MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894. { MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

The President vetoed the Bland bill on March 29.

Reports of violent earthquakes in various parts of Greece are renewed. It is not stated that there has been any loss of life.

The London 'Times' announces in its financial article that the Bank of England's whole remaining holding of the Barings' Uruguayan bonds has been purchased by a syndicate of London banking houses.

It is reported a wonderful strike of zinc ore has been made in Wright County, Mo. The ore is said to be a true fissure vein, and the vein has been traced for five miles. Bethlehem, Pa., capitalists are arranging to develop it.

The British steamer 'Siberian,' Capt. Park, from New York, March 15, for Glasgow, arrived last Wednesday. She reports having sustained some damage through coming into collision with the Liverpool steamer 'Owl' near Bowling. The 'Owl's' bows were stove.

During the Easter recess Mr. Dalton McCarthy held a conference with his league managers in Toronto and arrangements are being made for a further series of McCarthy demonstrations, quite a number of important centres having invited Mr. McCarthy to address meetings.

Mr. Mulock has introduced a bill to amend the Senate and House of Commons act to prohibit members of Parliament accepting passes from railway companies and then charging mileage for coming to Ottawa and returning hom. It is expected to create a good deal of stir.

The A. P. A. has taken a hand in the St. Joseph, Mo., elections, having issued a ticket with the names of all Roman Catholics left off. The ticket is headed 'American citizens,' and on it are the names of all candidates except those to whom the society is opposed. Both the Democratic and Republican candidates for mayor are left off.

A New York jury decided that Russe Sage shall pay $25,000 to Laidlaw, whom he thrust forward between him and the crank who tried to kill him with dynamite. Sage escaped serious injury Laidlaw getting the worst of the explosion. Sage's lawyer is to appeal the case, as Sage does not want to pay the amount, and as he denies that he thrust Laidlaw forward, as alleged.

The trouble in Bluefields between the American residents and the Nicaraguans is written up by correspondents of New Orleans newspapers at fever heat. The British war steamer 'Canada' was off the shore, awaiting developments, and ready to land marines and blue jackets for the protection of property. They declined to make such a move, however, unless the Americans should sign a petition, which the latter refused to do, and their chief desire was the arrival of a U. S. war vessel.

THE SEAL CATCH.

SOME DISCOURAGING REPORTS UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES AMONG THE ICE FIELDS.

St. John's, Nfld., April 1.—The steamer 'Newfoundland,' Captain Farquhar, arrived here last night very poorly fished. She was forced to return owing to three of her propeller blades being broken by contact with heavy ice. The ship was unmanageable and it was impossible to continue sealing. She has five thousand old and young seals, equal to seven thousand young. She reports the weather as being unfavorable to carrying on the fishery. Heavy gales and tremendous seas very much interfered with the work. The 'Walrus' was nipped in the ice and the crew abandoned her and took refuge on the other ships. She afterwards was enabled to make temporary repairs. The 'Neptune' went ashore, but six hours after got off undamaged. The 'Newfoundland' reports the 'Hope' loaded, the 'Iceland' lead panned, the 'Diana' 25,000, the 'Walrus' 15,000, the 'Ranger' 10,000, the 'Vanguard' 8,000, the 'Kite' 8,000, the 'Mastiff' 5,000, the 'Terranova' 4,000, the 'Neptune' 2,000, and 'Falcon' 3,500. The 'Aurora,' 'Wolf,' 'Nimrod,' 'Leopard' and 'Bradon' not reported. The 'Panther,' from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, arrived at Channel yesterday. On the whole the prospects are not extra favorable. It is believed the catch will not be above the average, the 'Newfoundland's' catch hardly paying for the trip.

CLAIM TO HAVE MURDERED WILLIAMS.

Toronto, April 2.—Two confessions of having committed the Port Credit murder, for which McWhirrett is under sentence of death are alleged to have been made in Montana. One is reported to the Attorney-General's department here. Official communication is in progress.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTS.

INCREASING STRENGTH OF THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A BILL INTRODUCED PERMITTING PROSPECTIVE PEERS TO REMAIN COMMONERS.

London, March 31.—The question of the destruction of the House of Lords as a hereditary legislative body is rapidly gaining strength, and is in a much more vigorous condition than its most ardent supporters have had reason to expect. The Hon. William St. John Freemantle Broderick, M.P. for Surrey; the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M. P. for South-west Lancashire, and Viscount Wm. W. P. Wolmer, M. P. for West Edinburgh, all heirs to peerages, are living in daily dread of their elevation to the Upper House, and to mitigate their fate they have prepared a bill, notice of the introduction of which they have given, to change the present order of things, which removes a member from the House of Commons upon his succession to the peerage. The bill prepared by these gentlemen provides that any person elevated to the peerage shall have the option of remaining in the House of Commons, if he be a member of that body at the time of his succession to the House of Lords, or of offering himself as a candidate for election to the House of Commons in preference to taking a seat in the Upper House.

No more striking proof of the growing disrepute into which the House of Lords has fallen has ever been afforded than is found in a public appeal which has just made its appearance in the columns of a leading monthly magazine, bearing the signatures of the gentlemen who are promoting the anti-hereditary legislation bill just mentioned.

Through the death of another, these gentlemen set forth a man's political existence may be terminated in a moment, and he be consigned to burial alive in the House of Lords. His translation to the upper body causes the world at large to regard him as a very fortunate individual, who has inherited one of the highest of gifts, whereas in reality he is the hapless victim of an accident of birth. In some countries in the East, the article goes on, it is the custom to execute criminals condemned for heinous offences by immuring them within walls of clay. England treats her peers in a manner similar to the punishment inflicted upon these malefactors, but even then the condemned felon has the better of it. He is walled up so tightly that he is physically suffocated within a few hours and his misery ends. In the case of the peers they are condemned to a walling up that inflicts political strangulation upon the victims for the remainder of their lives.

The announcement of the provisions of the proposed bill and the publication of the appeal signed by the framers of the measure have excited widespread comment. The Radicals admit that if the bill were to become law it would deplete the House of Lords of all of the ablest men in that body and leave it without a shred of political vitality, but they also contend that the Lords would still be able when their hereditary privileges should be assailed to offer as much resistance to the House of Commons as they are enabled to do under the present condition of things.

The Conservatives also recognize the fact that the measure would have a direct tendency to deprive the Upper House of such men as Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Rosebery, the Earl of Kimberley, the Duke of Argyle, Earl Spencer and other peers of conspicuous ability, and such deprivation would inevitably lead to the extinction of the House of Lords as a legislative body. They are mindful, too, of the indisputable fact that whatever authority, legislative ability and statesmanship still appertains to the House of Lords is due to the presence in that body of statesmen who have received their training in the House of Commons, and the very next election after the passage of the bill would find every one of the recognized leaders of the House of Lords seeking the endorsement of the voting classes for a seat in the representative body.

The bill will have a very small chance of being discussed in the House of Commons during the present session. Now that its purport has been made public it will infallibly receive sufficient attention in the columns of the newspapers and on the platforms at public meetings to prevent its becoming a dead issue before the House of Commons can reach it. The measure obtained a place very near the bottom of the calendar, and is far in the rear of a mass of public and private bills that must be disposed of before it can be taken up. The possibility is suggested, however, that before Mr. Broderick becomes Lord Middleton, Mr. Curzon succeeds to the title of Viscount Scarsdale and Viscount Wolmer becomes Lord Selborne, their proposal may be embodied in a drastic law abolishing the veto power of the House of Lords. The Radicals will raise no objection to peers sitting in the House of Commons if the law that permits them to sit as commoners also destroys the principle of hereditary legislation.

Both Mr. Broderick and Mr. Curzon are exceptionally able men and each aspires to the occupation of a high office under the next Conservative government. Mr. Curzon even entertains the ambition to become the Conservative leader in the House of Commons.

The league for the abolition of the House of Lords has issued an announcement that 350 political associations in and near London have signified their intention to take part in the demonstration in favor of the destruction of the House of Lords in Hyde Park on Whit Monday. The bill for the disestablishment of the church in Wales has been drafted, and some of its provisions are certain to further infuriate the Conservatives, mainly its disendowment clauses. The Welsh bill accords a life interest to the present incumbents only, and at the termination of incumbency by death the whole property of the church is to be appropriated for national purposes.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., RESIDENT MURDERS HIS WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Dolgeville, N.Y., March 31—Fritz Kloetzler murdered his wife and four children at his home here last night and then committed suicide. He was formerly employed in the felt shoe shop of Alfred Dodge & Son. He was one of the leaders of a band of twenty Socialists here. For several weeks he had been out of work and his family had been supported by the town the past few days. He had been selling off the furniture, piece by piece, until only a few chairs and a little bedding remained. Kloetzler had apparently been contemplating the tragedy for several days. On the second floor, in one of the back bedrooms, on a few blankets with their heads against the wall, were found the bodies of the entire family of six. First in the row of bodies was that of Mrs. Kloetzler. Her throat had been cut. The second was that of the daughter, Frieda, twelve years of age. There was a ghastly gash across her throat. Kloetzler's body was next. It had a big gash in the throat and a knife wound in the heart. Next came the body of five-year-old Elsie. There were no marks on her body. She and another child had been poisoned. The last was that of the three-year-old son, Bruno, whose head was nearly severed from the body. The bodies were cold when found, and the probabilities are that the tragedy was committed soon after Ransom, overseer of the poor, left the house. Kloetzler's head lay on the body of his daughter Elsie. There are indications that the crime was arranged between husband and wife. There was no evidence of a struggle.

PLOTTERS FOILED.

A CONSPIRACY TO BLOW UP THE CORRAN COURT AND MINISTERS FRUSTRATED.

New York, April 2.—A 'Herald' special from Shanghai, says: — 'A widespread conspiracy to blow up the King of Corea's court and ministers during a religious festival, was discovered recently at Seoul, through one of the plotters confiding in a foreign resident. Elaborate preparations had been made, including stealing all the gunpowder from military stations. Conspirators confronted the king and avowed their intentions, implicating several high officials and members of the royal family. Had the plot succeeded, probably all foreigners, including over a hundred American residents in Seoul, would undoubtedly have shared the fate of the Japanese in the almost similar attempt against the present King, in 1888.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

London, March 31.—Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, acting with the assent of the Ministry, has suggested to the Duke of Cambridge that he resign his position as Commander-in-Chief of the army. It is reported that the Duke has replied that he will not resign unless he is assured that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed his successor. The basis of the Duke's demand for the appointment of the Duke of Connaught is the principle that the chief commander of the army ought to be held by a prince of the blood royal. The Duke of Cambridge's select circle claim that although the Commander-in-Chief is seventy-five years of age his health and strength are unimpaired, and he is able to discharge the duties of his office.

SEVENTY-NINE YEARS OLD.

THOUSANDS OF CONGRATULATIONS POUR IN ON PRINCE BISMARCK.

Friedrichsruhe, April 1.—Prince Bismarck rose early to prepare for the arduous duties of his seventy-ninth birthday. He had slept soundly and was in the best humor. Just before he took his breakfast the bands of the Ratzeburg (Lauenberg) Riflemen, the 31st Infantry regiment from the Altoona garrison, and the Hamburg Choral Union had gathered in front of the castle. They gave the old Chancellor his morning greeting between nine and ten o'clock. At eleven o'clock the Chasseurs' band began playing, and during the first number the Prince and Princess, Count Herbert and Count William and their wives and the Count and Countess Rantzau appeared on the terrace. By this time the excursionists, who crowded the inns, private houses and even many barns to overflowing last evening, had gathered in the meadow opposite. As the Prince left the house repeated cheers almost drowned the music. He smiled, waved his hand and his great slouch hat toward the crowd in the meadow. He spoke with several members of the Choral Union and the bands. At eleven o'clock a messenger arrived at the castle with this despatch, dated at Abbazia, April 1:

I send you my heartiest congratulations. My aide-de-camp, Major Von Moltke, is commissioned to hand you in my name a cuirass. The firm steel of this cuirass, which is designed to lie round your breast, may serve as a symbol of the German gratitude which your firm fidelity has brought you, and which I for my part desire to express most vividly.

WILHELM,
Imperator-Rex.

Major Count von Moltke arrived at the station at 12.40 and rode directly to the castle, where Prince Bismarck welcomed him and at once received from his hands the steel cuirass sent by the Emperor. The early part of the afternoon was devoted to the reception of deputations and committees, of which there seemed to be no end. They came from all parts of the Empire and represented towns, colleges and societies of all sorts. In replying to the address of the Altoona delegation, he said: 'If I had been as powerful as people thought Altoona would now be the seat of Government.'

Shortly after the arrival of the Ludwigslust dragoons and a deputation from Lower Saxony, the Prince retired and put on his helmet and the cuirass sent by the Emperor. At six o'clock he appeared in uniform and entered an open carriage at the door and took a drive which lasted about thirty minutes. The enthusiasm of the people passed all bounds. Hundreds gathered by the road side and sang 'Die Wacht Am Rhein' and 'Deutchland Ueber Alles.' When the Prince reached the castle the great throng, which had been steadily increasing since noon, took up the songs and, led by the Hamburg singers, raised one grand chorus after another. Bismarck entered the castle at 6.30, but the singing continued until seven o'clock. Dinner was served immediately after Bismarck's return. There were twenty-five guests present. The number of letters and despatches received by the Prince is beyond all records of his former birthdays. The messages have been received by the basketful every fifteen minutes during the day. They have come from all parts of the world. At five p.m. 7,000 letters and 4,580 telegrams had been counted and the messengers were still busy bringing more. Presents have been brought to the castle so rapidly that it has been impossible to unpack them all. The castle yard looks like a freight depot. It is piled high with barrels, boxes and bundles of all shapes and sizes. One of the most noteworthy gifts is a magnificent silk tapestry sent by Fraulein Schwalbe, of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It portrays Bismarck as he was in 1824, at the age of nine; in 1851, just at the opening of his diplomatic career; in 1866, on the evening of the North German Union; in 1878, the year of the Berlin congress, and in 1890, when his work was finished.

A FAMOUS SPY DEAD.

London, April 2.—The 'Times' announces this morning the death of Major Le Caron, who was once employed by the British Government as a spy upon Irishmen in America. The 'Times' says: 'He died yesterday afternoon, after suffering some time from a painful malady. He bore the pain with the fortitude and iron resolution characteristic of his whole career.

THE FIRST OF THE FLEET.

Port Townsend, Wash., April 2.—The United States steamship 'Mohican' arrived here last evening. She is the first of the Behring Sea patrol to arrive. The fleet will rendezvous here and leave for the north before May 1.

WAR IN SAMOA.

BROUGHT ABOUT BY AN INDISCREET AMERICAN CHIEF JUSTICE.

A GENERAL UPRISING THREATENED—THE FOREIGN POPULATION PANIC-STRICKEN.

Auckland, New Zealand, March 30.—News of a very serious outbreak in Samoa is brought by the steamer 'Alameda,' arriving here to-day, which would indicate that an American is responsible for it, and will probably require prompt action on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Mr. Henry Ide, the American Chief Justice, who on Sept. 6, 1892, succeeded Chief Justice Codercrantz, is said to have caused the outbreak by throwing into jail as well as fining the chiefs of the opposing factions, and also compelling them to perform the work of convicts of the lowest order. Protests, and even threats, however, had no effect on the chief justice, and finally a government employee was killed, this starting the fighting. King Mailetoa fortunately remained true to the protectorate, and sent his troops to quell the uprising. Severe fighting ensued, with a loss of thirty to fifty killed, and many more wounded, the rebels getting the worst of the encounter. It might have ended there, but it is said that there is now danger of a general uprising, due to the action of the King's warriors, who are said to have enraged the natives to an almost uncontrollable extent by their torturing of prisoners captured and the outraging of the women. It is almost certain that steps are being taken to retaliate by organizing against the King. The foreign population is almost panicstricken, and the foreign consuls are doing their best to patch up matters. The arrival of a man-of-war of any nationality is anxiously looked for. The charges against Chief Justice Ide are not substantiated, and further advices must be awaited.

TWO LIBERAL VICTORIES.

London, March 31.—The result of the election for a member of Parliament to represent Berwickshire is a Liberal victory. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Tennant, received 2,722 votes, and his opponent, Mr. C. B. Balfour, Conservative, received 2,157 votes; a majority of 567 for the Liberals. At the preceding election the Rt. Hon. Edward Majoribanks received 2,704 votes, and his opponent, Mr. C. B. Balfour, 1,956 votes, a majority of 748 in favor of the Liberal candidate. The vacancy in Berwickshire was caused by the elevation to the peerage of the Rt. Hon. Edward Majoribanks upon the death of his father, Baron Tweedmouth.

In Montgomeryshire, the Liberals have also won a victory, Mr. Humphreys Owen, Liberal, defeating Mr. R. Williams Wynn, by a vote of 3,440 to 3,215. Here again the Conservatives showed improvement in the voting.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

London, April 2.—A receiver has been appointed on behalf of the mortgage and debentures holders of the Land Securities Company, Limited, which was formed thirty years ago. The liabilities are £2,000,000. The secretary of the company, when questioned in regard to the receivership, said that he was unable to make a statement at present, but, he added, that the company had suffered greatly from the erroneous impression that it was connected with the group of companies, with which Jabez Balfour, the fugitive ex-member of Parliament was connected.

WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Tripoli, April 2. — Advices received from the Soudan announces that a terrible battle has been fought in the kingdom of Bornu, Central Soudan. Rabah, the former slave of Zobher Pasha, with an army numbering 30,000 men, invaded the kingdom. He was opposed by the Sultan of Bornu, at the head of a large army. During the battle both sides sustained very heavy losses, and the Sultan of Bornu and Rabah were killed, fighting desperately at the head of their troops.

KING BEHANZIN IN EXILE.

St. Pierre, Martinique, March 31.—A French corvette, having on board King Behanzin, of the Dahomeyans, who was defeated by the French army, arrived here at four o'clock this afternoon. King Behanzin was accompanied by four of his wives, one child and four servants. All are well. The entire party was imprisoned in the fort here. King Behanzin will draw a salary of 12,000 francs a year.

THE BRAZILIAN REBELS.

THEIR POSITION ANYTHING BUT PLEASANT AT THE PRESENT MOMENT.

New York, April 2.—The 'Herald's' Rio de Janeiro special says:—The British and Italian Ministers here have sent to Washington a request that Secretary Gresham instruct Minister Thompson to join in their petition to Brazil asking her to withdraw her demand upon Portugal with regard to the landing of the rebel refugees now on board the Portuguese men of war stationed at Montevideo. They received a reply that President Cleveland considered that there was no ground for the request; that Admiral Da Gama and his officers had been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the legally constituted authorities and must be regarded as ordinary rebels without political standing. This decision proved highly gratifying to the Brazilian Government, and France and Germany have sent similar refusals to interefere in Da Gama's behalf. Portugal now asks that the refugees be allowed asylum on shore until the revolt is over in the south. Brazil replies that the question at issue is whether she has or has not the right to demand the delivery of these rebels on a guarantee that they shall have a legal trial.

AN ANTI-CHRISTIAN DEMONSTRATION.

San Francisco, Cal., April 2.—Advices received by steamer from Shanghai, give an account of another Chinese demonstration against the foreign missionaries, which came near ending in a massacre. When the procession of natives welcoming spring, passed the Baptist mission building at Huchow, the mob in the street threw stones and bricks at the premises, broke down the gate and swarmed into the house, seizing everything which came in their way. The missionaries, Messrs. Mason and Fletcher, whose families were upstairs, courageously faced the mob and ordered them to leave. Thinking the missionaries had sent for help the mob left the house. Another anti-foreign placard, making sport of the foreign element, has made its appearance. Its effect on the natives is sure to be harmful to the foreigners.

THE SS. 'EMS' ALL RIGHT.

London, April 2.—The steamer 'Ems,' of the North German Lloyd Line, arrived at Fayal, this morning, in tow, having broken her screw. She sailed from Bremen on March 7, and from Southampton for New York on the day following. Considerable anxiety was felt for her safety, as she was six days overdue, and was sighted just before a great storm broke upon her. She was towed into port by the British steamer 'Wildflower.' The propellor frame of the 'Ems' broke a few days after the steamer left Southampton, on March 18, and the big ship was obliged to proceed as best she could under canvas, until the 'Wildflower,' was sighted and took her in tow. A steamer will be sent to Fayal to take the passengers of the 'Ems' to New York.

CONGRATULATED BY SIR OLIVER.

Toronto, March 31.—At the welcome meeting held by the congregation of St. James Square Presbyterian Church tendered to their new pastor, the Rev. Louis H. Jordan, formerly, of Montreal, Principal Kirkland occupied the chair and read a letter of congratulation to the congregation and welcome to the Rev. Mr. Jordan from Sir Oliver Mowat.

SALISBURY AND GLADSTONE.

London, March 31.—Lord Salisbury has written a long letter to Mr. Gladstone expressing his sympathy with him in his retirement. The letter is full of pleasant reminiscences and feeling allusions to Mr. Gladstone's career, which have impressed the Grand Old Man greatly. Evidence is shown by the fact that he has communicated the contents of the letter to several of his friends with unmistakable gratification.

M. CHARLES DE LESSEPS EXPELLED.

Paris, April 1.—M. Charles De Lesseps was notified to-day that his name had been removed from the roll of the Legion of Honor owing to his part in the Panama scandal. Count Ferdinand De Lesseps will not be expelled from membership.

WILL SUSTAIN NO LOSS.

London, March 30.—The 'Times' says in regard to the Baring liquidation that the guaranteers at first estimated that their loss would probably amount to from ten to fifteen percent of their liability. They are now of the belief that they will sustain no loss at all.

THE NANKIN JAR.

In Miss Elizabeth Langley's beautiful old parlor the casement window stood wide open, for it was June, and the air was fragrant with roses and honeysuckle. Outside, in the gay, old-fashioned flower-garden, the late afternoon sun was lingering on great masses of roses that lifted their regal heads above more humble blooms and littered the box-bordered paths with their pink petals.

Betty Wallingford, sitting in front of her great-aunt Elizabeth, who was making the afternoon tea, thought that it was quite worth while to have come all the way from New York to Portsmouth merely to sit in that room and look out on that garden. She leaned her head against the back of the high, carved chair, and let her eyes wander from one object to another with intense enjoyment. Everything she could appreciate, from the warm, faded colors in the old Turkey carpet to the handsome carved mahogany chairs and tables covered with old damask.

She liked the polished tables with brass claw-feet, the portraits by Copley that hung on the panelled walls, the queer old mirror and tall silver candlesticks on the high mantel-shelf, and the shining brass andirons in the fireplace. Then her eyes came back to her great-aunt Elizabeth, in her gown of queen's gray satin and cap of old lace, who had arranged her delicate India cups and saucers, and was putting the tea into a Queen Anne teapot with a queer little ancient spoon. Clasping her hands together, Betty cried:

Oh, Aunt Elizabeth, how beautiful everything is! I feel as if I had been spirited back into a bygone time! I am quite sure that almost everything in this room has some story connected with it, and I want to hear the story of everything.'

Miss Langley was pleased with Betty's enthusiasm.

'Yes,' she said, 'these portraits on the wall are of your kindred as well as mine, Betty, and you have a right to know all about them. But here comes some of my neighbors to call on you, dear. So we must wait until to-night. Then you may choose anything in the room; and if it has a story, you shall hear it.'

Betty Wallingford had never been in Portsmouth before, although she had seen her aunt now and then in New York. Now she was to spend three whole months in the quaint old town while her parents were in Europe. As she told her aunt's guests that afternoon, she was so delighted with everything that she knew the time would not be a moment too long.

That evening, after the lamps were lighted, as Betty glanced around the room wondering what object she would select for its story, she spied on the shelf of an open corner cupboard of carved mahogany a large rose-jar of old Nankin china, with gold handles and a gold dragon on the lid. Betty, though only fifteen years old, had a passion for old china, and she had heard that the art of making that particular kind of blue Nankin had been forgotten, even in China. She clapped her hands with delight as she cried:

'Aunt Elizabeth, I take the rose-jar first, for it must be ever so old!'

Her aunt's serene old face clouded a little, and she hesitated a moment before she answered:

'Betty dear, that jar was brought from China by your great-great-grandfather, Captain Elihu Langley. So, of course, it is very old. But I wish you had selected anything else, for the story of that rose-jar is so sad, and so painful to me, that I would not tell it to you at all, in spite of my promise, if I did not know that you had a tender heart and a sensible tongue.

'It is a very modern story, too, although perhaps you will not think so when I tell you that it happened sixty years ago this June, when I was only a little girl. But it seems to me like yesterday.

'Over the sofa you will see the portrait of your grandmother Wallingford, who was my sister, Martha Langley. She filled that jar with pot-pourri made after an old recipe that had come down in our family from a certain Miss Langley who had been lady-in-waiting to Queen Anne. My sister made it in order that this room might smell sweet on her wedding-day, which was to be in October.

'In the little room next to the kitchen, where the ladies of our family have always attended to the fine arts of housewifery, my sister made the potpourri, and Cicely Ann and I were with her.

'I can see her now as she stood before the table under the window where the climbing rose and honeysuckle were reaching in with their long tendrils. She was dressed in that short-waisted gown of dull blue you've seen in the portrait, for she was expecting your grandfather from New York. The full, puffed sleeves came only to her dimpled elbows, and a big apron entirely protected her gown.

'On the table were piles of rose-leaves and jessamine flowers, lavender and sweet violets that she had been collecting for weeks; and there were little dishes of spices and orris-root, pimento and powder of sandal-wood.

'Cicely Ann Roe was a young maid of sixteen years, who had only recently come into the family. My mother was training her so that she could go to New York with my sister, and Cicely Ann was proud of the honor and anxious to please.

'As for me, I was so greatly excited about the coming wedding that I was only too glad to help in any way; but I rather think I was most useful in running errands.

'The blue Nankin jar was the first that was filled, and Cicely Ann carried it carefully back to its corner. While she was in the parlor my sister, before she began to fill the second jar, slipped off the beautiful ring of diamonds that your grandfather had given her, and laid it on the back part of the table because she was afraid it was getting soiled.

'She forgot to say anything to Cicely Ann about the ring. When I came back from the shop where Martha had sent me for some more cloves, I found my sister and Cicely Ann hard at work over the second jar, which had to be filled before dinner.

'When it was finished, my sister told Cicely Ann to carry it into the parlor and then clean off the table, while she ran upstairs to wash her hands and pull on the long white gloves which were the fashion in those days; for she heard the brass knocker resounding through the house, and she knew that her lover's impatient hand was on the door.

'As she came downstairs she remembered her ring, and called to Cicely Ann, who was clearing off the table, to bring it to her; but the ring could not be found!

'The remains of the rose-leaves had been gathered up into a little pile; but nothing, fortunately, had been thrown away, so there was no chance of its having been lost that way. We went over the floor on our hands and knees, Cicely Ann trembling like a leaf, and looking so white and frightened that sometimes I don't wonder that Martha suspected her. She seemed to look guilty, but, my dear, we must never judge by appearances, and certainly must not suspect from over-agitation in such an emergency.

'Then the last rose-jar that was filled was brought back and carefully emptied, and every leaf and flower examined; but the ring could not be found!

'Cicely Ann wept piteously, and said that she had never seen it, and did not even know that it was on the table; but I think I was then the only one who really believed in her innocence, perhaps because, being only two years older than I, she spoke to me more freely and naturally.

'Your grandfather was a high-tempered man, and he was greatly annoyed at the loss of the ring. Besides being very valuable, it was an heirloom in his family. After going over the facts of the case very carefully, and examining both the room and Cicely Ann,—he was a lawyer, you know,—he came to the conclusion that the girl was guilty, and that if she had not the ring, it was because she had thrown it away when the theft was discovered, and was afraid to acknowledge having done so.

'My sister agreed with him, and was much distressed besides about the loss of the ring so near her wedding day; for she considered it an evil omen, and would not take another from your grandfather.

'She died in this house, poor soul, when your father was only two months old, and lay in her coffin in this room where she was married. That is why the pot-pourri has never been taken out of the jar, although it all happened more than half a century ago.

'Poor Cicely Ann never held up her head afterward, although my mother and father refused, on account of her extreme youth, to allow her to be arrested. They kept the story as quiet as they could, but you know Portsmouth is a small place, and for a while people talked of nothing else.

'Cicely Ann had come from Rye Centre. She had no one belonging to her in Portsmouth but an aunt, a well-to-do woman who had both brought her here and recommended her to us. You would have thought that the poor girl would have gone back to her home, but she never did. She said that she would stay in Portsmouth until her innocence was proved, if it took all her life.

'Her aunt gave her a home, and my mother, who was very soon convinced of her innocence, gave her all the sewing and laundry work she could do. I used to go and see her often; but Cicely Ann has never entered this house since that day. I will take you to her house to-morrow, and when you see her sad old face you will feel just as I have all these years—that you would be so happy if you could only find that ring!'

'Aunt Elizabeth, do you think it could have fallen out of the window?' Betty asked, breathlessly.

'No, dear. There was no question of that, for the window was closed, so that the rose-leaves should not blow away.'

'And the first jar that was filled, Aunt Elizabeth. Couldn't the ring have got in there somehow?'

'No, Betty, for you remember that my sister did not take the ring off until that first jar had been carried back to the parlor. It was while Cicely Ann was away that she did it.'

'And did no one else enter the room at all, Aunt Elizabeth—all the time they were making the potpourri?'

'No one, Betty. The theft lay between Cicely Ann and me, and of course I was out of the question. Poor Cicely Ann was changed by that tragedy—one to her at least—from a gay, laughing girl to a broken-hearted woman.'

Betty's eyes were full of tears when her aunt finished her story, and all night she dreamed of Cicely Ann, but always of Cicely Ann with her innocence proved and the ring found.

After she had seen the sad old woman living all alone in one room, she came home so much excited over her misfortune that she quite frightened her aunt by bursting into a torrent of tears.

Day after day she thought over every possible way in which the ring could have disappeared, and somehow her mind always came back to that rose-jar of old Nankin. Her aunt had shown that there was no chance of the ring having got into it, but nevertheless she felt that she must examine it!

One hot afternoon when great-aunt Elizabeth was resting in her room, and the first story of the house was quite deserted, Betty tiptoed down into the parlor, climbed up on one of the old mahogany chairs, lifted down the Nankin jar, and with trembling hands took off the lid.

A little dust and a faint scent rose in the air; but all Betty could see inside was a pile of withered leaves that fell into dust as the air blew on them. She got up and closed the casement window, which was a little open, and spreading her apron on the carpet, boldly emptied the contents of the jar on top of it.

She was so much excited, and her fingers trembled so, that she could hardly run them through that brown pile; and she had to do it carefully to keep the dust off the carpet.

Just then one of the shutters blew a little open, and through the crack a long sunbeam entered the darkened room. Was Betty dreaming, or did she see a star shining on the floor? No, it was no dream; it was her grandmother Wallingford's diamond ring found at last!

Betty did what I suppose most girls would have done—she covered her face with her hands and cried bitterly over Cicely Ann's ruined life. Then she gathered up what had once been rose-leaves, emptied them back into the jar, and put the jar in its accustomed place. Next she stood before the portrait of her young grandmother—looking so beautiful and so imperious—and she told her all about it.

When Miss Elizabeth Langley came downstairs that afternoon she noticed that Betty was in a state of suppressed excitement, and asked her what was the matter.

'It is because I did something that I am afraid you will think was very wrong to do without asking your permission, Aunt Elizabeth, but I had to do it, and I am not one bit sorry!'

Then she told her story, and showed the cluster of diamonds glittering on her finger. Great-aunt Elizabeth cried too, then, and said softly through her tears:

'Poor Cicely Ann! Poor Cicely Ann! And Martha always believed you took it.'

'Aunt Elizabeth, how did that ring get there?' Betty cried.

'I don't know, dear, the facts were just as I told you. Cicely Ann had carried that jar back to the parlor before my sister took the ring off. But oh, my dear, I cannot tell you how glad I am that you have found it.'

The next day Miss Langley went alone to see Cicely Ann and tell her the good news. When she returned, the old maid-servant was with her, and there was such a happy look on her face that she looked years younger.

