their own peculiar opinions, but are not permitted to introduce them into the lodge." (Lex. art. Religion, p. 402). The name of Christ is excluded from its authorized prayers. Oddfellowship, which took its rise during the great upheaval against Freemasonry following the murder of Morgan in 1826, is not a whit better. The action of the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, in session at Newport, N.H., Oct. 14th ult., was reported in the *Boston Journal*, from which I make the following extract: "Vigorous resolutions were adopted petitioning the Sovereign Grand Lodge to reverse its action and the decision of the Grand Sire, that the name of Christ cannot properly be used in the lodge rooms." What do you, as a professed Christian and Sunday school teacher, think of that, "Baltimore"? What are lodge prayers but horrible mockeries? Do you still want your boys to go to a place where Christ's name cannot be properly used?

There is no reason to expect that the "Grand Sire," and "Sovereign Grand Lodge," will recede from their position. Their motive is evident. As in Masonry, it is to make the order as comprehensive as possible. The only requisite is belief in a Supreme Being. No one, in fact, is excluded on religious grounds, infidel, Mohammedan, skeptic or Indian, no one,—save a "conscientious atheist." Lodge-bound Christians, how do you interpret the command, "Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers"?

By no means would I overlook the social aspect of the question. That is just where the greatest danger comes in. The same motive brings many young men to the lodge which brings them to the saloon, a desire for congenial companionship. What do they find? Is it not true in the majority of cases, that the lodge is the strangest medley of clergymen and scoundrels—deacons and drunkards—church members and gamblers—decent men and rowdies, that the all-seeing eye ever looked down upon? In such a case one must apply the Scriptural injunction, "Come out from among them and be ye separate."

In my former letter I mentioned that out of a total revenue of $9,000,000 in one year, the I. O. O. F. spent only $2,000,000 in "charities," i. e., in paying claims against the Order. In other words, about $7,000,000 were squandered in running the Order. "Baltimore" fails to see the point and, with an ingenuousness which is very striking, says that "700,000 men, besides widows and orphans, have a claim on this reserve fund." An explanation is in order.

In conclusion, your correspondent seems very deeply imbued with the belief that the insurance feature of Oddfellowship is an absolute necessity for man, though less than a century old. "When the troubles of life overtake him, sickness, bereavement, old age, etc., who will care for him then?" Well, has my Christian friend forgotten the promise that has cheered so many in sorrow and sickness, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." Surely he does not prefer to rely on the assistance of a secret society? David lived many centuries before Oddfellowship was invented, yet he was able to say: "I have been young, and am now old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

SILAS WINFRED MACK.

October 31, 1891.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

P. M. Carkner, Vernon, Ont., would like a copy of "The Last of the Camerons."

B.M.L.—Write to one of these: W. Drysdale & Co., F. E. Grafton & Sons, W. Foster Brown, all St. James street, Montreal.

T.M., St. John, N.B., would like to know the best method for cleaning chamois dress trimmings. Has only worn them three times and they are getting quite soiled already.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

NANNIE'S THANKSGIVING.

It was very early in the morning; earlier, in fact, than Nannie was in the habit of being up, but on account of Thanksgiving Day, and the fact that they were all going to Aunt Cornelia's to dinner, Nannie thought she ought to be on hand early. She was waiting for mamma to give her her bath, and sat down to pet Rosamond Catherine Lorinda in the meantime. The middle name, Catherine, was in honor of Grandma Patterson, but Nannie did not like it very well, and felt obliged to place it between two names which she called "delicious," in order to tolerate it. A bright thought occured to her; she might dress the child for the Thanksgiving dinner while she waited. It was while she struggled with the sleeve which did not want to go on that the thought came which caused all her trouble.

"This sleeve is too small," she said; "I b'lieve my child's arm must have grown a great deal since she wore this dress before; she ought to have had a new dress for Thanksgiving; she would look sweet in a white embroidered one trimmed with lace.' Just then the baby in the willow cradle at her side nestled in his sleep, and Nannie turned and looked at him.

"If Rosamond Catherine Lorinda only had one dress like what Teddy has so many of, I should be too perfectly happy," she said. "Just think, I b'lieve he has as many as 'leven or eight! Mamma might borrow me one just for to-day; it would be too long, but I could cut it off at the bottom; it would be just as easy to sew it on again when Teddy needed it; and the sleeves I could loop up with pink ribbons, and she would look too perfectly sweet!"

The more she thought about it, the more the longing grew; at last it began to seem a positive injustice that Teddy should have so many clothes and not be willing to lend any to Rosamond Catherine Lorinda. "I know be would, if he understood," said Nannie, looking approvingly upon the sleeping baby; "he loves my Rosamond, and kisses her just as cunning! And he has such a perfectly lovely lot of dresses! I just mean to look in the bruro drawer and count them." Saying which, she tiptoed toward the bureau behind the cradle, and opened the second drawer. To be sure she was barefooted, and could not have made much noise; besides, if she was doing right, why should she care if her footsteps were heard? Nevertheless, she instinctively tiptoed along, and opened the drawer as softly as she could; and it was not for fear of waking Teddy, either.

There lay the dresses in a fluffy white heap; on the top was the one which Nannie most coveted.

"Teddy hardly ever wears it," she said, reassuringly, as she drew it out; "I guess mamma doesn't like it very much or she would put it on him oftener; and Rosamond Catherine will look too perfectly sweet for anything in it. I am most sure mamma would not care. I could cut it right through all those little embroidery holes, then Grandma could sew them together again just as easy."

I grieve to tell you that she did exactly that dreadful thing. Not immediately; she resolved to try the dress on first, and see if it would do; and despite the fact that the waist was many times too large, and the limp arms were altogether lost in the sleeves, the waxen-haired beauty looked so enchanting to her mother's eyes, under those billows of white, that in a very short space of time the shining shears were making a long, crooked line through the costly embroidery with which Teddy's best dress was trimmed.

O me! the troubles which in this way were stored up for naughty, foolish Nannie. They began almost immediately; for despite the fact that Nannie had coaxed herself into the fancy that there was no harm in what she did, she found she was not willing to have her mother know about it, and crumpled the elegant dress into a small bundle and thrust it under the great rug at her feet when she heard her mother's footsteps. All through the breakfast hour, and even at family worship, she was engaged in planning how she should get Rosamond Catherine Lorinda dressed and wrapped in her travelling cloak without anyone having seen her, for fond as she was of exhibiting the beauty, she found that to-day she would rather her charms were hidden from all eyes.

She was still planning ways and means when the discovery came. She was not prepared for it, because when Teddy had so many dresses, how could she suppose that when her mother opened the drawer to select one she would exclaim, "Why, what has become of his dress? I laid it on top so as to get it without disturbing the others."

A good deal of talk followed. Papa suggested that she had laid it in some other drawer, and Aunt Laura said perhaps Grandma had taken it out to set a stitch in; and Grandma affirmed that she had not, and asked what Nannie was longing to do: "Why don't you take one of the others, daughter, and get the little fellow ready while he is good-natured?"

"Well, but where can it be?" asked the puzzled mother, closing the drawer. "I am sure I laid it here, on the top. I wanted Adelaide to see him in that dress, because she sent me the embroidery for it, you know, and it is more expensive than any I should have bought."

Nannie caught her breath nervously over this; she had not supposed the embroidery was so choice; she might just as well have taken one of the other dresses if she had only known.

Just at that moment Susan, who was bustling about packing Teddy's travelling bag, stooped down and pulled at something white under the rug, as she said, "Shall I put in some playthings, Mrs. Walters? Why, what's this?"

What was it, sure enough but the lost dress cut in two, in a fearful zigzag manner, directly through the costly embroidery! Can you imagine what followed? I am sure you will not be surprised to learn that poor, naughty little Nannie had a whipping then and there. Her mother did not even wait for Susan to leave the room, as she generally did before punishing any of her children. It is true the whipping was not very severe, for Mrs. Walters was never severe, but the disgrace of it was terrible, for Nannie was very rarely whipped.

However, this was by no means the worst of her troubles; behold, mamma declared that she could not go to the Thanksgiving dinner, but must stay at home with Susan and the cat. Now, when you reflect that they were to ride four miles in a beautiful sleigh drawn by two prancing horses, and meet a baker's dozen of little cousins, some of whom Nannie had never seen, to say nothing of the delights of the Thanksgiving dinner, and the little pies with their names on, done in sugar plums, which were to be ready for each cousin, I am sure you will feel with Nannie that her punishment was greater than she could bear. In truth, the others thought so. Papa said, "My dear, couldn't you reconsider, somehow?" Aunt Laura said, "Jennie, I think you are horrid!" And even Susan ventured to say, "I don't think she knew it was his best dress, ma'am; and she says Grandma can sew it together, poor little heart." But Mrs. Walters was very firm. She did not deign to answer Laura or Susan, but said to her husband, "Richard, I don't know how I can change, now. I said she couldn't, and you know I ought to keep my word. Besides, the child needs a serious lesson; it is quite as hard for me, I think, as for her," and the mother's lip quivered a little. Then the father said soothingly that of course he knew she was doing it for Nannie's best good, and he could trust her judgment where he couldn't his own. But Aunt Laura remained indignant, and the whole household was in trouble. "Our thanksgiving is spoiled," said Aunt Laura; "I've a good mind not to go."

Meantime, Grandma said not a word. It was nearly an hour afterwards, and the preparations for starting, which had gone on much more silently, were almost completed, when Grandma opened the door of Mrs. Walters' room, dressed in her best black silk, with her beautiful white satin hair peeping out from under the soft laces of her best cap, and holding by the hand a little girl with very red eyes, and a red nose, who kept up a suspicious little sniffing, as though it was only by great effort she refrained from bursting into fresh tears. Grandma walked straight toward her daughter, and said, "Mamma, we have come to ask you if you will not forgive poor little Nannie, who is very sorry, and let her go to-day, for Grandma's sake—not for hers at all, but for Grandma's."

And the handsome mother, with a sudden glad light flashing in her gray eyes, stooped and kissed the cheek of her sweet old mother, and then of her own little daughter, as she said, "Dear mother, you know what you ask for your own sake I could certainly never refuse."

The years have rolled on since then, enough of them to make little Nannie twenty-six, and the mother of one Rosamond, who has golden hair like the dollie, her namesake, but who is mischievous, as Rosamond of old never was. And I heard the sweet mother say, last Thanksgiving morning, after having told this story of her past for the benefit of some young mothers, "I am thankful for two things: that I had a mother who taught me that wrong-doing must bring unhappiness, not only to myself, but to others; and that I had a dear Grandmother who taught me what it was to have a powerful friend to come between me and Justice, and say, 'For my sake.'"

PANSY.

PUZZLES NO. 54.

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

What servant said, "Send me good speed this day,
God of my master, unto Thee I pray?"
The plain where Abram and his wife abide,
Who in the camp with Eldad prophesied?
The nationality of Agag name.
A term that once implied reproach and shame.
What stands with priestly Thummim mentioned first?
The spot where Samson quenched his burning thirst.
Where did Mephibosheth with Machir dwell
When Saul was dead, and Jonathan as well?

Initial letters and the finals take
And set them each alone;
Two names for Jesus Christ they serve to make
Who did for sin atone.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My primals and finals each name a poet; one is the author of "Rimini," the other of "Endymion."

Cross Words (of equal length): 1. A prison. 2. A musical instrument. 3. A prefix signifying half. 4. A large package or bale, especially of cloves. 5. The surname of the German physician and scientist who discovered the cholera-bacillus. 6. A distributive adjective pronoun. 7. The first word in a famous little poem by the author of "Rimini." 8. Attenuated. 9. Closed.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

I am a word of four letters, the sum of which is 1551.

My one divided by my four equals one-twenty-fifth of my three.

My three multiplied by my two equals one-tenth of my four.

My one multiplied by my two equals my three multiplied by twenty.

DECAPITATION.

1. Walked with gigantic steps, indeed.
2. Walked with such steps as he might need.
3. Walked not, but mounted on a steed.
4. Had many feet, but none for speed.
5. Before French names we often read
6. In sweetest flower, and vilest weed.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES NO. 53.

Scripture Character.—Abner.—(1) 1 Sam. xiv., 50; (2) captain of the host; (3) 2 Sam. ii., 8, 9; iv., 5, 6; (4) iii., 12; (5) 1 Sam. xiv., 50; xi., 13; (6) xxvi., 7; (7) xvii., 55-58; (8) xxvi., 15, 16; (9) 2 Sam., ii., 17, 20-23; (10) ii., 25; (11) ii., 26; (12) iii., 20, 27.

What am I?—An apron.

Longfellow Enigma.—1. Forest. 2. Lilies. 3. Meek frown. 4. Dark, lower, known. 5. Wind, gale, brine. 6. Small. 7. Martial. 8. Survives. 9. Numbered, voices, Lord, calm.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

Correct answers have been received from Ella Christie.

[For the *Witness*.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION.

Once on a time in sunny Spain, there ruled a noble band;
In gilded hall and flow'ry vale through that poetic land.

They had æsthetic tastes for gold, they thought it sin to check;
—For gems that sparkled in the light on Beauty's snowy neck.

With words that charmed, in silv'ry tones and smiles of diamond rays,
They duped the wise, undid the fair; yet moved in Glory's blaze.

But e'er the fruit was pulpy ripe in the green olive glade,
Tart whispers floated on the breeze of faith and trust betrayed.

The breeze increased, the cycling cloud flashed out a piercing light,
And Spain, amazed, beheld a thief in leader, squire and knight.

But did she hang them? Not at all. They gave a courtly stare,
Retired in brilliant style and dwelt in palaces most fair.

* * * * * * *

Enough—Ontario, where's thy worth? Laurentia, where thy pride?
Acadia, where's thy soul of fire? New Brunswick true and tried.

Will ye excuse the public shame, pause and look tamely on,
While broods of vampires dim the rays of our bright rising sun?

No! We must purge with pitying scorn our country's honored scroll
Of names disgraced by selfish greed and call anew the roll.

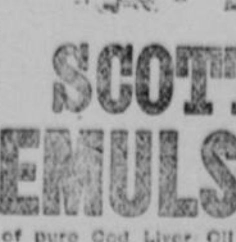
Even now, my sons, she cries aghast! dispel this cloud of shame,
Awake! illume the fiery cross; 'tis honor's hour of flame.

G. J. BRADLEY.

Perhaps This May Fall Under the Eye of some one who is yet consciously far away from God. You are not satisfied with yourself, and your conscience condemns you. The Bible is to you a true book, and that Bible tells you that unless you are converted you never can see God; and that if you refuse Christ, you choose death. There is an impassable chasm between you and God which you can only cross by that bridge of redeeming grace which Christ has thrown across it. Repentance means quitting your old sins, and faith means setting your foot on that bridge. With an outstretched hand Jesus stands waiting to help you, to lead you and to guide you into a new life, a stronger, sweeter, purer, holier and happier life. He will bring you back to God. He stands ready to welcome you—not to a selfish religion which cares only to save your own soul, and not to an easy trip to Heaven in a palace car—but to a noble unselfish manhood or womanhood patterned after Christ in this world, and in the next world a life everlasting. To stay where you are means perdition! The first step you take toward Christ is the first step toward Heaven! At the day of Judgment it will probably appear that nearly every one's eternity has hinged on the decision of some single moment.—*Dr. Cuyler.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER

it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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.]

PLANTING FOREST TREES.

It is high time that farmers, generally, should open their eyes to the importance of carefully preserving the standing timber that yet remains in the country, and also providing for a continued and increased supply of this valuable natural product. During the past half century many localities that were originally densely wooded have become well-nigh treeless. Disastrous results have followed the wholesale removal of the woods and forests. Timber for mechanical uses has become scarce, and the stock of firewood has run so low that many farm-houses have to be warmed by coal. Complaint is often made that the climate has has changed for the worse. The winters have become more severe owing to the unchecked sweep of cold winds, while summer droughts are more frequent and injurious to the crops. In France and other European countries it has become an agricultural maxim that the forest waters the farm. The rainfall in all parts of the world is in proportion to the abundance of trees. Departments of forestry have been established as a branch of the Government by most of the nations of Europe. As yet there is no Government recognition of this matter in the United States and Canada, but the subject is being largely discussed by the agricultural press, and it is attracting the attention of the more progressive class of farmers.