She laid her old hands on Betty's young head and blessed her, while tears streamed down her withered cheeks.

'How did the ring get there, Miss Roe?' Betty said, when they had all stopped crying.

'Dear child, your grandmother put it there herself,' Cicely Ann answered. 'I remember it now as if it was yesterday, although I had forgotten it all these years. Miss Martha ran into the parlor after I came back to see if I had put the jar straight, and she took a handful of rose-leaves with her to throw on top. "For good luck," she said, laughing; and then we both forgot about that handful of leaves!'

'Cicely Ann,' Miss Langley said, taking the old woman's hand in both of hers, 'my family have done you a great wrong, an irreparable wrong; I ask you to prove that you have forgiven us by ending your days under my roof as my valued friend, for you and I are all that are left now of those old days, and we must never be parted again. The ring that has been the cause of so much sorrow must belong to Betty now, for she found it, and I pray that the joy it has brought with it this day may remain with her all her life.'

'Oh, Aunt Elizabeth!' Betty said, laughing and crying together, 'I am so glad, so very glad that I took the story of the Nankin jar first.'—Janet Armstrong, in 'Youth's Companion.'

THE ATHLETIC LIFE.

(Sir B. W. Richardson, in 'Longman's Magazine.')

I wish on these subjects to be very just, neither a pessimist nor a'armist on one side, nor optimist nor apologist on the other. In athleticism there are many great advantages. It makes men manly, strong, ready—in a word, vital to the best of vitality, when it is carried out with earnestness, in a proper spirit, and under proper rules. It were an easy matter to double the strength of an uncultivated nation by introducing into it good athleticism. Those four magnificent qualities of mind and body—precision, decision, presence of mind, and endurance—introduced into a nation, hammered into it until all the nation was individually influenced by them, would make the nation grander than any influx of wealth, fashion or glory of conquest it would beget a new kind of athleticism—an athleticism of the soul, which would lift men and women into a superior beauty, both of body and mind. It would also ensure length of days; and it would ensure happiness of existence, because it would exalt mankind from low and grovelling conceits and pleasures into contests that are as superior as they are exhilarant and graceful. Once more, it would stamp a newer and purer heredity, freed of ancestral stains beyond anything that has ever been conceived.

The prospect is cheering and hopeful; but there are disadvantages connected with athletic life which darken the picture, and which must not be concealed. There are errors abundant that need to be weeded out. There is an error in the commencement and the ending of the athletic life that should be remedied. It should not be begun at too youthful a period; it should not be continued to too late a period. I have put it at from eighteen to thirty-six years of age, and that, I am convinced, is a very just limitation for all except those who are obliged to follow it, as in the acrobat way, during a life of toil, devoted to the amusements of the people. At eighteen the organs of the body have fairly developed, and yet are not so matured as to have lost any degree of their elasticity, power, and facility for affording graceful and powerful movements. The nervous system has become well developed, and the senses have reached to good and healthy action. At thirty-six the organs have ceased to increase naturally, and all parts have entered into a maturity which stands in the way of new activity of a permanent character. By this time the body begins to feel concussions and vibrations which, exalted, pass easily into shocks affecting the elastic substance, especially the elastic arteries and all structures that require to be cushioned by the elastic element. If elastic tissue grows in the body in youth and adolescence, there comes an early period when it fails to grow; and, as occurs in a piece of india rubber, there comes another period when it begins to lose its elasticity. Then any new exercise of an extreme kind becomes a mechanical injury, which soon shows itself in the fact that the man once so successful is forced, nolens volens, to admit that he is beaten by younger competitors. There are disadvantages of a striking kind. I have seen them. I have seen many youths injured by too early competition. I have over and over again seen mature men vitally injured by too prolonged a competition. It is hard to know and feel all this, but it is according to our mistress, Nature, and she is so strong and so determined a jade she will give nothing beyond what she has given. Nobody says no and means it with so inexorable a determination as Mistress Nature. A man had better be obedient to her than to his wife, or a woman to her husband.

KAZUBAZUA NEW CHURCH.

An appeal is made for help to erect a church in the village of Kazubazua, diocese of Montreal. The members of the Church of England in this place are few and by no means wealthy. What is considered the very best site in the village has been secured and it is proposed to begin building in April next. Contributions towards this work will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. E. Kaneen, missionary, Aylmer, Que.; Mrs. Kaneen, parsonage, Aylmer; or, Miss Halfpenny, Kazubazua, Que.

THE FIRST TIME I SAW NEAL DOW.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The Crusade cyclone of 1874, when it struck the Illinois prairies in one of its outermost eddies, caught me up and drew me in. After that, strange to say, my first thought was not of those modern Joan of Arcs, who for God and country had done and dared against such mighty odds, but I determined to see Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, whose books on hygiene I had known for years, and who, as everybody knows, was like the 'hand on the rocking stone' that started the movement called 'The Women's Crusade.' To me this good man incarnated the educational and moral suasion forces of the temperance reform, while Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, was the embodiment of those legal measures by which, in the last analysis, public sentiment is crystallized upon the statute book.

And so, in the summer of '74, I sought an interview with each of these true men, so different in physique, temperament, outlook and achievement. I found Dr. Dio Lewis in his Turkish bath hotel and home on Beacon street, a famous institution, which shed forth no end of wholesome influences throughout the nation. I soon saw that if he had made the study of health his lifelong topic, it was because he himself largely lacked that supreme earthly blessing. From evident tokens I knew he was not a well man, and his death many years ago, there is reason to believe, was only delayed so long (I think he was somewhat over sixty) by obedience on his part to those simple principles of hygiene which he has so wisely and attractively inculcated in his books.

He told me the story of his childhood home, his mother's devotion, her bible reading and prayer in the saloon frequented by his father; the revolution wrought by this heroic action on that father and in that home, and that he knew no other way by which the dramshops of the nation could be closed. He gloried in the work of the women in the West, and hoped it would become universal. This was his message, and the whole of it.

Passing on to Portland, Me., I learned that Gen. Neal Dow was to speak at Old Orchard Beach near by, at the first gospel temperance camp meeting known to history. It was convened by Francis Murphy, then recently reformed, and was my first general introduction to the public as a temperance worker.

On a balmy summer day, with the breath of the pine woods making the air fragrant, the distant roll of the waves booming straight across three thousand miles of sea, and before a great audience of sturdy New England men and women, I first saw Neal Dow. It was a moment of exceeding interest, for in my Wisconsin home my father and mother had idealized this brave chieftain to my thought, and when, in 1851, he had secured the 'Maine Law,' since then famous the world around, my father, himself a legislator, had said to my mother, 'When will poor, rum-cursed Wisconsin get a law like that?' and she dared to answer gently, 'When women vote!'

General Neal Dow did not know with what thoughtful and affectionate eyes he was watched that morning from the hard bench in the great tree-canopied auditorium by a woman from the West who had just resigned her relations to a university and who hoped a call might come to her to cast in her lot henceforward with the temperance movement of the time. 'There he comes, the grand old warrior!' said a man in front of me, and with a light, springing step the well knit and alert figure of 'prohibition's father' came up the steps of the pretty rustic platform and stood before us amid universal applause in which no pair of hands beat time with more enthusiasm than mine. He was then seventy years of age, but seemed much less than sixty. His hair was white; his fine, intellectual head, with broad, full brow, his keen, steady, gray eyes, his strong nose and pleasant, smiling mouth, equally full of determination and good cheer, his quick incisive utterances and vigorous but graceful gestures, all made an indelible impression upon my mind. As there were many of us present from the West, General Dow told the story of how the thought of legal ostracism for the dramshop originated in his mind, and I was deeply touched when I learned that his loyalty to a woman's home and little children have nerved the arm of the prohibition chief.

The General told us that one evening he and his wife were cozily seated for the evening and he was reading aloud, when the sad figure and despairing face of one near and dear to them entered with the words: 'I cannot keep my secret longer, and I have come to you for help.' Dear lady, she thought, as many another has done, that the shame and misery of her home were secrets, when they were the gossip of the unfriendly and the tender regret of the loyal and true. Her husband was a government official, and in every way a worthy and upright citizen, 'when he was himself,' but the moderate drinking customs of those days had, in his case, continued to their logical, or perhaps I should say, their physiological sequence, and his appetite was fast becoming uncontrollable. His wife had received notice from his employers, who had repeatedly condoned previous offences of a like character, that unless he were in his place the next day he would lose his situation. In her poverty, anxiety and agony, she told her story, and said to General Dow, 'I beg you to go out and find my husband and to bring him home to his little ones and me.'

General Dow was of Quaker ancestry and training. He had never in his life crossed the threshold of a saloon, but he is one of those practical men who 'suit the action to the word,' so he took his hat and started at once for the place indicated by the distressed neighbor. Pushing back its swinging door he went directly to the proprietor and told him what had occurred, adding, 'I have a carriage here, and if you will help me we can soon convey Mr. —— to his home;' but the saloon-keeper not only declined to help, but would not admit that the gentleman was there, and gave General Dow to understand that 'the sooner he went about his business the better it would be for him.' Seeing another door at the lower end of the saloon, General Dow turned, and passing through it, found his friend lying drunk on a lounge out of sight. He then returned to the proprietor and renewed his request with urgency, but he was repulsed with even stronger opposition than before. 'Do you mean,' said General Dow, 'that you will go on selling to this man when you know what the result will be to his wife and children?' 'Certainly I shall, as long as he has money to pay for his drink,' was the answer. General Dow turned to leave the place, but before doing so he fired this Parthian arrow at the saloon-keeper, 'You intend to go on selling, do you? Very well, my friend, the people of the State of Maine will see how long you will go on selling.' From that hour 'he stayed not for brake and he stopped not for stone,' but threw himself with the wonderful vigor of body and mind that have carried him triumphant to his ninetieth birthday, into the cause of home protection and saloon destruction.

All this he told us that balmy day in the grove, not confining himself to narration, but laying down a clear-cut line of argument for total abstinence and total prohibition, while with deepening enthusiasm his thirty-five-year-old apprentice from the West listened to the master whom she had come so far to see. I shall always thank God that thus early in my novitiate I had the good fortune to hear an expounder who neglected neither of the two great cardinal principles on which the temperance reform is founded, but carried them forward like the two rails of the iron track which is bedded and ballasted in character and education, and which alone is fitted to carry the engine of progress and the mighty train of humanity along its steady course to the great central station of Brotherhood in the kingdom of the Golden Rule. Eighteen years later, as president of the World's W. C. T. U., I was a guest in the home of General Dow, who had then been candidate for the Prohibition party for President of the United States, and had come to witness the spilling of illicit liquors that occurs from time to time at the Portland city hall.

I am writing these reminiscences in England with bundles of literature around me which is being sent to all quarters of Christendom, and is made up of the life of General Dow, his epigrammatic utterances concerning prohibition and other vital themes, and the priceless tributes of the best men and women in this and other countries to his work and worth. I cannot express the solid satisfaction I have felt in doing what I could to forward this celebration. General Neal Dow has lived a life that requires no apology; if his record could be known (not that 'dress parade' record which the great public sees, but that of everyday life not only in its 'public walks' but 'secret ways') he would be found to be, and to have been always, a man thoroughly loyal to womanhood and the home; clean from the use of alcoholics, tobacco and other deleterious drugs, and fighting like a dauntless soldier in the forefront of the great battle for liberty which involves the emancipation of women, the downfall of the liquor traffic, and the realization of the poet's splendid utterance:

Oh, Freedom, deepen thou a grave,
Where every king and every slave
Shall drop in crown and chain,
Till only Man remain.

—'Union Signal.'

A CRIMEAN RETROSPECT.

Dr. W. H. Russell, in 'A Personal Retrospect' of the Crimean War, gives some interesting details of his experiences immediately after the battle of Balaclava, and during the storm of Nov. 14. He says:—

As darkness came on, I went back to my tent—shared, as my readers may remember, with two others. It was filled with officers discussing the events of the day, talking of Nolan, Cardigan, Shute, Hodge, Mouat—a surgeon who distinguished himself, and many others—heroes as yet unknown to the world—amid clouds of tobacco smoke. It was not a favorable place or moment for literary composition, and yet it was absolutely necessary to write, and that at once, for the mail would be leaving in a few hours. My writing desk was my knee, my seat a saddle, my lamp a commissariat candle stuck in a black bottle, my head was aching, and my heart was sore, but there was no help for it, and to work I went. My companions were not inclined to silence, and they were full of information and of comment and advice—'Mind you put in this,' etc. 'Don't forget to say that,' etc. But they had had a long day as well as myself. One by one the interlopers retired, with friendly advice to me to 'shut up and go to sleep,' and soon all the sound that came to my ear was the sonorous breathings—the 'spiritus asper'—of my friends in the straw beside me, and I struggled on till my candle end disappeared in the bottle like a stage demon through a trap-door, and left me in darkness to settle down into my welcome blanket till 'reveille' sounded close to our tent.

In that tent I remained until the hurricane of November 14th tore it to ribands and I was forced to take refuge in a noisome hovel at Balaclava. That dreadful morning the tent at headquarters was beaten to the ground or carried bodily away. Chairs and tables were whisked off like feathers. A wall under which we sought shelter was blown down, and, but for a preliminary shake, which warned us to fly, the stones would have crushed us. Romaint's tent was pitched within the walls of an unroofed building, and there, hearing dreadful tales of the sea brought in from Balaclava, and listening to the roaring of the wind, my friends and I harbored for the day.

At night I took shelter in a stable among the horses of the escort of the 8th Hussars. The Russians kept up a heavy fire on our camp. The stable was lighted up by the incessant flashes of the guns, and shaken by the blast of the expiring gale. The horses were nervous and uneasy. One of the officers of the 8th Hussars, Eber (a Hungarian colonel), and myself made a bed of litter, and cowered beneath a tarpaulin not wide enough to cover the three of us, so that the outsiders were engaged in a constant struggle to 'get a little more over,' and, as I was in the middle, the sawing of the tarpaulin across my body was an effectual antidote to sleep. Ever and anon the hussar and Eber, who were longer than I was, were in danger from the horses' hoofs; we dared not turn our heads towards their heels. It was altogether an excessively miserable night after an awful day.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

IMPOSED ON HIM.

Farmer Oatcake—'If you will saw this wood, I will give you a good breakfast.'

Indolent Ivers—'Can't saw straight.'

Farmer Oatcake—'There was a tramp here this morning who got a nice, warm meal for sawing that pile out there.'

Indolent Ivers—'He was no tramp.'—'Puck.'

WHAT HE LACKED.

Quilpin—'I fear I shall never get on in literature.'

Friend—'Cheer up; you will get something accepted before long.'

Quilpin—'Oh, you don't know how I am handicapped! The editors feel for me, but they are powerless.'

Friend—'What is the trouble?'

Quilpin—'Alas! I have no middle name.'—Exchange.

Have you ever tried Dyer's Digestive Malt Extract for Indigestion, loss of appetite and general weakness? Sold by all druggists.

SOMETHING BIG.

'In Chicago everything was on a grand scale. Gigantic buildings of colossal splendor, and immense selection; and I lived in a hotel of such large proportions that when I rang the bell on Friday evening the waiter would come to my room on the Tuesday morning following.'—'Zeitgeist.'

Have Beecham's Pills ready in the household.

CAUGHT THE IDEA.

Miss Antique—'I must have a dress for the ball, and you must do your best to make it effective.

M. Capaw (French dressmaker)—'Oui, madame; I compprond. You vish to be—vat you call him?—modernized.'

MINCING HER WORDS.

—'Harper's Bazar.'

HOW HE FOUND OUT.

'Hello, Jack, I understand you're engaged.'

'I am, old man, to the——'

'Ah, yes, I know; to the dearest, sweetest little woman on earth. The one woman calculated to make you a happy home, the embodiment of your ideal, the dream of your youth.'

'Say, old man, how—how did you ever find that out? You—you don't know her, do you?'—'Harper's Bazar.'

PLAYED OUT NOW.

'Now,' said the intrepid explorer, after he had shown the guileless native the inside workings of the brass watch, and had watched his naive wonder at the mysteries of the mechanism, 'I will let you have one of these for two tusks; then you can be the envy of the whole tribe.'

The native gentleman yawned. 'I traded a second-hand war-club for a bushel of those things when I was at the World's Fair last summer,' said he, 'and there was not one of them that ran for more than a week.'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

A fly had fallen into the ink-well of a certain author who writes a very bad and very inky hand. The writer's little boy rescued the unhappy insect, and dropped him on a piece of paper. After watching him intently for a while, he called to his mother, 'Here's a fly, mamma, that writes just like papa.'—'Christian Guardian.'

WITH A CRY OF TERROR HE SPRANG TO HIS FEET.

—'Harper's Bazar.'

A SAFE DEPOSIT.

The Emperor of Cochin-China, Tu-Duc, has adopted a remarkable plan for storing his treasures. He deposits all his money and other valuables in hollow tree trunks, which float in the middle of a pond in the court yard of his palace. But the pond contains also twenty full-grown crocodiles for the efficient protection of the royal treasury.

MONEY OF OLDEN TIMES

The Copper and Paper Currency of Fifty and Seventy-five Years Ago.

How it came about that the Market Women of Montreal Decided what Money should be Currency and what rejected—Genuine and Spurious Coinage —How the Customs Authorities Used their Influence—Remembrances of Days Almost Forgotten.

BANK OF MONTREAL PENNY, 1842.

Before the currency was fixed by law in Canada, the question of a circulating medium was one of hearty interest. There were days when a lady would take a pocket full of 'coppers' to market, only to find that a large portion of them was not money, although the week before they had been gladly accepted as such. The present generation in Canada knows very little of these things, and probably those of the generation of which we write who still survive have almost forgotten them. The following sketches of the money of olden times written by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, should, therefore, prove of very great interest:—

THE COPPER MONEY.

As the English and foreign gold and silver, which passed current in Canada, came to be raised in circulating value the regular copper 'coin of the realm'—the only legal small-change—began to disappear. Small copper money could not be raised in the same proportion as silver, without making uncountable and unchangeable fractions. The half-penny, therefore, could not be counted for more than face valde although the shilling had been raised to fifteen pence. A profit of three-pence on the shilling could thus be realized, by sending all legal copper coins to England. This was a paying transaction, especially as exchange was always scarce and often sold at an extravagantly high premium. A famine in small change was the result only relieved, at length, by the shipping out to Canada of the worn-out coppers and counterfeits and other tokens, which ceased to circulate in England after the great recoinage, issued toward the close of George the Third's reign.

But, as the population continued to increase, and the old coins became fewer through loss, there arose a demand for a more adequate supply. This want was provided for by our merchants, who imported quantities of coins especially struck in Birmingham. Finding this business profitable, it was continued after provision sufficient for the time being had been made; and that the profit should be increased the later coins were made lighter, until as much as fifty and even a hundred percent is said to have been realized by their importation. So over-abundant, at length, did this provision become, that the redundancy of copper money was voted a great nuisance, and further importation stopped by the Customs authorities. But the cure was not effectual; it only changed the channel through which the trouble came. Private mints were set up in different parts of the country. Montreal had a number of them. These mints were run to their fullest capacity, and great quantities of light brass money were forced into circulation. The art shown by our Canadian moneyers was a fearful decadence from that of the Birmingham productions. It was simply barbarous. A hideous caricature for the head of George III.; a broken-down harp or a dishevelled female sitting on a bale of goods, to represent Commerce, were their usual designs.

IMITATIONS OF THE ENGLISH HALF-PENNY.

Other engravers, in attempting to imitate the worn-out coppers that still continued to circulate, produced something that could be likened to nothing better than a few rough lines to represent the King and Britannia, similar to a schoolboy's first attempt at drawing on his slate. So plentiful was the supply of these coins that all ordinary transactions were settled in copper. Tills groaned under the weight; a day's receipts in a retail store sometimes amounted to ten, twenty and even fifty dollars, all in coppers. A purse to one marketing or shopping in those days was a heavy burden. Workmen, even, found carrying home their week's wages as laborious as a full day's work. So uncritical did people become at length, that simple discs, roughly cut from a sheet of copper, were accepted without question, and boys, when an old brass button fell into their way, quickly knocked off the shank and exchanged it for a copper's worth of candy, at the nearest store. Instances are related of workmen with a love for drink, who, when the craving came on, used thus to make sufficient for a week's debauch. Drinks were cheap in those days. The burden became intolerable, but no one appeared to be ready to take the initiative, and the government seemed powerless.

It remained for the market hucksters to move in the matter and put their imprimateur on what was proper currency. Their dictum was final, although sometimes capricious, for what was accepted as good current money one day was, without consultation or warning, rejected the next by these self-constituted controllers of the currency. So many kinds in a short time came to be rejected that there was again a scarcity of copper change, although many a till was loaded down with what a few weeks before had been considered good money. The Government, even then, did not make any great attempt to mend matters beyond gathering up as many of the spurious coppers as could be pounced upon and throwing them into the river. At length towards the beginning of 1837, the banks came to the rescue, and the copper 'sous' were ordered from Birmingham. Those, of good weight and well executed, were everywhere received by the people,—the Bank of Montreal promises to pay as good as its bills. Another sou, issued by La Banque du Peuple, was made in Montreal by an engraver, lately arrived from France, named Joseph Arnault. The accountant of the bank, a sympathizer with the republican movement that a few months later culminated in a rebellion, with the engraver's connivance, smuggled two republican emblems, a star and a liberty cap, into the design of the coin. Shortly afterwards these emblems were detected by the sharp eyes of a reporter, and made the subject of a newspaper controversy. The coin thus condemned has been known ever since as the 'rebellion token.'

THE BANK OF MONTREAL SOU.

But these banks did not long retain a monopoly of the copper currency, for the customs authorities, having by this time become lax, permitted quantities of 'un sou' coins to be imported from the United States by an exchange broker, named Dexter Chapin. These were made in Belleville, New Jersey. Chapin's success was such that others took a hand in the business, bringing supplies from Birmingham as well as Belleville. Arnault set up a regular mint on Craig street, near where Chanteloup's brass works now

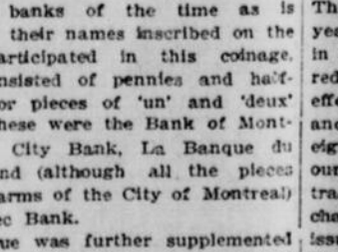
THE REBELLION TOKEN.

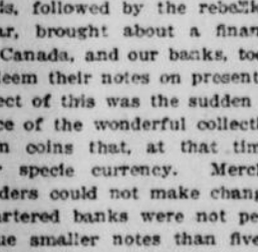
stand, where he turned the old despised coppers into new bright acceptable sous. But the private issue of sous became as great a nuisance as the old brass coins, and the market women, coming again to the rescue, rejected all save those issued by the Bank of Montreal.

As these currency dictators were illiterate they distinguished the good coin, not by the name of the bank which it bore but by a blundered inscription. The Birmingham engravers had somehow brought out the plural 'sous' coupled with the singular 'un.' It was this incorrect 's' that served to point out the genuine. The spurious issues had 'un sou' correctly written.

Once more the copper change became insufficient for the daily wants of the people, and the banks again relieved the want by providing an ample supply of what is known as the 'habitant coinage,' because it bore a full length representation of a French-Canadian peasant. The French, believing the design to have been suggested by their great representative statesman who took pride in wearing a suit of home-spun, with tuque, sash and beef moccasins, called these coins 'Papineaus.' They are the most typically Canadian of all our money, bearing, as they do, a clear representation of a true Canadian costume now almost obsolete. The four Lower Canadian banks of the time as is shown by their names inscribed on the ribbon, participated in this coinage, which consisted of pennies and half-pennies, or pieces of 'un' and 'deux' sous.' These were the Bank of Montreal, the City Bank, La Banque du Peuple, and (although all the pieces bore the arms of the City of Montreal) the Quebec Bank.

This issue was further supplemented by subsequent issues by the Bank of Montreal alone, in 1842 and 1844; but in these a view of the original Bank of Montreal's building, pulled down to





THE HABITANT PENNY.

give place to the new post office, replaced the old 'habitant. In the course of time the vigilance of the self-constituted censors of the currency relaxed, when all the old condemned coppers hoarded in secret tills and out of the way places gradually slipped back into circulation.

CHAPIN'S SOU.

There was, therefore, as heretogeneous a collection of coppers among our change as before. If anything it was more varied, consisting of the bank tokens, the bank 'sous,' the private 'sou,' the brass home-made productions, the worn out English coppers and tokens with their barbarous imitations and plain copper discs and brass buttons, together with foreign coins ad libitum, and, once in a while, stray representatives of venerable Roman times—a veritable numismatic paradise. Such was the condition of our copper currency in 1846 and such it continued without much change down to 1870.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

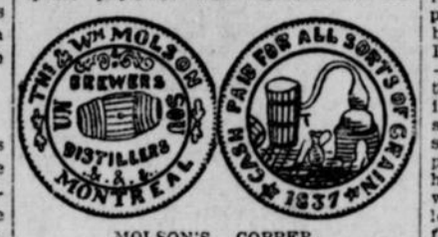
In 1818 the Montreal Bank, as it was then called, and the Quebec Bank, the first chartered Canadian financial institutions, were established. Their issue of bills, which soon followed, supplemented the scanty metallic currency, and relieved trade from the long-felt dearth of change. To these were added the City Bank, in 1833, and La Banque du Peuple, in 1835. Then bills constituted the bulk of the currency and continued to circulate unquestioned until 1837.

'SHINPLASTERS' OF 1837.

In that year, through the stubbornness of President Jackson, who vetoed the bill to renew the charter of the United States Bank, specie payment was suspended in the United States. This, followed by the rebellion of that year, brought about a financial crisis in Canada, and our banks, too, failed to redeem their notes on presentation. One effect of this was the sudden disappearance of the wonderful collection of foreign coins that, at that time, formed our specie currency. Merchants and traders could not make change, for the chartered banks were not permitted to issue smaller notes than five shillings. Then every merchant and trader of any importance issued his own change in the shape of what were derisively called 'shin plasters.' These 'bons' or promises to pay were issued in values varying from threepence to 2s 6d.

Among the more prominent firms whose shin plasters circulated without question may be mentioned Thos. and Wm. Molson and Cuvillier & Sons. There were many others which, to the loss of citizens, were never redeemed. Among these were those issued by a citizen of Laprairie under the name of Henry's Bank. Laprairie was then an important outpost of Montreal, as all goods to and from New York and other points to the south had to be transhipped there. Henry, for a time, did an extensive banking business, but soon failed and, decamping to the United States, left a large issue of his unredeemed notes in the hands of the people. The banks, too, got around the limits of their charter, and issued small notes in the name of one of their largest customers or a director.

Thus the City Bank used the name of the Montreal and Champlain Railway; La Banque du Peuple, of Soulenier, and the Bank of Montreal that of a director without other designation than his signature. These bills continued to circulate for a number of years after specie payment was restored. In 1846



MOLSON'S COPPER.

very few remained, and, as much of the hoarded foreign silver had been exported, English shillings and sixpences began to take their place, forming up to 1862 our main silver circulation.

HALIFAX CURRENCY.

In olden times each of the colonies had a different standard or currency. These were all more or less depreciated forms of the pounds, shillings and pence of the Mother Country. The depreciation was brought about by a scarcity of change, adverse trade or an over issue of paper currency. Such depreciations were from time to time recognized or fixed by the different Legislatures.

In 1834 the Legislature of Nova Scotia, with the view of assimilating these various currencies, passed a temporary act making the sovereign or pound sterling current at £1 5s. As this was done in the Government House, Halifax, this standard came to be known as Halifax currency. But the other Colonies adopted different standards. New Brunswick reckoned the sovereign at £1 4s., while Lower Canada, in 1836, enacted that it should be current for £1 4s. 4d. This was to make the new United States dollar worth five shillings in Canadian currency. At this rate the shilling should have been worth 1s. 2 3-5d, a very inconvenient fraction for which no proper change could be made; the shilling and sixpence were therefore legalized at 1s. 3d. and 7½d respectively. The result was that practically, in all ordinary transactions, Halifax currency prevailed in Canada, although the pound was only a legal tender for £1 4s. 4d. In course of time all English coins except shillings and sixpences were exported, and these began to prevail to the exclusion of the motley collection of Spanish, French and other foreign coins that had hitherto formed the specie circulation of Canada.

SIR W. DAWSON'S LATEST WORK.

Sir William Dawson, in his latest work, 'Some Salient Points in the Science of the Earth,' points out what he believes to have been the first in the order of life, but says 'all experimental attempts to produce by synthesis the complex albuminous substances, or to obtain the living from the non-living, have so far been fruitless,' and as to the sequence in life, he adds, 'we cannot imagine any process by which such changes could be effected.' The process baffles us, and man may never discover the method. He does, however trace the succession, and it is that sparse or that teeming life in the long past which the geologist looks for, and here he calls on the paleontologist for help. There is an admirable passage in one of the chapters where the summing up of the question of world-making is presented:

'We are dealing with the short lives and limited plans of man. In the making of worlds we are conversant with the plans of a Creator, with whom one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. We must not measure such things by our microscopic scale of time, nor should we fail to see that, vast though the ages of the earth may be, they are parts of a continuous plan, probably reaching in space and time immeasurably beyond the earth.'

That there has been a procession of changes, all related, we are satisfied. We see its complexity, and try to unravel it, but there never is the tangle of sheer accident. Structures have been set up and torn down, but the scaffold is visible, and there are traces left of the grand plan. 'Is it yet completed? Who can tell? The earth is still young, and infinite ages of a better history may lie before it.'

Some curious speculations are indulged in by the author when treating of man's latest relationship to nature. We are working, not to create, but to combine, and the author asks:

'With our synthetical processes, may we not some day make those two elements, albumen and starch?' If we ever did, then man might be in a measure independent of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. 'Such a world may never exist, but its possible existence may be imagined, and its contemplation brings vividly before us the vast powers inherent in man, as a subverter of the ordinary course of nature. Yet, even this ultimate annulling of wild nature would be brought about, not by anything preternatural in man, but simply by his placing himself in alliance with certain natural powers and agencies, and by their means attaining dominion over the rest.'—N. Y. 'Times.'

PERSECUTION IN IRELAND.

The Liverpool 'Courier' prints the following, in connection with the persecution and molestation of Protestant street preachers in Cork, Ireland:

'Rebel Cork' evidently constitutes a most religious community. It abounds in charity—of the kind that thinketh and performeth evil towards all 'Philistines'. Only the other day we gave an account of how the members of an open air mission—quiet and retiring compared with the Uhlans and Cossacks of 'General' Booth—had been abused and maltreated. Much worse has happened since. Paul and his colleagues were not more outrageously treated before and after being handed over to the Philippian jailer than the unobtrusive evangelists preaching in Cork were during the past week. Reading the story of unprovoked brutality and ruffianism it becomes difficult to believe that this is the last decade of the nineteenth century. The Rev. Mr. Ainley and his wife left the Free Church for home. As they proceeded along Moore street they were bespattered with mud by a vast mob. In Nile street the mud was discarded—perhaps there is not so much in the seemingly merchantable commodity in that thoroughfare—and volleys of stones substituted. Mrs. Ainley was struck between the shoulders by a large piece of road metalling, and while her husband was attempting to protect her, while she stood gasping and breathless he received a stunning blow on the forehead with a similar missile. Not a single policeman interefered until called upon by a leading citizen with the heart of a man in him. Only a couple of officers of the law were required in order to make the dastardly ruffians desist. In the meanwhile, however, serious bodily harm had been sustained by two unoffending persons, one of them being a woman. It is enough, apparently, to be associated with unorthodox services, even if these should be held in a mission hall, to entitle one to the treatment due the vilest kind of malefactor. One priest—to his praise and honor be it spoken—rescued Mr. Jago, one of the missioners, when set upon in the ferocious fashion above described by the mob. And there are many priests in Cork, not a few magistrates—such as they are—and a host of policemen. Only one, so far, had the spontaneous grace to act the part of a Christian and a man.