It is no use crying over spilt milk, but we can clearly see now that it would have been wise if the clearing of land had been regulated by law at an early day, and it had been a condition of settlement in new districts that only a certain proportion of the forest should be removed. The same result would have been attained had farmers agreed among themselves to reserve a certain percentage of forest, and to use their timber resources with due economy. "Wilful waste makes woful want," is a proverb that has been verified in the history of this continent, as regards the bountiful provision of trees with which it was endowed at the outset of its history.

Had the liberal stock of this product been carefully husbanded and wisely managed, there need have been no scarcity of it to-day, nor any unfavorable change in the climate. If the larger tree growths only had been removed and the smaller ones left to grow; and if plantations of forest-trees had been made to compensate for the removal of the trees needed for present use, the dearth of timber now so general, would not have existed. Successive generations of trees would have grown up to supply the constant demand of this valuable article of commerce and consumption.

But to quote another proverb, "it is never too late to mend," and much may be done to repair the waste and loss caused by improvident and inordinate woodcutting. It looks like a formidable undertaking to renew the vanished forests, but if the work is gone about with energy and intelligence, the difficulties in the way will disappear. The chief obstacle to planting forest trees is the length of time that must elapse before tangible and remunerative results can be obtained. But the years quickly pass, and, meantime, the plantation of saplings becomes a dense forest. Mr. Waldo F. Brown, a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, in a recent number of that excellent journal, relates his experience in this matter of tree-planting. It is in the highest degree interesting and encouraging. Toward the close of the American war he bought a timberless farm and made it one of his early tasks to plant a corner of it with forest trees. During successive years he has kept on in this work, and his success has been such that his only regret now is that he did not begin sooner and plant more largely. His first planting of white maples, made in 1863, of one-year-old seedling trees, now has trees two feet in diameter. A locust grove, eleven years planted, contains at the present time, a valuable stock of trees, large enough to make two posts at the butt, and one higher up. He specially regrets that he did not plant an acre or two of sugar maples. What an ornamental grove it would have made by this time, while he would have had a sugar bush in good yield, for, in twenty years, or even less, a maple tree is large enough to tap. Such a grove near the house would have been a kind of park, not only beautiful in appearance, but furnishing a grateful shade for stock in the summer time, and providing a windbreak in winter.

Mr. Brown's long experience enables him to give some valuable advice to others how to go about this work. He recommends the planting of young, small trees—mere seedlings—and says he would not take as a gift a tree that had stood in a nursery row for two years. He has found that trees transplanted from the woods when two or three inches in diameter, and ten or twelve feet high, are usually so stunted by removal as to require several years to regain their thrift, while a seedling three feet high, which can be lifted out of the soil without breaking its roots, is scarcely checked at all in its growth. It may be remarked in passing that the same rule holds good in regard to fruit trees. The rage is usually for large trees, and to meet this demand nurserymen are tempted to stimulate their stock into a quick growth. It would be far wiser for intending fruit-growers to call for small young trees of slow growth as, in the long run, they will prove the most productive and satisfactory material with which to make an orchard.

Forest trees should be set considerably thicker than they are meant to grow permanently, as this induces a straight upward growth with a long trunk. When thus treated, little or no pruning is required, as the side branches which start die and drop off, leaving a much smoother trunk than can be obtained by pruning. Another advantage of close planting is that, in thinning out, all the ill-shaped and imperfect trees can be removed, without leaving undesirable gaps or vacancies. Mr. Brown advises to plant in rows eight feet apart, setting the trees three or four feet distant from each other. This plan makes it easy, in thinning, to leave only the best trees.

It is advisable to gather the young trees in the fall, when work is not so pressing, as it is apt to be in spring. They can be tied in bundles, 50 to 100 in a bundle, and "heeled in" as nurserymen express it. According to this method, some well-drained, sheltered spot is chosen, where a hole is made sufficiently deep to set them six or eight inches deeper than they grew. It is well to protect them from frost and cold winds by a covering of leaves. When spring opens, as soon as the land is dry and mellow, plough and harrow until it is in nice order, then, with a two-horse plough, make a deep furrow, passing along two or more times, if necessary. The aim should be to get the furrow deep and wide enough to render digging unnecessary. In planting the easiest way is for a boy to hold the tree upright with the roots in the furrow, while two men, one with a shovel and the other with a hoe, put the earth to the roots. Before the last of the earth is placed around the tree, it should be firmly pressed down with the feet, and then a layer of loose earth placed above the trodden surface. Two men and a boy can set out an acre of trees in a day in this way.

When trees are planted in a row for a windbreak, ten feet apart will be found a suitable distance. Such a line of trees, planted so as to break the force of prevailing winds, will be a valuable protection for grain crops, especially fall wheat. Grain cannot be expected to flourish very near them when they have made much growth, but there will be enough more to make good the loss, obtained from the remainder of the field, while all that the trees are worth will be so much clear gain.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The Government Engineer of Honduras, who regulates the mahogany cut, estimates the value of the trees now ready for market at $200,000,000.

One Way to Lessen the number of insects next season is to rake up all material that may serve as harboring places. It is in the undisturbed localities that the eggs of injurious insects are deposited, and to clean out the corners of fences and the heaps of litter, which should be burnt, will save time in the spring.

Large Crop of Apples.—Dr. Harkness sold four hundred barrels to the Brouse Bros. of Ottawa on Tuesday. All fameuse and McIntosh's at $1.50 for first, and $1 for second quality f.o.b. Though prices rule low the immense yield must make the crop a profitable one. For instance, nearly all of Dr. Harkness' apples grew on less than three acres of land.—*Morrisburg Courier.*

The Statement is made in Fresno, Cal., that about 500 carloads of raisins have been shipped to the Atlantic states so far this season, and that the shipments are now averaging a train load of twenty cars per day. The present indications are that the total shipment for this season will reach 1,000 carloads, or about 150 carloads more than last year.

To Mark Tools, first cover the article to be marked with a thin coating of tallow or beeswax; then with a sharp instrument, write the name in the tallow. Clear with a feather; fill the place written—the letters—with nitric acid; let it remain from one to ten minutes, then dip in water and rub off, and the marks will be etched into the steel or iron.

Few People Are Aware of the enormous export of potatoes from this country, chiefly to America. In one week no less than 5,000 tons were shipped from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow to New York. This was not an abnormal amount. Why the United States cannot supply themselves with potatoes we do not know, but it is satisfactory to find that in one important article of food we can produce more than enough for our wants.—*Swindon Advertiser.*

We are Promised Next Year a much larger importation than this year of apples from Tasmania, New Zealand and Australia. The fruit has to be kept in refrigerating chambers during the voyage, at a cost of about 5s for a case of apples from Victoria to London. Antipodean apples have a good reputation for appearance and flavor. Antipodean fruit growers, we are informed, were very well satisfied with the results of their exportations to this country last season. It is an extraordinary thing that English fruit growers can only get ruinous prices for their produce when they send it to London.

The Largest Yield of Wheat per acre over a good sized field is reported by Councillor A. Condie, who, from 67 acres on 18-2-23, about five miles out of Deloraine, obtained 3,300 bushels, thresher's measure, of No. 1 hard wheat, threshed from the stock. This is over 49½ bushels per acre, and from the way thresher's measure has turned out this fall, there is no reason to doubt that it will weigh out at least fifty bushels to the acre. How's that for the Deloraine district?—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

The Use of Sulphur in bleaching dried or evaporated fruits gives them an attractive white color, but injures the quality. This is given as the main cause of the low prices of evaporated fruits during the past year. Undoubtedly it is true to a great extent. Fruit-growers who evaporate their surplus product will take the hint and give up using sulphur. It is useless to kick against the demand. If the market demands fruit dried without sulphur the wise man will cater to this want. —*New England Homestead.*

The Potato Disease has spread badly in Scotland, especially among the Regents, which are grown extensively in that country. The spread of the disease has been so rapid that growers, who have recently refused £16 to £22 an acre for their crops, cannot now get as many shillings: one lot of 40 acres, for which £800 has been refused, is now not worth lifting. It is stated that some of the newer varieties of potatoes, which have been standing side by side with the Regents, are scarcely touched by the blight. The Lincolnshire late potato crop is turning out better than was expected; the tubers have been less smitten by disease than was at one time thought to be the case. The Irish potato crop is not only a large one, but is well nigh free from disease.—*Kentish Express.*

Rain Storms and Wind Storms have been the salient features of the weather of the past week. It is reported that in many parts of the country the gales have done much damage by tearing up the thatching on stacks and letting wet in among the grain. The digging of potatoes has had to be suspended, and the operation will be a very unpleasant one when it is resumed. Mangolds, too, cannot be stored, and autumn fallowing has been rendered impossible for the present. Wheat sowing has not been begun in many districts. According to present appearances the breadth of land sown to wheat this autumn will be very much less than usual. At least a month free from rain and frost is needful to allow of the chief arrears of work being overtaken, but there is no sign at present of such a pleasant time setting in.—*Kentish Express, Oct. 24.*

There are a Few General Rules with regard to watering plants which may be noted. Watering should be preferably applied during the early part of the day, especially so in the winter season. Plants in pots well supplied with roots will require much more water than those which are newly potted or have a quantity of soil with a few roots. Plants with narrow or small foliage will not use so much water as as those with large, spreading leaves. Plants in the shade will not need as much water as will those in the sun. But in cases when water is applied it should be done copiously.

Infected Hops.—In view of the fact that all the hop vines in Washington and Oregon are seriously infected this year, the attention of the Dominion Government has been drawn to the matter with a view of steps being taken to prevent the disease being introduced among the hop yards of this Province. At present no disease is known to exist in British Columbia, and as the cultivation of hops is likely to become a most important industry, it is the interest of every person in the Province to co-operate with the Dominion authorities in any steps they may take to prevent the introduction and spread of a pest which would inflict most serious loss on hop growers.

Fire-proof Paint.—Fire-proof paint is made by slaking quicklime with water in a covered vessel. When the slaking is complete, add water or skim milk, and mix it to the consistence of cream. When milk is not used a solution of rice paste should be added by boiling eight lbs. of rice to every hundred gallons of paint. When this is prepared add twenty pounds of alum, fifteen of potash, and a bushel of salt to every hundred gallons of paint. If the paint is to be white, six pounds of prepared plaster of Paris, and the same quantity of fine clay should be added to the above proportion of the other ingredients. When all these are mingled, the mixture should be strained through a fine sieve and ground in a color mill or some other way.

As Showing the cruelty of the goddess Fashion, it is stated that a single consignment was sent to a London dealer from abroad, consisting of 32,000 dead humming birds, 80,000 aquatic birds, and 80,000 pairs of wings. A Prussian dealer had a contract for 40,000 birds, while 40,000 terns were sent from Long Island in one summer alone for millinery purposes. The Society for the Protection of Birds, which was formed two-and-a-half years ago under the presidency of the Duchess of Portland, to discourage the enormous slaughter of birds for decorative purposes, now numbers 1,200 members, the rule of the Society being that members shall refrain from wearing the feathers of any bird not killed for purposes of food, the ostrich only excepted

The Laboring Classes have had much to complain of during the past two months. They have been unable during all that period to earn a consecutive week's wages, and the short period during which wages worth earning are obtainable has nearly passed away. Then they are still more dependent than the farmers on the potato, and it is really pitiable to contemplate the consequences to many poor families if the weather during the coming two weeks is of the same character as that which has just passed. We are threatened with a harsh and severe winter, and it is devoutly to be hoped that to its rigors will not be superadded the miseries consequent on even a partial failure of the people's food supply.—*Cork Herald.*

Stirling Feeing Fair.—What is known as "Peter Mackie's Fair" for hiring farm servants was held in Stirling on Friday. There was a good attendance, young men being specially numerous. Feeing, however, was slack. Wages ruled a trifle higher than last year, though servants did not get the wages they asked. Foremen were getting from £30 to £32, with meat and milk; second ploughmen, from £20 to £25; and halflins, from £10 to £14; while women's wages ranged from £8 to £10 for the half year. There was a tendency on the part of the servants to have weekly engagements, and in this connection foremen asked £1 week, without board, but with house accommodation. The masters, however, were averse to making bargains on this footing. The day was wet and stormy, and there was a considerable amount of drunkenness, but nothing unusual. There was the usual attendance of itinerant vendors of various articles, and singers, whilst in the Corn Exchange square there was a collection of shooting galleries, swing boats, merry-go-rounds, and other forms of catching pennies.—*Stirling Observer.*

Spreading Manure in Autumn.—In a recent report of an Agricultural Experiment Station the practice of spreading manure in autumn was approved, the director stating that from general observation, as well as from the experience of the most observing farmers, and from experiments in which the exact weight of the products has been determined, if all the manure used could be applied in November instead of in April, the average yield would be increased more than ten per cent from this change alone. The explanation is the even distribution of the plant food in the upper soil. The fall rains and the melting snow soften and dissolve it, and wash it into the soil. The report admits that it might be washed away, but no experiments are cited in proof, and the director evidently believes that any loss from this cause is not at all probable.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

All True Collie Dogs have a foxy look about the head and face. The smooth haired collie is considered best for sheep; the rough haired is valued most highly by cattle growers, though either will take care of both cows and sheep.

A Hoof Disease has broken out in a herd of cattle owned by Mr. Wm. Hare of Glanworth, near St. Thomas. The cattle of about half a dozen other farmers in the locality have also been attacked. Dr. Evely, V.S., pronounces the disease to be "loo," which is contagious, but which can be controlled if taken in time. The attacked cattle have been isolated.

We Learn from Messrs. Fitter & Son, one of the principal firms of colonial and foreign meat importers, that an increase that occurred in the price of beef during the early part of the summer arose from imports having fallen off. The markets, our informants state, are more settled now. The number of live beasts imported during the four summer months of 1891 was 180,442, against 226,046 in the corresponding months of 1890, a decrease of 45,604. The weight of fresh beef imported in the same four months of 1891 was 590,958 cwts., against 656,397 cwts. in 1890, a decrease of 65,439 cwts.—*Kentish Express.*

One of the Commonest and most stupid faults seen in stock-raising is the semi-starvation of your animals, calves and colts particularly. With good care their growth is more cheaply obtained than at any other time of life, and yet young animals are almost sure, with ignorant farmers, to be raised on a diet that prematurely dwarfs them for life. And it is one of the most difficult stupidities to root out of an ignorant man's mind.

Mr. Robt. Stewart found one of his best mares, Lizzie S., dead in his pasture last Wednesday. Some miscreant had come along in the night and found the mare lying down and cut its back through with an axe. This is one of the meanest acts that has ever been committed in this section, and if the miscreant is caught he should be sent to penitentiary for life. The loss is a big one to Mr. Stewart, as this animal was one of his finest horses, and one of the best bred in Canada.—*Aylmer Gazette.*

If Any of our Dairy Readers are toning up their herds this fall by the purchase of choice cows our firm belief is that they have only gone half way toward permanent improvement, till the accession of a blooded bull is made. It is an excellent time now to inaugurate a system of permanent improvement in your dairy, and as such improvement means more money to you for labor involved, you will never regret the wise step.

Although the Farmer is supposed to know something about the diseases of cattle, it has never been expected that there should be no need for a veterinary surgeon. Even if a farmer thoroughly learns the profession, he needs continual practice to keep up his knowledge and to gain further information, which new diseases and fresh developments are almost daily affording; but what would be his gain in this respect from the experience on a single farm to the veterinary surgeon who is called to every difficult and peculiar case arising in a wide area?

Every Farmer Knows how difficult it is to keep the cows dry in the stalls, and to prevent them from soiling the stalls with manure. A farmer who has experimented in that direction advises that the stalls (floors) be only of sufficient length to leave but an inch or two at the rear of the hind feet, where a pit a foot deep should be kept filled with fine, dry earth, which should be removed daily. In this manner the cows will be kept clean and all the liquid and solid manure more easily saved and composted.