There can be no doubt whatever that if the priests of the Church of Rome were to so direct, with the authority they can at all times command, such revolting scenes as have been witnessed and such wanton brutality as has been systematically resorted to under the eyes of the police and the magistrates, would speedily cease. They have, however, invoked the aid of the civil power, with the result that the magistrates issued a proclamation forbidding the evangelists holding open-air services, and when these men ignored the decree yesterday, police, mounted and on foot, compelled them to move on, and with difficulty prevented a howling mob from maltreating them. With the single honorable exception to which reference has been made, it would appear that the intolerant and brutal mob have been permitted to believe that in acting as they have done, they have been defending the faith and acting the part of good and devout Romanists. It is only over here, where there is a Protestant majority, where liberty of conscience and speech is still prized, and where for the meanest wretch to be found there would be an immediate and indignant demand for fair play under like circumstances, that the co-religionists of Dr. Walsh wear the robe of charity and tolerance. But the people of this country get to know what happens even in Cork, and in the knowledge they find warning and instruction.'

DR. GUTHRIE AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The following story of Mr. Gladstone is told in the reminiscences of the late Rev. James Dodds:—'Dr. Guthrie once paid a visit to the Duke of Argyll at Inverary Castle, by special invitation. A large and brilliant assemblage of guests, including Mr. Gladstone, were staying at the castle, and before they retired for the night Dr. Guthrie was asked by the Duke to conduct "family worship." "With great pleasure will I conduct it," said the doctor; "but in the castle of Argyll we must observe the good old Presbyterian form, and begin by singing a psalm." It was agreed that a Scotch psalm should be sung to a Scotch tune; but the difficulty was to find a "precentor," that is, a gentleman or lady who would "raise the tune" and lead the singing. After a number of ladies and gentlemen had been appealed to, and had declared themselves unfit for the duty, Mr. Gladstone stepped forward, saying, "I'll raise the tune, Dr. Guthrie"; and well did he perform his task. We all know what a fine voice Mr. Gladstone has, but it is not so well known that he is a good singer.' Mr. Dodds also says:—'Mr. Gladstone, when he visited Edinburgh as Rector of the University, occasionally went to hear Dr. Guthrie preach, and greatly did he enjoy his peculiar eloquence. Once when he had gone into the vestry at the close of the service to speak to the preacher, another friend came in who did not know the great statesman. On Mr. Gladstone returning the friend innocently asked Dr. Guthrie who that was, whereupon the doctor, with characteristic archness, replied, 'Ah! that is a fine lad; a promising lad that.' He spoke for the moment of his distinguished visitor as if he had been some clever and well-conducted aspirant from the country who was likely to do well in town.'—'British Weekly.'

A SCHOOLMASTER FINED.

At Morroe Petty Sessions, County Limerick, Ireland, a National schoolmaster, named Martin, was fined for ordering the other boys belonging to the school to assault a boy named Jones. The master punished Jones for insubordination and directed his schoolmates to punish him also. Jones received forty slaps, which was considered altogether too much for the offence. The magistrates decided that the master had no right to delegate his powers to punish to the boys and fined him £5 and costs.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MR. HERRON'S BOOKS.

'Mr. Herron, like a prophet, does not argue; he appeals to one's moral nature; he pleads, he commands,' is a criticism from an American source which describes well enough the style of three books now before us—'The Larger Christ,' 'The Call of the Cross,' and 'The New Redemption,' the two first of which have been republished in Scotland. Concerning 'The Larger Christ,' the Rev. Josiah Strong says:

'While many run to and fro in the earth with their social panaceas, crying, 'Lo, here!' or 'Lo, there!' in this volume there speaks a man with the profound conviction and intense earnestness of one of the old Hebrew prophets, believing that he utters a 'Thus saith the Lord.' What he says has not been reasoned out, but experienced. We find no logical process, no carefully wrought syllogism. The truths he utters have been felt out, or rather suffered out, in a close sympathy and acquaintance with Christ. It is not necessary to endorse every position taken by the author in order to catch his inspiration, and be borne on by his impetuous enthusiasm. I do not think that the book can be widely read without kindling in the Church a blessed conflagration which will consume much worldliness and afford increased light and heat.'

The book thus eulogized contains four sermons—'The Discovery of Christ the Need of our Times,' 'Innocence Suffering for Guilt,' 'The Growing Christ—the Dying Self,' and 'The Resurrection of Life.' Mr. Herron teaches that conversion is only the beginning of the soul's discovery of the Saviour. The study of Christ is exhaustless. 'Logic has perpetrated no more soul-dwarfing absurdity than a statement of Christian doctrine which presumes to compass the whole truth as it is in Jesus.' The age's divine necessity is apostles who from amidst the perplexities of our modern civilization shall catch wider and mightier visions of the Christ and shall speed with divine eagerness and undaunted conviction to declare unto the institutions of men, 'We have found the Messias.' Theology needs to find Christ, that the ancient dream of world-wide brotherhood may be fulfilled in the perfect realization of God's Christ revealed Fatherhood. Society needs to find Christ.

'Every man in the world might be a Christian according to the ecclesiastical conception and yet the world be wretchedly pagan. A family may be barbarous and unhappy whose every member is a Christian. Commerce controlled by Christian merchants is cruel and life-crushing in its progress, reckoning not that it floats its wares on deep seas of human suffering. A corporation, greedy, godless, vicious in many of its operations, consists of men famous for their piety and benevolence. A nation governed by men of eminent Christian character goes mad with the spoils of unrighteousness. Good people compose a social gathering utterly destructive in its spiritual influence. A church containing many sincere, teachable, self-sacrificing Christians is as powerless a moral institution in the community as the town pump. The sentiments of men are often sincerely Christian, when their public and financial practices partake of the morals of the tiger. Human institutions must be gospelized. The authority of Jesus extends over the bank, the store, the factory, the railway as truly as over the individual.'

He who counts on being saved by Christ's crucifixion, without being crucified with Christ in the service of his brother men, mistakes, Mr. Herron thinks, calculativeness for religion, and will find his theological scaffolding giving way with a surprising crash in the final judgment.

'The Call of the Cross' is a book containing four college sermons, two of which were preached before the students of Iowa College in connection with the day of prayer for colleges. They address themselves to the heroic in young men and young women, and show that the gospel is not a philosophic speculation, but a real life which can enter into men and women and send them out, consumed with the fire of a Christian consecration.

'You are each sent, as Christ was sent, to so love the lost sheep of God that you will lay down the selfish life and live the divine life for their salvation. Live in and for yourself, and your life will consume itself. Go out of yourself into the impoverished souls within your reach, and God will make your life the wealth of the world, and break your sacrifices as bread and meat unto a hungry generation; he will set before you the joy of Christ, and purify your spirit with the fire that will make your life a revelation of his glory to those who sit in the darkness of selfishness. You have no right to tarry from casting in your lot with Christ because of intellectual difficulties. It is not your opinions God wants, but your life.'

The third book is entitled 'The New Redemption: a call to the Church to reconstruct society according to the Gospel of Christ' (Crowell & Co., Boston). 'It lies,' Mr. Herron says, 'within the power of American capitalists who call themselves Christian, by taking the Sermon on the Mount and patiently working it into the foundations of industry, to be the creators of a new and divine civilization that would surpass all our apprehensions of the Revelation of John.' Exactly how this is to be done he does not explain very clearly, and some of his suggestions seem to betray the adoption of essential economic errors, but the underlying thought is true.

'If Christianity cannot be applied to the actual life of man, if the Golden Rule cannot be practised in the market, if the search for righteousness is not the natural law of progress, if the secular doctrine of property is essential to material prosperity, then God has not spoken his truth and revealed his life in Jesus Christ. If we have not faith to believe that bread will naturally and abundantly come through obedience to the will of God, we then confess that goodness is not sovereign and supreme in the universe, and deny the wisdom and providence of the word of God.'

There is a significant word for critics in a chapter entitled 'The Coming Crucifixion.' Mr. Herron, speaking of the cross which Christ bore in the constant misrepresentation and criticism of the religious classes, says:

'This criticism was all the harder to endure that it thought itself impartial and just. Every man who is in any sense a speaker for God suffers more than we know from the miserable arrogance of those who assume the attitude of impartial critics, and count themselves on neither one nor the other side of his cause. He who has dedicated himself to the fulfilment of righteousness does not fear to meet open foes to the truth for which he stands, and even suffer defeat, disgrace and death at their hands. But from that self-styled impartiality of religious propriety which looks on and criticises he receives a cross of humiliation that is hard to bear with patience. There is a moral pettiness about religious formalism, a sort of an intellectual mosquitoism which is totally devoid of all capacity to comprehend a great purpose that makes for righteousness; which has no standards or experience by which to measure a divine and burning passion for truth, but which sees the little exaggerations and mistakes of the over-wrought soul that embodies this purpose and passion, and fancies itself wise in judgment. It is not easy for a man of moral earnestness to be serene with this religious littleness, which has no knowledge how small it really is, and which goes to examining a great enthusiasm for righteousness as though it were made up of some interesting specimens of new weeds in a botanical collection. What does that religious respectability which has preserved itself in untroubled comfort know of the experiences of a soul upon which the thought of God has fallen and kindled with a fire that is burning the body to ashes.'

(W. Drysdale & Co.)

CHICAGO POLICE JUSTICES.

The Chicago 'Herald' has been exposing the methods of the police justices in that city, whom it charges with 'gathering in the blood money of the poor and unfortunate.' These officers are appointed from the list of civil justices and receive $2,500 a year for doing what is termed police work, that is to say, holding court at some police station every day until noon. There is nothing in the law regulating their appointment which gives them the right to compress their duties into the few hours of the morning, but they assume it for 'business reasons.' Being civil as well as police justices, various avenues for enriching themselves by due legal process are open to them. For instance, the civil justices are allowed to charge one dollar for signing every bail bond, and they are often found sitting at night in the police station on the occasion of raids on disreputable houses. Troops of unfortunates are brought before them and in each case where bail is secured for the prisoners the police justice receives a dollar. Instances are known where justices holding court in this fashion have 'earned' from $75 to $100 an evening. The business in bail bonds of all kinds is very profitable in a justice's court. Every continuance of a police case involves a new bond and a new fee, and there is almost no limit to the extortion that may be practised if an understanding exists between the magistrate and an attorney. The 'Herald' shows that the procedure of the justice's courts in Chicago is burdened with a complicated fee system that is simply ruinous to poor litigants. Whether it be the suit of a money-lending shark, an ordinary action for debt brought by a small tradesman, a case of replevin, or one of assault, a bill of charges for entering suit, serving the summons, and for the fees of the justice, constable, and witnesses is incurred, which impoverishes the losing litigant and enriches the court officers. The 'Herald' cites many cases of rapacity and extortion, and calls for a reform in the procedure. It alleges that some of the civil police justices enjoy incomes from salary and fees of between $15,000 and $20,000 a year.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand 'Methodist' raises a triumphant psalm of rejoicing over the result of the woman's vote, and it is one in which everybody but the drinksellers and the men of shady character can join. For, setting aside the merely party questions involved, one can see clearly that the fears of even those friendly to woman's suffrage have not been warranted by the facts. Not one single case occurred in which a woman was insulted, or in any way embarrassed when giving her vote. Men made way for her, and helped her in every possible manner, even to 'holding the baby,' while the mother recorded her vote. In fact, as the 'Methodist' says, 'woman's influence on the temper of the conflict has been distinctly good.' Our contemporary points out another important fact, that the voting has 'laid a ghost,' the bugbear of the 'Roman Catholic block vote.' It was in vain that the women were peremptorily ordered by episcopal authority to vote in obedience to their spiritual directors. Perhaps it was the very peremptoriness of the command which put their backs up, but at all events their voting shows that they refused to obey, and 'priest and publican have gone out together.' Nor have the women neglected their household duties to attend the polls. There has been no domestic disturbance; the dinners have been cooked, the children washed, dressed, spanked, and generally attended to as usual—in fact, as our clever confrere says, in the last of the three bright articles on the subject with which he enlivened his issue of the 8th inst., 'Woman has fallen easily, naturally and gracefully into her place, and as a consequence, in not a few instances candidates, good and bad, have fallen into theirs.'—The 'Spectator,' Melbourne.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH IN ENGLAND.

A LITTLE CHAT ON SOME BIG TOPICS.

(From 'Illustrated London News.')

Professor Goldwin Smith is a familiar figure in four countries—Oxford, which is one country; London, which is another; Canada and the United States. The columns of the 'Times' might even, without too erratic a piece of imagination, be classed as a fifth. The last time I saw him was in his home in Toronto, the oldest brick house, with one exception, in the city—one of the few residences on the American continent which corresponds to the idea of the English home. The very name of it, 'The Grange,' corresponds to nothing trans-Atlantic, and when the door closes behind you, you have crossed the ocean. He has just passed his seventieth birthday, but it is no compliment to say that he does not look a day older than he did more than six years ago; his eye is as bright; his high and delicate brow is no more furrowed; his movements, when he rises from his chair and paces the room at some difficult question, are as nervous as ever; and, as all the readers of the 'Times' know, his pen has lost none of the polished scholarship and infuriating sharpness which cling irremovably to old 'Saturday Reviewers,' like Lord Salisbury and himself.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Professor Goldwin Smith is more interested in politics than in anything else, and he is constantly engaged in comparing the politics of three countries. He has been in England since last October, and the opportunity of learning the impressions of his latest visit, and the views he holds about the march of affairs on the American continent, was too good to be lost. I began, of course, with Canada.

'Is the Dominion,' I asked, 'any nearer to political amalgamation with the Republic?'

'I hold, as you know,' he replied, 'that the abolition of the fiscal line which separates Canada from the United States is essential to the prosperity of the former. As president of the Commercial Union Club, my object was, leaving political questions aside, to secure free access for Canadian products to the American market; but the action of the Conservative Government, reating, as it did, on the protected manufacturers, put that out of the question. Thereupon, men's minds turned naturally to political union. I cannot doubt that there was a strong movement, at any rate in the border counties, in this direction, but the Wilson bill has held out hopes again that the tariff will be lowered.'

'Do you think that after commercial union will come political union?'

'Yes, because there is nothing dividing the two countries, but the political and fiscal line. Remember that there are a million Canadians south of the border. For a Canadian boy to go to Chicago is as natural as for a Scotch boy to come to push his fortunes in London. The periodical literature, the churches, and the benevolent and scientific institutions are identical. The great forces acting for complete union may be acting fitfully, and great forces are sometimes suspended by temporary forces, but they are pretty sure to prevail in the end. Nobody is eager for the change—nobody wants to hasten it. When it comes it must come with perfect spontaneity.'

'Do you think it can come as the union of the Anglo-Saxon race?'

'I think it would have the effect, apart from the Irish influence in America, of terminating the disagreements between the two great branches of the British race. Just imagine, if Scotland were an outpost of the United States, what a constant source of disagreement it would be! And remember, too, that besides the other barriers there is a great ethnological barrier between the British provinces in the presence of the French population. In case of war between England and France, the French in Canada would feel with France, I do not mean that they would actually fight, but their votes would prevent any Canadian aid from being given. Sir Charles Tupper, it seems, has said that Canada will not contribute to an imperial army. The French will not allow it. You were obliged to converse in French with the mayor of Montreal? Yes, and you may see the tricolor flying in east Quebec. England has done the Canadian French no wrong—she has been kind and indulgent to them; but they are French. The old Gallican French cure, who was opposed to the principles of the revolution, is a figure of the past; his place has been taken by the Jesuit, who is more anxious to play a great game in the great field.'

'What is the feeling of the United States in this question?'

'There is no disposition towards aggression. They regard the acquisition of Canada as part of their "manifest destiny," and they are content to wait till it comes. The old Anglophobia, except so far as it is kept up by the Irish, is extinct. Certainly there is no trace of it in the minds of the best Americans.'

'Do you think we are at the end of the American financial crisis?'

'That was a storm in the stock market, much more than anything that affected the vital sources of credit. American recovery is certain because the sources of the prosperity are all natural ones. One of the American difficulties of the future is likely to be the wheat competition of India. When the Indian laborer, with his small wages and his low standard of living, gives up using the kind of plough that used to puzzle us in the Georges, the American farmer will meet his most dangerous rival. The recent crisis took an exaggerated form because the time of the panic was the worst that could have been chosen for inaugurating a series of disputes about fiscal reform.'

'What about the Populist movement?'

'I regard it as merely a vague expression of agrarian discontent, and chiefly important because the Populist waverers may, with the help of the two New York Senators, upset the Democratic majority.'

'To leave politics and come to literature, do you agree with the assertion that literature is rapidly ceasing to be an American product?'

'I see no reason to say so. The fact is there is a halt in literature everywhere. In England there are no successors to the great poets and the great novelist. There is a good work being done by the historians, but that belongs rather to science. It is the hour of science everywhere. As for journalism, I think it has been improving in America. You cannot have a great London daily there, because there is no London. Nothing in America can offer journalism the field of local importance that London does. After all that may be said against American journalism, it is still undoubtedly a power for good.'

I asked Professor Goldwin Smith what struck him most in England on his return to it after several years' absence.

'Of big things,' he replied, 'by far the most conspicuous is the decadence of the landed gentry. That is the striking fact, at the present moment, of modern English life. Formerly, they were a great power in the land. Now they are impoverished. That is a very great change both politically and socially. In politics, of course, everybody must be struck by the advance of semi-Socialism. An old Liberal, like myself, finds quite a different set of principles attached to the name from those in which he was brought up. Then we wanted to restrict government to its necessary functions, and leave the rest to individual initiative and decision. Now the tendency is greatly to enlarge the sphere of government and extend it even to private and domestic matters. It may be, of course, that they are right and I am wrong, but all I want is that if they are going to place all these matters in the hands of the "government," they should tell us what their government is to be.'

'Is there anything in the United States and Canada corresponding to this movement?'

'Comparatively little; the possession or the hope of property characterizes every American. Communism is an imported article. You may remember the success of Cleveland's appeal to the country against the spirit of "paternalism." Independence and self-help are still the native American creed. Canada is chiefly a country of freehold farmers, and to try to light the flame of "nationalism" there would be like putting a match into the Hudson.'

'Do you find England any different socially?'

'I find the dinner-hour later than ever,' replied Professor Goldwin Smith with a laugh. The love of pleasure has greatly increased in every direction. The torrent of novels for mental dissipation is one side of this; the enormous proportion of interest attaching to athletics is another. For my part, I attribute largely to the disintegration of old religious beliefs the general restlessness of the present age.'

THE GRANGE, TORONTO, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. SMITH.

'It is an interesting age, however, because of all its problems,' added Professor Goldwin Smith, as I said goodbye, 'though at my age I can hardly expect to see the solution of many of them.'

H. N.

Another story of the great strength of the Czar of Russia is told. While on a return journey to St. Petersburg a few days ago the train bearing the Czar and the Czarina stopped at a small station to allow the Imperial party to take luncheon. The daughter of the mayor of the village presented a bouquet of flowers to the Empress, but forgot to dry the stems. The Empress, not wishing to soil her white gloves, hesitated a moment about taking the flowers, and the situation became embarrassing. The Czar, however saw a heavy pewter plate on the table, picked it up, twisted it into a holder, placed the bouquet in it, and handed it to his wife.

WHY NOT A WOMAN?

LADY HENRY SOMERSET ON HONORARY TITLES.

In the 'Woman's Signal,' a new English penny weekly, Lady Henry Somerset treats at some length of a new phase of the woman question. She says:—

We are glad that as a homage to art, the chief of the pre-Raphaelite school permits himself to be entitled Sir Edward Burne-Jones. For the world of art is a republic, not a kingdom, and a baronetcy there is devoid of significance, save as it signalizes high achievement and sets the people's seal to faithful work. Other times will doubtless find a better form of recognition, but in ours this is the best the Crown and Government can do. Meanwhile, we scan the contemporary press in vain for honors bestowed by their country upon its devoted women patriots and benefactors. We are, we must own, opposed to a hereditary legislature and to the laws of entail, for we believe both to be but remnants of the feudal system; but to give the title of Lady, as an equivalent to knight or baronet, to illustrious types of women who have done splendid service to humanity; granting this to each in her own right, and not to be inherited by any descendant, degenerate or otherwise, who has not made her own career, seems to us the dictate alike of common sense and common justice. For instance, what could be a more merited recognition of her brave work in storming the citadel of the medical profession than to change Dr. to 'Lady' Garrett-Anderson? And why should not the Government testify its appreciation of the invaluable work wrought by Miss Octavia Hill in the better housing of the poor, by making her 'Lady' Octavia? So far as we know, there is not a woman in the kingdom, save the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has a title that did not come to her as the direct result of her relations to some man. But it is upon this basis that 'the unspeakable Turk' makes his mother chief of the Seraglio. What we insist upon is that woman is first of all a daughter of God and of humanity; an individual to whom the government of her country should deal its penalties and its rewards with equal hand, on her own merits and not as an annex to any other individual.

A recent visit to the Royal Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth started in our mind a soliloquy like this:—

If a man had done for the navy what Miss Weston has accomplished—if he had helped in as practical a way to increase the unmber of clear-headed and trustworthy seamen, and raised the general standard of the service as this quiet woman has done during twenty years of unabated labor and devotion, would no national recognition have been given to his work?

If a man had reconstituted our system of public hospitals and public nursing, and proved himself as great a hero as Florence Nightingale proved herself to be a heroine, would no title have been given him in token of a nation's gratitude?

If a man had devoted himself as Miss Clara Barton has done, throughout the prime of his years, to organizing the Red Cross Army with its flag of truce on the battle-field wherever the wounded are being rescued and cared for, we ask America, 'Would not a pension ere this have fallen to his share?'

Is there an instance on record in any country in which the tribute of a flag at half-mast or a public eulogy has been paid to the name and fame of any woman, save a queen, no matter how lofty her patriotism or how splendid her services?

We have instanced the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, that single and signal example in which a woman's philanthropic work has been recognized as if done by a man; but in presence of the illustrations herein furnished, it is not easy to believe that, had our gracious country-woman had her wealth and way to make, instead of being the daughter of a famous banker, she would have been accorded the recognition that she has so long and justly enjoyed.

The answer to our question is not far to seek. In explanation of this striking inequality, it will be said that society believes itself to have shown no little generosity toward women in permitting them to work at all outside the sphere to which custom and precedent had long ago consigned them. And we shall be told that were they less potent in the persuasiveness that makes men yield when they entreat, the institutions they have founded, the philanthropies they have created, the reforms they have made regnant would have been carried on by men who, by the participation of women, have been deprived of many laurels justly their due. For the concept of man and woman walking hand in hand through life as brother and sister has flashed as yet on but a few bright intelligences that move so far ahead of the great procession that the light of dawn enables them to see more clearly. But we women may take heart of hope, for the fanatics of yesterday are the reformers of to-day, and will be the victors of to-morrow. One-half the world for man, the other half for woman—but in both instances an undivided half! This is the goal toward which we march in solid phalanx, led by the pioneers who, through no merit of their own but because—to use a pithy phrase fresh from the prairies—'they were built that way,' have struck out into the forest of precedence and pejudice, and blazed the trees along the route where those who follow after them will build the highway.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.

The elevated railways of New York city carried during 1893 8,000,000 more people than the previous year. The figures for 1892 were 213,000,000, against 221,000,000 in 1893. Twenty new engines were ordered during the year. The number of passenger coaches employed is 1,116, 75 new ones being added during the last four months. The light 50 and 60-lb. rails heretofore used are being replaced by 90-lb. rails. Over 200,000 tons of the best white ash anthracite coal is consumed per year. Three thousand three hundred trains per day are run. The employees number 6,000, and are all paid by the hour. Twelve hours is the longest time any man is required to work per day on the roads. The maximum pay is $3.50 per day. Engineers earn $100 per month.

THE CANADIAN ROSEBERY.

THE ENGLISH PREMIER'S UNCLE WHO LIVED IN QUEBEC.

(Ottawa 'Citizen.')

In reply to 'Brannagh,' in Wednesday's Ottawa 'Citizen,' Mr. Henry J. Morgan furnishes the following interesting particulars, touching Lord Rosebery's family connections in Canada. 'Brannagh,' writes Mr. Morgan, evidently refers in his letter to His Lordship's uncle, the Hon. Francis Ward Primrose, Q.C., for many years a practising barrister at Quebec, in which city he died, May 26, 1860. On the monument erected over his remains in Mount Hermon Cemetery—the spot where Lord Elgin once declared he would like most to be buried—it is recounted that the departed gentleman was the second son of Niel, 3rd Earl of Rosebery, and that he was born on February 13, 1785—facts which a reference to 'Burke,' or some other trustworthy authority would doubtless verify.

Going back in my recollection of early days in my native place I can recall with perfect distinctness the form and appearance of old Mr. Primrose. He lived on the cape, in a dwelling, doubtless still standing there, overlooking the lower governor's garden and taking in a full view of the exquisite surroundings, embracing portions of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, the Isle of Bacchus and the distant falls and range of mountains. Here, or on Durham terrace the favorite promenade, the lithe figure of the Canadian Rosebery was frequently to be seen in the early morning, or of an afternoon, doing a vigorous 'constitutional,' attired in the traditional blue swallow tail, with gilt buttons, the tall rough-cast beaver hat, and light colored pantaloons of the period. In appearance and also in manner, he was not unlike the late Judge Daniell, of Prescott and Russell; having the same snow-white locks and bright blue eyes, as well as the deep, ruddy complexion, the latter of which was so distinguishable a feature in gentlemen of a past generation.

As president of the local St. Andrew's Society, he attended in that capacity the usual round of public entertainments, wearing the insignia of his office, a massive gold chain for the neck with the badge or crest of the association appended thereto. He filled the office for an extended period, perhaps for twenty or twenty-five years, being annually re-elected to it by his attached and devoted countrymen—and as such took part with Sir Adolphe Caron's father, then Mayor of Quebec, in the public demonstration given by the 'Hero of Hugomont,' at the castle of St. Lewis, in honor of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

MR. PRIMROSE'S EDUCATION AND CAREER.

Mr. Primrose had received a university education, and was, I understand, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He had likewise sat in the English House of Commons, but the death of George III. causing a dissolution of Parliament, he was unable to bear the expense of a second election, and so retired from public life. It was frequently asserted during his lifetime and afterwards that he had taken part with Lord Brougham in the defence of Queen Caroline, but this, I am assured, by one of his old students (now a distinguished member of the Canadian Judiciary) was not the fact. He attended the trial, but simply as a spectator, and was very fond in after years of relating incidents and anecdotes connected with it.

On his arrival in Canada, Mr. Primrose, as an English barrister, was paid the compliment of being called to the local bar, without examination. His commission as an advocate and barrister of Lower Canada is of record in the office of the Registrar-General of Canada at Ottawa, and bears date of Nov. 23, 1822. About 1828 he obtained an appointment under government with the title of Inspector-General of the Royal Domain. This gave him the management of all the government signiories, entailing also the collection by him of the feudal dues payable to the Crown. He was also the solicitor of the Bank of Montreal, and subsequently, clerk of Her Majesty's Land Roll or Papier Terrier—the income from which several offices, united to that derived from his law practice, which was considerable, enabled him to live with comparative comfort, for one of his birth and position in society. Latterly, his income was largely augmented by the receipt of a yearly allowance from his brother, the fourth earl, and father of the present Prime Minister, with whom, during his lifetime, he maintained an uninterrupted and affectionate intercourse.

Mr. Primrose was created a Queen's Counsel in 1842, his name standing third, I think, in a small batch of appointments, which included Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Charles Richard Ogden, Come Seraphin Cherrier, Duncan Fisher, Thos. Cushing Aylwin, and Augustin Norbert Morin—the very cream and flower of the legal profession in Lower Canada at that period.

LORD ROSEBERY'S INTEREST IN CANADA

In manner and disposition Mr. Primrose has been described to me as having been exceedingly frank, generous and courteous, and as being a man who attracted towards him the regard and affection of all persons, but more especially those serving under him in whatever capacity. He was of a charitable and philanthropic turn, and for long labored with Bishop Stewart, a brother of the Earl of Galloway, Bishop Mountain, the Rev. Dr. Harkness, Capt. Elgee, R.E.; Dr. Bartley, H.M. 15th Foot; John Charlton Fisher, Sutherland Stayner, and other devoted Christian men of the past, in a work having for its object the reclaiming of the criminal classes. In furtherance of this design he became a weekly visitor at the old Quebec jail, now Morrin College, and there undertook much of the same kind of labor as that for which the late Jeffery Hale and the lamented William Holmes Howland were afterwards distinguished in other spheres. He never entered the political field to my knowledge.

'Brannagh' is right in surmising that one, if not two, of Mr. Primrose's sons were for a time in the direct line of succession to the family title, both of them having been born before the present Lord Rosebery. One of the boys entered the commissariat service, and died suddenly at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, during the American civil war.

THE BEAUTIFUL MISSES GORE.

Mrs. Primrose was a daughter of Colonel Ralph Gore, of Barrow Mount, Kilkenny, heir to the dormant Earldom of Ross, and a warm personal friend of the Duke of Wellington, at whose instance the Colonel had been appointed to the office of Ordnance storekeeper at Quebec. Colonel Gore possessed five daughters, all remarkable for their beauty, grace and accomplishments. They were the Gunnings or Moncrieffs of the provincial society of the day, and naturally much sought after. The eldest daughter died early in life, unmarried; the second daughter married Sir Dominick Daly, one of whose sons is now Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; the third, Mr. Primrose; the fourth, Colonel John P. Hawkins, then serving in Canada under Lord William Paulet, in the 68th Foot; while the youngest daughter was united to, and for many years graced the refined, hospitable and cultured home of that finished gentleman and prince of entertainers, the late Colonel Ryland, of Montreal. Senator Kaulbach, of Nova Scotia, is married to one of Colonel Ryland's daughters; while another daughter, Mrs. Henry Low, is a resident of this city.

I think I have answered the whole of 'Brannagh's' queries, touching Lord Rosebery's connection with Canada, and you are at liberty to use the information supplied if you think it possesses any public interest.

A FRANK AND GENEROUS CHARACTER.

Lord Rosebery has always shown an unwonted interest in Canada. When Sir John and Lady Macdonald visited England, during the former's illness in the eighties, they became the guests of the Earl and Countess at Mentmore, if I mistake not, and remained with them for several weeks. Lord Rosebery's name was freely mentioned at the time as a probable successor of the Marquis of Lorne in the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion. His Lordship has since done better for himself, though, perhaps, he would have had an easier time on the banks of the Rideau, than he has experienced in Downing street. It was Lord Rosebery, too, it will be remembered, who, not long since, unveiled the memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral to Sir John Macdonald, and on that occasion, in a voice full of sympathy and earnestness, pronounced a eulogium on the memory and example of the dead statesman—the compeer in patriotism, as he declared, of Picton, Wellington and Nelson, and other kindred spirits buried in that national mausoleum, which not only pleased and delighted everyone who heard it, but at once stamped the man as one of the foremost orators of the present day.

MR. BRIGHT AND MR. GLADSTONE.

This charming tribute to Mr. Gladstone from the lips of John Bright is told by the Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D., in the 'Evangelist,' and is well worth relating just now when Mr. Gladstone has left public office:

'It was at a time when Mr. Gladstone was so unpopular in the aristocratic society of London that the mention of his name was sure to evoke a sneer, or some bitter word of depreciation, that Mr. Bright was one day in converation with a lady of high rank (he told me her name), whom he surprised a little by asking if she had children? And being answered in the affirmative, he surprised her still more by adding very earnestly, as one who would direct her to what would be for them a precious memory: "When you have an opportunity, take them to the House of Commons, and point out to them Mr. Gladstone; for when they grow up it will be a pleasant thing to remember that they have seen the greatest Englishman that has appeared in some centuries." The expression was so strong, and the manner so emphatic, that, as soon as I came away, I made a note of the interview, that I might preserve his exact words. But I was not quite satisfied even with that, and wished to make assurance doubly sure. And so, as he invited me to call on him again, with a friend whose name I had mentioned to him, I recalled the subject, when he corrected his former version of the story, but only in a single word, and even that doubtfully, saying: "I am not sure that I spoke of Mr. Gladstone as the greatest Englishman that had appeared in some centuries, or only as the greatest in this century." "Then," I said, "you look upon him as the first of living statesmen." "Oh, dear, yes!" he answered quickly; "there is no one to be mentioned beside him!"'