Royalty and Agriculture.—The Prince of Wales was present at a luncheon given yesterday at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden-town, London, in celebration of the centenary of the institution, and in the course of a speech bore testimony to the efficient work of the College in dealing with the diseases not only of horses but of farm stock. The College and the Royal Agricultural Society had worked admirably together. The Duke of Cambridge, who, as president of the College, occupied the chair, and Professor Brown, the principal, also addressed the company, the Duke pleading for support for an institution that was of so much use to the animal world.—*Kentish Express.*

We Visited a Dairyman the other day who was renovating his herd of cows. He wanted to improve the general status of his dairy and do it expeditiously, and this was his method:—He was fattening the inferior animals in the herd, and as soon as one beeve was disposed of the money that it brought, with more added to it if necessary, was expended for the purchase of a first-class milch cow. By this method he is reasonably sure that next year his dairy will do at least a third better than it has done the past season. This man on the start did not have an uncommonly poor dairy by any means, but had a fair grade of common milch stock.

Chicago Cattle Market.—For some time past the large receipts proved burdensome, there being an average supply of about 15,000 head per day for the past two weeks. This is a larger number than was ever previously recorded for two consecutive weeks, and it is little wonder that prices for common grades, which made up the vast majority of the offerings, should have continued to work downward until they have now touched about the lowest point they have ever known. Good stock has continued scarce, but sellers found it impossible to sustain prices in the face of a steady shrinkage in common and medium grades. Of the 92,000 cattle emptied into the yards during last week only about 32,000 were natives. They show a decline varying from 10c in choice grades to 25c in common and medium. Sales were noted all the way from 75c to $6.35, and $1.25 to $2.25, the range at which most of the cows, heifers and bulls changed hands, and $3.25 to $4.75, the prevailing price for steers.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Horses Dying at Smith's Falls.—The *Record* says:—Last week we noted the death of one of Mr. Jas. Shanks horses, and since then another belonging to the same gentleman has died and two others in town, besides one close by. Dr. Manhard pronounced the trouble to be spinal disease, and when the second horse of Mr. Shanks' died he made an examination and found his diagnosis of the case to have been right. Every case so far has proved fatal and in each the duration of the animal's illness has been very short. Both of Mr. Shanks horses had been driven a little while before they died, one of them the same evening. The third one to die was a large black one, owned by Mr. James McMillan and Mr. Wm. Millar. Mr. McMillan drove it Sunday afternoon, and home that evening, and during the night it died. One belonging to Mr. John Miller lingered a little longer, but it too died Monday night. M. B. Ballantyne lost one Saturday night that he had worked that day. At present there are no other cases in town.

Wheat Bran.—Wheat bran is one of the few materials that can be purchased and fed out to the stock on the farm. It is also one of the few materials that can be fed to stock and yet return nearly its full value in the manure. It will help to make bone and muscle in young growing stock, and hence can be fed to an advantage to them. With all classes of stock—sheep, cattle, horses and hogs—it can be used to a good advantage in making up a good variety. Combined with sheaf oats it makes a good ration for sheep, horses or cattle. With oil or cornmeal or either hay or good corn fodder, it makes one of the best rations for milch cows during the winter. With corn and oil meal it makes a good feed for the brood sows and the growing pigs. Combined with oil meal it will make a good feed with hay, wheat or oat straw or corn fodder, lessening very materially the amount of grain necessary to keep in a good thrifty condition, with the advantage that in feeding the quality of the manure will be improved. With the rough foods, such as corn fodder, straw and hay, the best results can be secured if these are first run through a feed cutter. They can be more thoroughly mixed together than if the roughness is fed whole, while there will be less waste in feeding the roughness. It can be purchased in considerable quantities, and if stored in a dry place will keep without damage. It is very important, however, to keep it dry, or it will mould and spoil. Where there is considerable roughness and but little grain, bran can be used to an advantage in feeding, and often in this way this class of foods can be used when otherwise more or less would be wasted, while a better variety can be supplied to the stock, and this will help to keep in a good condition, especially during the winter.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Fowls that are confined need plenty of green food.

The Value of Lime in the poultry yard cannot be overestimated.

Have You Made the winter quarters for your poultry cosy, warm and well ventilated?

At the Present Time it is estimated that there are in France over one hundred thousand trained pigeons (which may be used for military purposes), while forty-seven departments have pigeon-fancying societies.

The Objection to feeding fowls almost wholly upon concentrated foods, such as grain, and particularly corn, lies in the fact that it is not sufficiently bulky and is too fattening. It thus brings on a condition that is not favorable to egg production, and that also predisposes the fowls to disease.

To Procure Eggs in the winter season, warm quarters for the hens is very important. Hens that are fed nothing but grain during the winter will not lay, as grain is deficient in the materials that produce eggs. Feed a variety of food. Chopped clover hay, scalded meat, milk, potatoes and cabbage should be allowed in addition to grain.

More New Poultry Houses have been erected on farms this year than ever before. The farmer finds the cow stable and the barn not the place for fowls. He has now come to believe that there is something in poultry, and he is going to test the matter for himself. Putting up modern buildings is the first step in the right direction.

Pekin Ducks as Layers.—The Pekins will often begin to lay when they are six months old, but for the next year the layers should be from ducklings hatched in April, or the old ducks should be retained. It is better to use old females with young drakes, if fertile eggs are desired early in the season next year. Pekins grow very fast and mature early. When they begin to lay, they produce a large number of eggs before they cease.

Do Not Try to Winter more than your henhouse will shelter comfortably; crowding together invites disease. Experienced poultry keepers find that from fifty to one hundred hens are as many as can be profitably kept in one yard; when the number is increased the proportion of eggs is lessened. So cull your flock judiciously, leaving those only that you feel sure will do good work. Be hard hearted for once, and gather up those long cherished favorites that are too old and too fat for future usefulness. Then select a number of your nicest hens to keep (those in their second and third year will be most profitable), and in addition to these choose about the same number of your prettiest pullets, which, if early hatched, will begin to lay in the fall and continue at intervals throughout the winter. The eggs of the older hens, however, are best for hatching, and the hens themselves will make more reliable mothers.

Quality Makes the Price.—Make it a point to have your poultry of the best quality before shipping to market. One who is not accustomed to visiting the large markets knows nothing of the enormous amount of inferior poultry that is sold, and which largely affects the prices; yet, there is always a demand for that which is good, and at a price above the regular quotations. The assorting of the carcasses before shipping also leads to better prices. Old roosters (which seldom sell at more than half price) should not be in the same boxes or barrels with better stock; and to ship poultry alive, and have roosters in the coop with fat hens, is simply to lower the price of the hens, as the buyer will estimate the value by the presence of the inferior stock. In fact, never send any poultry to market unless in first class condition, and under no circumstances ship the inferior with that which is better.

Late Layers.—There are hens that begin to lay on the advent of spring and lay well until winter approaches, when they cease and begin to moult. Other hens moult in the fall, but do not lay in winter. The hens known as the early layers begin in November, while those beginning in the spring are known as late layers. Only a careful record of the number of eggs laid and the cost of food and incidentals, will enable the farmer to make a comparison of the profits from them. It is not always the hen that lays in the winter from which the greater profit comes. A hen that begins after the winter is over, and which seeks the greater portion of her food by foraging, may give a larger profit than the hen that produced the larger number of eggs in winter. Much depends on each particular hen, the individual characteristics and the breed largely affecting the matter of profit. The point is to make the largest profit, whether in winter or in summer.

Clean Up.—Have you cleaned out, kerosened and put fresh straw in those nest boxes? Or are they still lined with the accumulations of summer? You don't suppose any sensible hen will get into a foul nest box just to warm up the parasites and give them a free lunch, do you? If she gets caught in that snap once she will be sharper next time. I've heard people complain that their hens would lay in all manner of cold and wet places rather than in the nice lined nest boxes they had provided for them. And I didn't blame 'em. And these same people would kick like bay steers if they were compelled to sleep in beds swarming with b— beetles. Some of them would rather sleep leaned up in a corner, or hanging over the back of a chair. I know I would. Then wherefore expect hens to lay in nests swarming with parasites? They won't do it. They would rather lay in a cold, windy place and catch the roup, or in a damp miasmatic spot and imbibe the rheumatism, or "lay off" for a few weeks until they are supplied with clean and wholesome accommodations. Look after these nests right now, and make them attractive, comfortable and pleasant apartments in which any respectable hen will delight to while away an occasional festive hour.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

Great alarm is expressed in some quarters because John Bull is reinforcing his garrisons at Halifax and Vancouver. It is intimated that these are precautionary measures taken to suppress the increase of the annexation hankering on the part of the Canadians.

If John Bull thinks that the United States will attempt to bereave him of any portion of his American domain, this is where John Bull makes a great mistake. There is not a baker's dozen of intelligent people in this country who regard political union with Canada as an event to be desired. There is some desire for commercial union with our next door neighbor, for Canada's commercial destiny is closely linked with our own. When intimate trade relations have made the interests of both countries identical, then it will be time to talk of political unison. At present, no intelligent American favors such a thing and it is questionable whether any great number of Canadians desire immediate annexation.

John Bull will put himself to needless expense in quartering his red-coats at Halifax or elsewhere in the Canadian domain. It appears to be unnecessary and unwise. He should remember that it was just this sort of a proceeding that deprived him of a good sized slice of territory some one hundred years ago.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

It Cannot be Said now that the Japanese are behind the Europeans in any point of Western civilization. A Japanese correspondent says that a "beauty show" has recently been held at Tokio. The beauties themselves were not in evidence, but the portraits of one hundred selected from the number sent in for competition were displayed in frames three feet by two, and as five prizes were awarded, each visitor was allowed to give five votes, according to the order in which he placed the ladies of his choice. These votes were made up weekly, and it appears that an industrious "whip" was circulated immediately on behalf of the ladies who were not first favorite.

MODERN WOMEN OF TURKEY.

(*Osman Bey, in Cosmopolitan, New York, October.*)

During my stay in America I was often overwhelmed with questions about the Orient and Turkish life in general. The intensity of the American's desire for information about our "land of the Crescent" was most flattering.

It should be borne in mind that Osmanlis (citizens of the Ottoman empire) are not necessarily Turks. An Ottoman Armenian, for example, is far more different from a Turk than a British-Irishman from an Englishman. The Armenian is a Christian, while the Turk is a Mohammedan; yet both are Ottomans, and our Armenian fellow-citizens are just as thoroughly Oriental as we Moslems are. Their gentlemen wear the red fez and dress in the same style as we do.

The religion of Hazretti (Holy) Mohammed tolerates polygamy, while the Christian religion forbids it. Our great Prophet commanded all women of the Moslem faith to cover their faces with a veil except within the privacy of their home, while Christians have received no such command. These two radical differences between Islamism and Christianity are the causes of the vast dissimilarity in the social and home life of the two great classes of women in Turkey. Thus it is that Armenians can go far ahead of us in adopting European and American ideas and customs.

In years gone by Moslem women did not come up to the standard of education of their Christian sisters. But, thanks to our wise and noble Emperor, Turkish girls have now the same educational advantages as those enjoyed by Greeks and Armenians. Every village has its school for girls, every city its college for young women. Constantinople is to-day, through the care of His Imperial Majesty Abd-ul-Hamid II., as much an educational centre as any of the university cities of Europe. The accomplishments of Alsheh Kaadin, Mistress Alsheh, or Lady Nerineh, Nerineh Haanum, no longer consist merely in producing bright embroideries and playing the dulcimer. Nor is her educational training limited to sitting on a cushion and learning to read El Kur'an—the Bible of Islam.

The Turkish girl of the present generation is expected to know as much about mathematics, geography, and the sciences as any average American girl; while in needlework and general housekeeping she certainly surpasses her American sisters. In families of the higher classes our *nazli haanums* can rival any young lady of the Faubourg Saint Germain, Belgravia or Fifth Avenue.

American ladies have come to me in Constantinople with introductions from friends in America and urgent requests to be presented to the ladies of my father's harem. Their glimpses have proved a revelation to them, and produced feelings of mingled surprise and disappointment. They expected to enter a hall with no chairs or tables, but a profusion of rugs and cushions, a turbaned man sitting cross-legged in a corner, smoking his long pipe, while his numerous wives sang and danced for his enjoyment. Instead, they find a salon furnished entirely in European style, with costly Turkish rugs, fine pictures, and bric-a-brac galore. Instead of a "crowd of women wearing baggy trousers and talking an outlandish tongue," they meet a charming lady (the only wife of their host) and her three daughters, all dressed in the latest styles of London, and all fluently speaking French as well as English. In fact, with the exception of the eastern luxury of their surroundings and the oriental warmth of their hospitality, everything is thoroughly European. This is the style of life to which women in Cairo and Constantinople, thanks to their higher education, are inevitably drifting.

The Turkish gentleman, if he desires, may marry only one wife, and within the sacred precincts of home his wife and daughters may dress in Worth gowns, give receptions to ladies (only ladies), and ride and drive in their own private park, like any lady on Rotten Row. But when it comes to outside life, Islamism steps in, and Lady Jemileh, of Constantinople, has to halt, while the lady of Tokio goes away ahead of her. I was often asked in America how love and courtship could be possible in Turkey, when our dear girls had to cover their pretty faces before men and be always handicapped by the rules of Nammehram—rules by which the men are excluded from the society of women, unless they are near relatives. Of course, we do not have in Turkey the privilege of taking our sweetheart to the theatre and then to a *petit souper*, nor are we allowed to call and prolong our visit to a late hour, as I found to be the custom with some Americans. But in spite of veils we do see and fall in love, and notwithstanding rules we do court and wed our choice.

The ancient custom of *koja karis*—old women—coming together and fixing up matches for their children, without considering the desires of the bride and groom elect, is becoming obsolete. Polygamists have to provide a separate home for each wife, and what with education in the higher classes and financial stress in the lower classes, polygamy is at a decided discount and is being rapidly abandoned, as is also the practice of keeping "household slaves."

The house of Moslem is always divided into two separate parts, the *haaremlik* and the *selamlik*. If the husband gives a dinner he can invite only gentlemen, and the guests can never intrude into the haaremlik. If the wife gives a reception, no gentlemen are admitted to disturb the harmony. The husband may invite his Christian friends, with their wives and daughters, but his wife is not accorded the same privilege, and must be content to know about men by hearsay. For the same reason, in all mosques, theatres, horse-cars, ferries etc., special places are provided for women.

When our giddy *kyuchuk haanums* start the fashion of wearing very thin veils, a decree from the chief of our Church advises that they be compelled to wear something more than cob-webs over their faces. The *yasmak*, or veil, will never be abandoned.

FRENCH FORBIDDEN.

The strained political relations which have always more or less existed between France and Germany have had one somewhat curious result. Lately, the conductors on the railways between Paris and Berlin have been attracting considerable attention. They are a fine looking lot of men, who have evidently gone through military training. They all speak most excellent French while travelling through France, and their politeness impressed all travellers, especially the Americans. The surprise comes the moment the trains cross the French frontier and glide upon German territory. Then they begin to talk German and refuse bluntly to speak a word of French. An American gentleman who went abroad recently made the trip between Paris and Berlin a few weeks ago with a friend who had but a slight knowledge of German. The latter was completely upset by the sudden taciturnity of the conductor of the through palace car, who had talked French all the way until the frontier was passed. The passenger asked some questions in French, but the conductor merely shrugged his shoulders and pretended not to understand. He jabbered in German, but none of the passengers could induce him to speak a word of French. It was the same way on other trains and with other conductors. "We could not find out the exact reason for this," the traveller said. "The conductor was a German, but he seemed to act under orders in forgetting his French so suddenly. It seemed that there was some political reason for the action. We understood the railway officials had issued instructions that French was not to be spoken on German soil by any of the railway employees."

EMIGRATION PROSPECTS IN THE COLONIES.

The October circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office show the present prospects of emigration to the Colonies. As to Canada, it is important to note that no emigrants, other than female servants (for whom there is always a large demand), should go out now, unless they go to friends or have engagement prepared for them, or have money to keep them through the winter. In Australasia the present season of the year is a busy one for shearers, farm laborers, rough gardeners, dairymen, station hands, and market gardeners, and experienced miners are wanted in some localities. Free or reduced passages to Queensland or Western Australia are given to members of these classes, and to female servants. There is no demand for mechanics in Queensland, New Zealand, or at Melbourne in Victoria, but in most of the other parts of Australia a good workman with a little money should do well. Cape Colony and Natal offer reduced passages to mechanics, female servants and others, and there is still a limited demand for them. There is no opening at present in Mashonaland for ordinary labor, and the journey up country is very expensive. Cases of severe destitution have lately occurred among British emigrants in Brazil, and a further warning has been issued against emigrating there. Chili also and the Argentine Republic are under existing conditions wholly unsuited to British emigrants.

Over 50,000,000 lbs. of sugar are used every year in the United Kingdom in the brewing of beer, in addition to the saccharine principle of the malt. About 560,000,000 gallons of beer are annually brewed in this country.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the writer, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

REGISTRATION OF WILLS.

A Constant Reader, Ont.—Q.—Must a will be registered to make it valid? Ans.—No. But it is generally advisable for other reasons that it should be proved in the Surrogate Court, and the probate of it registered.

USE OF LANE—MISTAKES IN DEEDS.

B., West Lake, Ont.—Take the deeds in question to some lawyer near you and consult him about both matters. We cannot very well advise you with regard to either without seeing the papers.

A MORTGAGE OF UNPATENTED LAND.

A. H., Ont.—Q.—Will a mortgage on a quit claim deed hold good if registered, the settler having satisfactorily complied with the conditions, on a free grant, with the Ontario Government—in fact, having cleared and cropped more land, and in building a comfortable house and good barns—but not having received his patent yet? He has occupied the location over ten years. Ans.—Yes. But for some purposes only; and it has not, by any means, all the advantages that are usually incident to a mortgage registered under ordinary circumstances. We should consider such a mortgage to be, generally speaking, an unsatisfactory security.

DEALING WITH ONTARIO REAL ESTATE.

An Old Subscriber, Que.—Q.—1. A buys property in Ontario. He has been married twice and has one child by each wife. If he dies without a will how would the property be divided? 2. If a man sells property in Ontario must his wife sign as well as himself? 3. (*a*) If he wants to turn any property over to his wife can he do so while he is living, he being free from debt, and (*b*) should he get into difficulties in the future, would it be seized to pay his debts? Ans.—1. His widow could take a third of such real estate and the rest would go to the two children equally. 2. It is necessary for the purpose of barring her dower in the lands that she should execute the deed. 3. (*a*) Yes; (*b*) No.

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.]

PAIN IN THE BACK.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—I am a farmer, sixty-one years of age; good habits, always been healthy. For the past few months have been troubled with a pain in my chest, the pain running through to my back and always at night; have no pain nor any other bad feeling during the day, but at night, when in bed, I have almost to catch for breath. Please prescribe. Ans.—Eat very slowly, very little animal food, no drink with or for some time after meals. Take a dessertspoonful of the following mixture in a large glass of water an hour before dinner, tea and at bedtime: Spirits chloroform, two drachms; tincture digitalis, citrate potash, six drachms; tincture buchu, two ounces; water to make six ounces. Shake the bottle.

FOR REMOVING WARTS AND MOLES.

E.A.H., Ont.—Q.—1. Please give a remedy for removing a wart from the lip. 2. For removing a mole from the same part. Ans.—1. Touch the top of the wart every night with a saturated solution of chromic acid. 2. Moles are best removed with electricity.

CATARRH.

J. F. C., Ont.—Q.—I am a young man, nineteen years of age. For some time I have been troubled with my nose; when I get the least cold the nostrils close up so that I cannot breathe through them; sometimes one will be closed up when I can use the other. They are always closed in the morning when I awake. I am also losing my sense of smell. 1. Is it catarrh? 2. Would you advise me to have the nose burned out with some acid, or hot iron? 3. I have good general health; would my diet affect my nose? Please prescribe. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Yes, a diet containing much starch or sugar, unless eaten very slowly, and without drinking at meals is very apt to undergo acid fermentation in the digestive tract. This acid passes out of the system through the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, irritating these parts, and if long continued resulting in inflammation. As long as the cause is present no permanent improvement can be expected from local treatment. With the exception of fresh bread, fresh cakes, pastry and puddings, which no one should eat, the diet need not be restricted, providing the food is well chewed, and no drink is taken with, or for some time after meals. A cold bath should be taken every morning, as much exercise as possible in the open air daily, and a well ventilated sleeping room. Keep the nose and throat well cleaned by dissolving a Carl Seiler's antiseptic tablet in eight tablespoonsful of water, and snuffing up each nostril and gargling the throat with the solution two or three times daily, morning and evening especially.

NAUSEA AND PAINS.

K.D., Ont.—Q.—I am a farmer's wife, forty-one years of age, mother of seven children. Have been troubled nearly all my life with my stomach. I have severe attacks of vomiting, with dreadful headaches and severe pain in my eyes. Lately I have had these attacks every week. I am also troubled with wind on the stomach and constipation. Have had neuralgia in the right side of my head for years and lately have had a pain each side of my neck and back of my head. I do not sleep well at night and have bad dreams. Please prescribe. Ans.—Follow very carefully the directions given in these columns regarding diet, drink several glasses of buttermilk daily between meals and take half to a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of warm milk at bed-time. Eat apples freely.

ACUTE ECZEMA.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—My wife is suffering from an attack of acute eczema. This last attack she has had about six weeks, and does not seem to be getting any better. It has broken out about her face, and has gone into the eyes. Her entire face is cracked and raw. Health otherwise good; very temperate in her diet, using no tea or coffee. 1. Is it due to excess of acid in the blood? 2. What can we do for it? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Eat very slowly, no meat of any kind, no fresh bread, pastry nor acids. Eat grain foods, corn, barley, wheat, no oatmeal, all kinds of vegetables, including a liberal quantity of celery, peas, and beans; no drink with or for two hours after meals. Drink several glasses of buttermilk daily, between meals. Take a dessertspoonful of the following mixture in a large tumbler of water, an hour before dinner and tea, and at bed-time: Iodide of potash, two drachms; bicarbonate of potash, four drachms; tincture of buchu, two ounces; water to make six ounces. The mixture can be put up by any druggist. Use very little water to the face. Rub powdered boracic acid on the face with the palms of the hands several times daily. Report after two or three weeks treatment.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Try Modene; can be obtained through any druggist; price about $1.50.

Ignorance, Man.—Modene can be obtained through any druggist; price, about $1.50.

L. E., California.—Follow same directions as given "K.D., Ont."

A Subscriber, N.B.—Your brother requires local treatment; consult the nearest surgeon.

L. A. W.—Your troubles are due to indigestion. Follow carefully the directions given in these columns regarding bathing, diet, and exercise, and bathe the nose daily with hot water.

NATURAL GAS GIVING OUT.

One of the great luxuries of the nineteenth century threatens to run short. The natural gas wells of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are giving out, and it is becoming difficult to find new "pockets" which contain the gas. It now looks as if the supply would be exhausted, and the old and pleasing theory that the gas was being constantly generated in the great fissures of rock beneath the earth's surface by the percolation of water through the soil, and its action upon the elements there was abandoned long ago. Natural gas is stored in huge reservoirs. When the reservoirs are once emptied there is no means of refilling them. The housekeepers of the land who have rejoiced over the absence of dust, always present when coal and wood are used, are now mourning. They are now thinking gloomily of the days when they built coal fires; of cold mornings when they woke up to an icy atmosphere because the coal fire had unkindly gone out; they remember backaches and groans caused by lugging up the cellar stairs of sundry loads of coal and armsfull of heavy wood. Now they can light a match, turn on the gas, and have a hot stove and warm room in five minutes; it is now possible to light the fire on a chilly morning for half an hour, and then turn it off again, a feat which cannot be accomplished with a coal furnace. Natural gas is the greatest lightener of household burdens which any century has developed. In many kinds of manufacture, such as glass and pig iron, it seems now almost indispensable, as it affords a steady, unvarying heat, and thereby saves the loss of much valuable material neccessarily engendered when other fuel was used. However, as civilization has never before taken a retrograde step, we believe that it will not do so now, but that housekeepers and manufacturers as well as all the rest of the world may look forward to a time when natural gas will be the fuel used in every city, village and hamlet. Several patents have already been taken out on inventions which allow natural gas to be used as a fuel by the simple volatilization of oil. The oil can be volatilized in one place and then piped throughout the city, or each house can have its own attachment and manufacture its own gas. The day is coming when some such contrivance will generate a dustless, economic and convenient fuel for every one. Large manufacturing establishments in several western cities are already making use of the device with most satisfactory results.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

FREIGHT TRAFFIC RAISED.

Business men in Perth are complaining of the heavy increase in freight charges by the C. P. R. since 1st November. Fourth class goods now pay twenty-four cents instead of nineteen cents per hundred as last winter. The summer rate just ended was fourteen cents. Some are wondering if the canal competition has not impelled the C. P. R. to "tuck it on" in the winter months.—*Perth (Ont.) Courier.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla---100 doses One Dollar.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



IT WAS ALWAYS THUS.

Miss Elsmere—"I know it's Mr. Rattley, but I don't see why he wants to avoid us."

Mr. Rattley (as the procession goes by)—"Seems to me that just because a horse car ran over my hat I'm meeting everybody I ever saw before."—*Judge.*

LADY ANGLERS.

Old Louis Bouchard, our half-breed Nepigon guide, writes a Canadian correspondent to the *Youth's Companion*, reverences white ladies, but prefers to let Eskimo Joe, another famous voyageur and cook, take charge of angling parties that include lady members. On seeing an American party of three gentlemen and two ladies, old Louis remarked:

"Doze chentlemans aint get much fish, den. No. Dey's nice, de ladies is—mebby? I don' know—but in camp? No-o-o. Dass so. One tahm I'll go up wiss five lady and seven chentlemans. De chentlemans was boss dat trip? Boss? No-o-o—nevare! All de tahm, all de tahm, doze lady boss dat camp. Keep me cookin', cookin', and messin' is cook right. In de mawnin', first ting, I got to bring coffee in de tent before doze lady ees get up. 'Louis, you wash your hands?' doze lady ees ask. What dey tink? Mebby I boil my hands before I mek dat coffee! No-o-o—dass so, I ain' boil 'em any. All de tahm, all de tahm, doze chentlemans watch for do someting dey tink doze lady want—and doze lady aint care one bit—all de tahm doze lady want what aint dere. You tink de chentlemans get out for fish early, early? No, doze lady not make ver' good fishin'. Den Louis, *he's* blame. Eskimo Joe laugh when I'll tol' him 'bout dat. He's want for go viss lady party. Mebby he's like for wash hisself two—tree—four tahm in one day. Dass fool way for waste soap."

"At Last I've found the place for me,"
Said Waggles at the shore;
"For when I crack a joke the sea
Doth dance and jump about with glee,
And e'en the breakers roar."
—*New York Sun.*

At a Fashionable Gathering a gentleman made several attempts to start the conversation, but owing to the stupidity of those present, he failed completely. After a painful pause he finally remarked: "Now let us be silent on some other subject."—*Texas Siftings.*

SHE FAINTED.

"You know, Dorothy, these biscuits of yours"—he began, as he reached across the breakfast table and helped himself to the seventh. "Yes," said his wife, with a weary, feeble smile. "Ah! they're nothing like mother's." "No?" And the smile was gone. "No! Not a bit. You see, mother's were heavy and gave me dyspepsia, while yours are as light as a feather, and I can eat about—why, what's the matter, Dorothy?" She had fainted.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

A PEACEFUL SECTION.

Missouri Traveller: "This is a famous section for feuds, I understand?" Native: "No more peaceful parts anywhere than right here. No feuds here. Everything's as pleasant as pie." "But how about the Billington-Wellington feud?" "Over long ago. I'm Billington." "Indeed! I haven't met any of the Wellingtons." "No, nor you won't. The feud is over."—*New York Weekly.*

Guildenstern Gotleft. "Hamlet's uncle must have proposed to Queen Gertrude several times before she accepted him." Rosencrantz Ricrac: "How do you know?" Guildenstern Gotleft: "Because he speaks of her as 'our sometime sister, now our queen.'"—*Puck.*

"What is the Use? We can't make the car go any faster." "I feel as though I had been in it a week." "What's that? Why, I just heard the conductor tell that man he'd been on this car three years."—*Philadelphia Times.*



SIGNS OF BREEDING.

(*Vide Correspondence in the "Daily Telegraph."*)

Little Binks agrees with Lord Byron that Breeding shows itself in the Hands, and complacently surveys his own.

"Bosh!" says Bloker. "Breeding shows itself in the Ear, and nowhere else!"

A CALAMITY.

It is related of the late Dr. Hodge, of Princeton Theological Seminary, that he once asked a student for the definition of eternity. The student, after some hesitation, replied that he used to know the definition, but had forgotten it. "Oh, my, my, my!" exclaimed Dr. Hodge, bringing his hand down forcibly upon the table, "what a calamity! The only man in the universe that ever knew what eternity is has forgotten."—*The Morning Star.*

Men would be very wise if they could only learn as much as their boys think they could teach them.—*Ram's Horn.*

A Turtle with a year carved on his back must feel that he is a "back number."—*Sparks.*

What Can Equal the regularity of the Brooklyn man who shoved the hands of his clock twenty-four hours ahead because it ran down the day before?

When Making a Speech, my son, follow the example of the best needle manufacturers and sink the I.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is Almost an impossibility for a messenger boy to get the run of his business.—*Taunton Gazette.*

Appropriate Location.—"Yes," said a friend of the person they were discussing, "he is a great traveller, and tells you some of the most marvellous stories." "Where does he live?" was the question. And the very natural answer was: "Oh, in some out-and-outlying district."—*Punch.*

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Bunting, "I've heard of such extravagances as silver bath tubs, but this beats all." "What?" asked her husband. "Here's an article in the newspapers about 'The Gold Drain.'"—*N. Y. Sun.*

"That's a Mighty Poor Poem you selected for the prize," said a man to an editor who had been conducting a literary contest. "You think that was a poor one, do you?" replied the editor. "You ought to see the others."—*The Epoch.*



"KEEPING LENT."

Jubbins—"You don't seem to have so many books in your library as you used to have."

Dogseer—"No; I have made a good number of new friends since I came to live in town."—*Grip.*

LUCK.

Brown—"Old Cobwigger is remarkably superstitious for a man of his intelligence. I saw him pick up an old horseshoe the other day." Merritt—"Yes. He nailed it over that $5,000 vase in his library." Brown—"Did it bring him good luck?" Merritt—"It fell down and broke the vase."—*Harper's Bazar.*

NOT IN STOCK.

Fair Customer—"I live in the suburbs, and I want a watch-dog."

Dealer—"Yes, mum."

"But of course I don't want one that will keep us awake all night barking at nothing."

"No, mum."

"He must be big, and strong, and fierce, you know."

"Yes, mum."

"Yet as gentle as a lamb with us, you know."

"Yes, mum."

"And he must pounce on every brutal tramp that comes along, and drive him off."

"Yes, mum."

"But he mustn't interfere with any poor but honest man looking for work."

"No, mum."

"If a burglar comes prowling around at night the dog should make mincemeat of him in an instant."

"Yes, mum."

"But he mustn't attack a neighbor who drops in for an evening call."

"No, mum."

"And of course he mustn't molest people who come hurrying in at all hours of the night to call my husband. He's a doctor, you know."

"No, mum. I see what you want. You want a mind-reader dog."

"Yes, I suppose so. Can you send me one?"

"Very sorry, mum, but I'm just out of that kind."—*New York Weekly.*



AT SUCH A MOMENT, TOO.

School-boy (to master, who has lost his foothold)—"I suppose there won't be no school to-morrow, Mister Walker?"—*Life.*

JUST AS WIDE.