A HABITANT BOY'S SLED.

(Harper's 'Young People.')

Among the young habitant boys of the mountainous district of Quebec, Quebec, Canada, a little sled is used which is so novel and simple in construction, and affords such famous sport on the steep mountain roads, that I am certain its introduction to the boy and girl readers of Harper's 'Young People' will be heartily welcomed. Any boy can construct one in a few moments, and the cost is practically nothnig.

A good smooth stave from a barrel having been procured, an upright bunk about twelve inches high is securely nailed to it. On the top of this bunk a seat is nailed. This may be also a piece of barrel-stave about fifteen inches long. The sled is now complete. Now for a slide down some small hill to begin with. Seated on the bunk seat, both hands holding the ends of the seat, and both feet touchnig the snow to help balance the little craft and steer it, away you go. Such an exciting run, such fun, so easily guided and controlled, no danger, for a firm pressure of the feet on the snow brings the little craft to a standstill at will, and as it weighs but a pound, it is easily carried up hill. I have seen these little sleds used by boys and girls of five and six years on the roughest and steepest mountain sides on the snow-crust, and they were always under such perfect control that I never heard of an accident. Twenty or more of these little craft can be made from one barrel with a pound of three-inch nails.

ENGLAND.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, March 3.—If one is obliged to move about in England before winter is over, it would scarcely be possible to choose a less wintry district than Cornwall. Directly we get to the westward of Plymouth the season of snow and frost seems over. And this year, with the exception of a brief half-week, February has been like spring all over the south of England. But in the far southwest the month has been warm and genial, and but for the humidity of the air, I could not have had more out-door enjoyment on the Riviera. After the train had crossed the famous Brunel bridge at Saltash, and was once again in the real Cornish country, it was a succession of green fields spread over soft-swelling hills that met the eye on both sides as we ran through St. Germain's and Menhenoit to Liskeard—whither I was bound. A quiet peaceful land; and, as I knew aforetime, a quiet and even religious people dwell in it. The seas which wash the shores of the narrow Cornish peninsula must surely savor with their 'salt' the character of the people. After many visits, I cannot separate the ideas of Cornish character and evangelical Christianity. In the mining districts, which lie more to the west, the form this takes is very largely Wesleyan Methodism, with very much of the old original

FERVOR AND FIRE

still remaining. Here, nearer to the Devonshire line, the religious influence is rather that of the old-fashioned Low or Evangelical Church of England, tempered with a certain element of Quakerism which blends with it remarkably well. The old and beloved Vicar of Liskeard had passed away some eight or nine years. He was a fine example of the men of sixty years since, who were Christians first and churchmen afterwards only. And his successor was a man of much the same spirit: a spirit which indeed seemed to strengthen itself within him the longer he breathed the air of Cornwall. But now he too has gone over to the majority, and the new incumbent I do not know sufficiently to venture to characterize. My legs were sufficiently fatigued with the narrow hilly streets of the town before I had a short respite and rest on the

FUNNY LITTLE RAILWAY

which runs from Liskeard to Looe. This line is a delicious absurdity. It starts from almost under the new stone viaduct of the main line, and runs down at a right angle to the sea shore, some five miles away. But it starts from a level which is about a hundred feet lower than the main line; and is an independent and altogether self-contained little affair. Being so short, it has no way-stations to speak of, but the train generously stops almost anywhere that a passenger wishes to alight or to get aboard. This is very convenient for the way passenger, but rather annoying for those who are going through the entire five miles. However, we start after much delay, when everybody has quite done talking to his friend who is not going, and we follow the course of the little river Moorswater down to its discharging point near the bridge at the head of Looe harbor. From this point the view is very pretty. The harbor is hemmed in by high, steeply-sloping hills, whose summit is crowned with woods, but which are terraced for the streets and houses of the two villages which compose the town. Right before you is the open sea, with naught to break the view of the horizon line but the few fishing boats which may be crossing the harbor mouth, or the smoke of an ocean steamer whose hull is already below the sky line. A pretty place, a few shops hug the edge of the harbor on one side; a few fishermen's cottages the other; while above them on both sides are the trim villas of the private residents. Even these

SMELL OF THE SEA,

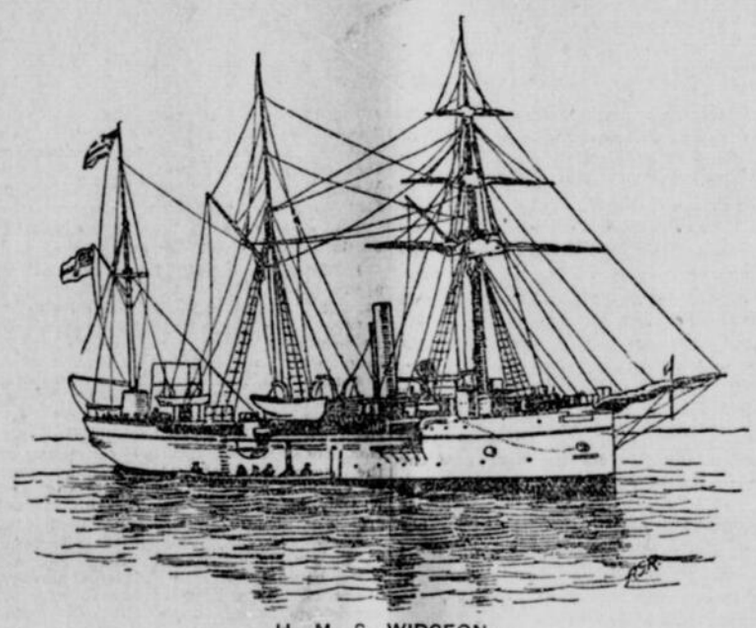
for many of them belong to retired captains or mates or stewards even, who find life hardly worth the living if they are out of the sound and the sight and the scent of the sounding sea. (You will note that I do not disdain 'alliteration's artful aid,' indeed I think it has great artistic value in description, if you don't overdo it.) One thing this pretty little place does not suggest in its aspect; namely, that in the good old days before the Reform act, it used to send to the British Parliament twice as many members as the great historic city of London! It was a good many such little facts as this which, being brought together made the Reform bill inevitable. When I said just now that many of the private residents were still redolent of the ocean I might have specially instanced the clergyman himself—an old naval officer who, many years ago, relinquished the quarter-deck for the pulpit. A pretty house is the vicarage, high up there on the right as we look towards the sea—and a fine, large-hearted tolerant minister of the Gospel is its occupant. All honor to him as the hospitable head of a little ministerial 'paternal' which meets at his house, and which manages to sink denominational differences out of sight in the discussion of more important matters. Next day I am back in Liskeard and climb to the high level of the Great Western Railway. I cross the great granite-built viaduct I mentioned, and look from the carriage window at the little toy line on which I travelled yesterday. How very tiny it all looks!

DOUBLEBOIS

came next as a halting place; quiet, insignificant, and finding it hard to justify its name, of which all lingering trace of French accent has disappeared, if it ever existed. Where are the woods which gave the name? And who bestowed it? And when? Not even echo could answer these questions for me; and the answers remain amongst the ever-accumulating things I do not know. But I know where I am when I get to Bodmin; for I know this is a sort of deputy county town; with a jail, and an assizes; with barracks, and a large hospital, and other institutions of our Christian civilization. I feel at home in Bodmin, though, alas! I remember that the cosy house which has been my occasional home for years past is now closed to me; that the bluff but courtly old sea captain who used to greet me so heartily, has—like another Tom Bowling—'gone aloft'; and that the loving daughter who attended the blind old seaman till about his ninetieth year, has gone to rejoin him. To find, doubtless, that her life of self-effacement and self-sacrifice is not without its full and sufficient reward. But another home is ready to receive me; there are other kind hearts and friendly faces in Bodmin; and my visit to the sleepy old town is not altogether the sadness which I feared. V.V.

H. M. S. 'WIDGEON.'

H. M. S. 'Widgeon' has been actively engaged in the eventful campaign against Fodi Silah, a slavetrader and warlike chief, who commanded what was at first a successful resistance against the British force sent to punish him for slave-hunting atrocities. It



H. M. S. WIDGEON.

was on Feb. 22 that the expedition commenced its advance. There were 200 men, and they were drawn from the navy and from the British West India Regiment (colored), under Col. Corbet accompanied by Rear Admiral F. G. D. Bedford and Mr. Llewellyn, administrator of the Gambia region. The party under Captain Gamble, which had destroyed Kembujeh and Mandina, [illegible] to Kembujeh creek to re-embark, when they fell into ambush, and were badly defeated, losing their field guns. Afterwards the 'Widgeon' took a very active part in the campaign carried on when reinforcements were sent forward, and that resulted in the capture of the towns held by Fodi Silah, and the scattering of his forces. The Arab slaver took refuge in French Senegambia, where he has been made a prisoner by the French.

MR. EDWARD BLAKE.

THE GREAT CANADIAN LIBERAL LACKED SOMETHING OF THE GAMESOME SPIRIT.

The St. Louis 'Republic' says that one day a near friend ventured to suggest to Mr. Blake that it would be politic to unbend a little—in short, to have more of Sir John's bon camaraderie. Mr. Blake listened, gentle and without vanity, as great men are apt to be, and said that he would willingly oblige if his friend would tell him how. The friend felt embarrassed. It was one thing to suggest a lack in a man, but another and wholly different thing to suggest a remedy. However, he would do his best. He urged upon the Liberal leader the necessity of a little joocoseness, a noticing of everyday affairs, and not this constant absorption in great matters.

'Well,' said Mr. Blake, patiently.

'Well,' replied his friend in despair, looking about for a moral to adorn his tale of advice, and noticing the fierce snowstorm blowing against the windows, 'for instance, as you go to the House this afternoon you will be sure to meet some one you know battling along in the storm on Parliament Hill. And he is equally sure to say something to you about the snowfall. That will be your opportunity. Say jauntily, "Oh, that's snow matter!" and see how amused and pleased he'll be.'

Mr. Blake laughed, repeated to himself, 'That's snow matter,' two or three times, and his candid friend felt that a beginning had indeed been made.

Later on Mr. Blake ventured out. As he crossed the plateau the snow whirled about his stalwart form and tossed freezing particles in his face all unheeded, for the statesman was deep in thought. Finally he bumped against a man walking in the opposite direction. It was a prominent member of his party.

'I beg your pardon,' gasped the man. 'I didn't see you, Mr. Blake, for the snow in my eyes. We're having sharp weather, are we not?'

'Oh,' said Mr. Blake, rousing and dimly feeling that this was the cue, 'that's—that's—that's immaterial.'

ROUMANIA AS A NAVAL POWER.

The notion of regarding Roumania as a possible naval power will be new to most persons, but the Russian newspaper 'Novoe Vremya' is greatly agitated at the increase of the Roumanian navy in the Black Sea. It says that the Roumanians have not contented themselves with erecting extensive fortifications around Bucharest, and along the valleys of the Pruth and Sereth, but have gradually got together a considerable number of war vessels, built in English and Frech dockyards. In 1887 the armored cruiser 'Elizabeth' and a torpedo boat were constructed, and in the following year more torpedo boats and other small craft. The 'Elizabeth' was taken through the Black Sea to the mouth of the Danube, flying a merchant flag. She received her armament and equipment at Galatz, and then, accompanied by three torpedo boats, and carrying the ensign of a man-of-war, steamed back to the Mediterranean, visiting several of the harbors of that sea. Last year this vessel, while at Sebastopol, exchanged salutes with the battery on shore. The fighting strength of Roumania now consists of twenty-one vessels. Three more torpedo boats have been ordered in England, and negotiations have been entered into by the Roumanian Government for the construction of two new armored ships. The 'Novoe Vremya' observes that Russia in 1870 broke through the restrictions in the Black Sea imposed upon her by the treaty of Paris, and the question now is whether Roumania is justified in doing the same thing on her own account.

PERSONAL.

The New York 'Independent' tell us that the Brooklyn Tabernacle has secured the services of the well-known evangelist, the Rev. B. Fay Mills, to fill Dr. Talmage's place during his absence.

Among the audience at the Moody and Sankey meeting at Washington on Feb. 27, was Mrs. Cleveland, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Bissell. When Mr. Moody asked all to stand up who were not ashamed to confess Christ before the vast assemblage, it was gratifying to notice that all four ladies promptly arose in response.

An Icelandic doctor is seeking the right to practice in Winnipeg. He is a graduate of the Medical College of Rykjavik, Iceland, and wishes to be allowed to practice without having to go through a course in the college at Winnipeg. There are a great many Iceland people in Winnipeg, who are not able to speak English as yet, and as none of the doctors at present practising in the city can speak Icelandic, it is impossible for them to secure proper medical attendance.—Winnipeg 'Colonist.'

The death in England is announced of Mrs. Austen, the sole surviving sister of Cardinal Manning, whose senior she was It is said that she never was able to regard him as other than a younger brother whose improvement she had at heart. When Manning left Oxford and entered the Colonial office, his sister whose husband, Col. Austen, had a large equaintance among politicians, was most zealous in his interest. There was a Lady Stanhope who spoke patronizingly of young Manning to his sister 'He writes such a good hand.' 'Yes, rejoined Mrs. Austen, 'and knows a little arithmetic.'

No member of the Hawarden household can for a moment compare with Mr. Gladstone in regularity and punctuality. Always in his library, his 'Temple of Peace,' by eight o'clock, he has, if in his usual health, never been known since the year 1842 to fail to appear at church, three-quarters of a mile off, at half-past eight, for morning service. Nothing but illness has ever hindered him from regularly attending this service. This is only carrying out a principle which was exemplified in his earlier days by the daily prayers which he had with his two servants when, a young man, he lodged in the Albany in London.

The long and happy wedded life of Gen. Lew Wallace is, it seems, founded upon a pretty romance. He was but nineteen years old when serving his country in the Mexican war. A comrade talked much of a certain Susan Elston, who lived in his home town, Crawfordsville, Ind., and young Lieut. Wallace in consequence became enamored of a girl whom he had never seen. As soon as he left Mexico he journeyed to Crawfordsville made Miss Elston's acquaintance, and three years later they were married Mrs. Wallace is described as slight and of medium height, with regular features and beautiful brown hair which is now tinged with gray. She has been all her life an omnivorous reader and at her best is a witty and brilliant conversationalist.

Mr. Gladstone's daughter, Mrs. Drew, contributes some interesting facts about her father's every-day life to the second number of 'Goodwill.' She mentions that his well authenticated words were, 'Take it away; how can I do two things at once?' He was then a small boy doing his lessons, when he was interrupted by the entrance of the nurse bringing him a dose of physic. 'The words,' remarks Mrs. Drew, 'will seem to some foreshadowing of the astuteness of the old parliamentary hand who finds an escape out of any situation, but to those who know Mr. Gladstone more than superficially they contain one of the secrets of the assurance and success of his work.' Another secret of that success is his economy of time. In reply to some one who lately asked him what gave him his first incentive to work, Mr. Gladstone replied, 'being sent up for good by Hawtry when I was twelve years old'; 'sent up for good' meaning that his Latin verses were sent up to the headmaster on account of special merit. Among other interesting facts which may not be generally known, mentioned by Mrs Drew, are the following: From Saturday night till Monday morning Mr. Gladstone puts away all business of a secular nature, keeps to his special Sunday books and thoughts, and never dines out on that day unless to cheer a sick or sorrowful friend; nor will he ever travel on Sunday. Of the 25,000 books every single volume has been put into its place with his own hands. As an instance of his power of memory for things of the present, it is mentioned that he read Mr. R. L. Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' when it was published, and that one member of his family has had to re-read that book two or three times to keep pace with him in discussing the different methods of the fifteen different murders.

A MORNING AT NIAGARA FALLS.

THOUGHTS ON SELF-SURRENDER.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

(For the 'Witness.')

Of all the thoughts Niagara has evoked—and I suppose they would make many volumes if literature were searched for them—perhaps the one that comprehended best the panorama here spread out, was written by James G. Brainard, a young poet who had never heard this roar, nor seen this whiteness of eternity. But for a single sentence, it seems to me that of Emerson is most suggestive, where he says, 'Difference of level makes Niagara.' Of this I thought one memorable day in the past year, as I stood beside the cataract. The lower level of consecration and self-abandonment is the path to truest power. Standing here singing 'Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me,' there came a concept of analogies full of lessons to my spirit, and possibly not without helpfulness to yours.

In all that roar and din the gentle whisper of Lake Michigan's soft summer wavelets came to my ear, the lake at home, beloved by all of us, and known so long and well in all its moods rejoiced in when the foaming white caps chased each other like eager coursers at a tournament, and feared, almost, when the great yellow waves lifted themselves ocean high, and roared their wrath in the wintry storm. But to Niagara Lake Michigan had come to lay its greatness down; it had travelled fast and far from its beautiful and varied shores to pour itself over these rocks, so awful and so high. In the thunder of it all, I heard the deep orchestral voice of that supreme lake of them all, Superior, hastening onward with mighty tread from its northern fastnesses and dreary strips of wilderness; and then came Huron thundering down with heavy waves; and then the gleam of Erie, that had mirrored many cities on its cultivated shores, splendid in themselves and historic in the vast work back of them.

Yet all these wondrous waters had gathered in above the cataract, and, though fretted here and there by obstacles of rocks and islands, and, hesitating for a moment, they had poured themselves with awful majesty, their very semblance gone; spun, woven, whipped, beaten over the billowy brink in the utter abandonment of self-surrender, as they took the leap of death, calling only upon God. But the rainbow of faith spanned their grave, and heralded their resurrection. To me it was an emblem of the Holy Spirit, let down from heaven with light and warmth and actinic ray of divine vitality—the real power behind all powers.

After the plunge, the great lakes lie there seemingly sluggish and inactive, as if stunned by the descent. This, however, is of brief duration; for a mighty force is in them. I think Edison has said there is enough power at [illegible] if correlated into electricity, and coiled and stored and transported to New York, to turn every spindle on the way, and furnish the total forces needed to carry on all departments of mechanical work in the metropolis of America. So the great lakes have gained a mighty impulse, and because they have, the powers of them are mightier. Those deep, strange waves, they start off, now, on their inevitable journey; for it was to reach the sea they took that leap, and all of gravitation drew them to it. The whole current of their being set that way, and they could do no other. They can really care for no less journey; they have no other home; their insatiable desire for unity with the source of their being, the great fathomless and restful heart of the ocean, urges them on Nothing can stop them now; they are headed towards their source. But on the way men ask them to turn mills, to furnish power for various industries; and they take time for that, helping to the utmost in every pursuit of man, happy and blithe as they make the little wheels go spinning around, singing their song of sunny toil, laughing in foam as they come down the sluice-ways, and, the moment that they are released, seeking their natural current, going away upon their unreturning journey.

So it is with the soul of man intent on God, who is its natural home; and happy is that soul, and blessed that Christian, however great, that takes the holy leap of consecration, and speeds onward toward the satisfying sea.

OTTAWA AND THE OTTAWANS.

At every turn, in even a superficial exploration of the city, something unfamiliar, or unexpectedly quaint crosses one's path—a Capuchin friar, driven by winter's extremes to a head-covering and rubber boots; babies in furs tucked into hand-sleighs; primitive French-Canadian marketwomen and farmers, draught-horses, with high peaked collars and strings of bells over their backs, a piano-organ driving about on a sled, playing the fat Indian pony to sleep at every halt; nuns, priests, lumbermen, pretty girls, and children with pretty, fair hair, and everywhere a sense of furry comfort. Most of the men and all women wear fur—collar, muff, boa, gloves, cap, or trimmings. Fur coats, Persian lamb, astrakhan, and coon, stand on the curbstone in noticeable groups. 'Dyed sheepskin in hair,' in hair seal boots tramps past, less elegant but none the less warm. Identity is partly lost—a well known fur coat going on before may prove, when it turns round, to be some one else's friend, and to be, later on, in Montreal and Quebec, a swell.

One helps himself about in Ottawa by aid of the unfailing courtesy and kindly attention from any passer-by to whom he may appeal in his topographical ignorance. To go back a block or two to point out the way 'is not any trouble, I assure you.' It looks like an isolated case of good nature in the first instance, but later on is seen to be simply the 'way' with the people. They have time to be kind, and withal with no grateful sense of favors to come. A baker flies to open the door for some child customer, and retires from business altogether in gleeful eagerness to provide seats for a group of people who have stepped in just to wait for a car.

'I beg your pardon,' says the fish-monger. 'Excuse me,' begs the accidentally trampled on newsboy. One yearns to establish at home a school of manners for bakers and newsboys at large.—Correspondence Boston 'Transcript.'

HOME DEPARTMENT.

WHEN SHOULD A MAN MARRY?—DIFFERENT TRAINING OF GIRLS AND BOYS — A PROTEST — A PUZZLED BABY—WANTED, DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING HERBARIUM—NEW SPRING RECEPTION TOILETTES — A GOOD PREMIUM.

[For the Home.

'ABIDE WITH US.'

(Luke xxiv., 29.)

Dear Lord 'Abide with us,'
Thy presence cheers,
As naught on earth can do,
From slavish fears.

Talk with us by the way:
Thy words do heal
With heaven's choicest balm,
The spirit's seal.

'Abide with us,' the eve
Its shadows cast,
We dare to give up all,
But hold thee fast.

Faith claims the risen Lord:
He tarries still
To be the hallowed guest
Of all who will.

Mrs. HUGH CAMERON, Sr.

Hemmingford, Que., March 23, 1894.

ARE WOMEN MORE EXTRAVAGANT THAN MEN?

Dear Home Folk,—Someone has just shown me a cleverly drawn cartoon of a society belle holding her father's nose to the grindstone. Turning the machine are the modiste, caterer, milliner, theatre and florist—and from the unfortunate nose of the devoted parent, a stream of coin is spurting into each of their baskets. My friend saw only the humorous side of it, and took it to be quite the natural order of things. 'Women were naturally extravagant, but still, what else was a father for? No man had a right to marry unless he could support a family as it should be done. Some time ago he had very nearly put his own neck into the matrimonial noose, but he had escaped, and now he intended never to marry until he could support his wife in luxury.'

Somehow I can never see the matter in that light. If that girl now considers her father but a machine to make money for her to spend, whose fault is it? Has that father ever been at the trouble to teach her that he is anything else? What right has a man to treat his daughter so much worse than he does his son? It is not so that I and my companions have been trained, and I thank God for it. A boy, no matter how rich his father may be, as soon as his schooldays are over, is put into counting-house or store to learn either his father's business or some other equally good one for which he shows special fitness. The father who would allow his son to grow to years of manhood with no other thought than of having a good time on his father's money, would be thought a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum. Yet this is just how too many girls are reared. Of course, it is always in the hope that she will marry before very many years, and then she can spend her husband's money. But is that man doing fairly by his neighbor's sons to whom he hopes to marry that daughter? Is a woman so trained fit to wisely administer the affairs of a household? Suppose the husband does not come along? And suppose that father dies? And suppose the husband does come? Would any man respect his own son whose chief object in life was to have as gay a time as he could at his father's expense, while he waited for a rich wife to turn up? Do you wonder that of late years so many young women have protested against such treatment, and insisted on their right to be considered responsible individuals, on other grounds than that of being an appendage to some man?

The current talk among a certain class of young men about it being wrong for a man to marry unless he can keep a wife 'comfortably,' sounds very pretty, but I wonder how many sensible women they think take any stock in it? Just about as many as heed when men tell them that women are morally superior to men. A man who says that, does so, not because he really believes that God deliberately planned men to be worse than women, but because he would like her, as a friend of mine once expressed it, 'to do the religion for both sides of the house and leave him free.' I do not doubt that, as many men say, they would like to keep their wife in luxury. But they want luxury for themselves, too. And luxury for one of that type usually means cigars and wines, and clubs and fast horses, and boxes at the theatre. And if they cannot have a wife and these, too, why then they will do without the wife. True love in either man or woman cannot be put aside as coolly as that.

A WORKING GIRL.

WHEN WOMEN VOTE.

I do not expect to see woman suffrage come upon the stage arm in arm with the millennium, says Dr. Jennie M. Lozier. If the movement effects any reforms it will be the reclaiming of national buildings and thoroughfares from their masculine uncleanliness. I anticipate a national house-cleaning such as this country has never beheld; and the cleaners, a vast army, fully armed with mops, brooms, and buckets, will be made up, not of men, but of women. Why not? In private homes the housekeeper is a woman, why should not the housekeeper in our national homes be also a woman?

Under woman suffrage women will solve the gigantic problem of street-cleaning by cleaning the streets themselves. Again, why not? In many foreign cities, in the late hours of the night I have seen columns and columns of women, brooms in hand, grooming and polishing the streets so thoroughly that women pedestrians the next day allowed their skirts to drag as they would in their own drawing rooms.

Then, too, women would look more to the sanitary condition of the abodes of the poor—and, best of all, we should see, at last, woman receiving as much pay for the same work as man.

But, as I have said, I do not expect the millennium. Suffrage alone, by itself, has made men no better; why should it make women better?

A DEFECT IN THE TRAINING OF GIRLS

The incapacity of girls for any sort of work connected with the home, says the 'Congregationalist,' is one of the most prominent features of the present financial distress. A few typical cases which have come within our knowledge fairly illustrate the defects along this line in their training.

A well-educated young woman applied for work to a prominent dressmaker in Boston, saying that she was willing for the present to do anything. Placed in the work-room she displayed utter incompetency with her needle, being unable to baste a seam properly. Of course, it was impossible to keep her. At another place a benevolent woman offered to pay the same applicant generously for sweeping and dusting two rooms once a week. But the girl was even more unskilful with broom and duster than with scissors and needle. A college graduate expressed a willingness to engage temporarily in any form of service if only she could earn enough to pay her board. When questioned as to her capability for doing certain things which any girl of 12 a generation ago would have accomplished easily, she showed both ignorance and an overwhelming dislike for all forms of work about the house.

Defects of a different kind, too, have been thrust upon our notice during these hard times. Besides being unable to sew decently, girls say that so long as stitches are out of sight it is no matter how they look. Here is a false principle which touches character. Fancy Mary Lyon's abhorrence of any such rule of practice!

That there is something wrong in the education of girls when results like these ensue, few will deny. What is the remedy? Shall we turn our colleges into training schools for cooks and nurses and seamstresses? By no means. The home is the place in which girls should be fitted for these homely accomplishments. 'But it is impossible,' said an earnest mother, in discussing this subject with the writer. 'It is all my daughters can possibly do to keep up with their studies at school. If I add any domestic troubles they break down in health.' Then there is something wrong in the school system. Too much is required of the girl students. Let them go with less speed, and with more attention to what will be demanded of them in future as women. Let them drop one or two studies, if necessary, and let it be considered an essential part of their education to take care of their own rooms, including the sweeping, to mend their own clothing neatly, to cook a few simple dishes, and to balance their accounts weekly. They may not be obliged to do any of these things, except the last, later in life, but in the mere performance of them the judgment is developed, the hands become deft, and they acquire that all-round training which is now lamentably lacking. The gain in health, too, which would surely follow, is no small consideration. Blessed be the hard times if they lead us to wiser methods of training our daughters.

A PUZZLED BABY.

Dear Home Folks,—I am puzzled again, so I'll have to ask you some more questions. Billy got a hard, hard whipping, because he told a story. Mamma told Mary she hadn't a cent in the house, and I saw her count out a whole lot of money before she went out to buy her new hat. I guess when folks are big, stories don't matter. Do they? Effie cried because mamma won't let her invite her nicest friend to her party. Mamma says folks talk about Flo's sister, but Effie says Flo is good and lovely herself, and she don't want any party without Flo. Poor Effie cried, and cried, and she asked mamma if it wasn't as much 'missionary' to be kind to people in Canada as to ugly black people in Africa; but mamma told Effie not to say another word about it, and I think Effie hates mamma, for she stamped her foot, and made faces and roared (louder than I do), when mamma went away to meeting. Papa says Effie might invite Flo to her party, for her papa bought a whole lot of things at the store, and he didn't believe in such nonsense, but mamma wouldn't let her.

Mary had a bad cold, and couldn't come and stay with us last night, while mamma and papa went to a concert; so mamma sent Billy and me over to Mary's house, and we had a lovely time. Mary's head ached so bad she could not sit up and nurse me, so she gave me a spoon and a tin pan. I didn't like sitting on the floor, and I roared and kicked awful, but when Billy tipped over Mary's pancake batter, I put my hands in that, and rubbed them on the sofa, and I crawled into it, and Billy put Mary's muff and the cat into it, and he put bits of paper into it, and pasted them on the stove, and on the table legs. Oh, it was lovely fun, and Billy laughed, and I laughed; but when I went to wipe it up with my plush cloak, Mary came out, and I think she cried; but maybe it was the cold that made the tears in her eyes.

Billy told Mary we were awful sorry, and after she cleaned me and the floor, she kissed me, and told me I was good. I think I like Mary most of all, for she has kissed me even when I am bad. Mary put a towel on her head, and sat down by the stove, and nursed me, and told Billy a beautiful story, about angels, and sheep, and a little baby. Oh, it was a lovely story, and it made me love the little baby, and Billy cried, and said it made him feel sorry he was naughty.

Mary said the baby was a man, and in heaven now, but he knew all about Billy and me, and he wanted us to be very good, and go to him some day. I wonder if mamma ever heard that story. I think if she did she would tell it to us. Mamma says Mary is a very ignorant woman. I like ignorant, and when I am big I mean to be ignorant just like Mary. What does 'ignorant' mean? And what does 'folks talk' mean?

THE BABY.

NEW SPRING RECEPTION TOILETTES.

The first of these dainty gowns is of black and white striped taffeta. A black velvet fold binds the edge of the skirt, and at either side of the front, drooping from a knot of black velvet ribbon, is a jabot of deep white lace. The square yoke, collar, belt, and half sleeves of the bodice are of white lace over black silk, edged with jet beads. The striped part below the yoke is fitted smoothly; the front is festooned with beads caught with velvet knots. The

DINNER OR RECEPTION GOWN OF STRIPED TAFFETA.

FIGURED SILK AND JETTED NET RECEPTION GOWN.

sleeve puffs are extremely full, and ornamented with a velvet knot; drooping over them are deep lace epaulettes, which run out into a fall of lace at the sides of the front.

The violet chine-figured silk gown has a draped skirt over a violet silk skirt, the visible part of which is veiled with spangled black net. The pointed jacket fronts of the bodice open with revers on a vest of spangled net over pale yellow mousseline de soie. The back of the waist is round, terminating under the crush belt. Deep epaulettes of the spangled net rest on the very full puffs of the sleeves.

The third is of dark green and cream striped shot silk with pink. The skirt separates on the left side, and is caught up

STRIPED SILK GOWN WITH SHIRRED SILK MUSLIN WAIST.

slightly with a green velvet bow, displaying an insertion of beaded and embroidered cream moire. The round waist, shirred into horizontal puffs, is of pink silk muslin; the shirred lower half of the sleeves is of the same, the puff above being of the striped silk.

A typical cotton gown, writes another authority, that might be worn at any hour of the day, or at any summer daytime function, is of soft zephyr, which makes up so well, does not wrinkle, and may, with care, be worn all summer. The skirt is rather close-fitting until just above the knees, where it is apparently cut off, and a deep, full flounce added to it. The heading of this flounce is formed by the gathering, and from under this gathering falls a flounce of coarse white lace, headed by a narrow black satin ribbon which seems to be twisted. At regular intervals it is caught by a tiny black ribbon rosette. The bodice is a round one with a plain back, and the material cut so that the pointed effect is achieved. One side of the front is quite plain, and the other side is very full, not fitted at all, but drawn over in folds across the bust, and fastened low down on the other side. The gloves worn with this gown are black, and the parasol a plain black silk one. The bonnet is a dainty one of black and white.

WHERE COMFORT BAGS ARE NEEDED.

To the Editor of the Home Department,—Having noticed in your valuable paper that if either 'Thistle' or 'Jim, the Cook,' would give you their full name, you would send some of your comfort bags; therefore, in accordance with this notice, I drop you these few lines. I am Jim, the cook at Holland and Emery's Railway. The bags would be very acceptable and appreciated. Address 'James Byron, Holland & Emery Lumber Company, headquarters, Wahnapitae, Ont.'

P.S.—We have about twenty-five men.—J.B.

HOW TO MAKE A HERBARIUM.

Dear Editor Home,—I wonder if any of the Home Department readers could give me any information about making a herbarium. I have tried, but have not succeeded very well. We have so many pretty leaves and grasses on the prairie, and I want to collect some this summer. I would be very much pleased if some one experienced in this work would kindly give me her method of pressing, and what kind of paper to use, etc. We have not heard from 'May Frost' for a long time.

MRS. MOXLY.

Carberry.

BOYS MAKE MEN.

BY REQUEST.

When you see a ragged urchin,
Standing wistful in the street;
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face, and bare red feet:
Pass not by the child unheeding;
Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown old, he'll not forget it,
For remember, boys make men.

Have you never seen a grandsire,
With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness—
Something said to him, a boy?
Or relate some slight or coldness,
With a brow all clouded, when
He recalled some heart too thoughtless
To remember boys make men.

Let us try to add some pleasure,
To the life of every boy;
For each child needs tender interest,
In its sorrow and its joy.
Call your boys home by its brightness—
They avoid the household when
It is cheerless with unkindness,
For remember boys make men.

BOOKS ON CHILD TRAINING.

In answer to the request of 'T.' in the Home of Feb. 28, let her procure through any bookseller 'How shall we order the Child,' by Wm. Hake, published by James E. Hawkins, 17 Paternoster Row, London, E.C., England, and a friend of mine recommends in the highest terms Mrs. Booth's 'Practical Religion,' published by Partridge & Co, London, England. In its first chapter she will find the most practical instruction on the training of children, which must be a success if faithfully followed.

JAS. SACKVILLE.

Campbellcroft, Ont.

AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Dear Editor Home,—While reading some of the articles in your Home Department, we wondered if you would not be interested in the wonderfully rich blessing that has come to our school and town.

Our school is in a little North Carolina town among the hills, and it has the three classes of people found in so many of these Southern towns. First, those who were the wealthy planters—fine old families of rare culture and hospitality; then come the poor whites, who did not keep slaves, and last, but not least, the colored people.

Our school is for the last named class. The work here is new, and when we came, we were told we would find it 'unique and interesting.' It has certainly proved to be so. The two colored 'preachers' are of the most antiquated type. They cover up the simple Gospel truths with a lot of words that mean nothing. So when we opened a Sunday-school in our school house, we had almost more than we could accommodate. There were more than sixty young men and grown girls who came, beside a large class of children, and only two or three of them were Christians.

In the beginning of March we invited the Rev. James Wharton, an English evangelist, to come and hold meetings. He came for a week, but at the end of that time, there were so many anxious ones, he stayed another week. Now he has gone, and the ministers are still continuing the meetings. While Mr. Wharton was here, the church was crammed full, and crowds who could not get in stood at the outside of the open windows, and listened just as attentively as those inside. They were literally starving for the Gospel. There have been about a hundred and twenty conversions already, and there are still between thirty and forty 'mourners.' Nearly all the scholars, except the small children, have become Christians. It is beautiful to see their faces all lighted up with the joy that has come to them. The whole town is moved, and those who have not gone forward to be prayed for, look sad and wo-begone.

L.C.B.

March 23, 1894.

RECIPES.

To make a spring salad of lettuce or cooked spinach appetizing add to your French dressing a teaspoonful of onion juice or a tablespoonful of grated onion, and garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Bearnaise sauce is also an excellent spring relish to serve with hot meats, especially with broiled beefsteak. To make it, take the yolk of four eggs and beat them enough to break them up well, then add four tablespoonfuls of olive oil gradually, a few drops at a time. Add four tablespoonfuls of hot water, a little at a time; put in a double boiler or over the steaming teakettle, and stir constantly until the sauce begins to thicken. As eggs cook at a very low temperature and then curdle, in making such sauces or a boiled custard, it is well to take the mixture from the stove several times while cooking, and to stir it several times before returning. When the mixture is quite thick, set it where it will cool. Then add a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of cayenne or Hungarian red pepper.

Canned salmon is made into a palatable and dainty dish for luncheon or tea when creamed. Free the fish from the skin and bones, break into large flakes, and add a teaspoonful of lemon juice. To make the cream rub together a tablespoonful of flour and the same quantity of butter, and cook in a saucepan until the mixture bubbles; add a cupful of milk and stir until you have a thick, smooth mass. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of white pepper, or a quarter of a teaspoonful of paprika; put the fish in the cream, and simmer slowly five minutes. Garnish with a border of parsley.

Dropped Fish Balls—One pint bowlful of raw fish, two heaping bowlfuls of pared potatoes (let the potatoes be under medium size), two eggs, butter the size of an egg, and a little pepper. Pick the fish very fine and measure it lightly in the bowl. Put the potatoes into the boiler and the fish on top of them; then cover with boiling water and boil half an hour. Drain off all the water, and mash fish and potatoes together until fine and light. Then add the butter and pepper, and the egg well beaten.

Have a deep kettle of boiling fat. Dip a tablespoon in it, and then take up a spoonful of the mixture, having care to get it into as good shape as possible. Drop into the boiling fat and cook until brown, which should be in two minutes. Be careful not to crowd the balls, and also that the fat is hot enough. The spoon should be dipped in the fat every time you take a spoonful of the mixture.

Beef Olives—The remains of underdone roast beef, bread crumbs, pepper and salt to taste, gravy from the beef, thickening of flour and butter. Cut some slices of underdone roast beef about half an inch thick, sprinkle over them some bread crumbs, minced shallot and a little of the fat and seasoning; roll them and fasten them with a small skewer. Have ready some gravy made from the beef bones; put in the pieces of meat and stew them until tender, which will be in about one and one-quarter hours, or rather longer. Arrange the meat in a dish, thicken and flavor the gravy, and pour it over the meat when it is ready to serve.

OUR PREMIUM THIMBLE.

Editor 'Witness,' Dear Sir,—I received the 'Souvenir Silver Thimble Premium' on the 20th instant. Please accept my thanks for that most useful article. I am of the opinion that all the ladies in our fair Dominion should like to possess one of these 'thimbles,' particularly the one bearing the likeness of our late great political chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

MRS. H. EMERSON, Sr.

'I could bound Idyho, an' uv the products o' Wisconsin an' San Francisco there weren't no beatin' me. 'Rithmetic, same way. Twicet two wus allus four with me—though I couldn't reckon good in long diversion or frictions. Somehow I'd git my remainders mixed up with my quotients, an' what's two-fifths plus nine-fourths ekal to stumped me. But none o' they wus my strong p'int. Not one uv 'em. I was smart in 'em, but not great. As my teacher says, says he, to my ma, No, ma'am, ole Jack ain't great on figgerin', nor likewise, says he in joggerphyin', but in grammar, ma'am, that sor o' yours ain't nothin' short o' a Naypoleon Boneyparte in short pants! An' grammar, which I ain't never shirked, boys, has made me what I are.'—'Harper's Young People.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

JOSEPH SOLD INTO EGYPT.

April 15.—Gen. 37 : 23-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good.—Gen. 50 : 20.

EXPLANATORY.

Joseph in the Way of Duty.—Vs. 12-17. The brothers may have taken their flocks to Shechem, fifty miles from home, not only because their father owned pastures there (33 : 19), and had dug a great well, but perhaps to be away from the conscientious eyes of their younger brother. For this very reason, and because Jacob may have had some anxiety about his sons in this place from which he had removed on account of their crime there and the dangers it brought upon him, he sent Joseph to hear of their welfare. He could trust him, and that his brother would dare or wish to injure him, could not have entered his mind. 'Joseph's mission to this remote and dangerous country is a proof, at the same time, that Jacob did not treat him with too much indulgence, and that he did not keep him home from any feelings of tenderness. Joseph's willing obedience too, and his going alone an inexperienced youth, upon such a dangerous journey, are a proof that he was accustomed to obey cheerfully,—a habit not acquired in an effeminate bringing up.'—'Heim.' Lions, bears, panthers and wolves were common in Palestine in those days.

Vs. 18-24, 29, 30. When his brothers saw him coming in the distance, their envious feelings rose up again st him, and they 'proposed to one another to kill him, and throw his remains into some pit, and report to their father that some wild beast had killed him: but Reuben thought it better that his blood should not be upon their hands, and proposed, therefore, that they should throw him into some pit from which he could not escape, and leave him there to die of starvation. To this they all agreed, not knowing that Reuben's real design was to restore him safe to his father.'—'Todd.' His real sorrow at finding his brother gone shows that he was sincere in his plan (vs. 29, 30.) Reuben's action has been interpreted in different ways.

23. 'They stripped Joseph out of his coat.' The one described in the last lesson. What was Joseph's reason for wearing this dress on such an errand? It was his usual dress. It would protect him in some measure, and insure him good treatment. They took it off to show to his father.

24. 'And cast him into a pit,' one of the many reservoirs excavated out of the solid rock or built of stones and plastered, for the purpose of holding rain water. They were bottle-shaped, so that it was almost impossible to escape. There are thousands of such cisterns in Upper Galilee. A recent traveller thus describes them: 'There are trap-like and deceptive cisterns, the mouths of which are about the size of the coal hole in the pavement of a London street, of a demijohn shape, and with smooth sides, from which escape would be hopeless. These cisterns prove how dependent the population were upon rain water.' 'The pit was empty.' Joseph was safe from drowning; but his brothers left him without coat, or food, or drink, to die of hunger, thirst, and exposure. It was a horrible fate.

The Heartless Feast.—V. 25. They sat down to eat bread.' Joseph's brethren probably sat down to a joyous feast, eating, drinking and making merry, regardless of the tears and anguish of the victim of their envy. For it was at this time as they afterwards confessed in the Egyptian prison (Gen. 42 : 21) that they 'saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought them, and they would not hear.'—'Bush.' Judah's proposition in verse 26, shows that his fate was under discussion as they 'sat down to eat bread.'—'Newhall.' Reuben was not a partaker of that meal; but off, probably, devising measures for the rescue of his brother.—'Whedon.'

The New Scheme. Joseph Sold as a Slave.—Vs. 25-30. 'And behold, a company, a trading caravan, 'of Ishmaelites.' Called also in this chapter Midianites and Medanites. Midian and Medan were sons of Keturah, cousins of Ishmael, and not very distantly related to Joseph. The names Ishmaelite and Midianite may have been interchangeable either because the caravan was composed of men from both tribes, or more probably because the term Ishmaelite as a geographical or professional name, comprehended that of Midianite. 'The great road from Beisan to Ramleh and Egypt, still leads through the plain of Dothan' (Robinson's B. R. III. 122).—'Dods.' 'Came from Gilead.' A country on the east of the Jordan, which took its name from the group of mountains so called, extending from Mount Hermon to the south of the brooks Jabbok and Arnon.—'T. Smith.' 'Spicery.' Probably a gum which exudes from the tragacanth a plant found in Palestine and the neighboring countries. 'Balm,' the gum of the opobalsam or balsam tree, which abounded in Gilead (Jer. 8 : 22).—'Dods.' 'Myrrh.' Ladanum, the resin of the cistus rose, an Arabic gum of a strong, fragrant smell. 'Down to Egypt.' All these spices were used in Egypt for incense in the temples, and for embalming the dead, the universal practice in Egypt. These uses would make Egypt a great market for spices of all kinds.

26. 'And Judah.' The fourth son of Jacob and Leah. He was leader among the eleven brothers, and took a prominent part in the event which led to Joseph's revelation of himself (Gen. 44-45), and the settlement of the Israelites in Egypt. 'What profit is it if we slay our brother?' We can obtain no advantage from our proposed murder, but here is a better way.

'I am struck by this circumstance, in reading the account which is before me, namely, how possible it is to fall from a rough kind of vice, such as 'Let us slay our brother,' into a milder form of iniquity, such as 'Let us sell our brother,' and to think that now we have actually come into a state of virtue. That is to say, selling as contrasted with slaying seems so moderate and amiable a thing, as actually to amount to a kind of virtue. Observe, the morality is not changed, only the point in the scale has been lowered. When God comes to judge he will not say, Is this virtue and water? is this diluted vice? but, Is this right? is this wrong?'—'Joseph Parker.'

28. 'Then there passed by (as a part of the caravan) Midianites merchantmen.' This particular part of the caravan which brought Joseph. 'Sold Joseph.....for twenty pieces of silver,' probably in rings, and each was a shekel, or a little more than half an ounce in weight, and worth about fifty-five cents. In those days money was weighed and not coined. The price of a slave was thirty shekels (Ex. 21 : 32); but when under twenty years old, as Joseph was, it was twenty shekels (Lev. 27 : 5).

29. 'Reuben returned unto the pit.' Reuben had planned to rescue Joseph, and send him home safely, as soon as his brothers had left him. He probably went into another part of the field to attend to the sheep, and to draw the rest away from the pit. When he returned he found his brother gone. 'And he rent his clothes.' The Oriental sign of grief.

The father mourning over his lost son.—Vs. 31-36. 'And they took Joseph's coat,' etc. They know that they must again meet their father, and to him some reason must be assigned for the non-appearance of his beloved son. They dare not tell the truth, therefore make lies their refuge.

32. 'Sent the coat' by a servant. 'And they brought it to their father: and said.' All this was done and said through their servant whom they had sent. 'This have we found.' Almost every sin receives lying to be added to it. The sons were guilty of (1) cruelty, (2) cowardice, (3) falsehood, (4) insolence.

33. 'My son's coat'—Jacob's words were most touching. Render:

Tunic of my son!
An evil beast hath eaten him!
Torn, torn,—Joseph!

—Camb. Bible.

34. 'Put sackcloth upon his loins.' 'The 'sackcloth' was a coarse, rough garment, made sometimes of camel's hair (Rev. 6 : 12), and from its being said to have been 'put on the loins,' it was probably worn inwardly, next the skin, both as a sign and an instrument of humiliation. It was made in the form of a sack with armholes.—'Bush.' 'And mourned for his son many days.' It was twenty-two years before he saw him again and his grief was not healed till then.

36. 'All his daughters.' Only one daughter of Jacob's is mentioned by name, Dinah but it is probable that he had others. Daughters in law may be included. 'Rose up to comfort him.' There is no limit to human hypocrisy.—'Alford.' There was no way for them to comfort their father; to tell him the truth would not bring comfort. He would probably prefer that his son should be dead than a slave; and the truth would take

away all comfort in his other sons unless they heartily repented and changed their nature. How could he have borne to look upon them? Most likely he blamed himself for sending Joseph at all. 'I will go down unto the grave.' Sheol, the place of the dead, the under world, the habitation of the disembodied.

As in Job a scene in heaven is opened to the reader that he may have a knowledge of the divine purpose of Job's affliction, which was hidden from Job because that was necessary for testing and disciplining him; so we can look forward in the story and see the meaning and the events which have been so mysterious to Joseph, and because they were mysterious were his best discipline.

2. God had a great work for Joseph to do. He knew that the Israelites needed the long discipline of residence in Egypt to fit them to become the people of God. By contact with a highly civilized people they received an education in arts and a discipline by law and government such as there was little prospect of their receiving in Canaan. God overruled the crime of Joseph's brothers for good. But this in no wise lessens the crime. Nor must we imagine that the crime was necessary to God's plans. He could have easily produced the results in another way. Jacob was not excused for cheating his father and brother, because he obtained the birthright in that manner. Judas did not do right, because much good came to the world through a crucified Redeemer. The criminals were in no case necessary to the good results. God could find other ways of accomplishing the good he desired. But it is a marvellous comfort to know that God rules over all men, and can use even the evil which men do in such a way as to thwart their plans and bring forth good.—'Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE PRINCE'S CHOICE.

(By Katharine Pyle.)

Far away in the gray country, in his gray, windy castle, lived Father Time with his three daughters, Past, Present and Future.

Past and Future were so beautiful that it dazzled the eyes to look at them; but Present was made to work all day in the kitchen, and her hands and face were dusty with ashes.

One day a prince came riding up to the castle, seeking one of Father Time's daughters for a wife. So a great feast was prepared for him, and Past and Future sat, the one on the Prince's right hand, the other on his left; but Present, who had cooked the feast and spread the table, waited on them all; and the Prince paid no heed to her.

'And now,' said Father Time, after the feast was ended, 'which of my daughters will you choose for a wife?'

The Prince looked at Future and he looked at Past, and it seemed to him that Future was the more beautiful of the two.

'And what,' said he to her, 'can you do that is worthy of a prince's wife?'

'I can make beautiful clothes,' said Future, 'fit for a king to wear; and I make them out of nothing at all.'

'Then,' said the Prince, 'if you will make me such a suit of clothes before morning, I will take you for my queen to live with me all my life.'

So that night while the Prince slept Future made royal clothes out of nothing at all, and in the morning the suit was done. It was made of silk that shone a different color for every way that it was turned, and crusted so thick with precious stones that one could hardly see the cloth beneath them.

'Yes,' said the Prince; 'that is indeed a suit of clothes fit for a king to wear.' Then he lifted Future upon the horse in front of him, and they rode away from Father Time's castle toward the Prince's kingdom in the East; but the way was long, and the sun shone hotter and hotter, and the jewelled clothes weighed heavier and heavier until the sweat rolled down the Prince's face. At last, just as night was falling, they reached a great city where the Prince thought to rest for a while, but when they rode into the streets, the people began to shout and point. 'Look—look!' they cried. 'See the beggar on horseback!'

The Prince looked downward at his clothes, and then he saw the false jewels had melted in the sun as though they were drops of tallow, and the fine clothes were so spotted and smeared that they were hardly fit for a beggar to wear.

The Prince was so ashamed that, tired and hungry as he was, he turned his horse's head and never stopped until he was back in Father Time's castle again. 'For,' said he, 'one who makes clothes that fall into rags with one day's journey is no wife for me.'

But there in Father's Time's castle another feast was served for the Prince even finer than the first had been, and again Present waited upon the table. Then the Prince turned to Past. 'And what,' said he, 'can you do that is worthy of a prince's wife?'

'I can sing such beautiful songs,' said Past, 'that he who listens to them will feel neither cold nor weariness nor hunger, but think only of what I sing.'

'Then,' said the Prince, 'I would rather have you for a wife than Future; for it is better to sing such songs as that than even to make beautiful clothes out of nothing at all.'

So the next morning he called for his horse, and he and Past rode away off into the world together. But when the sun beat down like fire upon his head he began to grow sick and weary, and then he asked Past to sing to him. Past laid her head upon his shoulder and began to sing, and her song was so sweet that the Prince forgot everything else. He dropped the rein on his horse's neck and left it to pick its own way, and whither it went he neither thought nor cared.

But even Past cannot sing forever. After a while she stopped, and the Prince began to look about him again. Then he found they were in a deep, black chasm; he could not tell how they had come there nor could he tell how to get out again, for everywhere there were great rocks and stones, and cliffs upon either hand, and it was growing darker and darker.

Then the Prince cried: 'Sing; sing again, Past, sing us out of this black chasm'; but that Past could not do; she only wept and wrung her hands, and begged to be taken home. Then again the Prince looked around upon all sides, but he could find no escape, and he and Past might have died in the black chasm had he not heard Present calling the cows home far away. The prince followed the sound of the voice, and before long he saw a path open before him, and there stood Father Time's great gray castle, and as soon as they reached it the Prince lifted Past down. 'Never again,' said he, 'shall you sing me into such a black chasm as that.'

Then once more, for the third time, the Prince sat down to supper. 'Tell me,' said he to Father Time, 'have you not other daughter than these two?'

'Yes,' said Father Time, 'I still have one daughter, and 'tis she who has cooked the feast and waited upon you.' Then he called Present up from the kitchen; she was dressed in her sister's cast-off clothes, and her hands were red and rough with work.

Then said the Prince: 'What can you do that is worthy of a prince's wife?'

'Not much,' said Present. 'I can cook and keep the house clean, and I can spin.'

"That is not much for a prince's wife to do,' said he; 'but better these than to bring one to shame or to sing one's thoughts away.'

So the next morning the Prince took Present upon his horse, and they rode away without turning back until they came to his own kingdom.

But the Prince had been away so long that his own people no longer knew him, and the old king had died and the false minister had seized the kingdom. So nothing was left for the true Prince but to serve as goose-herd. Every day the Prince drove the geese out in the meadow, but Present stayed behind in the goose-herd's hut and cooked his dinner and made the house neat. All she asked of the Prince was that, as he followed the geese, he should gather up the feathers that fell from them and bring them home to her.

The Prince was willing enough to do that, for he had nothing else to do all day long but tend the geese and watch the clouds floating in the sky; so every day he brought her home a handful of feathers. These Present kept, and at night, while the Prince was asleep, she rose and worked in the moonlight until at the end of a year and a day she had made for herself a pair of great gray wings.

Then at night, when the Prince was fast asleep, Present rose and took the great gray wings and fastened them on her shoulders. She opened the door very softly and, spreading the wings she had made, she flew away and away under the stars until she came to the castle where the false king lived.

There was a window wide open, and into it Present flew. There lay the false king fast asleep in bed, but Present went by him so quietly that he never stirred, and she opened door after door until she came at last to the room where the royal robes were kept. She put them under her cloak, and then she flew away home again.

There she hid her wings and the royal robes in the closet, and lay down again beside the Prince; and all the while he never stirred nor woke.

The next evening when the Prince came home he said: 'There is a great stir over at the castle, for thieves were there last night and stole the king's royal robes.'

'What is that to us?' said Present; 'you had much better sit down and eat your supper while it is hot.' So the Prince sat down and ate and drank, and after supper he fell fast asleep.

Again Present took out the wings and fastened them to her shoulders, and flew away to the palace; and this time she brought back with her the false king's golden crown.

The next evening when the Prince came home he said: 'The thieves were in the palace again last night, and now it is not only the royal robes but the golden crown that is gone.'

'What is that to us?' said Present; 'come and eat your supper while it is still hot.' So the Prince sat down at the table, and, after he had eaten, he threw himself upon the bed and fell again into a deep sleep.

Now, for the third time, Present fitted the wings to her shoulders, as she had before, and flew away to the false king's palace; and this time it was the royal sceptre itself that she took.

When Present reached the goose-herd's hut again the dawn was just breaking. She hid the sceptre in the closet with the royal robes and the crown, and then she woke the Prince and bade him come to breakfast.

After the Prince had eaten, Present rose from the table. 'And now,' said she, 'the time has come for you to go to the false king's palace and claim your own.'

'But how can I do that?' said the Prince. 'No one would know me, and they would all laugh, as they did when I first came home, if I were to go in my goose-herd's dress to claim the kingdom.'

Then Present brought out the royal robes and bade him put them on.

The Prince looked at the robes and wondered.

'These were once mine,' said he, 'and never did I think to wear them again. Whence came they?'

'They came neither by land nor sea; but as they once were yours, so are they now,' replied Present.

The Prince clothed himself in the royal robes, and there he stood as stately and noble as any lord. 'But how shall the people know that I am indeed a prince,' said he, 'when I have no crown to wear?'

Then Present brought forth the golden crown from the cupboard where it lay hidden, and placed it upon his head, and then in truth he felt himself a prince once more.

'But,' said he, 'how can a king govern a kingdom with no sceptre to show his royal power?'

Then Present brought forth the royal sceptre and placed it in his hand, and now at last he looked the king he was.

'And now come,' said Present, 'and together we will go up to claim the kingdom that is yours.' Then even as she spoke Present cast aside her rags, and lo! she was clothed all in cloth of gold and jewels so radiantly bright that the whole hut shone as though with sunlight.

The Prince gazed at her in wonder and awe. 'Who art thou?' he cried, for it seemed as though a cloud had dropped from before his eyes.

'The same I always was,' said Present. 'Only now at last you see me as I truly am.'

Then, still wondering, the Prince took her hand in his, and they went forth together; and all the people when they saw the Prince knew him, and the gates flew open before him. So the Prince and Present passed through the gates and on up the stairs and into the palace; and when the false king saw them he was seized with fear and trembling and fell down before them; but all the people shouted aloud for joy because the true Prince had come back at last to claim his own.—New York 'Independent.'

Do not go out in search of crucifixions; but when God permits them to reach you without your having sought them, they need never pass without your deriving profit from them.—Fenelon

A WISE DECISION.

A little while ago one of the rich ladies of a large Eastern city was asked to attend a meeting of the Salvation Army. She had a horror of drums and cymbals, but was enthusiastic about her own pet means of helping and saving people, and not about any other. Nevertheless she yielded to entreaty, and in order not to be recognized in what she considered as a doubtful situation, she put on a thick veil, and took a back seat in the gloom of the Salvation Army Hall.

She was not made up in the right way to understand the emotional effect of wind instruments and uniforms upon the wretched men and women of the streets. The hubbub of the meeting grated upon her nerves, and as she was about to retire, congratulating herself on having escaped discovery, she heard her name spoken:

'Why, Mrs. Blake! You here? We are glad to see you.'

Despairing because she could not go anywhere without being recognized, she turned upon the speaker rather sharply.

Before her stood two boys of about sixteen and eighteen years of age. They were comfortably dressed, yet at a glance she could see that they were wholly out of her social sphere. Thereupon she smiled pleasantly.

'I don't remember you,' she said.

'Don't remember us?' the elder answered in surprise. 'We are your boys from the reformatory. Don't you remember how you talked to us in the bible class?'

The lady greeted them with great cordiality, and asked what their business was, and whether they were doing well in it

'We are doing very well indeed, and we come here every night.'

'Why do you come here?' she asked. 'Didn't I advise you to join a church, and get to know the people, so that you could be helped? Why are you here?' she repeated, with a slight accent of suspicion.

The boys blushed in embarrassment. Then the elder stammered:

'You see, Mrs. Blake, when we left the reformatory, we thought we wanted to do something for somebody else. If we had joined a regular church, they'd have been doing for us all the time, and we talked it over and thought we'd better come here. Do you see that man up there, praying? Six months ago we brought him in here drunk out of the gutter. We hung by him as much as we could in the day time and brought him here every night, and now he's given up drink and has got a good business position, and is doing well.'

The boy paused, wondering whether the great lady disapproved or not.

'Yes,' she said quietly, 'I see.'

'Do you see that other fellow on his knees?' the younger one asked. 'We brought him in to-night. We had really to lug him out of a saloon, and I guess with God's help we can save him; at any rate we can try.'

Tears were now streaming from the woman's eyes.

'But, ma'am,' began the elder boy again, 'if you really think we ought to go to a regular church, and it is better for us, we'll do just as you say. We only thought this was the Lord's work, too.'

This was said with rare humility. They both waited her decision.

As the lady threw her veil back, it seemed as if a new life had opened to her, and that a new meaning had been put into it. Suddenly the noise of the singing and of the prayers became as consecrated as the sound of David's exultation.

'No, boys,' she said, slowly, 'I think you are wise. I think you are better here.'

It is seldom advisable to give up one's usefulness in the church life; but we should be careful not to scorn other forms of consecrated work outside of it.—'Youth's Companion.'

A GOOD CORRESPONDENCE PLAN.

Here is a good suggestion for the girls. It relates to an ingenious scheme devised by a class of young ladies at school together a few years ago. One of them, an English girl, thus explains it:

'There were nine of us in the class, and we were all promising to write to each other continually, but in our hearts we knew that such a correspondence could never be kept up. Finally one of the girls suggested a circulating letter, and the idea pleased us all.

'At the expiration of one month from the time we parted the first girl wrote a letter telling what she had been doing and everything about herself which would be likely to interest the others. This letter was sent to the second girl, who, after reading it, wrote her own letter, and sent the two to the third.

'The third, fourth, fifth, and all the others in turn added their letters, until the ninth on the list sent them all to the first. Then the circuit was complete, and we had the circulating letters fairly under way.

'Now, of course, the envelope always contains nine letters, and each girl, when it comes to her, takes out her own letter, writes a new one telling what she has been doing in the meantime, and starts it on its travels again.

'You can have no idea how interesting it is to receive the letters, and how anxiously we all await their arrival when our turn comes. We have kept it up for nearly four years, and each time the letters come round the pleasure of reading what all the girls have to say seems to increase.'—'Harper's Young People.'

A GRANDFATHER'S PROCESSION.

A SINGULAR CHINESE CUSTOM WITNESSED BY A CANADIAN.

The following interesting letter from Miss Scott, from Martintown, Ont., of the China Inland Mission, is addressed to the editor of the 'Witness':—

Sir,—I am writing this from a city called Tsih-k'i, twenty English miles from Huei-cheo Fu, where I worked for three years and from which I have written to you more than once. This is a newly opened city, a mission station. A 'Fu' corresponds to our Canadian county, and a 'Hsien' to our township. This county of Huei-cheo contains six townships, Tsih-k'i being one of them. It is divided up again into fifteen sections, and in these fifteen sections are about two thousand villages. So you see that the county of Huei-cheo would contain between twelve thousand and twenty thousand villages, remembering that this is one of the smallest hsiens. There are just two of us working here. The people were very curious at first, but now that we have been living among them for a few weeks, they are becoming accustomed to us; and their minds are relieved of many false fabrications. The women come freely to our home, and daily hear the sweet message which Christ sent us to carry to them. Our house is directly in front of the yamen, i.e., the district mandarin's official residence. It is surrounded by a lot of ruins, which remain since the Tai-p'-ing rebellion, less than forty years ago. Tsih-k'i must have been a very wealthy city at one time, for one is struck by the unusual number of memorial arches of carved stone, all along the road outside the city wall. They were erected in memory of wealthy or virtuous persons. A peculiar scene has just passed our door. A very wealthy man died six months ago, and now a procession is being made, during which his 'spirit' is worshipped. In the front of the long row is a dressed hog, carried on a covered table; next comes a dressed lamb, also borne of four men. Then a number of men, beating drums and cymbals, and blowing horns and chair, in which is placed the tablet whistles. Next is a decorated sedan bearing deceased's name, called the 'ancestral tablet.' One of his 'three souls' is supposed to be there. Next comes a procession of a hundred and twenty men—all teachers, with degrees, B.A., M.A., etc. They are gorgeously dressed in long silk and satin gowns; and each one carries a piece of burning incense in his hand. They look very frivolous, but I presume the ostentatious set out makes up for any lack of reverence. After the procession makes a round of the city, the teachers are taken to the home of the deceased, and are treated by his grandsons—there being no living sons—to a grand supper. Tables are set for eight at once. Each table must contain nine bowls of food—beef, pork, fish, fowl, vegetables—and twelve plates of sweetmeats. In addition to this, each man gets a present of two pounds of raw pork.

The procession, food, etc., cost at least $200, and what does it all amount to? A great display to do homage to the departed, and to ease their conscience. As we look at it, we are sad, and wonder when the hard hearts will be changed; the darkness dispelled by the entrance of light, and the dead in trespasses and sins brought to life through Christ. May God hasten that day. Yours sincerely, C. J. SCOTT.

China Inland Mission, Tsih-k'i Hsien, An-huei Pr., China, Jan. 3, 1894.

'REALISTIC' FICTION—ITS SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

—From the 'Ram's Horn.'

MR. MOODY IN WASHINGTON.