An application for an annual pass was made to Commodore Vanderbilt by the president of a road about twenty-five miles long. "Your road doesn't seem to cover a great amount of territory," suggested the Commodore to the applicant. "No," said the applicant, "it isn't quite as long as the New York Central, but, Mr. Vanderbilt, it's just as wide!" The pass was issued.—*The New York Tribune.*

"Yes," remarked the woman with a sun-bonnet and a check apron, "my husband is a very smart man. For instance, he will call lettuce '*Latuca Sativa*'; but he will go to market and let a farmer charge him ten cents a head for it, just the same."—*Washington Post.*

A Recipe for lemon pie vaguely adds:—"Then sit on a hot stove and stir constantly." Just as if anybody could sit on a hot stove without stirring constantly.

The Polite Reporter wrote that "Miss Chromatic rendered several piano pieces," but the printer set up that she "rended the piano to pieces."—*The Morning Star.*

"When a Man makes a large fortune, what do people say?" asked a teacher. "That he is fortunate," replied the bright boy. "That's right. Now, when a man fails in business, what do they say?" "That he didn't advertise."—*Daily Continent.*

Our Friend Cadet was buttonholed on the boulevard by a bore, who said to him: "You don't look at all well this morning." "I dare say not; I have been lying insensible for eight hours." "Dear me! What was the matter with you?" "I was asleep. Ta ta!"—*The Patriot.*

Attorney (to witness)—"You know this man?" Witness: "Yes, sir." Attorney: "What is his reputation for truth and veracity?" Witness: "Well, he writes obituary verses."—*The Epoch.*

The Rev. Phillips Brooks' election to a bishopric is a fine illustration of the natural law that brooks ultimately find their way to the sea.—*Lowell Courier.*

"What Are They Quarrelling About? Don't they like the vampire's decision?" she asked. "Ha!," returned Cadley, very much excited, "that's just what he is."—*Puck.*



"WHEN A MAN DOES NOT LOOK HIS BEST."

When he magnanimously consents to go on the platform at a conjuring performance, and unwonted objects are produced from his inside pockets.—*Punch.*

A Professor Lecturing:—"In conclusion, I would instance mental aberration—a mania to which the learned are frequently subject, and occasionally make themselves ridiculous without knowing it." (After saying which, the professor took, instead of his hat, the lamp-shade off the bracket, put it on his head, and walked out.)—*Boston Post.*

BANANA PEEL ON THE SIDEWALK.

The street car had passed, but to catch it he reckoned,
So he ran like a deer, and shouted and beckoned
Till he planted his heel
On a smooth bit of peel—
Then he saw half a million of stars in a second.

He was in too great a hurry; better have waited for another car. There are cases, however, where haste is necessary. If you have night-sweats, feverishness, weak, sore lungs and a hacking cough, do not lose an hour in obtaining a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Delay in such cases is dangerous; it may be fatal. Before the disease has made too great progress, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure. In fact, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it promptly refunded.

Some One Said that he could almost hear the grass grow. We disbelieved him until while crossing Holmes's field the other day we distinctly heard it mown.—*The Christian at Work.*

Walking the plank is not the same as making a board walk.—*Free Press.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AN ANNEXATIONIST.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—The most interesting, if not the most important event of the week was the address on "Jingoism," delivered before the Young Liberals' Club by Mr. Goldwin Smith. His treatment of the subject was, as usual with Mr. Smith, from a literary point of view superb. He is the only writer or speaker we have whose style gives an impression of perfection. He disarms criticism, not by self-depreciation but by flawlessness, and in this respect his essay on "Jingoism," in spite of its peculiar title, is fit to rank with the best of his other writings. The address is a notable one in two other respects—it contains Mr. Smith's frank avowal that he now prefers political union with the United States as the most advantageous future for Canada, and his somewhat pathetic announcement that in view of growing infirmity, and for other reasons, he must henceforth devote himself to the work of a *litterateur* rather than that of a publicist. Those who have become accustomed to his criticisms of current events during the past twenty years will feel some regret at the latter intimation, but those who have for years felt both surprise and regret that one who possesses such marvellous powers of expression should give himself up to ephemeral work, will feel pleased on the whole that he is likely, even in what remains of active life, to produce some literary production worthy of his talent and culture. What this is to be he has not yet informed the public, though he has occasionally dropped hints respecting it. These, coupled with other indications, lead one to expect an historical work of importance, and there is apparently good reason to believe that it will be connected with the history of England. Mr. Smith's announcement of his preference for

POLITICAL UNION WITH THE UNITED STATES

will hardly surprise any one. As he explains in his address, he has for years been drifting in that direction, and those who know him best will not suspect him of pretending to a feeling which he did not really experience when he says that at one time he was a believer in Canadian nationality. He was not formally connected with the Canada First movement, but he believed in and encouraged it. He, like others, was deeply disappointed when the expectations aroused and the aspirations encouraged by Mr. Blake's Aurora speech in 1874 were dissipated by his acceptance of a portfolio in the Mackenzie Ministry. Four years later he made the political mistake of his Canadian life when he came out publicly, if not ostentatiously, in support of Sir John Macdonald. In 1873 he wrote, as only he could write, in condemnation unstinted and indignant of the Pacific scandal. To find him five years later pleading for Sir John's return to office gave a moral shock to the community and gave it at the same time a strong impulse on the downward road of political corruption. Many in this city and elsewhere have good reason to know that Sir John Macdonald placed a high value on his achievement in winning over his quondam critic to his support, for no one understood better than he did how destructive of personal influence such changes are. Mr. Smith has of late years been denouncing with his old fervor and literary skill both political corruption and the protective system; but in 1878 he had no good reason to believe that Sir John was likely to try to govern without corruption, and he knew that the "National Policy" had for its leading feature protection to manufactures. The failure of the National Policy and of the attempt to build up the Dominion by the construction of an all-Canadian Pacific Railway has been in his view increasingly apparent. For some time past he has been a strenuous advocate of free trade with the United States, and now, on the eve of his retirement from quasi public life, he announces that even this does not go far enough—perhaps because Canada is not likely to get it, perhaps because it would not meet her needs if it were granted to her. The "political union" announcement has, of course, called down on its author's head a storm of

INDIGNANT DENUNCIATION,

but for that he need not care much. He has no purpose to serve which unpopularity of that kind can defeat or delay. Undoubtedly, he has discounted it all, including the protests of the Liberal "jingoes," who are numerous enough to keep their party in good odor with loyalists everywhere. One prominent man has had the courage, though he is an Imperial Federationist, to write feelingly of Mr. Smith's retirement from public activity, and Principal Grant's brief but manly letter may safely be regarded as embodying the sentiment of the great majority of even those who do not share to the slightest extent the conviction that union with the United States is either a desirable or an inevitable destiny for Canada. So far as Toronto is concerned, a heavy debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Smith for the public-spirited way in which he discharged his duty as a citizen. He may have made mistakes at times in supporting men unworthy of his support for civic positions, but he acted so fearlessly and honestly that this will not be long remembered against him. The memory of his charitable work will be more enduring. He has always been active in aiding those whose condition seemed to him to need his personal attention, and for several years past he has rendered still more important service by organizing a central charities society, co-operation with which has helped to make several affiliated organizations more efficient in their efforts to relieve distress without fostering vice. The functions of this central society have been partly handed over to a quasi civic department having a close attachment to the mayor's office, but whatever may be its final form to Mr. Smith must be allowed the credit of having clearly perceived the need of some bureau and having earnestly and successfully endeavored to establish it. Prominent business men of the city are exerting themselves to bring out good candidates for election to

THE CITY COUNCIL,

and in all probability their efforts will be rewarded with some measure of success. Their candidate for the mayoralty is Mr. E. B. Osler, who is by ocupation a broker and a dealer in real estate, and who holds the position of a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There can be no question of Mr. Osler's qualification for the office, so far as business ability is concerned, but the same thing might be said of two or three others who are said to be in the field. One objection urged against him will have weight in the campaign, that he has never been identified with any serious effort to improve the administration of civic affairs. Neither, for that matter, have been a large proportion of those who have brought him to the front. In fact the capitalist class, as a class, are chargeable with apathy in their discharge of civic functions, to a far greater extent than the working class as such, and it is not at all likely that a nomination by the former will be readily accepted by the latter. It is more probable that some one of the other candidates will get the workingmen's support largely because the frequenters of the Board of Trade are Mr. Osler's endorsers. If the capitalists of the city—the wholesale merchants, manufacturers, and financial managers—do not like this state of things they have the remedy for it in their own hands. That remedy is to make their interest in civic affairs continuous instead of spasmodic, and intelligent rather than empirical. The prominent business man is apt to dismiss the city's condition from his thoughts because it bores and worries him. He would rather pay a few dollars a year extra in the shape of taxes than give up the time and work necessary to a mastery of the city's present needs and past history. The workingman, on the other hand, who pays even the smallest tax with difficulty, takes a perennial interest in the use to which his money is put after he parts with it, and he always votes at elections, while the business or professional man too often neglects to do so. In any event the city is likely to have a good Mayor next year, for there are plenty of good men to choose from, and public opinion is more than usually aroused.

HID HER FACE.

WHAT WAS SEEN DURING THE MOON'S TOTAL ECLIPSE—OCCULTATIONS AND COLORS.

Montreal was treated to a magnificent view of the total lunar eclipse Sunday night. The sky was cloudless and the moon favorably placed for looking at. Accordingly, everyone looked; from the scientist to the street gamin.

At McGill College observatory, observations were made of the occultations of small stars lying in the moon's path. The results of these are to be forwarded, with those from other observatories to the Imperial Observatory in Russia.

The eclipse, beside being a recurrence of those already mentioned in the *Witness*, was the same as that which Columbus put to such good use on the night of March 1, 1504. He was shipwrecked on the island of Jamaica without provisions, and the Indians refused him assistance. He foretold the eclipse, saying that the gods were displeased with the natives and the moon would hide her face in anger and put on a threatening look. They laughed at him. But that night they got rattled when they saw the moon do what Columbus predicted. They begged his pardon and he owned the island.

Mr. Walter H. Smith made a special study of the eclipse. He furnishes the following notes: The true shadow of the earth began to notch the moon at 5.35. Luna was by that time well above the horizon. The shadow, as it advanced, preserved a blackish color, until about 5.55, when the usual copper glow of a lunar eclipse became noticeable. By 6.15 the disc was half eclipsed. The advancing edge of the shadow, at that time, for about half its width, maintained its black tint, the eastern portion being copper color. The southern limb, within the shadow, was of a silver hue. As the moon advanced, it was interesting to notice the filling up by the shadow of the depressed portions of the moon's surface. At 6.30 several small telescopic stars in the region of the moon began to be visible. At totality (6.37) the moon and stars in a small telescope gave an observer a pretty good idea of the planet Mars and his satellites in a large glass. After totality, a beautiful wisp of silver hung on the western edge of the moon for a long time. Then the central portion became a brighter orange-red, the eastern edge assuming a dark brown tint. More telescopic stars then flashed out. At 7.01 a star "re-appeared" on the western limb like a diamond in gold setting. There was no apparent "sticking" of this star on the edge. Sometimes stars appear to "stick" on the moon's limb, which is thought to indicate that there is some atmosphere left on the moon. At 7.05 the moon approached a little brilliant on the eastern side. In this case the star appeared to "stick." It flashed up noticeably before final disappearance, which was quite sudden. At the middle of the eclipse (7.18) the disc (telescopically) was a deep gray, shaded into copper-red, the south-eastern limb being a bright golden tint. The salient features,—"seas," mountains, etc.,—of the moon were hardly distinguishable. Later on (about 7.30) they became quite noticeable. The walled plain Shickard (on the east limb) was visible (perhaps) during the whole eclipse. At 8 o'clock totality ended. One minute later a silver streak could be noticed on the east limb. The small starry attendants faded out one by one. By 8.30 the moon was half emerged, and at 9.03 was shining almost as brightly as if nothing had happened, the actual shadow having disappeared.

MONTREAL NEWS.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL has not yet decided to admit lady students to study.

THE FIGHT of the electric roads for a charter and right of way continues and the applicants are apparently as far away as ever.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY was celebrated by a ball given by the Prince of Wales' Rifle Regiment on the evening of Nov. 9.

THE STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. George Horne, 71 St. Francois Xavier street, was badly damaged by fire on Friday afternoon.

THANKSGIVING DAY was observed in the city churches with a great deal of fervor, though in many others there was no special service.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE passed resolutions of sympathy with Mr. Goodhue, of Danville, the temperance man who was beaten by Richmond roughs some days ago.

DOCK LABORERS IN MONTREAL, who generally go to Portland in the winter of each year to work, are petitioning the city to give them work, as they do not want to go and be naturalized as they will be compelled to do if they go this year.

MR. LAMBE, collector of Provincial revenue, has entered twenty-one more actions in the Superior Court against as many caterers at the recent Exhibition for selling liquor without a license. The actions are in some cases for $120, and in others for $150.

THE PROFITS of the Bank of Montreal for the half year ending Oct. 31, 1891, were about 5½ percent on the capital of $12,000,000, or about the same as for the corresponding half year of 1890. This is less than four percent on the whole amount of the capital and rest of $18,000,000.

VICTOR DUFRESNE, cabman, who ran over and killed Leopold Lecomte, of *Le Monde* newspaper, was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to fifty days in gaol. In his case it was not reckless so much as careless driving, of which there is a great deal in the city.

MRS. JOHN BARRY, who had a quarrel with her husband on the evening of Nov. 10, ran to the Canal to drown herself, but was pursued by a constable, who caught her just in time. She was warned by the Court, and sentence is suspended upon her pending good behavior.

IN COURT, before Judge Gill, Joseph Hague, coachman, asked leave to file a petition to have his marriage declared null and void, because Philomene Gervais, his wife, had not told him that she had been married previously to J. B. Tessier, of whose death there was no proof. He was allowed to make his petition in Court.

A BOY NAMED ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, who was run over and hurt by a cabman, and taken home afterwards, was found by the police at his home where he had been locked in by his father. He was ill and had been, it is alleged, refused admittance to the General Hospital. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital and was there examined, and was taken home afterwards. No bones had been broken.

JOSEPH A. MCCARTHY, brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, was run down by a train and killed near Napoleon road on the evening of Nov. 10. He left home about five o'clock to go to the yard to find when his next run occurred. He spoke to a gate-keeper as he passed along the line. Fifteen minutes afterwards his body was found on the track, both legs being nearly amputated. McCarthy leaves a young widow and one child, only two weeks old.

THE REV. DR. NEVIUS and Mrs. Nevius, who have been thirty-eight years in China, were in Montreal on Nov. 10 and succeeding days, and spoke of their work in China with great hope. They had seen great good achieved in places such as Chee-foo, a seaport on the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, and next in importance to Tien-tsin. Of course, the subject uppermost in one's mind in connection with China just now is the troubles along the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The cause of these troubles it was, Mrs. Nevius believed, impossible to say. Primarily, she believed that they had very little, if anything, to do with the foreign missionaries, though a good deal of capital was just now being made out of this idea.

LAVAL STUDENTS made an attack upon the French Baptist Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, and scattered assafœtida upon the floor of the church. They were incensed because the Rev. N. Gregoire, a converted priest, had been giving some experience of what had led him out of the Church of Rome. He was well-known, having been educated in Canadian colleges. The police were called out, and arrested two of the students. These were bailed out, Mayor McShane coming to their rescue. On the following day two more were arrested, one of them having assaulted a policeman. Altogether the Laval students proved themselves to be thorough scamps.

THE REV. MR. CHINIQUY spoke upon the Pope and Romanism, on Sunday afternoon, in the Queen's Hall, which was crowded. Mr. Chiniquy read from the secret book of St. Thomas Aquinas the declaration against heretics from Roman Catholicism—that after being twice admonished, the heretic Protestants were to be delivered over to the secular powers to be destroyed. This book was taught to every priest and in every Roman Catholic institution. It was a book that could not be found for sale because it was secretly printed and secretly distributed. Dr. Douglas offered the closing prayer. He thanked God that there was a man who dared to lift up his voice against error and darkness. Might inspiration be carried wherever he went. "Awaken the great Protestant power of this Dominion; grant that the free Gospel may everywhere triumph. If our Protestantism does not make us more holy, more charitable, we are rightly rebuked."