Dr. T. S. Hamlin writes from Washington, to the 'Independent,' of March 15:—Personal religion has been and is the current topic of the town; and men everywhere are as approachable on this subject as on politics or business, the tariff bill or the Hawaiian question. Perhaps that statement gives as comprehensive a view of the results of this thirty days' mission as can be put into a few words. Mr. Moody preached with mighty power. The papers two or three years ago were discussing the question of his decadence; but, having heard him for many years, I have never seen him more irresistible than now. Many people think him a sensationalist, a teller of stories, a haphazard talker; but they do not know him. He is a very close, constant and painstaking student. A lady asked him in my hearing, 'Mr. Moody, how do you always manage to have the right illustration for every truth?' 'Oh!' he replied; 'it is my business to do that.' He thus disclosed one of the secrets of his success. No man could be a more diligent student than is he of the art of public speaking. A clerical friend said to a Congressman, who was rather pooh-poohing Mr. Moody, 'There are probably a hundred thousand men in this country practising public speech in one vocation and another; here is the most successful man among them; it will pay you to study his methods.' A gentleman not long ago asked Professor Park, of Andover, if he did not think there was some special dispensation of Providence for Mr. Moody; and he replied: 'I do not know about that; you must remember that he is a very great man.' His rare common sense, tremendous earnestness, mighty will, quick perception, wide and accurate observation, profound faith in God and equally profound love for men; his instinct of command that would have made him a general of the first rank; his business talents that in commercial life would have made him a merchant prince; his capacity for work and indefatigable industry; his instantaneous grasp of a situation and exhaustless adaptability, all are put unsparingly into the one work of convincing men of the truth of that religion in which he believes with all his heart and soul and mind and strength. In the single-minded pursuit of his work Mr. Moody has learned how to master all his resources; every detail is loaded with the vast total of his power; and in his greatest moments he is an orator of consummate skill and of electric power. On the last evening of the mission not less than four thousand Christians rose to testify that they had been revived, and had entered into larger and richer experiences. An unnumbered multitude of careless men and women have been awakened and many have confessed Christ. Most of the churches are going on with special services. The widest and heartiest invitation has been and will be given to all to come in and hear the gospel. And the Capital of the nation, in all the diversified elements of its population, has received a decided impulse toward vital personal religion. For all of which we give hearty praise to God.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The centenary of the birth of Billy Bray is to be celebrated next June, at Billy Bray Memorial Church, Charharrack, by a circuit demonstration.

Great excitement has prevailed in Salvation Army circles in New Zealand over the visit of a detachment of Indian officers, who came to plead for funds towards the work in that vast empire. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held, and gay processions were made. The Indian gentlemen spoke with intense earnestness, and elicited considerable help from their hearers. The last self-denial week here realized £2,200, an increase of £300 over the previous year. Of this sum Dunedin contributed the largest amount—£177.

Stoecker's Hall.—More than 2,500 persons are said to have attended the opening services of the new church hall dedicated to the cause of city mission work in Berlin. Many distinguished officials of the Government were present. Court Preacher Faber and Inspector Braun assisted in the services. The total cost of the hall was $65,000, of which amount $55,000 have been paid,—all voluntary gifts. The offerings on the day of opening were $3,000. The hall will comfortably seat 1,500 persons, and is well adapted for its purpose. Pastor Stoecker collected $500 in Philadelphia during his recent visit.

A pleasant story of Dean Vaughan is told in the London 'Christian Commonwealth.' Lately he was officiating at Cambridge, and in the course of the service omitted what is called the 'bidding prayer,' which is a collect requesting that all present might be true and faithful members of the Church of England. Some officious body afterwards took the Dean to task for his seeming remissness, and his reply was a study in Christian tolerance. 'How,' he asked, 'could I offer such a prayer with the smiling face of my good friend, Dr. Moulton, ex-president of the Wesleyan conference, in the congregation before me?'

No little excitement has been created at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, by the public baptism on a recent Monday, of the Rev. John Robertson, of Glasgow. Mr. Robertson succeeded the Rev. J. McNeill, the celebrated evangelist, in Glasgow, and has copied the style of that unique preacher in more than one particular. He has shaken the dust of the Free Church from off his feet. He first wanted to be baptized on Sunday morning, but this was contrary to precedent at the Tabernacle. At his own request his first sermon as a Baptist was preached at the Tabernacle, at the Thursday evening service. Mr. Robertson has several times occupied the pulpit at the Tabernacle during Mr. Spurgeon's last illness. Mr. Robertson is to return to Glasgow and start on undenominational lines in one of the large halls in that city.—'Episcopal Recorder.'

Three happy surprises were sprung upon the large congregation of Foundry M. E. Church, Washington, on a recent Sunday by Dr. Brown, the pastor. First he announced that one of the members, Mr. William J. Sibley, had given $10,000 to the Women's Home Missionary Society, to build a hospital, in connection with the Lucy Webb Hayes Home, as a memorial to his wife, to be known as the Dorothea Lowndes Sibley Memorial Hospital. The second surprise was the announcement that Mr. Israel W. Sibley, a brother of the first donor, had paid off a mortgage of $10,000 on the church, which had been a source of worry for nearly twenty years. The next and last surprise was the proposition that the congregation then and there raised $900 necessary to pay off the floating indebtedness of the church, and provide some small necessaries. It was quickly done, and the historic church is clear of debt.

Miss Annie Taylor, who is one of the greatest modern explorers, hailing from Tibet, is unkind—to the theosophists. All those persons who believe in theosophy know that the Mahatmas are announced as the source of its teachings. In her missionary labors Miss Taylor has spent a good deal of time in Tibet and had a very good chance of seeing some real live specimens of the Mahatmas if such creatures there be. She has been asked whether she found any trace of them. 'Certainly not,' she replied, 'indeed, I doubt whether a journey in Tibet would not be quite sufficient to disenchant any believer in theosophy. I don't deny that there may be hermits in the country, living apart from the people, absorbed in meditation, but so far from being venerated as teachers and sages, they are despised as madmen.'—N. Y. 'Observer.'

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Manchester, N.H., lately entered upon a most determined crusade against the indecent theatrical posters, highly colored and immodest, scattered about their town. They took no halfway methods. They pasted thick white paper over all the objectionable portions of the pictures. At the same time they persuaded the chief of police to take down the posters from the inside of shop windows. We are not sure of the legality of this summary process. Probably, however, the attempt to prosecute women for such a righteous proceeding would quickly result in making it legal. Women are noted for taking the speediest and most direct way to their goal. It is a pity these New Hampshire women could not star the country with all the theatrical troupes. The Endeavorers, at any rate, would give them a cordial reception.—'Golden Rule.'

The late Bishop, and Mrs. Hill.—The details which have come to hand of the death of Bishop Hill and his wife at Lagos are most pathetic. They were seized with fever within a few hours of each other, the Bishop being stricken first. The illness was of little more than four days' duration. At times they suffered terrible agony, and the Bishop's delirium was distressing to witness. On the day before his death the Bishop said, after lying for some time in a partially comatose state, 'I am going home.' Mrs. Hill, who was lying on a bed near the one on which the Bishop lay, at once replied, 'Yes, we are going home.' But unconsciousness quickly supervened, and the Bishop passed away without leaving any directions or expressing any desires. Mrs. Hill knew nothing of her husband's death, and only survived him eight hours. The body of the Bishop was robed in his rochet by Bishop Phillips. The funeral took place within twenty-four hours of the death, and the two coffins were placed side by side in the same grave. A vast congregation assembled in the church, where the first part of the service was held, and at the grave.

The strange expression in prayer of a Christian working man in a mission meeting in Bordeaux gives an idea of the present need, though somewhat too sweepingly. 'O Lord! demolish the churches, knock down the chapels, so that they may be obliged to descend into the streets and preach the Gospel to the crowd!' Perhaps it was uttered in one of those halls closed of late for want of hearers. The Salvationist hall, on the contrary, is habitually crammed with just the right people. We were there lately, and never saw a more earnest, rapt audience. Above a hundred genuine Romanists have given themselves there to the Lord within the year. From fifty to a hundred people are usually obliged to be refused admittance for lack of room. The hall seats 150. We have always noted that in France (and elsewhere), if the popular chord is touched, it will soon vibrate under the Love of God. The grand thing is to touch it. But the soul winner must pay the costs; the 'strong man armed' is not dead, nor will he peaceably let his goods be taken; tremendous battles must be therefore fought and won.—'Evangelical Christendom.'

The Gospel in Italy—A Londoner writes to 'The Christian': Permit me to urge upon those of your readers who have the leisure and means to visit Italy, the importance of taking advantage of the unparalleled facilities that now exist for distributing tracts and gospels in Italian towns. This may be done by any one quite as freely as in England. The need of it is apparent from the fact that that very few Italians have either a Testament or a Bible, but, although Catholics, nearly all readily accept any gospel or tract offered to them. Separate gospels in Italian are sold at prices varying from one half-penny to three farthings each at the bible depots in Carlo Alberto street in Milan, and Capo la Case street in Rome, and also in Genoa, Venice, Turin, Florence and Naples, where likewise there are tract depots. Italian gospels can also be got at one half-penny each at the Trinitarian Bible Society in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Milan, Turin and Genoa can be reached from London by two days' and one night's travelling at a cost of £1 5s for a first-class return ticket. I have just spent five days in distributing 10,000 gospels in various streets of Milan (population 400,000), and five days in giving away 9,500 in different streets of Rome (population 400,000), to people walking in the thoroughfares. A good pedestrian might give them away quite as effectively by putting one into the letter box or in the door of every house in the numerous streets. 'Bradshaw's Continental Guide' (price 2s) gives particulars of forty other Italian towns where probably very few inhabitants ever received a gospel or a tract. For some years past I have frequently gone from Saturday to Monday from London to some French or Belgian town with 2,000 or 3,000 French gospels, and distributed them to people walking about and from house to house. Either a porter or a vehicle can be obtained at a moderate price to follow the distributor with a heavy parcel of gospels about the town, from which he can fill his pockets with them from time to time.

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

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894.

THE REVISED TARIFF.

The Dominion Government has acknowledged the error of its ways. It has changed its policy. Though it may still protest loudly that it holds by protection, it has reduced the protectionist tariff duties nearly all round, only a peculiarly favored industry here and there being allowed to retain its old privileges unimpaired. The farmers' demands for reduced duties on all articles of which they are the chief consumers have been so imperative and their attitude so menacing that the government has been compelled to make a considerable show of concession. The duties on very many lines of finished manufactured goods, woollen, iron and cotton, have been reduced, most of them slightly; but still reduced. Only three years ago, in the beginning of this very same parliament, the government revised the tariff, but its revision was in the way of a general advance. Now at its close, just before a general election in all probability, the government has again revised the tariff, but this time in the opposite direction, that of a general, if not very great, reduction. The government has in the course of one parliament turned its back upon itself. It has turned its back upon protection and its face toward a revenue tariff. It protests against the idea that it has changed its views, but if it has not, why the need of such vehement protests? 'Thou dost protest too much,' Mr. Finance Minister. 'Deeds speak louder than words,' and the people will judge of your changed opinions by the changes in the tariff, which the protectionist organs do not altogether like, though, like the finance minister, they pile words upon words in defence of protection principles to cover their retreat, and make the manufacturers believe that after all not much has been yielded, and nothing more is intended. Once, however, protection has been brought to a standstill, once it has been made to give way and fall back, once reductions have been made, more ground will have to be given, more reductions will have to be made, and protection, like a man who is being run out by one who has him by the collar and under way, will be kept on the run until it is fairly gone altogether. The revision of the tariff, though not great, is good so far as it goes, but it is still better for what it promises than for what it actually at present secures. A great many of the reductions, these especially on finished goods such as cutlery and woollen and cotton fabrics, general household goods and tools, are more in appearance reductions than they will prove reductions in reality when prices come to be readjusted. But that a protectionist government was compelled to grant a show of reduction in such cases, and a very real reduction in many cases where show would not serve, is a significant sign of the times. It has introduced tariff reform with loud declarations in favor of protection. That is as it should be. It might have maintained a full protective tariff with declarations in favor of tariff reform. It is under the necessity of apologizing to the protectionists, not to the tariff reformers. Canada has at last turned her face toward free trade. It is the first step that costs, though the step is not a very great one.

The changes are, with some exceptions, important rather in the number, the generality and the fashion of them than in the degree of them. Specific duties, which are protectionist because they bear heavily, though disguisedly, upon cheaper goods, which manufacturers find easiest and most profitable to make, are in this revision changed for ad valorem duties, which lower as prices lower and which fall less heavily upon poorer people. The ad valorem duties imposed are, as a rule, lower, in most cases only slightly lower, but still plainly lower than the equivalent of the old specific duties. Again, where changes in the manner of levying the duties are made they are so arranged as to lessen, instead of to increase, protection. This is manifest in the sugar duties, whose treatment is fairly representative of the spirit in which the whole revision has been made. Under the old tariff, sugar up to 14 Dutch standard, was free, and all above that standard, that is, all sugars which were clean enough for use, were made to pay eight-tenths of a cent a pound duty. Thus, the refiners getting their raw sugars free were protected by eight-tenths of a cent a pound against all yellow and refined sugars. Under the new tariff the limit for free sugars is raised to 16 Dutch Standard, allowing of the importation free of some brown and yellow raw sugars, which people can use in competition with refined sugar. The protective duty is lowered from eight-tenths to sixty-four one-hundredths of a cent per pound, or sixteen one-hundredths of a cent per pound. The American refiners will only have twenty one-hundredths of a cent per pound protection. Our government has only followed theirs in adopting the sixteen Dutch standard, allowing of the free importation of raw sugars that can be used. An instance of radical reduction effected by a change from specific to ad valorem duties is shown by the changes in wall paper duties, which will be familiar to readers of the 'Witness.' The old duty was two cents a roll; the new is 35 percent ad valorem. Under the old specific rate the duty ran up from 60 to 100 percent on the cheaper papers, and from 15 or 20 to 40 percent on the dearer papers; under the new tariff both cheap and dear will be charged thirty-five percent. Of the three great manufacturing industries, woollen, cotton and iron, that of iron has been subjected to the greatest changes. The changes are really readjustments rather than reductions, though in the readjustment it seems to us that one or two great branches of the industry, namely, the rolling mills and the great machinery repairing mills, will be at a disadvantage as compared with the rest. Upon pig iron, which, according to the manufacturers themselves, needs no protection, as it is as cheap, so it is claimed, at the forges in Nova Scotia as at the forges in Scotland or the United States, the full protective duty of four dollars a ton is maintained and the bounty of two dollars is also maintained. The pig iron men are left in clover. But the duty on scrap iron is raised from two dollars a ton to three dollars for the rest of this year, and after that to four dollars a ton. This is to compel manufacturers to use Canadian pig rather than scrap in the manufacture of bar iron. This is also nuts to the pig iron men. To set some limit to the possible exactions of the manufacturers of puddled bar iron the duty on that article has been reduced from thirteen to ten dollars a ton; while to help him supply the manufacturers of finished iron in competition with foreign manufacturers he is given two dollars a ton bounty. The people will at least know hereafter the exact amount they pay in cash bounties to another iron industry and what they get for it. All these changes are in order to allow of a reduction from thirteen to ten dollars per ton in the duty on bar iron, which is the raw material of all the implements and tools and articles used by the farmers. Finished articles of iron manufacture or iron and wood manufacture, which the farmer exclusively uses, have been reduced from 35 percent to 20 percent; from being among the highest of ad valorem duties they are now among the lowest. Waggons are, however, made 25 percent.

The ordinary consumer, a class which includes farmers, is less liberally dealt with. Cutlery, for instance, which ought to have been reduced from 25 percent, is left at that high figure. The laborers' pick is greatly reduced; instead of two cents per pound and 25 percent ad valorem, or from 50 to 60 percent in all, he is now to pay on this representative tool of manual labor 30 percent ad valorem. As to cotton goods, the principal change made is the form of the duty, the specific duty being swept away and ad valorem ones of from twenty-two and a half to thirty percent imposed. These are high enough in all conscience, but they represent a slight reduction in some classes, and about the same duties in others. Manufacturers of wool have been dealt with after the same fashion, the duty being 30 percent ad valorem instead of 10 cents a pound, and 20 percent ad valorem. This change represents a reduction in the duties on all low-priced goods and probably a slight increase in the duty on some of the highest priced textures of lightest weight and finest quality. Most kinds of dress goods, whether fine or coarse, will pay less duty, the reduction being from duties of twenty-five to thirty-two and a half to a duty of twenty-two and a half percent. Ready-made clothing, instead of paying 10 cents per pound and 25 percent, will hereafter pay thirty-two and a half percent, a slight reduction on coarse cheap goods and about the same duty on better class. Householders are given some relief. Their furniture, instead of paying a duty of 35 percent, will hereafter pay 30 percent; a small mercy, but let us be thankful. A greater relief will be found under the metal schedule, which provides that all house-furnishing hardware, and builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including currycombs, carriage hardware, locks, bolts, hinges, saws of all kinds, and table cutlery not elsewhere specified, will hereafter be subject to a duty of, we are told by government organs, twelve and a half percent ad valorem, instead of one of 30 percent; there is probably a mistake here; twelve and a half should probably be twenty-two and a half percent. In one case the reduction is considerable; in the other it is enormous. China and crockery ware are reduced about five percent; glassware is the same. There are some reductions in the smaller sizes of plate glass.

The farmers have received, as they badly needed, special consideration in the revision of the tariff. The sweeping reductions which have been made for their benefit amount to a confession on the part of the government that they have been robbed and impoverished for fifteen years. The farmers having risen in revolt and declared that they did not intend to petition the government any more, or to beg for relief, but only to wait until the next elections and then make their will known after a very unmistakable fashion, have not been made to wait so long. They pointed their gun at the coon, and the coon has said, 'You need not fire; I will come down.' And down he has come, though not to the ground, yet to a lower branch; it remains to be seen whether the farmers, having had a taste of what a resolute demand secures for them, will not be encouraged to demand, not merely some relief but full freedom. 'Every farm is worth more to-day than yesterday,' said a practical farmer this morning, after reading the newly revised tariff. And the value of every farm can be still more enhanced by the same easy process of taking off duties which simply tax the farmers for the benefit of other people. We believe the manufacturers will be all the stronger and the more prosperous after a short time from the effects of tariff reform if carried far enough. With lighter taxation and easier conditions for the farmers, Canada's fertile lands will more rapidly fill up and our manufacturers will have the enlarged home markets, which are their first necessity. Everything looks more hopeful for Canada now that she has turned her face toward free trade

WHEN THE WORLD IS CHRISTIAN.

More than eighteen centuries have passed over the world since supreme love was made known to it in a life wholly given for the salvation of men, and yet the golden age to which Christianity looks forward has not come. Christianity does not yet rule in the hearts of mankind. It does not even rule in the Church of Christ, which for the most part looks forward to the golden age in question as to some distant Utopia to be realized under miraculous conditions, and perhaps only in another world. The idea that the kingdom of heaven is at hand, and may be entered by those who will, is outside of most people's dreams. Some, who have wholly given themselves over to God for the service of men, tell of the power and the bliss of it. Christianity is essentially communistic. All down the ages it has cried 'All mine is thine,' and has demanded, almost in vain, that its votaries should take the same stand. When all the world is Christian, and all Christians are inspired with this principle of Christianity, old things will have passed away and all things will have become new. There will be a new heaven and a new earth both in one—that heaven so happily described by George Macdonald in one of his books, in which men and women are represented as mingling as now in commerce and industry, except that everyone, without pay, serves everyone else to the extent of his power, and no one seeks more than he needs. The latter postulate is, however, as essential to the new heaven on earth as the former. It must be remembered, however, that Christianity demands this complete sacrifice of self to the good of others, not as as a matter of compulsion, but as the fruit of a free and spontaneous impulse springing up within a man, and which makes such service his delight. To make us good by compulsion would have been an easy thing with God, but of no value to him or to men. Such goodness would have had no virtue in it. God abhors the service of compulsion and the sacrifice which has not the heart in it. The apostle said to Ananias, with regard to the proceeds of his property which he was pretending wholly to relinquish, 'While it remained was it not thine own, and when it was sold was it not in thine own power?' The operation of Christianity is not to exalt the community at the expense of the individual, mankind at the expense of manhood, to give the community authority over the individual until the latter is no more a free agent. On the contrary, more than any other system the world has ever seen it exalts manhood, it demands heroism at the hands of each man, and secures to man the opportunity of heroism by sacredly guarding his free will and accepting nothing at his hands but what his will gives. Here some of the noblest teachers of our age have failed to draw the necessary distinction between the spontaneous Christian communism which makes for a greater life and the compulsory communism which, by denying man's freedom of action and wiping out his individuality, leads down to death; between the noble spirit which, by acts, if not by words, says, 'All mine is thine,' and the selfish one which insists that the community owes everyone in it an easy living, and whose constant cry is, 'All thine is mine.' How any community moved by such an impulse could ever make its component parts do their share for the general good is a mystery to everyone who fairly faces the question, and a problem which we have seen no candid attempt to solve on the part of any of the theorists who preach communism and rail at that divine law which has made a man's success in life dependent on his own exertion, if not on the high plain of self-sacrifice, than on the low one of self-seeking. When he who hires shall desire the good of him who serves as much as he does his own, and when he who serves performs the service of another just as though it were his own, then we shall not have to ask for communistic regulations, for we shall have already all we can ask for. Until such is the state of heart of employers and employed, any attempt to insist on communistic regulations will be as futile as trying to gather figs off a thistle.

THE GRAIN DUTIES.

The United States wants barley of a fine white kind, which can be best grown in the cool and dry climate of Canada. We need not say what it wants this barley for, as that has had nothing to do with its tariff policy with regard to it. Failing a supply of Canadian barley, yellow, discolored barley or rice or some poor substitute has to be used. Yet the protectionists of the United States, simply because the consumers of that country bought this barley in Canada, where alone they could get it in any quantity, determined to deprive the people of the right of buying the barley by placing a heavy fine upon its purchase, in the shape of a customs duty of thirty cents per bushel, instead of the revenue duty of ten cents per bushel, which had before been in existence. When the tariff reformers got into power again they framed a revised tariff bill in which they proposed that the duty of thirty cents per bushel should be again lowered to one of ten cents, and finally, after some fighting with the protectionists, compromised upon twenty cents per bushel. This was a bold stroke of tariff reform, inasmuch as Canada's barley trade with the United States had been cut down from over nine million bushels in 1888 and 1889 to less than four million bushels in 1891, and to 1,431,398 bushels in 1893. From a protectionist point of view nothing could have been clearer than the benefit to the United States of the McKinley sky-high duty on Canadian barley. Canada's barley industry had been scotched by it, and of course it was argued that the American barley industry must have benefited in a corresponding degree. American farmers did not think so, however. They could not perceive that there was any greater demand for their barley or that it brought higher prices. In fact, they thought that the prohibition of Canadian barley had injured the demand for their barley somewhat, because their barley was used for the purpose of mixing with Canadian barley, and in the absence of the Canadian barley other substitutes for the joint product of both were used. The tariff reformers of the United States, going upon the principle that the American consumer in his own interest ought not to be prohibited from buying Canadian barley, proposed to lower the duty. The American protectionist said, 'No, the prohibitive duty, which kills the Canadian barley interest, must be kept up, even if it does not much help American farmers, for it is a part of the sacred protection system.' And in the senate, where the protectionists still retain some influence and power, the duty on barley has been forced up again by the protectionists to thirty cents per bushel; whether it will remain at that is yet to be seen.

Now, see how our Canadian protectionists also act. Canadians want to import corn from the United States, where alone it can be grown cheaply enough for the purpose of fattening hogs and cattle and for general feeding purposes. The Canadian protectionists say, 'No, you shall not be allowed to buy corn from the United States; we will fine you seven and a half cents a bushel.' Of course, this rate is prohibitive, for our cattle fatteners cannot pay so much more for feed and compete with the Americans in supplying the British markets with the meats which are the product of the food. The excuse the Canadian protectionists have for refusing to allow corn to come into Canada free is that the protectionists of the United States will not allow barley to go free into the United States. Thus the protectionists of both countries, winking at one another over the fence they are keeping up, in setting both countries to fighting one another, prevent the tariff reformers of both countries from setting industry and commerce free, and thus building up the prosperity of both peoples. The game is about played out, however. The American tariff, from being twice or three times the height of the Canadian tariff, has been pulled down until it and the Canadian tariff are within a very little of being the same general height on dutiable goods. Neither can be long maintained, now that the process of pulling down has been begun. If the Canadian Government frankly took off all the duties on natural products to-morrow, it is probable that the American Congress would respond by taking off all the American duties on Canada's natural products. Frank reciprocal action, not retaliation, is the true way to secure reciprocity. If the tariff reformers of both countries were in power for a term there would be no trouble at all in bringing about reciprocity, now that the people of both countries have come to their senses, and have repudiated protection and all its works.

A PROGRAMME FOR A PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales has been remarkably successful in yacht racing in European waters. His yacht, the 'Britannia,' held her own against the 'Valkyrie' in the early part of the racing season in British waters last year, and after the 'Valkyrie' left for America she was left without a serious rival, and easily took and maintained the lead throughout the season. It will be remembered that the 'Britannia,' in all races but one, beat the American yacht, a sister of the 'Vigilant,' which crossed the Atlantic to contest the honors with British yachts in British waters. The 'Britannia' has begun her career this season with a series of victories over British, French and Italian yachts on the Mediterranean. So far, it has been a case of Eclipse first and the rest nowhere. The Prince of Wales has proved the right of Britannia to rule the waves so far as pleasure-sailing in Europe is concerned. The heir of the throne of the Sea Kings should now turn his face to the west, and see if he cannot conquer the yachtsmen of the United States in their own waters under the rather trying conditions for strangers imposed by them, and win back the America's Cup, as the Queen's Cup is now called. There would be a great deal of interest in any international yacht race, but one in which the Prince of Wales was the owner of the British yacht would prove the most exciting contest ever sailed. A second visit of the Prince of Wales to America would be of use to him, and Canada has a great deal scattered from Halifax to Victoria that she would take a pride in showing him. He would be interested in noting some changes which have taken place since he was here last, thirty-four years ago. Canada would also like to meet and greet the gentle and much beloved Princess of Wales. The future King and Queen of the British empire might make their trip a celebration of the closer union of the British nations by going home by way of Australia. Lord Rosebery, who is an ardent imperial federationist, would no doubt enthusiastically advise a visit which would be calculated to do something to remind the British people of Greater Britain that they are all subjects of one sovereign.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON AND PROHIBITION.

The temperance people seem exhilarated by their visit to Ottawa. After the flat refusal of Sir John Thompson to give them any reason to hope for action, great or small, near or remote, by his government on behalf of or in the direction of prohibition, they recorded in a resolution their regret and disappointment at the response. They felt that disappointment was hardly the appropriate word, as they had hoped for little but thought it sounded prettier than mortification or indignation or any word that would adequately express their real sense of the infamous indifference of the national government to the greatest evil which affects our country. As the serpent slimes all over the victim it is about to swallow, the refusal of Sir John Thompson was preceded by a good deal of cold-blooded sympathy with the workers, especially the women, and larded with painfully righteous expressions about the wrongfulness of setting before a government the inducement of votes or of trying to swerve it from its conscientious conviction of duty by threats of opposition at the polls. It was a noteworthy feature of Sir John Thompson's reply, and one which did not demonstrate the respect he professed for the earnest workers whom he addressed, that he never in any way referred to the point of the matter laid before him. The occasion of the deputation was the fact that four provinces by plebiscite and one through a unanimous vote of its legislature had pronounced in the strongest terms in favor of prohibition. The government was asked whether it was going to grant what the people demanded, and Sir John Thompson, in reply, talked grave twaddle about the pending report of his own royal commission, a report which was foreordained when he selected his commissioners, and ignored the people of Canada altogether. But all this pharisaism and all this dodging was felt to be compensated for by the frankness and completeness of the government's statement with regard to its attitude towards prohibition, which amounted to the assurance that while the discredited royal commission still serves as the government's excuse for the postponement of the question, the temperance people need not imagine that the government looks forward to any time at which it will take prohibition seriously into consideration as a practical thing.

Small cause is there here, one might say, for exhilaration on the part of prohibitionists; still they are pleased, especially those of them who are not anxious about Sir John Thompson's continuance in his present position of responsibility. It was felt that the government, as a whole, while it heartily hated the movement, regarded it with serious anxiety. It was impossible not to see that a parliament made up, all but the French section of it, of members over ninety percent of whom hold mandates from constituencies which have recorded themselves in favor of prohibition, and are more and more liable to demand it, while very anxious not to be polled on this question, would be equally anxious not to be put on record as voting against it, or even as seeking or acquiescing in tricks for dodging it. There seems to be a fair hope that it will be possible to divide parliament during this session on this subject, and thus obtain a record of every member to guide prohibition electors at the polls. There seems even room for a fair hope that a majority may be obtained for such a resolution, possibly a large majority. Such a majority would not perhaps immediately embarrass the government, as it would be simply impossible to bring in a prohibitory law during the present session, but the government would either have to look forward to action of this kind at another session or take some stand with regard to it at a general election. In any case, the question of prohibition is more than ever in politics. The French-Canadian section of parliament is, as we have said, an unknown quantity. It contains a number of true prohibitionists, and many who represent counties where prohibition is municipally enforced, but there has been as yet no plebiscite to determine where the people of the French counties stand on this question. The French who have overflowed into the English counties are generally opposed to prohibition, but these, whose parish officers are frequently liquor-sellers, cannot be looked upon as representing their compatriots where the population is guided by its better classes and the priests are not beholden to rum-sellers.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Sir John Thompson made a mistake from every point of view in sneering at Sir Oliver Mowat, by insinuating that he had been insincere in his promise to the temperance people that he would find out as soon as possible what powers Ontario possessed in the direction of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and would, as soon as these were determined, bring in a law to the extent of those powers. 'I might,' said the national premier, 'have made you promises that I could have walked out of next day with both my arms akimbo, but candor requires that I should make you none.' Noble candor! but it does not alter the fact that Sir Oliver Mowat has cast in his lot with the prohibitionists, and has accepted all the political cost of doing so, while Sir John Thompson has equally publicly sided with the liquor cause, and accepts the risk of the loss of temperance support. Which will lose most by the attitude he has taken is yet to be shown. It is generally admitted that the liquor men can be relied on, whether the temperance men can or not. Sir John Thompson perhaps bases his calculations on this view, and feels politi-

cally strong in the position he has taken, however indefensible it may be from a moral point of view. He might, however, have taken that attitude just as frankly without exhibiting malignity towards one who, if that calculation be correct, must be accounted a self-sacrificing hero. The very dignity of their respective positions, if not some homage due to an honorable, successful and veteran statesman, might have hindered a premier of Canada from making unfounded and base insinuations against a contemporary premier of Ontario. This insinuation of insincerity against Sir Oliver Mowat is of a piece with Sir John's behavior in charging his candid and chivalrous opponent, Mr. Laurier, with falsehood. When history reckons up the deeds of those who are now upon the stage, how belittling to the man that uttered them will such expressions sound! Sir John Thompson did not seem to think that the unequivocal declarations in favor of prohibition of so large a proportion of the people whom he represents needed any notice at all from him or from his government. He did not even refer to it in his reply to the temperance delegation, and no offer, promise, hope or suggestion of possible action was hinted at. Would it be possible for a premier to be as contemptuous with regard to a similar demand of the nation on any other subject? The prohibitionists have done their full duty by the government. They could hardly possibly have presented a stronger case. The government has recorded itself. Their next appeal is to parliament, and parliament and the members thereof will stand or fall by their way of treating it. Whoever falls in with any scheme for shelving the question when brought before parliament will be counted by the country as an enemy to prohibition. The next and final question is, will the country demand at the elections what it has demanded by plebiscite? If it were certain that it would, not only parliament but the government would be quick to move in the direction of its mandate. Each member, when Mr. Flint's resolution comes before the House, will take stock of his constituency, and those who feel certain that their constituencies will demand prohibition of them, will vote straight for the resolution. Let any constituencies whose members may be in doubt make haste to express themselves in a way that will carry conviction.

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE REVISED TARIFF.