THE GREAT CUSTOMS CASE of the Queen against Messrs. Smith & Patterson, on a charge of having undervalued their watches, was heard on Nov. 10, before Judge Burbridge, in the Exchequer Court. The defendants had brought in a consignment of watches after having consulted the Canadian Customs appraiser, Mr. Ambrosse, of Montreal, as to the value they should be assessed at to pay duties. The defendants, who belong to Boston, had stated that they had an agency here, and that they purchased from the Keystone Watch-case Co., of Philadelphia, a job lot of watch cases, about 2,000, some of them hunting cases, at $2.52 each, and others, open faced, at $2.67 each. It being the intention to bring these goods into Canada, samples were submitted to the appraiser here, who was informed that they were being purchased at the above mentioned price, that the manufacture of these goods had been stopped, and was asked if he would enter them at that price. Mr. Ambrosse, the appraiser, asked time to look into the matter, and while he was so doing a number of the cases arrived. Mr. Ambrosse's final decision was to allow the cases to enter at the price quoted, provided the whole lot came in at once. This was agreed to, and the goods were duly entered and the amount of duty paid. About a month after, a special Customs agent seized the whole stock of watch cases on the ground of undervaluation. The defendants proved their case so thoroughly that it is thought the Government will be beaten.

RESTITUTION AFTER DEATH.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 13.—The death of Dr. S. C. Smith has brought to light sensational developments in his career. He came to this city from Lano, Texas, where, for seventeen years, he was a prominent physician. Among his effects was found a statement that his name was not Smith, but S. C. Thompson, and that he was county Treasurer of Decatur County, Iowa, in 1872. While acting in that capacity he defaulted in a large sum and fled. His family mourned him as dead. In his will he bequeaths half of his estate, worth $50,000, to his wife and children, the other half to go to the sureties on his bond as Treasurer. He was 65 years of age and well esteemed here.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Nov. 16.

FINANCIAL.

There is no change in the financial situation, which is almost featureless. Rates of money and sterling exchange are unchanged, but steady. Call loans on the security of good stock collateral are made at 4 to 4½ percent, the higher being the ruling rates. Good commercial paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 percent as to name and date.

Sterling exchange is steady at about former rates. Round amounts of sixty-day bills are quoted at 108¼ to 108 3-16, and of demand bills at 108 13-16 to 108⅞. Drafts on New York are easier, being drawn at 1-16 to 1-16 premium. Counter rates are about ⅛ to ¼ higher than those quoted above.

The Stock Market has been, if anything, rather quieter during the week under review, and though prices have recovered toward the close of it, most of the business of the week has been done at a lower range of prices than ruled last week. The favorite stocks have been the same, though some Cotton stocks have been added to the list. Commercial Cable, which was weaker, Montreal Telegraph, which was also lower, and Canadian Pacific Railway, which was stronger, all sold freely. Montreal and Canada Cotton were steady, and Richelieu Navigation Company's stock was higher. Bank stocks are, as a rule neglected, though prices are firm. Bank of Commerce was the exception, and considerable quantities were sold at firm prices. To-day's sales, which give a fair idea of the momentary condition of the market, are as follows:

Morning Sales:—200 Jacques Cartier Bank (ex-div.), 102; 25 Commerce (ex-div.), 132½; 25 Com. Cable, 128½; 475 at 128¾; 100 at 129; 25 at 129¼; 275 at 128½; 75 at 128¾; 75 at 128½; 15 Montreal Telegraph, 114; 2 Gas, 200; 50 Canadian Pacific Railway, 290; 50 Canada Cotton, 64½; 20 at 65.

Afternoon sales—11 Peoples Bank at 99; 137 at 98; 110 Commercial Cable, at 129¾; buyers 20 days; 25 at 129¾; 25 at 129¼; 14 Montreal Telegraph at 114; 185 at 115; 240 at 115¼; 50 Canadian Pacific Railway at 86¾; 25 Canada Cotton at 67½; 25 at 68.

The following is a complete list of the sales of all stocks on the Exchange during the past week.

14 Bank of Montreal at 227; 15 at 225¾; 31 at 226; 4 at 225½; 15 at 225¾; 11 at 227; 481 Commerce, ex-div., at 132½; 100 at 132½; 250 at 132½; 100 cash at 135; 150 at 135½; 25 ex-div., at 132¾; 75 at 132⅞; 44 Jacques Cartier, cash, at 103¾; 120 at 100¼; 50 Merchants at 151½; 25 Molsons at 162½; 6 Quebec at 121½; 40 Union at 85½; 550 Canadian Pacific Railway at 87½; 225 at 86; 300 at 85½; 200 at 85¾; 300 at 87; 200 at 86½; 100 at 85; 615 at 87¼; 75 at 87⅞; 25 at 87½; 200 at 87¾; 25 at 86¾; 50 Commercial Cable at 132½; 25 at 133; 50 at 132¼; 100 at 131; 200 at 134½; 100 at 131¼; 50 at 135½; 5 at 135; 45 at 132⅝; 250 at 130½; 75 at 137½; 200 at 137; 25 at 127¾; 25 at 137½; 325 at 128; 100 at 137½; 225 Commercial Cable, ex-div., at 133½; 50 at 133¾; 50 at 133; 60 Gas at 202; 50 Bell Telephone at 147; 25 Montreal Street Railway at 180; 25 at 80; 25 New Street Railway at 178½; 35 Montreal Telegraph at 114; 35 Montreal Cotton at 95; 25 at 93; 50 at 60; 101 Canada Cotton at 60; 50 Richelieu at 50½.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.

Bank Stocks.	*Buyer p.c.*	*Seller p.c.*	*H'lf y'rly dividend.*	*Par value of shares.*	*Amount paid up.*
Montreal xd	225	220	5	$200	all
Ontario xd	117	....	3	100	all
Peoples	100	97	3	50	all
Molsons	165	162½	4	50	all
Toronto	....	....	4	100	all
Merchants xd	150½	148	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	....	....	3½	50	all
Union	....	86½	3	60	all
Commerce	132¾	132	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	101	100	3	25	....
Hochelaga	120	118	3	100	....
Com. Bank, Man	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec xd	....	118	....	....	....
Montreal Telegraph Co	114	112½	....	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Nav	51½	49	3½	100	....
City Passenger Railway	185	178	4	40	....
Montreal Gas Co	202¼	200	3	100	all
Canada Shipping Co	....	180	6	50	all
Canadian Pacific Railway	87½	87⅜	6	100	....
Canadian L. G. Bonds	....	107½	....	10	....
Canada North-West Land	79	77	1½	100	....
Canada Cotton	63	62	....	45	....
Dominion Cotton	135	125	....	100	....
Montreal Cotton	95	90	....	100	....
Commercial Cable Co	128¾	128⅝	....	100	....
New Gas	....	180	....	100	....
Bell Telephone	149	146	....	100	....
Storm. Cotton	....	65	....	100	....
Mont. 4 p.c. stock	100	97½	....	....	....
G.T.R. 1st pref	69¼	68¾	....	....	....
G.T.R. 2nd pref	....	....	....	....	....

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The wholesale trade is fairly satisfactory, but the volume of business has not increased. Navigation has closed for the year, and a period of quietude may be looked for, both in the grain and flour trade, and in many lines of heavy goods such as pig iron, etc.

DRY GOODS.—There is a better tone in the market this week. Travellers are sending in fair orders and remittances are decidedly better. The city trade is growing more active each week and the indications are that the volume of trade will surpass that of last season at the same period. Things are looking very satisfactory and wholesalers are feeling more cheerful.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The fine weather has kept trade back. There has been a falling off of orders. The manufacturers are nearing the stock-taking period. Collections are fairly good.

LEATHER.—There is little change. Sole leather is fairly active. Black leather is quiet. We quote the same prices as last week, but these are cut considerably if necessary to make a sale. We quote as follows to-day:—B. A., No. 1 Sole, 18½c to 21c; B. A., No. 2, 17½c to 19c; No. 3, 15c to 16c; sole ordinary No. 1, 18c to 20c; sole ordinary, No. 2, 17c to 18c; No. 3, 14c to 15c; China sole, No. 1, 18c to 19c; China sole, No. 2, 16c to 17c; slaughter sole, No. 1, 23c to 25c; English oak sole, 40c to 44c; rough light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c; upper, waxed, light, 26c to 28c; upper waxed, medium and heavy, 23c to 25c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 32c; Buff, 10c to 12c; Pebbled Cow, 10c to 13c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 15c to 18c; Splits, Junior, 12c; Splits, calf, 32c to 35c; Calfskins, light, 40c to 45c; do., heavy, 45c to 50c; do., French, $1.05 to $1.35; Kipskins, English, 60c to 70c; Patent, cow, 15c to 16c; Kid, French, $10 to $20.

HIDES.—The market is not very brisk just now. Prices are the same as last week, but it is expected that there will be a drop of half a cent shortly. We quote:—5c, 4c and 3c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively to butchers, tanners paying one cent more. No. 1 steer hides, 8c. Calfskins, 7c. Lambskins, 70c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Trade the past week has been very quiet. Little doing in any line. Pig iron is unchanged. There is little moving. There is nothing new to note in bar or sheet iron. The tin plate demand has fallen off somewhat, the canners being about through with their work. Canada plates show no change. Copper and lead are easy. The following are the quotations: $2.65 to $2.75. Copper and lead are unchanged. We quote as follows to-day:—Coltness, $22; Eglinton, $20; Dalmellington, $19 to $19.50; Calder, $22; Summerlee, $22; Gartsherrie, $21.50; Carnbroe, $19 to $19.50 to arrive. Bar per 100 lbs., Canadian, $2.10; Ord. Crown, $2.30; Swedes, $3.75 to $4.00; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $2.55 to $2.65; Groin tin, $24 to $25; Ingot, 25c; Sheets, 8c to 10c; Canada plates, good brands, $2.70 to $2.80. Tin plate—Charcoal, $4.25. Coke, $3.65 to arrive. Lead, per 100 lbs., Pig, $3.75; Sheets, $4.75; Shot, $6; Lead Pipe, $5.75; Zinc sheets, $6.25 to $6.50; Spelter, $6; Remelted, $1; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c; Ingot copper, 13½c to 15c.

NAILS.—There is nothing new to report in the state of the nail market. Trade is slack. Prices are unchanged. We quote: $2.10 for iron and $2.30 for steel nails.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The drug trade shows no change. Business is mostly of a jobbing character. Quinine is a little easier, but opium is stronger. The chemical market is weak. Caustic soda is easier. We quote as follows: Bleaching powder, $2.50 to $3; blue vitriol, $5.50 to $6.50; brimstone, $2.50 to $2.75; caustic soda, 60°, $3 to $3.25; do., 70°, $2 to $2.50; soda ash, $1.75 to $2.25; soda bicarb, $2.50 to $2.75; sal soda, $1 to $1.10; sal soda concentrated, $2.00 to $2.50; acid carbolic cryst medi, 45c to 50c; aloes, Cape, 15c to 16c; alum, $1.60 to $1.75; borax, xtls, 9c to 11c; brom. potass, 50c to 55c; camphor, Eng. Ref., 70c; do., Am. Ref., 65c; citric acid, 65c to 70c; copperas, per 100 lbs., 80c to 90c; cream tartar, 25c to 35c; Epsom salts, $1.50 to $1.75; glycerine, 20c to 25c; gum Arabic, per lb., 55c to $1.25; Trag., 55c to $1; morphia, $1.75 to $2; opium, $3.75 to $4.50; oxalic acid, 11c to 15c; phosphorus, 75c to 80c; potash bichromate, 9c to 11c; potash iodide, $3.50 to $4; quinine, Howard's, 40c to 45c; quinine, German, 35c to 40c; strychnine, $1.10 to $1.25; tartaric acid, 45c to 50c; tin crystal, 25c to 30c; archil., con., 27c to 30c; Cutch, 8½c; ex. logwood, 10c to 15c; chips, $2.25 to $2.50; indigo, Bengal, $1.50 to $1.75; do., Madras, 70c to $1; Gambier, 7c to 8c; madder, 11c to 13c; sumac, $65 to $75.

PETROLEUM.—Business is good. Crude is rather easier in feeling. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Canadian common oil sells at 13½c for car-lots in the sheds at Montreal, and 15½c for part cars and single barrels. American oil sells at 20c in car-lots in the sheds, and at 20½c to 21c for jobbing lots. American benzine, 23c to 25c. Canadian, 14½c to 15c, the latter price for single barrels.

CEMENT AND FIREBRICK.—There is a fair trade doing in cement. Arrivals are rather small. Firebricks are in good demand. We quote cement at from $2.50 to $2.75 in store, and $2.25 to $2.00 in large lots ex-ship. Firebricks we quote at $18 on wharf and from $20 to $22 in yard.

COAL.—There is a fair trade doing. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Anthracite, $6.25 for stove, $6.25 for chestnut, $6 for egg and $6 for furnace per 2,000 lbs.; Scotch grate, $5.50 per ton; Scotch steam, $5.50 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.00 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $3.75 to $4 per 2,240 lbs.

FRUIT.—There is a good business doing in apples, a great many being sent to England, where they bring from 12s to 21s, according to quality. In the local market winter stock is selling well and at stronger prices. We quote as follows:—Fall apples, $1.75 to $2.00; fameuse, $1.50 to $2.50; pears, $5.00 to $8.00 per barrel; 60c to 75c per basket; quinces, 50c per basket; grapes, Concords, 3c per lb., Rogers, 3½c to 4c per lb., Delaware, 5c per lb., Almeria grapes, $4.50 to $5.50 per keg; cranberries, $8 to $9 per brl.; sweet potatoes, $2.25 to $3 per brl.; bananas, 75c to $1.25 per bunch; cocoanuts, $4.50 per 100; chestnuts, 12½c per lb.; peanuts, 10c per lb.; almonds, 14c to 15c per lb.; Chili walnuts, 9½c to 10c per lb.; Grenoble walnuts, 13½c to 14½c.

LONDON FUR MARKET.

Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., of London, Eng., report by cable in reference to prospects for the winter and spring sales as follows: Muskrat, fall and winter will be much lower; spring will be a trifle lower. Raccoon and red fox—We expect lower prices for these. Marten and lynx will probably sell at last sale prices. Skunk will probably sell at last sale prices, provided the demand in America for black and short striped continues. Opossum, with a moderate catch, will probably sell at last sale prices. Mink will maintain last sale prices provided the American demand continues. Sea otter, silver fox, cross fox and fisher will be much lower. Beaver will be much lower, notwithstanding the small importation by the Hudson's Bay Company.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—There is not much change in the market to-day. There is a fair demand for export. Little doing in wheat. We quote the following as to-day's prices:—Peas, 78c to 79c in store; 79½c to 80c afloat. Oats, 35½c to 37c. Barley, feeding, 48c to 50c; Rye, 91c to 93c. The wheat market is quiet and nominal at $1.08 for No. 2 Hard. Beans, $1.20 to $1.50 for hand-picked.

FLOUR.—There is a fair trade doing. We quote:—

Patent Spring	$5.25	to	$5.30
Patent Winter	5.00	to	5.25
Straight Roller	4.75	to	4.85
Extra	4.50	to	4.55
Superfine	4.10	to	4.25
Fine	3.75	to	3.90
Strong Bakers (Man.)	5.10	to	0.00

MEALS are unchanged. Market slow. Quotations to-day are:—Oatmeal, standard (per bag), $2.10 to $2.20 for all grades; gold dust cornmeal, $1.50; ordinary grades, $1.60 per bag.

ASHES are steady. We quote:—Firsts at $4.60 to $4.70, and seconds at $3.90 to $4. Pearls are nominal at $6.25. The market is steady.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market was somewhat quieter last week. Owing to the anticipation of the price falling when the packers get into good working order there is a kind of hand to mouth business doing. There is no change in prices as yet. The following are the quotations:—New pack, Canada short cut, $16 to $17; Chicago new mess pork, $15 to $15.50; Chicago short cut, plate beef, $15 to $15.50; city cured hams 10½c to 11c; bacon, 10c to 11c; lard, in pails, $1.55 to $1.55.

BUTTER.—The trade is still rather quiet. Exporters are acting very cautiously. The English demand is gradually growing stronger, and holders, owing to this state of the market, are very firm. Some holders are asking 25c for choice creamery, but the bulk of the business is done at the quotations below. Fine Township butter is scarce. The following quotations, however are the general run:—Creameries, 22c to 24c; Townships, 19c to 20c; Western dairy, 15c to 16.

CHEESE.—The stronger prices on the other side have stimulated business considerably. The latest English quotations place cheese at 51s. The bulk of the trading is done at 9¾c and 10c. It is said that 10¼c was asked for choice cheese.

EGGS.—Receipts are light. The demand for good stock is very firm, and as high as 18c has been quoted for good choice eggs. The bulk of the business is however, done at 17c for fresh stock, and 15c to 16c for limed stock.

HONEY.—The market is very quiet. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Strained honey, 7½c to 9c lb.; in the comb, 11c to 15c a square.

GAME.—Partridges are in very fair demand. We quote:—No. 1, 45c, and No. 2, 25c to 30c per brace. Venison is easier. We quote 11c and 11½c for haunches and saddles.

FARMERS MARKET PRICES.—Nov. 13.

There was a good attendance of farmers and market gardeners at the Bonsecours market to-day, though not so large as on some former market days this season, as there was room for some forty or fifty more loads on St. Claud and Le Royer streets. There was a large crowd of buyers on hand, and prices of farm produce had an upward tendency in many cases. Oats and buckwheat were both held at higher figures; potatoes and all garden stuffs were abundant at about former rates. There were no dressed hogs sold by farmers during the early part of the day and pork pieces were not nearly so plentiful as usual, evidently the farmers' porkers enjoyed a respite during Thanksgiving Day. Poultry of all kinds were higher to-day than on last Friday, the advance in the price of geese being over a cent per lb. There are no changes in the prices of butter, but fresh laid eggs have run up to fancy prices. The fruit market is still glutted with inferior apples which sell at low rates; grapes are also in pretty large supply and low priced. The supply of hay is fair at about former rates.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 75c to 90c per bag; peas 90c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 55c do.; beans, $1.25 to $2.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; turnips, 30c to 40c do.; carrots, 30c per bushel; parsnips, 50c do.; beets, 30c do.; cabbages, 15c to 30c per dozen; cauliflowers, 20c to $1.50 do.; celery, 20c to 25c do.; onions, 40c to 50c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $4.50 to $5.00 per box; oranges, $4.00 per box; apples, $1.25 to $2.75 per barrel; pears, $5 to $7 do; grapes, 3½c to 6c per lb; tomatoes, 30c to 50c per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, from 17c to 22c per lb.; prints, 25c to 40c; packed eggs, 17c to 25c per doz.; fresh, 45c to 55c.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 50c to 80c per pair; turkeys, 60c to $1.00 each; young ducks, 75c to $1.00 per pair; spring chickens, alive, 50c to 60c per pair.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7.00 to $9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.00 to $5.30 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET—Nov. 13.

There were about 30 milch cows and strippers offered on this market to-day, and a larger proportion of them were good-looking milkers than has been the case here for a number of weeks past. There were none of the good cows sold up to 11.30 o'clock, as the prices asked for them were too high to meet the views of milkmen, who seem to have about enough of milk for the present, owing to the very liberal supplies brought to the city by rail since the cheese factories in the country have been closed up for this season. Two common cows, that were not exactly fresh calved, were sold at $19 each. Five pretty good cows were sold at the yards yesterday afternoon at from $40 to $45 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Nov. 16.

There were about 420 head of butcher's cattle, 350 mutton critters and a few calves offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was fair, but there was no advance on the low prices which have been paid here lately for common and inferior cattle. A few of the best beeves sold at about 4c per lb, and Mr. Bickerdike bought about 100 pretty good heifers to ship to Britain as stockers; the prices paid by him ranged from 3½c to 3¾c per lb. Mr. Leith, a farmer from the Eastern Townships, bought twenty-four steers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, at about 2¾c per lb. He is going to ship them to his farm at Kingsey Falls, where they will be fattened throughout the winter, and will be shipped next spring to Britain. Common dry cows and lean beasts are still very low in price, some of the hardest cases selling at less than two cents per lb. All the good calves were bought up before reaching the market at pretty high figures; the prices of those sold here to-day ranged from $3.50 to $6 each. The mutton critters offered here to-day were generally a rather poor lot, brought up from the French parishes near Quebec, and they realized rather low figures, but good lambs are in demand at advancing rates and would bring from $3.50 to $4.50 for very choice ones. Fat hogs are scarce round the yards to-day and prices are looking up, or from 4½c to 4¾c per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

A leading horse dealer to-day says that the horse market has not been so dull during the past twenty years, and that people in the country are being misled by the reports that have appeared in the papers lately regarding the Montreal Horse Market, for there is no demand whatever for workers or light drivers, and only really excellent gentlemen's driving and saddle horses find ready sale. A *Witness* reporter called at Mr. Kimball's Horse Exchange, College street, to verify the sales shown in the Horse Market report printed in our issue of last Friday and was informed by that gentleman that the report was made by his partner and was somewhat misleading as it purported to represent the sales of one week, whereas it included nearly two weeks' sales. Besides, there was a typographical error in the printed report where the average prices of 34 horses sold by auction is stated at $200, whereas the $200 represents the average price of seven saddle horses which were sold at private sale. The average prices of the horses sold at auction were not stated, but in some cases they exceeded $100. During the eight days commencing Oct. 26, the following horses were shipped from here to the United States as entered in the books of the American Consul here:—Oct. 26—One horse valued at $60 and two horses valued at $280. Oct. 27—Two horses valued at $310, and thirteen horses valued at $1,127. Oct. 28—Eleven horses valued at $985. Oct. 29—One horse valued at $50. Oct. 31—Twenty horses valued at $2,230. Nov. 2—Four horses which cost $385. Making in all 54 horses which cost an average of $100.50 each.

WEST END MARKET.

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

The receipts of horses via the G.T.R. for the week ending Nov. 14, 1891, were: 81; left over from previous week, 39; total for week, 120; shipped during week, 25; left for city, 31; sales for week, 11; on hand for sale, horses and ponies, 43. The arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for the week and shipped per Grand Trunk Railway:—Ex SS. Corean, 5 horses and 11 ponies consigned to A. Rodger of Washington, Ills. The horse trade at these stables has improved considerably since our last report. The feeling generally has been brisk and 11 horses were sold at fairly satisfactory prices. There are on hand for sale 27 horses and 16 ponies, a few choice drivers, heavy and medium draft horses, with one carload 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 Nov. 14, were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
	1812	1220	965	50
Left over from previous week	220	..	..	..
Total for week	2032	1220	965	50
On hand	40	35	..	..

The export season is drawing to a close, and trade in this class of cattle becomes proportionately dull. There were medium receipts with little demand and little changing hands. The local trade with heavy supply of inferior stock was dull; anything except good beeves sells at almost any price. There is no change in the hog market; there are large receipts; 4¾c is the best value.

We quote the following as being fair values:

Cattle, Export	4c	to	4½c
Cattle, butchers' good	3½c	to	3¾c
Cattle, butchers' inferior	2c	to	3½c
Cattle, stockers	2¾c	to	3c
Sheep	3c	to	..
Hogs	4½c	to	4¾c
Lambs	$3.00 each		
Calves	$3.00	to	$7.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Nov. 16.—Hogs—The estimated receipts to-day are 48,000. Yesterday's receipts, according to official reports, were 22,717; shipments, 3,001; left over, 500. Market, heavy, weak; light; five cents to ten cents lower. Light mixed, $3.50 to $3.80; mixed packing, $3.60 to $4; heavy shipping, $3.65 to $4.10. Cattle—Receipts, 17,000, including 4,000 Texans and Westerns.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Nov. 13.—Eight factories boarded 5,385 boxes of September, and the balance of the season all sold at 10c; one lot at 10 1-16c. Market brisk and closed for the season. Several factories had sold at 10c before market day.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Nov. 16.—At the cheese market on Tuesday 5,800 boxes were offered and sales of 1,550 boxes made at 9⅝c. Some of the salesmen are still holding for 10c.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 16.—The London Cheese Association boarded 4,360 boxes September and balance sales 260 at 10c; 500 at 10 1-16c; 2,270 at 10⅛c; 800 at 10 3-16c; 450 at 10¼c. Market, very active.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Nov. 16.—Cheese market fairly active and ⅛c above last week's figures. Following are the sales:—350 boxes at 10c, 1,010 boxes at 10¼c; 150 boxes on commission; total, 4,970 boxes. There was quite a large sale of farm dairy cheese and at good prices; 1,081 boxes sold at prices ranging between 10c to 10¼c, with the bulk at 10c.

Butter—Sales of 63 packages farm dairy were emad at 21c to 25c, the most at the latter price. There were 20 packages creamery butter sold at 23c to 25c, the latter the ruling figure.

UTICA, N.Y., Nov. 16.—The cheese market to-day ruled firm on all grades and the best figures of the season were reached. The season is drawing to a close, about two-thirds of the factories having closed and the attendance of salesmen was very light. Transactions aggregated 9,724 boxes, as follows:—1 lot, 60 boxes, at 9⅞c; 4 lots, 400 boxes, at 9⅞c; 39 lots, 3,889 boxes, at 9⅞c; 8 lots, 420 boxes, at 9¾c; 16 lots, 1,237 boxes, at 10c; 2 lots, 169 boxes, at 10⅛c; 5 lots, 520 boxes, at 10⅛c; 16 lots, 1,276 boxes, at 10⅛c; 10 lots, 1,119 boxes, at 10¼c; 1 lot, 100 boxes, at 11c; 2 lots, 335 boxes, on commission; 4 lots, 200 boxes, private terms; ruling price, 9⅞c. Transactions one year ago aggregated 7,376 boxes; ruling price, 8¾c.

Butter—Sales of creamery butter aggregated 17 packages, as follows:—Seven packages at 27c, 10 packages at 27c, to local dealers.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 96 carloads, or 1,684 head, including 22 carloads for exportation, 29 carloads to be sold and 45 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers. There was a dull and slow trade at about former values, but it was past noon before the light offerings were all sold. Poor to fairly prime native steers sold at $3.25 to $5 per 100 lbs.; dry cows and stags at $2.25 to $3.25. Dressed beef steady at 6½c to 9½c per lb., for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 9c to 11c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 7c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, 15 carloads or 2,971 head. Sheep were firm. Lambs very dull, with several carloads unsold at the close. Poor to very choice sheep sold at $2.50 to $5.25 per 100 lb.; common to prime lambs at $5.25 to $5.80. Dressed mutton firm at 6½c to 8c per lb.; dressed lambs steady at 7c to 8½c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 3,000; market steady; fair to good natives, $5 to $5.50; no prime or extra steers on sale; others, $3.75 to $4.75; Texans, $2.25 to $2.50; rangers, $3.10 to $3.75; cows, $1 to $3. Hogs—Receipts, 38,000 head; shipments, 10,500; market brisk, steady to higher; rough and common, $3.70 to $3.80; mixed and packers, $3.90 to $4; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $4.05 to $4.10; light, $3.50 to $3.90.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 2.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report of the condition of the markets says:—Supplies of fat cattle this week have not been so large, and the quality generally only moderate. Everything good up to the requirements of first-class buyers was dear, but secondary and inferior descriptions, which formed the bulk of the supply, made less money, with a very slow finish. States' cattle are reported to have made from 7s to 7s 6d per stone. About twelve hundred Canadians, a fairly good lot, made rather less money. The number of sheep on offer has been a fair average. For the best class of sheep prices were very similar to last week, but for secondary sheep and ewes the worst prices of the season had to be taken. Calves, a small show, and prices were excessively dear. Pigs also met a good demand at quite previous rates. Store sheep have met a dragging trade, and it was difficult to effect a clearance. The first cargoes of Iceland and Norwegian sheep were on offer this market. They have sold at little more than nominal prices. "All Hallow" Fair being prohibited by the Board of Agriculture, the usual supplies of store cattle at this season will be diverted to the local sales outside the scheduled district. At East Linton, on Thursday, trade for all kinds of store cattle was fairly good. Milk cows have met the worst trade of the year. Best beef, 8s 6d; secondary, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; inferior, 6s 6d to 6s 9d per stone. Best mutton, 8d; secondary, 7d to 7¼d; inferior, 5½d to 6½d per lb.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Beast trade extremely dull and heavy, only the very primest finding ready buyers; other kinds slow of sale, and clearance doubtful. Top value best Scotch, 5s. British arrivals—30 Scotch, 100 Irish, 120 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, and 1,800 Midland, home and western counties. 160 Canadians on sale. Sheep trade very slow, even for best breeds; other grades were also a shade lower. Calves met little demand; top value prime fat English, 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Milch cows, £14 to £23 each. Beef, 2s 10d to 5s; veal, 3s to 5s 4d; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 10d; pork, 2s 8d to 4s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Beasts, 1,624, including 24 Canadian; sheep, 6,761, including 114 Canadian. Best beasts, 6¼d; second, 5¾d; third, 4½d. Best sheep, 8d; second, 6d; third, 4½d. A decrease of 170 beasts, and of 2,630 sheep. Demand fair for all classes at about late rates.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat weak, 97½c cash and November, 98¼c December, $1.05¼ May. Corn, dull, 56c cash. Oats, dull, 32c cash.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 91¾c cash, 92¼c Nov., 93½c Dec., $1.00⅜ May. Corn, 41c cash, 41¼c Nov., 39⅝c Jan., 40⅝c May. Oats, 30½c cash, 30¼c Nov., 32¼c May.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, $1.05¼ Nov.; $1.06⅜ Dec; $1.08¼ Jan.; $1.09¾ Feb.; $1.11¼ March; $1.11⅝ April; $1.11¾ May; $1.11⅛ June.

DULUTH, Nov. 16, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 91⅞c cash; 92⅛c Nov.; 91⅞c Dec. No. 1 Northern, 88⅞c Nov.; 85⅞c Dec.; 97½c May.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, strong; 90⅞c cash and Dec.; 97¼c May.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, 8s 9½d; No. 1 California, 9s 0½d; Corn, 6s 6¾d; Peas, 6s 10½d; Pork, 48s 9d; Lard, 33s 9d; Bacon, heavy, 35s; do. light, 36s 6d; Tallow, 25s 9d; Cheese, both, 51s.

LONDON, Nov. 16, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 95 money; 9⅛ account.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—There has been a rather better general demand this week, and the market has ruled firm. Importers of genuine September makes have been firm in price where the quality was choice, strictly mild and cool condition, and 50s to 51s has been paid, though riper cheese, late Augusts, are freely offered and pressed for sale at 45s to 48s, according to quality, holders having to sell cheap to make sales of all grades below best. There is a scarcity of good summers to sell at 39s to 42s, and which are rather enquired after. Mediums at 30s to 35s sell slowly, and low grades, out of condition, are quite unsalable, though offered in some cases at 4s to 10s per cwt, while sound and mild-flavored skims are scarce and wanted at 15s to 20s per cwt.