Public opinion has stamped with the seal of its approval the change in policy of the Dominion Government. Conservatives as well as Liberals are found declaring that the government acted wisely as well as courageously in turning its back upon protection and in facing once more toward a revenue tariff. Conservatives who a few days ago would say nothing against protection are now heard openly declaring that protection had served its purpose; that it had indeed been pushed if anything too far; that it must be lessened, and that the government has not gone far enough in the way of a reduction of the duties. It is most remarkable, perhaps, to find Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, the son of Sir John Macdonald, and late Conservative member for Winnipeg, and a man probably of much quiet discernment, sagacity and level-headedness, taking this ground. Many Conservatives in Montreal, manufacturing city though it be, are taking the same view. They are obviously and manifestly sincere. They are actually relieved at the turn affairs have taken, and that probably for business rather than for such political reasons as might weigh with Mr. Hugh John Macdonald. These Conservatives have not suddenly changed their opinions at a signal from the government. They have probably been unconsciously forming opinions against extreme protection and in favor of tariff reform for a long time. These opinions are in the air; everything in business and in politics in America has been impressing them upon people's minds almost continuously. Conservatives, like the rest of the people, have gradually imbibed the prevailing ideas of the time, and these are certainly in favor of tariff reform. The prolonged and powerful discussion in the United States, the extraordinary and sweeping verdict at the last presidential election; the firmness of the Democratic Congress and of Mr. Cleveland in pushing tariff reform; the firmness of the people in supporting them; the immense assistance to reform of the President's sound policy on the silver question; the acquiescence of many of the greatest manufacturing interests of the United States in the reduction of the tariff, all these have had their inevitable effect upon Canadian public opinion. The farmers and laborers of Canada have demanded tariff reform, and there was a lack of resistance except on the part of a few manufacturers. The Conservative Government, wiser in this matter than the McKinley Republicans, instead of defiantly raising the protective tariff still higher, has made up its mind to lead the cause of reform, if it can do so without moving back too rapidly. It is wonderful how well the protected manufacturers are taking the change of policy. Many of them even have, no doubt, become convinced that the protective duties are neither altogether profitable to all manufacturers nor just to all classes, and they have probably been compelled to allow the necessity of a change in the policy of the government, which could not, even if it wanted to, maintain the old protective tariff. The Canadian manufacturers have acted well. They have not whined or complained or pleaded poverty or threatened to shut up their factories. The reduction is, of course, small, and few of the manufacturers have anything serious to immediately complain of, but they must know what the change in policy portends. The fact of the matter seems to be that the manufacturers, as well as the rest of the people, are convinced that the first need of Canada is agricultural prosperity and a rapid growth of population, and they see that their ultimate interests lie in the promotion of these by bettering the condition of Canadian farmers, making their labor more profitable, and increasing the exports and the profits of exports of agricultural products, thus placing Canada in the van of producers for the British markets and making it an attractive country for a large population, which will furnish home manufacturers with the large and profitable markets they now require to develop their industries.

Sir Richard Cartwright grasped the true importance of the government's revision of the tariff. The government has changed the fiscal policy of the country for good and all. For seventeen years increase after increase of the protective duties has been made, and the policy of increasing was to be indefinite. The government have made a right about face; they have made a general reduction, and reduction after reduction may be looked for, no matter what party is in power. Canada is on her way back to a revenue tariff; she has not made much progress, has, indeed, done but little more than turn in that direction, but her face is set toward it, and a small step has been taken. Sir Richard Cartwright was right when he said: 'In this tariff the government have justified to the full all criticisms that have ever been levelled at the past tariff from the Opposition benches, and they show now to the people by their own confession how outrageously they have plundered them by the imposition of specific duties and similar inventions in times gone by. But the government have, I think, unwittingly done one good thing. The government have pointed out the road to the future. If we be true to ourselves, and if the people be true to themselves, it will be to their advantage, and that in the near future. The gentlemen opposite are like engineers who have broken down the sea-wall in order to avoid a temporary rush of water, and they will soon discover that there is a good deal of truth in the statement made by one of their supporters from Cape Breton, that, be the tariff good or bad, when you begin to pull the bricks out, the whole arch will soon crumble about your ears.'

It appears that there is now in existence a Canadian so big that he is able to look down with contempt upon such men as Thomas Carlyle and Robert Browning. This great man is Mr. Grant Allen, who was born at Kingston, and who loves to pose as a neglected scientist on the strength of having written some articles on scientific subjects, whose value lay in the fact that, although they contained nothing new or original, they were considered entertaining for people who knew little or nothing about the subjects dealt with. This great big man, Mr. Allen, has an article on 'the new hedonism,' in the course of which he calls Carlyle 'a cheap imitation thinker' and Browning 'a smug optimist poet.' Mr. Allen has not been, to say the least, successful as a philosopher, scientist or poet, and has had to fall back upon commonplace novel writing for a living, and hence, in all probability, both his love of pessimism and his envious hatred of men like the Scottish philosopher and the English poet. If Mr. Grant Allen's disposition is an example of the effects of the new hedonism which, it appears, says, 'Be happy and you will be virtuous,' it is safe to say that the new hedonism does not work, and that Mr. Allen is not virtuous, for certainly he is not happy and never has been. He has berated Canada, his native land, because apparently it did not appreciate him at his own valuation, and he has berated the English world of readers because they do not appreciate his scientific essays or his philosophic writings enough to read them.

President Cleveland has vetoed the silver seigniorage coinage bill, as everybody was convinced he would in good time. It was a bill which proposed the issue of fiat paper money without anything at the back of it but a supposititious silver value which had never any real existence. Many Republican papers which had no condemnation for a Republican president who sanctioned the silver purchase bill, strongly condemned Mr. Cleveland for what they called his hesitation in vetoing the seigniorage bill. Mr. Cleveland did not hesitate,—he simply did not hurry; he was not in haste because his mind was fixed, and he had no thought of influence or anything else causing him to waver, so that there was no need for rush. He took his time, and after giving sound reasons, acted deliberately. This is a sign of firmness and of strength, not of indecision and weakness. Congress cannot complain that the president acted hastily and in a fit of temper in the vetoing of a bill to which it had given a great deal of discussion, if not of consideration, and which it pretended to oppose, though probably did not.

The championship chess match, the first games of which are now being played in New York and the last of which will be played in Montreal, is becoming more interesting as it proceeds. The champion, Mr. Steinitz, is playing with all his old daring, which occasionally leads him into peril, from which he extricates himself with marvellous skill, showing that he is still a player of almost inexhaustible resources. Mr. Lasker plays as rapidly, as decisively, as confidently, apparently, against the champion as he has always done against lesser men. The self-confidence of both men is abnormally large; neither has yet been beaten, and both are quite certain in their own minds of winning in the present match. So far, the players are even. They have each won two games, the winner in each case being the player who had the advantage of opening the game; and each has drawn one game which the other opened.

NEW C. E. WORK.

TWO WEEKS VISIT OF 'FATHER ENDEAVOR' CLARKE TO ONTARIO.

WHAT THE FOUNDER OF THE C. E. SAYS OF THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND MISSIONARY EXTENSION MOVEMENTS.

Toronto, March 27.—The presence in Toronto, for the past few days, of the founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, has added to the accumulated evidence that the now world-wide organization is absolutely for the public good, and not for private gain. During the first thirty-six hours Dr. Clarke was in the city he delivered two addresses and two sermons, the proceeds of the collections going exclusively to the Toronto C. E. Union and the churches where he preached. 'I am here representing the united society,' he said, 'when addressing the C. E. rally in Elm Street Church, and the united society wants not your money, but you. I come,' he proceeded, 'as a messenger bringing good news, for the movement has, like the Australian kangaroo, gone on by leaps and bounds. This is not only the case on this continent of ours, but also in England, where a national Christian Endeavor convention is to be held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, in May, while Birmingham is to be the convention city of '95, and Bristol and Liverpool are contending for the convention of '96. The Endeavorers of Great Britain are looking forward to those conventions, just as those of us here are looking toward Cleveland for '94, San Francisco for '95, and possibly, Washington for '96. In speaking of his trip around the world since previously being at Toronto, Dr. Clarke said, that about a year ago he had the pleasure of seeing the Rev. Dr Kellogg, formerly pastor of St. James Square Presbyterian Church here, in his new and chosen home in the torrid clime of India. The progress of the C. E. idea in Japan was emphasized by the remark that while the international convention was in progress in Montreal, the sixty unions of Japan were gathered for their first national convention. Summing up the numerical condition of the movement, the president said 'We have now a membership of two million enrolled in thirty-three thousand societies.

'What are the principles of this movement?' Dr Clarke asked. 'A good many people don't believe,' he commented, 'that it has any principles, but regard it as just a wave of youthful enthusiasm. Some eminent divines in England objected to it as calculated to produce precocious prigs, and premature sobriety! On the contrary it was a plant with roots which have run down deep into the hearts of the young people of many lands. The foundation principles of the societies of Christian Endeavor Dr. Clarke defined to be obligation, consecration and service. The first was evidenced by the pledge which taught Endeavorers to spell ought with a capital letter; the second was shown in the consecration meeting from Canada to the Antipodes now universal; and the third, service, was demonstrated by the practical work of the unions in using to drive around the wheels of national progress and advancement the steam generated at the C. E. conventions and meetings. Under the head of service Dr. Clarke described the new 'good citizenship' and 'missionary extension' movements, originating with the three hundred and sixty C. E. societies of Chicago and spreading over the western states with the rapidity of a prairie fire. The 'good citizenship' movement, he said, was to make their influence felt in demanding that only good men be elected to positions of authority, good laws enacted and well enforced. Within one week a hundred 'good citizenship' meetings had been held by the C. E. Union of Chicago. The missionary extension work was similar in character, its aim being to stimulate enthusiasm within the denominations in aid of foreign missions, the money so raised going in every case to the denominational missionary treasurer.

In conversation with the 'Witness' correspondent Dr. Clarke expressed regret that it was impossible for him at this time to revisit Montreal. The effect of the Montreal convention, for which, he remarked, the 'Witness' did grand work, had been, he said, to make the thousands of Endeavorers from the United States who were present no longer regard Canadians as cousins but as brothers and sisters.

WILL EUROPE DISARM?

The Emperor and Kings Willing.

A BUDDHIST LIFE OF CHRIST.

London, April 1.—The old Emperor of Austria has been engaged on the Riviera and at Abbazia in courtesies to the French president and the German Kaiser which, in other circumstances, would have attracted a good deal of attention. This spring of 1894 is certainly offering strange contrasts to those of other years. Heretofore it has been the chosen period for war alarums, sometimes amounting almost to panic, but always marked enough to disquiet the whole of the Old World. This year there seems a determined, concerted boom of peace. The spectacle of monarchs going out of the way to be civil to most unlikely rivals and of new incongruous friendships being proclaimed afresh every few days grows puzzling. People recall that 1870 opened in much the same idyllic fashion, and find in the background of their thoughts a lurking terror lest all this kissing and embracing shall end in some suddenly bloody anti-climax.

I take it that this general sense of mystification, this prevailing uncertainty as to what big project lies behind these remarkable displays of hitherto dissembled affection, accounts for the appearance of the now famous interview with the King of Denmark, in which he made a hint at a universal disarmament. The king, of course, has vigorously repudiated the whole interview, and Blowitz equally of course asserts it to be an absolutely reliable statement of his talk. Which of them is right really doesn't matter much. The interview was a trial balloon sent up from Paris with the view of seeing which way these strange new winds are really blowing. If it serves that purpose, which in part it seems likely to do, it is only of secondary importance whether Christian IX. said these things or Blowitz invented them, because it is felt that the king ought to have said them.

Considered by itself, disarmament is scouted as impossible by nine critics out of ten. It may be true that war has ceased to be a pastime of sovereigns, but democracies, into whose hands these vast and costly military establishments are drifting are just as jealous of their efficiency as monarchs could be. It is easier to get a grant for a big naval increase of strength through the present Radical Parliament of Great Britain than Pitt found it in the most monarchical period of modern England's history. The French people, for instance, would have taken their ruler's word a century ago as to what size of army they needed. Now they regard the army as a national asset, and its prodigious cost as their personal investment and would hurl from power in a twinkling any Ministry which proposed to scale down one or lessen the other. Italians were in the same mood till a couple of years ago, when a submerging wave of bankruptcy dashed their enthusiasm. If Germany would advance them money enough to set them right again, they would again be crazy to have an army bigger and stronger than ever. As to Germany, though its Radicals grumble loudly, there are really no two opinions about keeping the military machine up to the highest notch of perfection. The power map of Europe will not be decisively rearranged before the peoples themselves seriously consider laying down arms. Unhappily, no rearrangement, forcible or otherwise, is possible which will not leave a new lot of malcontent nations pining and arming for revanche.

British by-elections, so far, have been confined to the Celtic fringe, where the Ministry has held every seat, though by a diminished average majority. A sterner tug comes next week in two English constituencies, Wisbech and Romford. If the Liberals retain the former they will do extremely well; if they win the latter also, they will be in tremendous feather. During the coming week Parliament will have a number of interesting divisions on vexed questions, among them resolutions withdrawing the yearly grant of £10,000 from the Duke of Edinburgh, now of Gotha, and declaring in favor of establishing a domestic legislature in Scotland. It is quite possible that either or both of these may provide an awkward dilemma for the Government.

Italy may be wallowing in the mire of poverty, but she manages none the less to give the International Medical Congress the finest reception it has yet had in Europe. Not much money has been spent, but the King and Queen, Crispi, and the Court have been prodigal of personal interest and attention, which had a much greater effect than mere financial lavishness. Visiting doctors, both English and American, write in terms of almost excited enthusiasm over their experiences in Rome, where they are treated as the guests of the whole city.

Interest surrounding the alleged Buddhist life of Christ which the Russian traveller Notovitch says he got from a Thibetan monastery in L'Hassa, has been raging in Paris for months. It has now communicated itself to London. As it stands, the work rests on the Russian's uncorroborated word, and this,—with Shapira fresh in mind—seems hardly good enough. It is discovered now that the territory in question is under British control, and I understand the authorities here favor having the Indian viceroy investigate the matter and secure the book if it exists. Although the gravest incredulity exists among Oriental scholars here, even the possibility of meeting such a treasure raises expectations, and if the ancient manuscript be really found it will create a deep sensation. The Russian's version represents Christ as having spent his early life, from the fourteenth to the twenty-ninth year, wandering as a religious student in India and learning the most profound mysteries of Buddhism, and even stopping for a time in Persia, where he preached against idolatry.

Young Haydn Parry's sudden death has cut short a career as a musical composer which the London critics were just coming to believe in. He must be remembered by many Welsh people in America, for in the early seventies he was taken by his father, Dr. Joseph Parry, of Cardiff, on a tour of the Welsh colonies in the United States as a juvenile pianist and prodigy.

After a somewhat painful reign of such novels as 'The Heavenly Twins,' and 'The Yellow Aster,' as sensational library successes, English readers are to have a chance to see what they can make of a really great book. George Moore has not been looked to as a likely source of a notable novel, but his 'Esther Waters,' just out, is being seriously talked about by those who have read it as the work of the decade, full of sombre power and realism, which, if on squalid lines, still belongs to high literature.

THE BEHRING SEA.

A BILL REGARDING THE CARRYING INTO EFFECT OF THE PARIS AWARD.

Washington, March 31.—The following is the text of the Behring Sea bill discussed and approved by the Cabinet yesterday as a bill to give effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on Feb. 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals:

Be it agreed to enact, etc., etc., That no citizen of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board a vessel of the United States shall kill, capture or pursue at any time or in any manner whatever, outside of territorial waters, any fur seal in the waters surrounding the Pribyloff islands within a zone of sixty geographical miles (sixty to a degree of latitude) around said islands inclusive of territorial waters.

Section 2—That no citizen of the United States nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States shall kill, capture or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season extending from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of July, both inclusive, in each year, any fur seal on the high seas outside of the zone mentioned in section one, and in that part of the Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude and to the east of the one hundred and eightieth degree of longitude from Greenwich, till it strikes the water boundary described in article one of the treaty of 1867, between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Behring Straits.

Section 3—No citizen of the United States shall, during the period and in the waters in which by section two of this act the killing of fur seals is not prohibited, use or employ any vessel, nor shall any vessel of the United States be used or employed in carrying on or taking part in fur seal fishing operations other than a sailing vessel propelled by sails exclusively, and such canoes and undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars or sails, as may belong or be used in connection with such sailing vessel, nor shall any sailing vessel carry on or take part in such operations without a special license obtained from the Government for that purpose and without carrying a distinctive flag prescribed by the Government for the same purpose.

Section 4—That every master of a vessel licensed under this act to engage in fur seal fishing operations shall accurately enter in his official log book the date and place of every such operation and also the number and sex of the seals captured each day. Any sealskins found in excess of the statement of the official log book shall be forfeited to the United States.

Section 5—That no person nor vessel not prohibited from engaging in fur seal fishing operations under this act shall use or employ in any such operations any net, firearm, air-gun or explosive; provided, however, that this prescription shall not apply to the use of shot-guns in such operations outside of Behring Sea during the season when the killing of fur seals is not prohibited by this act.

Section 6—That the foregoing sections of this act shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the United States, and taking fur seals in canoes or undecked boats propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails, and not transported or used in connection with other vessels, or manned by more than five persons in the manner heretofore practised by the said Indians; provided, however, that the exceptions made in this section shall not apply to Indians in the employment of other persons or who shall kill, capture or pursue fur seals outside of territorial waters under contract to deliver the skins to other persons, nor to the waters of Behring Sea, or to the passes between the Aleutian islands.

Section 7—That the President shall have power to make regulations respecting the special license and distinctive flag mentioned in this account, and regulations otherwise suitable to secure the due execution of the provisions of this act, and from time to time to add to, modify, amend or revoke such regulations as in his judgment may seem expedient.

Section 8—That, excepting in the case of a master making a false statement under oath in violation of the provisions of the fourth section of this act, every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall for each offence be fined not less than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, and cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

Section 9—That any violation of this act may be prosecuted either in the district court of Alaska, or in any district court of the United States, in California or Oregon or Washington.

Section 10—That, if any unlicensed vessel of the United States be found within the waters to which this act applies, and at a time when the killing of fur seals is by this act prohibited, having on board sealskins or bodies of seals or apparatus or implements for killing or taking seals; or if any licensed vessel shall be found in the waters to which this act applies, having on board apparatus or implements for taking seals, but forbidden then and there to be used, it shall be presumed that the vessel in the one case and the apparatus and implements otherwise are used in violation of this act until it is otherwise sufficiently proved.

Section 11—It shall be the duty of the President to cause a sufficient naval force to cruise in the waters to which this act is applicable to enforce its provisions, and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel belonging to the naval or revenue service of the United States, when so instructed by the president, to seize and arrest all vessels of the United States found by him to be engaged, used or employed in the waters last aforesaid, in violation of any of the prohibitions of this act or of any regulations made thereunder, and to take the same, with all persons on board, thereof, to the most convenient port in any district of the United States mentioned in this act, there to be dealt with according to law.

Section 12—Any vessel or citizen of the United States offending against the prohibitions of this act or the regulations thereunder, may be seized or detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, but when so seized and detained they shall be handed over as soon as practicable, with any witnesses and proofs on board, to any naval or revenue officer or other authorities of the United States, whose courts alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same: Provided, however, that British officers shall arrest and detain vessels and persons as in this section specified only after, by appropriate legislation, Great Britain shall have authorized officers of the United States, duly commissioned and instructed by the president to that end, to arrest, detain and hand over to the authorities of Great Britain vessels or subjects of that Government offending against any statutes or regulations of Great Britain enacted or made to enforce the award of the treaty mentioned in the title of this act.

BRITISH BILL WITHDRAWN.

London, March 31.—As a result of further exchange of views between London and Washington, the Attorney-General, Sir Charles Russell, has withdrawn the Behring Sea bill, providing for the enforcement of the award of the Board of Arbitration, which he recently introduced in the House of Commons. The object is that it may be subjected to modification. It will be reintroduced next Thursday.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

HOW IT MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED—VIEWS OF LEADERS IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND.

Toronto, March 21.—The following special cable appears in this morning's 'Empire' dated London, March 20: The United Empire Trade League gave a luncheon to-day to Sir Thomas McIlwraith, of Queensland, and the Hon. Robert Reid, of Victoria, Australia. The Right Hon. James Lowther presided and in the course of an able speech advocated the commercial unity of the empire. He closed by proposing 'the prosperity of mutual trade within the empire.' Sir Thomas McIlwraith endorsed the principles of the United Empire Trade League, and said it was the universal desire throughout the colonies to bring the different sections of the empire closer together. The leading men of the colonies believed they saw the way clearly to the attainment of this object by a system of preferential trade between the Mother Country and the colonies. The Hon. Robert Reid dwelt on the Canadian-Australian steamship and the all-British Pacific cable projects and urged an Imperial subsidy for each. Sir Charles Tupper proposed 'The United Empire Trade League' in an able speech, in which he described the efforts Canada was making to secure British trade and advocated a revision of the trade relations between Britain and the colonies. Col. Heward Vincent replied on behalf of the League, which, he said, was young but growing fast. He believed that in this movement might be found a remedy for the present depression. The lack of industrial employment in Britain was, he said, developing colonial trade on a preferential basis.

THE BATHURST SCHOOL QUESTION

THE INVESTIGATION CLOSED AND THE COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Fredericton, N.B., March 29.—At two o'clock this morning the report of the Hon. Mr. Fraser in the Bathurst school question was submitted to the Legislature. His Honor dealt very fully with each clause, separately, of the Rev. Mr. Thompson's complaint, and also presented a report of the conclusions he had drawn as a result of the investigation. The commissioners' report exonerates the Government and frees the Board of Education from blame in the matter, and delivers a stern rebuke to those who have stirred up religious strife in Gloucester county. The report states that no conventual schools have been established in Bathurst, town or village, in the direction indicated in the complaint, and that there had not been any Roman Catholic priestly or clerical interference with any of the schools in the town of Bathurst or county of Gloucester. His Honor also says that many of the complaints presented were sale complaints.

Special inducements will be found for subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' for the remainder of 1894, in the advertisement of the 'Witness' collection of seeds announced in another column.

The 'Weekly Witness' is one dollar per annum. A subscriber renewing his subscription and sending a new name with his own, the two copies will be forwarded for $1.50.

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By a special arrangement with MR. WILLIAM EVANS, Montreal, one of the oldest and most reliable seed houses in Canada, we will forward post-paid to all subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' these special collections at the prices named.

These collections are put up exclusively for the 'Witness' in separate packages, as indicated in each offer, and no package of seeds can be exchanged from one offer to another.

The seeds are all fresh, and are as represented on each package by Mr. Evans, and are not sold for less than the price marked, and are thoroughly tested as to climate and quality.

The vegetable seeds comprise the very best varieties suitable for any part of the Dominion.

The flower seeds in offer No. 3 from the very best varieties, comprising the showiest and best for cutting.

Offer No. 1.

THE FARM GARDEN COLLECTION.

For $1.50 we will send the Weekly 'Witness' during the remainder of 1894 and this collection No. 1, post-paid.

	Cts.
Beans, Golden Wax	10
Beans, Wardswell's Kidney Wax	10
Beet, Early Egyptian Blood	5
Cabbage, Extra Early Etampes	5
Cabbage, Fotler's Early Drumhead	5
Carrot, Early Half-Long Nantes	5
Carrot, Long Orange	5
Cucumber, Long Green	5
Corn, Sweet Early Cory	10
Corn, Sweet Evergreen	10
Lettuce, Gardener's Favorite	5
Melon, Evans's Superb	5
Nasturtium, Tall Mixed	5
Onion, Red Wethersfield	5
Onion, Silver Pickling	5
Peas, Extra Early, First and Best	10
Peas, Stratagem—Main Crop	10
Parsnips, Long Smooth	5
Parsley, Triple Curled	5
Radish, French Breakfast	5
Radish, Long Scarlet	5
Salsify, New Mammoth	5
Spinach, Large English	5
Squash, Turban	5
Squash, Vegetable Marrow	5
Tomato, Livingston's Perfection	5
Turnip, Early Strap Leaf	5
Turnip, Swede, Laing's Purple Top	5
Sage	5
Summer Savory	5
Total	**$1.80**

This Packet to 'Witness' Subscribers, 90c

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Offer No. 2.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN COLLECTION.

For $1.20 we will send the Weekly 'Witness' during the remainder of 1894 and this collection No. 2, post-paid.

	Cts.
Beans, Early Golden Wax	10
Beet, Early Blood Turnip	5
Cabbage, Extra Early Etampes	5
Carrot, Early Halfiong Chantenay	5
Cucumber, Early Frame	5
Corn, Sweet, Crosby's Sugar	10
Lettuce, Royal White Summer	5
Melon, Nutmeg, Evans's Superb	10
Onion, Large Red Wethersfield	5
Parsnips, Hollow Crown	5
Parsley, Triple Curled	5
Peas, First and Best	10
Radish, Long Scarlet	5
Squash, Hubbard	5
Tomato, Acme	5
Turnip, Laing's Swede	5
Total	**$1.00**

This Packet to 'Witness' Subscribers, 50c

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Offer No. 3.

THE FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION.

For $1.25 we will send the Weekly 'Witness' during the remainder of 1894 and this collection No. 3, post-paid.

	Cts.
Sweet Mignonette	5
Pansy, Large-flowered	10
Chrysanthemum, Double	10
Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed	5
Candytuft, White Rocket	5
Love in a Mist	5
Chinese Pink	10
Gilia, Tricolor	5
China Aster, Truffaut's Best	10
Sweet Scabious Double	5
Silene Pendula Rubra	5
Gaillardia, Double Mixed	5
Sweet Peas, Best Mixed	5
Phlox, Large-flowered	10
Petunia, Finest Mixed	10
Perennial Sweet Pea, Scarlet	15
Total	**$1.20**

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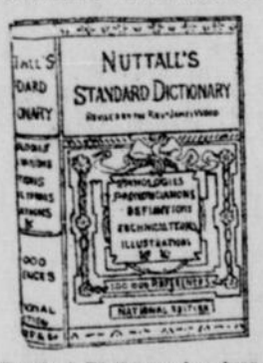

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[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.]

ALSIKE CLOVER.

A batch of questions lies on my table from one who wants to know 'all about' this particular species of clover. As it would occupy too much space in the query department to answer fully the string of questions, I will just make a single article on the subject. This will give it greater prominence, which is desirable in view of the great agricultural value of this plant, and the importance of having it more widely cultivated in all parts of 'this Canada of ours.'

Alsike clover derives its name from the Province of Alsike, in Sweden, whence it was first obtained, and if the little kingdom had conferred no other boon on the farming interests of the world, this one is quite sufficient to give it an immortality of fame. This plant is indigenous throughout Sweden, Denmark, most of Russia and some parts of southern Europe. Botanically, it is called 'Trifolium hybridum,' and, as its name denotes, it is of a hybrid nature, partaking of the character of both the red and white clovers. It is somewhat richer in nitrogen than red clover, but less so than white clover. It is distinguished from red clover by its more slender stem, smaller leaves, and whitish flowers, which turn to a pink shade as they get old. It is unlike the white clover, in having erect instead of creeping stems, wedge-shaped leaflets that are toothed on the edge, and without the notch in the middle of the leaf, giving the heart shape of those of white clover. Its seeds are only one-third the size of those of red clover, though nearly resembling those of white clover, but lighter in color, being lemon yellow, with some purple ones. Its seeds ripen in July, so that to obtain seed it must be allowed to ripen its first blossoms, as no seed will be produced from a second crop.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED PER ACRE.

This depends upon whether it is sown alone or along with other seeds. It may be used to seed down with a grain crop, —wheat, barley or oats,—in which case two pounds to the acre will be sufficient. It may be sown on old sod, whether timothy or wild grass sod, with grand success. Two pounds is the proper quantity when this method is employed. The seed is so small that it is sure to find the soil in the toughest sod. Its growth is wonderfully persistent. With plenty of moisture, it will catch and grow on almost any kind of land already seeded down to grass. When sown early in spring on rye or wheat, it never fails to succeed. If mixed with timothy seed, two pounds per acre is sufficient. Four pounds per acre is the proper quantity when it is sown alone.

PERMANENCE OF THE SEEDING.

It is a perennial plant, unlike red clover, which is a biennial. Many suppose red clover to be a perennial plant, but this is a mistake. Red clover will re-seed itself. Hence it is popularly supposed to be a perennial, but after an open winter, when the young seedlings are 'heaved out,' there is conclusive evidence that it is not a perennial. Red clover plants that have had a whole season to grow in do not 'heave out,' having sent their roots too far down into the depths of the subsoil to be disturbed by the frost. Though Alsike is a perennial, many who have grown it think it is not desirable to let it occupy the same land for more than four years. It is so easy to renew the seeding and so good a plant to have in the land, that it is well to sow a new field once in four years.

A CROP OF SEED.

When cultivated for seed the first spring growth must be allowed to ripen. This does not spoil the crop for hay. After threshing out the seed, the stalks can be kept for winter feed, which will be eaten readily by all kinds of stock. The Alsike may be mown again in the fall, and will yield a nice lot of fine hay for calves and sheep.

ALSIKE AS A FERTILIZER.

Its effects on the soil are similar to those of red clover, though the manurial deposit of old roots and decayed leaves is not so abundant in quantity. As a subsoiler, it is little inferior to red clover, as its roots have the same quality of piercing down to great depths in the ground. As a fertilizer it is closely paralleled by the white clover.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVANTAGES.

The most prominent advantage it has over the red clover is that it does not heave out of the ground in spring with the frost. Another advantage is that it will flourish on moist, undrained soils, where the red clover does not do well. In Sweden, it is often found making a luxuriant growth in wet ditches by the roadside. It makes finer and better hay than the red clover. In rich grounds red clover grows very rank, and the stalks are apt to be large and woody. Alsike retains its fineness of stalk, and tends more to length than thickness, when the growth is luxuriant. It yields about one-third more seed to the acre than red clover, and always commands a higher price in the market. Owing to the smallness of the seed a bushel of Alsike will go as far as two of red clover.

ALSIKE AS A HONEY PLANT.

It is better for honey than the basswood tree, and hardly inferior to white clover as bee forage. Hence all farmers who keep bees should grow large areas of Alsike, and induce their neighbors to do the same. It will pay the bee-keeping farmer to give away the seed to his neighbors. Bee-keeping specialists who keep large numbers of bees, but own no land, are usually ready to give away seed both of Alsike clover and buckwheat, and find that it pays them abundantly to do so.

LINDENBANK.

FARMERS' PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING

Despite my almost three score years of more or less trying existence in this Canada of ours, and the debilitating effects of about a dozen attacks of la grippe during the past four or five years, I felt quite buoyant—I had almost said boyish—upon learning that the duty upon agricultural implements was to be reduced nearly one-half, or from thirty-five to twenty percent ad valorem. Although twenty percent, or even fifteen percent, is still more than is necessary to place the manufacturers in Canada in a position to compete successfully for the home market, yet such a breach in the 'National Policy jam' is a most hopeful augury of its approaching dissolution, thus leaving the Canadian farmer a comparatively unobstructed channel in which to compete with the more favored denizens of manufacturing cities for 'a competent portion of the good things of this life.' It must have been very humiliating for the occupants of the Red Parlor and their humble servants the occupants of the treasury benches at Ottawa to acknowledge that they have for so many years been plundering the poor settlers in the North-West to an amount almost sufficient to pay for the labor required to make these very necessary adjuncts of prairie farming. Still I fear that their repentance was brought about more from fear of rather than from love for the farmers; that is, they feared the farmer's vote much more than they pitied his hard lot, and they are acting on the same principles as the sailors who, in distress of weather, jettison a portion of their cargo in order to save their own lives, the ship in which they sail and the balance of the cargo. For some time the political atmosphere has been considerably disturbed by indications of a regular north-western blizzard, and the astute navigators of the N. P. ship are taking in sail, in the reduction of public expenditure, and jettisoning some of the more dangerous portions of their cargo, in the form of diminished duties on a few excessively protected articles. While the farmers have reason for profound thankfulness for the favorable turn in political affairs at Ottawa, which has added millions of dollars to the intrinsic value of Canadian farms, yet they must not relax their efforts to complete the destruction of the N. P. octopus. It is true that one of his tentacles has been fatally wounded, yet he has plenty more tentacles left, and his friends will, with their well-known shrewdness, nourish and strengthen these to such an extent as, if possible, to keep the farmer still stuck up to the knees in the mud, and this is already but too apparent in some of their proposed tariff changes.