BUTTER.—Arrivals are larger, but the proportion of really choice is scarce; prices are, therefore, firm, with a good consumptive demand. Choice States Creamery and Canadian Dairy (selected) are selling at 90s to 95s; for exceptional quality 100s to 105s is asked, but there are not many willing to pay these prices. Medium quality is offered, good value at 80s to 85s, but lower grades are dear compared with fine quality, 70s to 75s being asked for stale old American ladle-packed goods.—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, October 31, 1891.*

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 14.—White wheat per bushel, 93c to 94c; red, 92c to 93c; spring, 90c to 92c; peas, 60c to 62c; barley, 45c to 50c; oats, 33c to 34c; corn, 60c to 65c; cowerseed, $5 to $5.25; Timothy seed, $1.50 to $2.00; white wheat flour, per bbl., $5 to $6; strong baker's, $5 to $6; dressed hogs, per cwt., $5 to $5.15; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 40c to 50c; dried apples, per lb., 4c to 4½c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 45c to 50c; butter in rolls, per lb., 14c to 17c; butter in firkins, per lb., 10c to 12c; eggs, per dozen, 16c to 18c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 16.—Wheat—Spring, No. 2, 94c to 95c; No. 1 red, 96c to 97c; No. 1 Man. hard, $1.06 to $1.09; No. 2 Man. hard, $1.03 to $1.04; No. 3 Man. hard, 98c to $1. Barley, No. 1, 56c to 57c; No. 2, 53c to 54c; No. 3 extra, 51c to 53c; No. 3, 49c to 50c. Peas, No. 2, 65c to 67c. Oats, No. 2, 35c to 36c. Corn, 70c to 71c. Flour, extra, $4 to $4.10; straight roller, $4.25 to $4.30. Timothy, $11.10 to $12.25. Hogs, dressed, $5 to $5.75. Market quiet. Sales—Straight roller, outside, at equal to $4.25 here; No. 2 spring, outside, at 94c to 95c; No. 2 Man hard at $1.02; No. 3 do. at $1. Oats, outside, at 32c to 32½c; No. 3 barley, outside, at 47c to 48c; No. 1 do., outside, at 52c; peas, outside, at 63c to 64c, and a cargo black-eyes sold west at 92c.

GUELPH MARKET.

GUELPH, Ont., Nov. 16.—Flour, roller, $2.40 to $2.65; fall wheat, 91c; spring wheat, 87c; bran, $14; barley, 45c to 52c; oats, 34c to 36c; rye, 70c to 75c; peas, 60c to 65c; hay, $12 to $13; eggs, 17c to 18c; butter, 17c to 19c; potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; dressed hogs, $5 to $5.55; sheepskins, 70c to 80c; hides, $4 to $4.50.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Nov. 16.—White wheat, 90c to 93c per bushel; red fall wheat, 90c to 93c per bushel; spring wheat, 90c to 93c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 55c to 58c per bushel, oats, 27c to 32c per bushel; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $16 to $18 per ton; potatoes, 40c to 50c per bag; onions, $1.25 per bag; beeves, live weight, $2 to $5 per cwt.; live hogs, $4 per cwt.; dressed hogs, $5 to $5.50 per cwt.; ducks, 50c to 75c per pair; chickens, 30c to 60c per pair; hay, $9 to $10 per ton; hides, 5c to 4c per lb.; tallow, 4c to 5c per lb.; lard, 10c to 12c per lb.; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; oatmeal, $3.25 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2.50 to $3 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 16c to 18c per dozen.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A MODEL RAILWAY.—The Burlington Route C., B. & Q. R. R., operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track and efficient service, it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons but loses none.

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

BIRTHS.

ARMITAGE.—At 213 Conrad street, Montreal, on the 12th Nov. 1891, a son to Mrs. and Mr. G. H. Armitage.

BENNET.—Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1891, Mrs. Robert Bennet, 21 Canning street, of a son.

CLEMENTS.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at 180 Magdalen street, the wife of Henry Clements, of a son.

GRAVES.—At Sunnyside, Maritana, P.Q., Nov. 8, 1891, the wife of T. E. Graves, of a daughter.

KAVANAGH.—At 41 St. Famille street, on the 9th inst., the wife of Walter Kavanagh, of a son.

WADDELL.—At the Manse, Russeltown, Que., on Thursday, November 12th, the wife of the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., of a son.

WALLACE.—On the 8th, at 695 St. Denis street, the wife of George Wallace, jr., of a son.

MARRIED.

BECK—MACDONNELL.—In this city, Nov. 5th, at Christ Church cathedral, by Rev. Dr. Norton, Henry U. Beck to Mary MacDonnell, both of this city.

EWING—VICKERS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Samuel W. Ewing, eldest son of S. Hamilton Ewing, Esq., Montreal, to Ethel R., fourth daughter of J. J. Vickers, Esq., of Toronto.

FARLINGER—TURNER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1891, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, at the residence of Mr. A. Patterson, Kemptville, Mr. John A. Farlinger, electrical engineer, Morrisburg, Ont., to Miss Lizzie A., daughter of Mr. John Turner, township of Oxford, Ont.

FARMER—HINEY.—In this city, on Nov. 3, 1891, by the Rev. Father Donnelly, Michael J. Farmer, of Montreal, to Susan Hiney, of Fort Edward, N.Y.

McLAREN—COATES.—In St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, on the 30th October, 1891, by the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., assisted by the Rev. James Fleck, M.A., Norman Westwood, son of W. D. McLaren, to Annie Gertrude, daughter of C. W. Coates, all of Montreal.

OSGOOD—GORHAM.—At the Methodist Church, Erie, Que., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. W. Weeser, Wallace Manville Osgood, to Amanda Arilla Gorham, both of Erie, Que.

STANDISH—WALLEY.—On Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Dorion, of Montreal, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. M. Taylor, Robert S. Standish, of Rougemont, P.Q., to Emma C., eldest daughter of F. T. Walley, of Granby.

WILLIS—PRENTICE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Locust Lawn, Portage, New York, on Nov. 9, by the Rev. James Carmichael, Samuel Briggs Willis, of Boston, to Annie, only daughter of W. A. Prentice.

DIED.

ASHBY.—On Nov. 8, Henry Ashby, senior, a native of London, England.

BATTIS.—In this city, Nov. 6th, at the residence of Mr. W. E. Chester, 461 Lagauchetiere street, Annie N. Battis, of Toronto, third daughter of the late Stephen Battis, Quebec.

Quebec papers please copy.

COCKBURN.—In this city, November 9th, at the residence of Mr. R. Burry, 107 Wellington street, Jane Wallace Cockburn, youngest daughter of the late John Cockburn, of Sorel.

Berwickshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

COUGHTRY.—At Broadview Farm, St. Laurent, Nov. 7th, infant son of Henry Coughtry.

CRUIKSHANK.—At 126 St. Famille street, on the 6th inst., Mrs. George Cruikshank.

DAWES.—On Nov. 9, Richard Stanley, youngest son of William E. Dawes, aged one year and four days.

FAIRBAIRN.—At Bowmanville, on 7th inst., Caroline Diamond, wife of James B. Fairbairn, P.M., and mother of Mrs. Henry M. Paterson, of this city.

HENDERSON.—In the Township of McNab, October 8th, Jean Stewart, wife of Archibald Henderson, a native of Scotland, aged 78.

HENDERSON.—In the Township of McNab, October 13th, Archibald Henderson, a native of Scotland, aged 78.

HOLTON.—At Montreal, on Sunday morning, the 8th inst., in the 75th year of her age, Eliza Forbes, widow of the late Hon. L. H. Holton.

MANSON.—At Elgin, Scotland, on the 6th inst., Christina Begg, widow of the late William Manson, formerly of Montreal.

MacLENNAN.—At the Manse, Heath Head, Sydenham, Grey Co., on the 29th October, of diphtheria, Charles Hodge, son of Rev. Alex. Maclennan, aged 10 years and 11 months.

MacLENNAN.—At Owen Sound, on the 7th November, of diphtheria, Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of Rev. Alex. Maclennan, of Heath Head, Grey Co., aged 16 years and 4 months.

McCLELLAN.—At Colorado Springs, U.S., on the 4th inst., after a protracted illness, John D. McClellan, formerly of Montreal, eldest son of the late John McClellan, Esq., soap manufacturer, of this city.

McCONNELL.—On Thursday, 12th November, Edward McConnell, aged 68 years.

McINTOSH.—At 688 Dorchester street, on the 8th inst., Alpin McIntosh, in the 82nd year of his age, a native of Inverness, Scotland.

RATTRAY.—In this city, on the 11th inst., David Rattray, aged 72 years.

SENNATT.—On Nov. 8th, 1891, Ellen Cox, widow of the late Thomas Sennatt, engine driver, aged 55 years, mother of the late James Sennatt, of the Customs Department, and mother-in-law of Michael Redman, machinist.

Michigan and Chicago papers please copy.

SILLARS.—At Sellarville, County Bonaventure, Que., on Oct. 26, 1891, Margaret Noble, wife of James Sillars, in the 56th year of her age.

SMARDON.—On the 9th inst., at 512 St. Urbain street, Leslie Robertson, beloved son of E. Jos. Smardon, aged one year and nine months.

STEVENS.—At Lennoxville, Que., on the 7th of November instant, of typhoid fever, Artemas William Stevens, secretary-treasurer of the village of Lennoxville and of the Township of Ascot, aged 24 years; and on the 8th of November instant, also of typhoid fever, John Harrington Stevens, aged 20 years, only sons of the late Artemas Stevens.

STEWART.—In this city, on the 9th inst., John Stewart, aged 60 years and 7 months.

SYKES.—At Quebec, on Nov. 2, 1891, Harriet Anne, widow of the late Rev. James Samuel Sykes, in her 89th year.

TRAINOR.—In this city, on Nov. 8, at Strong's Hospital, of typhoid fever, James Trainor, master carter, aged 29 years.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SCROFULA scrofulous humor in the blood, ulcers, catarrh, and consumption, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla The most economical, safe, speedy and effective of all blood-purifiers. Has Cured Others, will cure you.

THERE IS DANGER in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold, which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

CHOLERA CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints are promptly cured by DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY, Nature's remedy for all relaxed conditions of the bowels. N.B.—The price of the GENUINE Wild Strawberry is 35 cents per bottle. Beware of fraudulent imitations offered at lower prices.

ONE OR TWO BOTTLES of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery will purify the blood, remove dyspepsia, and drive away that extreme tired feeling which causes so much distress to the industrious and persons of sedentary habits. Mr. W. E. Ellis, Druggist, Fenelon Falls, writes: "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well and giving good satisfaction."

PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given that at the approaching session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made by Henry W. King, of Cote des Neiges, in the County of Hochelaga and District of Montreal, farmer, in his capacity of curator to the substitution created by the last will and testament of the late Colin Campbell, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, gentleman, and also in his capacity of sole executor of said last will and testament, and also by Dame Caroline Nelson, wife of the said Henry W. King, first institute under the said substitution, for authority to sell at such a price and upon such conditions as may be appointed by the Legislature, that certain property situated in the Saint Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal, known as No. 1204 of the official plan and in the book of reference of said Saint Antoine Ward, said property being affected by the said substitution.
ARCHIBALD & FOSTER, Attorneys ad litem for said Henry W. King et al. Montreal, 15th September, 1891.

MENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N.Y., BELLS Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells, also, Chimes and Peals.

GIVE HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

YOUR WIFE Would appreciate a washer and wringer, with which she could do her washing in half the time and half the labor required with a washboard. And her smile of appreciation on Mondays will amply repay you for the small outlay required to secure the best machine in the Dominion. HIGHEST HONORS EVERYWHERE. Freight Paid in Ont. and Que. Trial Free. Failure Impossible. J. H. CONNOR, Ottawa. Agents wanted. Exclusive territory given.

BICKLE'S ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE SYRUP stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

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O. A. WILLIE, PRACTICAL FURRIER, 1790 NOTRE DAME, CORNER ST. PETER. On hand a large and varied stock of FINE FURS IN CAPS, COATS, MUFFS, ROBES, ETC. At prices that defy competition.

IF YOU ARE DESPONDENT, low-spirited, irritable and peevish, and unpleasant sensations are felt invariably after eating, then get a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and it will give you relief. You have dyspepsia. Mr. R. A. Dawson, St. Mary's, writes: "Four bottles of Vegetable Discovery entirely cured me of dyspepsia; mine was one of the worst cases. I now feel like a new man."

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa from which the excess of oil has been removed, is *Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.* No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

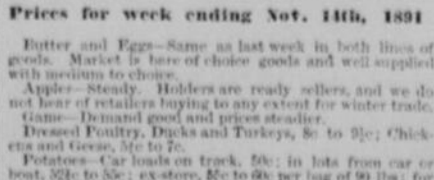
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SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

SIMPLE Sure GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Safe COUGH REMEDY.

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Five Canadian winters' severest test has proved them unexcelled for lightness, neat appearance, strength and durability. Two sizes made, respectively 1200 and 1800 lbs. capacity. Write us for circulars particularizing. J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., Ltd., GUELPH, CANADA.

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CHARLES DUNCAN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION SALESMEN, Prices for week ending Nov. 14th, 1891. Butter and Eggs—Same as last week in both lines of goods. Market is bare of choice goods and well supplied with medium to choice. Apples—Steady. Holders are ready sellers, and we do not hear of retailers buying to any extent for winter trade. Game—Demand good and prices steadier. Dressed Poultry, Ducks and Turkeys, 8c to 9½c; Chickens and Geese, 5c to 7c. Potatoes—Car loads on track, 50c; in lots from car or boat, 52½c to 55c; ex-store, 55c to 60c per bag of 90 lbs.; for finest Early Rose, good stock meets with ready sale. 30 FOUNDLING STREET, Near Custom House, Montreal.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON are among the largest importers of their special lines of goods in Canada. They carry now, as always for the past 33 YEARS, full and selected stocks in the following, at the lowest prices. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Curtains, Portieres, Poles, Shades, Sweepers, Sundries. They want your trade. They will personally attend to your mail orders. Money sent them to purchase goods will be refunded if they cannot please you. Anything fairer? Write, mentioning this ad, and test the matter. 1831 Notre Dame street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS BELL ORGANS. THE CHOICE OF THE MUSICAL PROFESSION. For bright even tone, light touch and durability, intending purchasers should take no other. CATALOGUES FREE showing a variety of styles in Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs. The Bell Organ and Piano Co., Ltd., GUELPH, ONT.

REFORD'S AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE. Weekly Glasgow Service. Sails from Montreal every THURSDAY MORNING. Tons. SS. Colina ......2,000 ...... 7th Nov. SS. Alcides ......3,500 ...... 12th Nov. SS. Amarynthia ......4,500 ...... 19th Nov. Glasgow Agents—DONALDSON BROS., 165 St. Vincent street.
THOMSON LINE. Sailing from Montreal on or about. EAST COAST SERVICE. For Aberdeen. SS. Escalona ......2,030 tons ...... 30th Oct. SS. Dunesia ......2,000 ...... 3rd Nov. For Leith. SS. Fremona ......3,500 tons ...... 31st Oct. SS. Gerona ......3,500 tons ...... 3rd Nov. Agents—CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & CARTER, 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.
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ALL THE VESSELS OF THE ABOVE LINES are A100, highest class at Lloyds, and have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the MOST IMPROVED FACILITIES for carrying GRAIN, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND CATTLE. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING Granted by any of the above lines to any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES, And by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES. Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo. For further particulars apply to ROBT. REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

DYSPEPSINE (REGISTERED) THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA. Will not cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, BUT WILL CURE Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Water Brash, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and all forms of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, regulating the action of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. Sold by all Druggists, 50c a bottle. WALLACE DAWSON, Apothecary, Montreal.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED, on their original envelopes, or otherwise, old stamps that were issued or in use previous to 1870. Write me what you have on hand or can procure. Cash prices I pay, and circular sent on application. A. G. ALLISON, Belleville Station, P. O., Ont.

The Windsor Hand Beader.

SOMETHING NEW FOR WOOD WORKERS! A Dozen Tools combined in one. The Windsor Hand Beader is an entirely new tool, designed to take the place of expensive beading planes and costly machinery, so far as it is practical, for beading or moulding. It will do a great variety of work, and such work as cannot possibly be produced by any plane or machine. It is an ornament to any kit of tools, and weighs less than half a pound; always ready for use, doing the work required generally before a plane can be found and adjusted. It will make beadings on curves, angles, or irregular as well as on straight surfaces. Special cutters furnished for mouldings of different styles at slight expense. Free by mail. $1.00 each. D. DRYSDALE, Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c., 645 Craig st., Montreal.



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