Some eight years ago, when the increased duty was placed on bar iron, our blacksmith added twenty-five cents to his charges for horseshoeing, and since that time we have been paying this additional sum every time each of our three horses was fresh shod. Now the government propose to reduce the duty on the iron used by country blacksmiths from thirteen to ten dollars per ton, an amount altogether too small to effect any reduction in the cost of horseshoeing, but the duty on puddled iron, used almost exclusively in machine shops, is reduced from nine dollars per ton, its present rate, to five dollars per ton, or just half the duty on the iron used by farmers, and this is only one of the many instances where the gentlemen of the Red Parlor are to be compensated at the farmer's expense for any concessions he had to make to appease their clamor. Now, this is the sort of juggling we may expect while the Red Parlor menials continue in power, and let us, while thankful for present mercies, never cease to use every legitimate means to secure for our beloved country a righteous government, which will mete out equal justice to all and show special favor to none. RUSTICUS.

FARM GLEANINGS.

To break a glass bottle or jar evenly, put a narrow strip of cloth, saturated with kerosene around the article where it is to be broken. Set fire to the cloth and the glass will crack off above it.

Who can doubt that farming possesses decided advantages over other callings when we note the lack of management of ordinary prudence and economy of time which prevails among tens of thousands of farmers who make a good living and hold fast to their property? Such methods, or rather lack of any, would wreck any general business or profession in a brief period.

There has always been cause for regret that those who attend farmers' institutes are generally those who need least the stimulus and instruction of such occasions. A large proportion of the farming community in many states take no interest in these gatherings and the 'calamity howlers' generally belong to a class which have no pride in their calling or desire to improve its surroundings.

Oats have proved rather disappointing. For a great part of the season they have been selling at about 17s per quarter of 336 lbs. Towards the end of February or the beginning of March, however, a rise was looked for. This year no sign of any advance has yet appeared. The home crop was very large in quantity last year, as well as excellent in quality, and foreign supplies have been coming in for the last few weeks to nearly double the extent that they usually do. A year ago oats were worth in March about 22s a quarter.

Consumption of crop products ought to increase the world over faster than population, and with economy and a reduction of the burdens of taxation the demand of all nations for such products will increase. Under prosperous circumstances a man will consume much more than when in pecuniary straits. But the agriculturist must ceaselessly guard against the overproduction of crops not demanded in the world's markets and learn to concentrate his industry on those which will command profitable returns.—New York 'Herald.'

The nature of ensilage is such that it necessarily enters into the closest competition with root crops as a winter food for all kinds of live stock. It furnishes a sweet, succulent, and digestible fodder precisely suited to the requirements of the ruminant. Its cheapness is such that the cost of feeding a cow for the winter months has been reduced to less than one fourth of that when hay is made the chief food. One acre of ensilage being sufficient to feed one animal of a thousand pounds' weight for four hundred days at the least product, and for eight hundred days at the maximum of twenty tons of green corn to the acre.

To take rust from steel implements, cover with kerosene for forty-eight hours, then scour with air-slacked lime until the stain disappears. To remove rust from kettles or other iron ware, rub with kerosene and let them stand. Keep a day, then wash with hot water and soap, repeating if necessary. To prevent rust on stoves put away for the season, black them before putting away with blacking diluted with kerosene, or, rub them thoroughly with kerosene alone.

It is not to be supposed that every farmer has or can have a great deal of knowledge of agricultural chemistry; but in this age of literature on the subject, and the practical, careful experiments being conducted by experiment stations and individuals, the results of which are made public, couched in the plainest English, it is fair to presume that the average farmer could, if he would, increase his store of knowledge of this important subject. Surely the needs of the soil should be studied as closely as the needs of one's live stock. Why give your soil continued doses of phosphoric acid when it needs nitrogen, any more than to keep your cattle on a steady diet of hay or corn fodder when they need grain?

The percentage of the corn crop in 1893 remaining in farmers' hands on March 1, is reported at 33.4, or practically the same as last year and slightly above the average for a series of years. The aggregate amount remaining on hand is a little larger than last year, or 660,589,000 bushels. The crop of 1893 was one of only medium proportions and under ordinary conditions the proportion consumed or distributed at this date would have been larger, but the past winter has been remarkably mild so that the necessity of farm feeding has been less than usual. Another fact which has tended to diminish the consumption is the smaller demand for corn from cattle feeders. The experiments in feeding wheat to stock and especially to hogs, have also slightly affected the demand for corn.

Russia leads the United States in some things. Government expeditions are to be started out the coming spring to explore the sources of some of the great rivers of that empire with a view of not only constructing reservoirs in which to accumulate water for use during the dry seasons, but for planting new forests by which to arrest evaporation of rainfall. Forests will thus serve the double purpose of preserving moisture in the soil and of raising timber for commercial and structural purposes. In this country hardly a work of the kind worthy of mention has been undertaken, except that by the state of New York to protect the sources of the Hudson river, and a few reservoirs in Minnesota at the source of the Mississippi.

The co-operative work of the Experimental Union, which is being conducted over Ontario at the present time, is under the management of three committees, viz., one on Horticulture, one on Apiculture, and one on Agriculture. The members of the committee on Agricultural Experiments are pleased to state that for 1894 they are again distributing into the different neighborhoods of Ontario, material for experiments with fertilizers, fodder crops, roots and grains.

Each farmer who conducts one of the co-operative experiments gleans information from his own work and also has the benefit of the reports of similar tests from other parts of Ontario. The results of carefully conducted experiments are presented in a summary form to the annual meeting of the association, held in December at the Agricultural College, Guelph, and are afterwards printed more fully, along with the proceedings of the meeting in the annual report of the college. Each experimenter is invited to this annual gathering of the association and has forwarded to his address a copy of the report.

The spring of 1894 has opened in a blaze of rather ardent and brilliant weather from the Rockies to the Atlantic coast. The winter wheat crop is apparently doing well, and the conditions are favorable for pushing forward the preparations for other crops yet to be sown. But the very forwardness of the growing grain exposes it to a grave peril when the frosts of spring set in. It is true, the foreign crops and crop prospects are reported good. British fields are unexpectedly having vernal temperature and promising more than usual. France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy have been favored with ample sunshine, up to the 3rd inst., and India is promised fair harvests in May. But fickle spring has not yet fully shown her hand on either side of the Atlantic, and the present promise of foreign crops may not materialize.

It may very easily be shown that mangels are really more productive than corn, and, while it may need a more thorough cultivation and higher fertilizing, yet it is equally true that this is precisely what is wanted for the present urgently desirable improvement in the culture of the land. Roots cannot be grown on land that will yield only ten or twelve bushels of wheat or twenty-five of corn, but on land that will produce four times these poor yields fully twice as great a weight of roots may be produced as of corn for ensilage. This is taking the tops into account, and these are worth as much as the leaves of corn. Thirty tons of mangels may be grown on an acre of good land as easily as twenty tons of corn ensilage, and the land is left in as much better condition for a following grain crop than it is after corn as will make a difference equal to some tons more. There is not one animal on the farm but is eager for the roots, and they are eminently healthful; nor do they exert any unfavorable effect upon the quality of milk or butter, and mutton fed upon them has the most desirable flavor, far surpassing in this respect that from any other food.

During March and April is a good time to look over the hay mow for the insect known as the clover hay worm. This worm usually locates at or near the bottom of the stock. The nesting place will be found where the hay is matted together with webbing and black excrement. This is the almost universal habit of the worm in clover hay, and is but slightly modified in timothy. The part of the stock so affected should be torn out if possible and burned, as it is unfit for feeding purposes. This course prevents the development of the moth, which if left to mature will increase in number to operate on the crop, which is to be grown this year. A thorough cleansing up of old haymows and the bottom of stacks should be had every spring, and the burning of the matted as well as other refuse found there will aid materially in reducing the injury inflicted by this worm. If the tearing out process cannot be carried into effect further injury to the hay can be arrested by the use of bisulphide of carbon. In using it a pound of it for every 1,000 cubic feet of hay is the proportion unless the mow is rather open, when a slightly larger quantity is needed.

Sometimes the true value of flowers is not appreciated. What is more beautiful anyway than beautiful flowers? They are cheering and elevating and are beneficial to both mind and body by the fragrance of their presence. Flowering shrubs, hardy roses, and flowering bulbs are our favorite flowers, as they are easily cared for and when of meritorious kinds produce a grand floral display. The work of caring for them is a pleasure and is healthful both to mind and body by the exercise we get in the pure air of heaven and God's sunshine. By making an intelligent selection and by choosing a suitable location you can have beautiful flowers from early spring until the ground freezes in the fall, and you will learn with great pleasure to look after them. 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' If you have never raised any flowers to give away you have indeed missed a real pleasure. Any industrious person can make a profitable thing out of a flower nursery, if near a good-sized town, by selling the flowers, plants and bulbs, and thus create a desire upon the part of those who see them to purchase.

The wide range of varieties of corn enables it to be grown over a large extent of country and under quite diverse conditions, but this very fact renders it all the more important to know what combination of conditions will secure the largest yield in any given locality. It should be noted, however, that it is not the gross yield which is the important thing, but the yield of actual food material. As experiments have shown, it is quite possible to grow a crop of corn which shall have a large tonnage per acre and yet contain less actual food than another crop whose gross weight is considerably less. They show anew the importance of allowing the crop to become as mature as possible. All experiments upon the corn crop agree in showing that in the latter part of the season, and after the growth of the crop has apparently ceased, there is a very large production of dry matter. This invisible growth takes place largely in the grain and consists in the storing up of starchy material and fat, part of which is assimilated from the air and part transferred from the stalks and leaves to the ears. The figures given above express the net result of this process, namely, a very large increase in the amount of available nitrogen-free extract and fat in the mature crop. The large variety of corn was allowed to stand as long as possible before harvesting, yet in 1891 the nearly mature small variety produced over three-fourths as much available food as the corresponding plots of the large variety while in 1892 the mature small variety equalled, and even in one case exceeded, the large variety in the yield of actual food.

HALF RATES FOR SEED GRAIN.

The following circular regarding the transportation of seed grain over the C. P. R. has been issued by General Passenger Agent Kerr and sent to the agents of the company:

In order that farmers may be enabled to change their seed, this company will between March 5 and April 15 next, transport at one-half tariff rates, Nos. 1 and 2 red fyfe wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 white oats, and 2 and 6 rowed barley (equal to sample in the possession of station agents, prepared by Mr. D. Horn, Dominion Government grain inspector, Winnipeg.)

This arrangement is confined to shipment between stations on the main line Whitemouth to Calgary inclusive, and branch lines in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Seed grain offered for shipment must be carefully examined by the shipping agent, and if equal to the official samples will bill the shipment at tariff rate, charges to collect, and endorse on waybill 'for seed.' On arrival at destination the receiving agent will, upon execution

of a satisfactory bond from the consignee, that the grain will be sown by him on his farm and used for no other purpose, reduce the freight charges one-half. This bond, when properly executed, with consignee's receipt for delivery on the form prescribed by the accounting department, will be authority for clearance voucher.

Carload lots passing through Winnipeg to destination to be subject to inspection: waybills for such shipments to be endorsed 'To be inspected at Winnipeg, and held to order Robt. Kerr.'

Shipments intended for delivery at flag stations must be covered by special order from the undersigned.

ROBERT KERR.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The breeder that improves and produces superior animals is a benefactor to the human race.

Many of the failures with pure breeds are due to the lack of management. Animals cannot pay unless they are used for all that can be obtained from them.

Charcoal is almost a necessity for hogs. Its cost is but little, and all that is required is to place a large piece in the pen daily, as the hogs will easily crush it for their use.

The human race has not improved except when temperate, well fed and regular in exercise, diet and sleep; neither will our swine improve when ill-housed and ill-fed and allowed to shift for themselves.

Miss Adams, sister of Porter Adams, living near Queenston, was on Friday leading a colt, while driving with her brother. The colt became suddenly frightened and reared, the halter rope being wound around Miss Adams's hand in such a way that it formed a noose over the thumb, and when the horse bolted he pulled the thumb from the young woman's hand.

Many farmers who keep but a few head of stock, are this winter feeding beeves which at the best will return only a narrow margin of profit, when they might be feeding milkers which, with no more outlay, would return much more for the same ration. There might be more labor connected with the latter, but this would not be a serious matter on most farms, where the winter brings much leisure.

To make the lambs grow, first feed the ewes all that they will eat, and then place the trough of ground oats for the lambs, with a pen around the trough to prevent the ewes from eating the ground food, but having the bottom rail or board of the pen of sufficient height from the ground to permit the lambs to get to the trough. They will grow rapidly, and get into market two or three weeks earlier.

Stock raising is essential when prices for farm produce are low, and as much of the work of feeding is done in the winter employment is afforded at a time when it can be profitably bestowed. The profit, however, depends on the kind of stock used. Thousands of farmers devote their time and labor to the task of attempting to derive a profit from stock that should be sent to the butcher as unprofitable.

There are some horses which have a fashion of bolting their oats without sufficient mastication, but we have seldom found a 'bolter' of this kind succeed when chaffed hay was mixed with the grain. Oats that are not properly masticated pass through the animal in an unimpaired state, and we see the results in the grain sprouting and growing up where the dung from the stable yard has been put out on the land.

Some ewes do not provide enough milk, and when this happens it may cause the loss of the lambs dropped by such ewes. Milk fever is a difficulty to be met also, and some lambs may be too weak at first to assist themselves. During the lambing season every ewe in the flock should be inspected daily until all danger of such difficulties has passed. If the lambs get a good start they will be able to take good care of themselves if they receive liberal nourishment from their dams.

During the winter of 1893-94, hog packing at Chicago aggregated about 1,650,000 head. During the corresponding season of 1892-93, the number handled was 1,478,212 head, and for the season 1891-92, 2,757,108 head. The increase this year over a year ago is thus seen to be 175,000 head. The total winter's packing at all points is approximately 4,800,000 as compared with 4,633,520 during the corresponding season of 1892-93, and 7,761,216 during the season of 1891-92.

Exporters continue to purchase cattle liberally. They have been able to obtain the great bulk of their purchases in the neighborhood of four cents per pound, and with the paying prices that now prevail in Europe and the prospect of no material advance in values here they have contracted vessel space, it is understood quite heavily, for the next sixty days. This is certainly beneficial to the trade here, as although values may not advance materially there will be a firmer tone and freer movement to the trade. During the month of February they bought 1,250 car-loads, as against 1,200 car-loads during January.—'Prairie Farmer.'

Cart horse breeding has, at last, yielded to the general depression that has so long weighed upon agriculture. Hitherto, the prices of cart horses have kept up astonishingly well in the face of adverse conditions. But trade in horses with the United States has collapsed, and in England it has become bad, and it seems as if it would go worse. The prices offered at the Shire Horse Show auction recently were lower than have ever been known, so that of 270 animals which came under the hammer the major part had to be withdrawn. Only four stallions and one mare fetched over one hundred guineas, the general run of prices being from fifty to sixty guineas. And horses certainly no better commonly made eighty to one hundred guineas at farm sales two or three years ago.

A Morden, Manitoba, despatch gives particulars of a curious and fatal disease which has just manifested itself in a valuable herd of cattle owned by Mr. Elliott, of Shadeland farm. Nine prime heifers succumbed after a sickness of from one to three days. A provincial veterinary pronounced it rheumatism and poverty, and refused, when asked, to make a post mortem examination. Assisted by the neighbors, Mr. Elliott opened one, and found one spinal chord turned to pus, and the tail decayed to five inches of the root. He treated the living cases by cutting off the diseased portion of the tail, splitting the bone, and inserting a piece of garlic, with favorable results. Much indignation is felt at the Government veterinarian.

The Easter cattle fair to-day was the poorest in every respect that has ever been held in Guelph, and was not up to the mark of a common monthly fair in some respects. At the outside, there were only about 150 head on the ground, and a number of those were driven home again. One man who was offered 4¼c in his stable, only received a bid of 3½c on the grounds. The prices were away down, and ranged from 2½c to 4c per pound. A gentleman who has been in the cattle business for over 40 years remarked that in all his experience he never saw cattle so low at this time of the year. He often willingly paid 6½c for cattle which only brought 4c to-day. There were no sales worthy of mention. As an instance of the low prices it may be mentioned that a pair of fine heifers weighing 2,200 lbs. were sold for $67—less than 3c a pound. At these prices butchers' meat should come down.—Guelph 'Mercury.'

The scarcity of straw is inducing farmers to hurry up the finishing of their feeding stock in order to get rid of them as quickly as possible. This is bringing them into the market in such numbers as to make their supply overrun the demand. Prices have been for some weeks going down, and are now lower than they have been for a considerable time. It takes an animal of the very highest quality and of the most perfect fattening at the present time to reach 38s per cwt. live weight, and often very good beasts, well finished, do not go beyond 35s. Calculating by the cwt. of dressed beef, 60s is about the top figure, and very often that is not reached. It is expected that those who are able to carry on their feeders to the middle of April or towards the end of that month may hit a time when the markets will not be so fully supplied as they have lately been, and that prices, in consequence, may be higher, but forecasts of this kind are apt to be upset. The unexpected happens in agriculture nowadays oftener than anything else.—Glasgow 'Herald.'

DAIRYING DOTS.

Exports of butter from Victoria in 1893 reached 13,998,789 lbs., or nearly double the quantity of 1892. They are valued at £572,682, or not quite 10d per lb. on an average.

Men who do not make dairying pay use cows that yield from 3,000 to 3,500 pounds of milk from May to December, going dry the rest of the season. Some people may imagine that cows of this stripe are the exception rather than the rule, but I have found them grazing on a thousand hills in the great dairying states.

Tainted milk is a much commoner commodity than is commonly believed. It does not necessarily imply that odors shall be present to make it such. Lack of care in extracting animal heat will cause it, so as to be imperceptible to smell, but nevertheless the taint will be fixed.

A good dairy cow will produce in a year 300 pounds of butter, worth on an average seventy-five dollars. It is not possible that any beef animal should earn this amount of money in the same time. The cost of feeding the cow should not be more than one-half the above sum, leaving a margin of profit more than the total amount that the beef animal could increase in value.

Co-operative dairying is steadily increasing in Ireland. There are thirty-five co-operative creameries now in operation, and nine are in process of formation. As the first one was established as recently as 1889, the progress has been fairly rapid. In the first year the output was to the value of £4,500, and Mr. Anderson, the organizing agent of the Co-operative Union, estimates it at £150,000 for 1893. Altogether, there are about two hundred creameries in Ireland, the majority being proprietary.

There are hundreds and thousands of farms throughout the country where no dairy products are manufactured for market, but where there is some surplus of labor that might well be turned in this direction. There is always and everywhere a good market for butter. It is a cash article, and so helpful in providing that constant ready income, the lack of which so often hampers farmers, compelling them to buy on credit, borrow money at high rates of interest and pay more for their goods than if they had the money in hand when making their purchases.

Russia has in force a very stringent margarine act—the most stringent in terms, indeed, whatever it may be in execution, of all laws of the kind that have been promulgated. In the first place, the manufacture of margarine is subjected to an indefinite excise duty, the amount being left to be determined by the Ministry in each case. Another provision declares that margarine shall be made in some bright color other than yellow, and the cases containing it are to be of the same color, as well as having inscribed upon them the words 'margarine fat.' The sale of the commodity must not be carried on in shops in which genuine butter is sold, and those in which the former article is on sale must bear a sign board notifying the fact. The next provision requires the proprietors of hotels, cookshops, restaurants or other public establishments in which food is prepared, to exhibit in a conspicuous place and on every bill of fare a notice stating that their dishes are prepared with margarine if that be the case. Lastly, the importation of margarine fat is prohibited.

Mr. C. B. Elliott, general manager of railways, who has taken a special interest in the packing of butter for transport purposes, has kindly granted an interview to an 'Argus' reporter, who wished to enquire into a system of packing by which butter could travel long distances in all weather without injury. The system was, Mr. Elliot said, adopted by the Daggaboer Dairy Company. It consisted in packing the butter in separate parcels of one or two pounds in weight, each package being covered with a piece of linen soaked in a solution of Liverpool salt. All the packages are then covered with a blanket, also steeped in a solution of salt and then placed in a box and covered with gunnybag or other absorbent material, which is likewise soaked in brine. The butter thus packed travels from Daggaboer, which is between Naauport and Cradock, to Capetown in the hottest weather, and arrives in perfect condition, with the result that the consignee in town is able to make 6d a pound more than those of other firms who do not take the same trouble. —'Australasian.'

The average dairyman depends on the sense of smell, taste and sight to determine the ripeness of cream suitable for churning. Sometimes he hits it right and at other times he fails. The times when he gets it right is when the senses he relies on to decide the matter are at their best, and when he errs in the matter they are the reverse in some important degree. Science furnishes some light but it is not in a form to be available to ordinary men. Experiments formulate a theory that cream with 40 percent acidity is at its best for flavor quality and quantity of butter product. With this knowledge the task of devising an instrument to indicate the degree of acidity in cream with the same accuracy and readiness that the thermometer does the temperature shoud not be difficult. Fortune awaits the lucky man who invents such an article, for it will relieve the dairyman of the most perplexing factor of his calling as well as giving uniformity to his product. A suggestion of this sort should interest Prof. Babcock to make an effort to devise this needed instrument and hereby place the dairy world under still greater obligation to him.

FROST BITTEN COMBS.

Some writers on poultry subjects calmly dismiss this subject with the remark that frost bitten combs ought never to occur. Perhaps not, neither ought the water pipes in our houses to become frozen; still they do, and every keeper of poultry in a large way must know that in the severest weather, despite all one's care, the combs of some of our birds become more or less frost-bitten. Directly the frost becomes at all severe steps should be taken to prevent frost-bite. The combs of the birds and the wattles likewise should be oiled daily or rubbed over with vaseline. Perhaps the latter is the better, as it takes a little 'working in,' on a cold frosty morning, and this friction does a lot of good in circulating the blood. The large single combed birds, such as Minorcas, Leghorns, Andalusians, etc., are the most liable to be affected in this way. The tips of the spikes and the back part of the comb are usually the parts first affected. Instead of being a brilliant red they assume a purple tinge, which rapidly spreads all over the comb, wattles, and sometimes the face. Now if the circulation is not quickly re-established the spikes will soon become quite black, and not only so, but will wither and die. Large combed birds have been seen entirely deprived of the spikes to their combs through being frost bitten, all the spikes having withered and dropped off as we have described. Directly a case of frost bite occurs the bird should be removed to dry quarters beyond the reach of the frost, and the comb and other affected parts well, but gently, rubbed with some stimulating liniment. Lin. Camph. Co. diluted with an equal quantity of salad oil answers well, and if properly and promptly applied the circulation is soon restored. Or if this is not to hand the application of a mixture made up of one part of turpentine, two of glycerine, and six parts of sweet oil or vaseline, will answer every purpose. Spirits of arnica has been found useful in such cases. As soon as it is applied it will soak in, and should be followed by an application of vaseline, and well, but gently rubbed, sometimes we have found combs to be affected by the frost in another way. They have a white appearance and break out in sores, which bleed. In such cases, if the birds are not removed from their pen, the other tenants soon begin to peck the same and a very bad, sore comb results. Such cases should be put at once apart in a warm, dry pen, and have some vaseline now and again dabbed in, not rubbed in as before mentioned.—'Sussex Courier.'

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

THE POPULATION OF CANADA.

G.B., Que.—Q.—Will you give me the following statistics? 1. What is the population of Canada according to the last census? 2. How many Canadians and foreigners are there in Canada? Ans.—1. The population of Canada according to the census of 1891 is 4,833,239. 2. Native with native fathers, males 1,540,495, females 1,553,798, total 3,094,293. Native with foreign fathers, males 562,897, females 558,687, total 1,121,584. Foreign born, males 357,079, females 290,283, total 647,362. Native of native and foreign fathers, 4,185,877; foreigners, 647,362; total, 4,833,239.

RELIGIONS IN CANADA.

J.F., Que.—Q.—Kindly furnish me with the numerical statistics of the principal denominations in Canada, and the proportion of these denominations to the whole population. Ans.—The statistics given are abstracted from the last census which was taken in 1891:—

		*Percent
Roman Catholics	1,690,465	41.46
Methodists	847,469	17.63
Presbyterians	755,199	15.73
Church of England	644,106	13.41
Baptists	303,749	6.33
Lutherans	63,979	1.33
Congregationalists	28,155	0.58
Disciples	15,763	0.27

*Proportion to the whole population.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B.

K.G., Que.—Q. — Will you inform me whether the late Sir John A. Macdonald was K.G., or a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter. Ans.—Sir John A. Macdonald was neither K.G. nor Knight of the most noble, etc., etc., but K.C.B., viz., Knight Commander of the Bath.

THE MARITIME CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

L.P., N.S.—Q.—Kindly furnish me with the number of organized churches in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to what denominations they belong? Ans.—In Nova Scotia there are 1,301 churches, divided as follows:—Baptists, 333; Methodists, 273; the Presbyterians, 252; Church of England, 207; Roman Catholic, 163; Congregational, 18; Disciples, 10; Lutheran, 9; not specified, 36.

New Brunswick has 974 churches, divided as follow:—Baptists, 322; Methodists, 208; Church of England, 156; Roman Catholic, 155; Presbyterian 108; Congregational, 4; Disciples, 4; not specified, 19.

UNCLAIMED LEGACIES.

J.C., Que.—Q.—Is there a book published giving an account of all unclaimed legacies? A rich relative of mine died abroad. Ans.—No such general book is published. There is a publication in England, but it deals solely with Great Britain. If you can find out where your relative died a public notary could trace the matter for you.

SHORTHAND—THE BEST METHOD.

F.C.—Q.—Which is the best method in in shorthand? Would you recommend Graham's? Ans.—The two most important things that confront us in deciding this matter are rapidity, and ease of learning. For rapidity, the systems stand in the following order:—Graham, Ben. Pitman, Isaac Pitman, and Munson; for ease of learning, this order may be reversed, viz., Munson, Isaac Pitman, Ben. Pitman and Graham. Munson destroyed rapidity in his endeavor to make his system easy to acquire. Graham has made his system difficult to learn for the sake of rapidity; also by the bad arrangement of his book. Graham's is a good system, but his book is so complicated, that even teachers have great difficulty in following it. An advantage is claimed for Graham in the large number of word signs which he gives. This may or may not be any real advantage to the student, as it will wholly depend upon the line of business engaged in, and word signs can be invented as necessity requires by the average-brain student. On the whole we would recommend Ben. Pitman's method. Great speed has been acquired by his students, and his book is very comprehensive.

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.]

STOMACH—NERVOUSNESS

W.M.F.—A single lady, forty-eight years of age, has had trouble with her stomach for the past thirty-two years. She is very thirsty, and has a bad taste in the mouth, with sour risings from the stomach, flatulence, burning sinking feeling in the stomach, sickens with vomiting at times, appetite sometimes poor, at other times voracious; constipation at times; also hot flushes and perspires easily; pains and soreness all over, sleeplessness, black specks before the eyes, very nervous and melancholy. Ans.—These symptoms are the effects of slow digestion, the food undergoing fermentation before digestion, and the general system suffering from want of proper nutrition. The indications are to avoid those foods which easily ferment, as white and all yeast breads, cakes, pastry and sweetened drinks. The diet should consist of bread made from whole wheat meal, or Graham flour, made without yeast; porridge made from preparations of wheat, oats, barley or corn, fruit, eggs, omelets, cream and milk. Vegetables of all kinds sparingly until the digestion is stronger. It would be better to take but two meals a day for a time, as at present the second meal is taken before the first is thoroughly digested, thus keeping the delicate mucus membranes of the digestive tract in constant contact with acid secretions; this is the source of the irritation and burning sensations. Washing out the stomach would remove this, and give immediate relief. The temporary application of cold to the surface materially improves nutrition; for this reason the daily cold sponge bath would be most beneficial for the removal of the nervous symptoms.

Erina, Ont.—1. A farmer's daughter, aged thirty, wishes to know something to do for her heart trouble; she has no pain, but awakened at night it is generally to find her heart beating very loud and fast, and it continues in that way for two or three hours before she can get to sleep again. She has been suffering from nervous prostration, and has not yet recovered; still very excitable. She states that it is no use telling her to avoid this or that article of food, as she could not live plainer than she does. Ans.—The statement that 'only plain food is taken,' does not give any definite information. Ordinary yeast bread and tea are classed by many as 'plain foods,' yet they cause more cases of indigestion and dyspepsia than all other causes combined. It is better to mention, especially in chronic cases, each article of food, and the kind of drink taken, not necessarily for publication,-but for information bearing upon the causes of disease in individual cases. The symptoms in the above case indicate that too many foods are 'avoided,' especially those required for the nourishment of the nervous system. Would advise a diet of grain foods, as preparations of wheat, barley, corn, oatmeal, fruits, especially apples and prunes, vegetables, as potatoes, peas, beans, onions, celery, eggs, omelets, cream and milk. No yeast bread, pastry, tea nor coffee. Take a cool sponge bath every morning, and drink freely of hop tea between meals. 2. Should have careful attention, consult a local surgeon. Have not space to describe the disease mentioned.

E.A.—A single woman, thirty-three years years of age, dressmaker, is troubled with a dropping into the throat, with a tendency to dryness of the mouth and throat; also very much troubled with gas in the stomach, a burning sensation in the side and below the small of the back. Appetite good and sleeps well. Ans.—Follow the same instructions as given 'Erina, Ont.' When sponging with the cold water pay especial attention to the throat, and the upper part of the chest.

A Subscriber, Ont.—A young man, nineteen years of age, clerk. For the past two years he has been greatly troubled with gas in the stomach; has been troubled very badly of late, is continually bringing up gas; sometimes has to sit up in bed to get relief. Has a miserable and depressed feeling. He pays particular attention to diet, which he states consists largely of white bread. Ans.—See answer to 'Erina, Ont.'

ANSWERS TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Apollos.—The case is too serious to treat through this column, consult a local physician.

A Young Subscriber.—You are suffering from disease of the knee joint. An operation would save you months of suffering. Better go at once to the nearest hospital.

H. A. D.—Purify the blood by a grain and fruit diet, daily bathing and outdoor exercise. There are no medicines that will take the place of these.

Pilgrim, B.C.—1. Give grains, fruit, cream, milk, eggs, and a few drops of a weak infusion of golden seal root before meals. Apply zinc ointment to the affected parts. 2. Stop the hot water before meals. Do less work, and follow the same instructions as given 'Erina, Ont.'

Mrs. D.—Continue the same diet as at present, but stop the hot water. Local applications will have no effect, it is constitutional, and improvement of the general health is the only remedy. Give a cool sponge bath every morning, and as much outdoor exercise as possible daily.

COLD FEET.

L., P.E.I.—1. As a remedy for cold feet, bathe them at bedtime in cold water and retire to bed immediately after, without drying or using friction of any kind. 2. Can give you no remedy for this, there is practically nothing of any use.

ANSWERS.

A. M., Ont.—No, follow directions given 'Erina, Ont.'

X Y Z.—Better not mention the subject unless asked for an opinion, then recommend its continuance, unless you can suggest something you are certain will have a better effect in that particular case. It is a well-tried remedy, and one that is being constantly recommended and prescribed by physicians.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

LIMITATION OF ACTION, ETC.

Moose Creek, Ont.—Nine years ago last November, a young man who owed me $7 left for Australia, and gave me an order for the amount on a man near here. The order was not accepted. I wrote to that effect to the young man, and he answered that if the man would not pay the order, that he would pay the amount himself. He then moved and I did not know his address. Soon afterwards he died, and his property fell into the hands of his father, who lives near here. 1. Does a debt become outlawed when the debtor is in a foreign country, and his address is not known? 2. Can I collect the amount from the young man's father? About a year and a-half ago I sold poles (by correspondence) to a man in New York State. He still owes me on the transaction about $100. He is at present an agent on a railway in that state. 3. Can I garnish his wages? 4. Can I collect the amount by law? Ans.—1. Generally speaking, it does. 2. Apparently not. 3. Subject to such exemption of wages from garnishment as is allowed the debtor under the laws of the state, you are probably entitled to do so. 4. You are entitled to do so.

TROUBLE BETWEEN NEIGHBORS.

Clifford, Ont.—Consult a lawyer personally. You cannot otherwise be satisfactorily advised.

THE FRANCHISE.

Old Subscriber, N.Y., U.S.—Q.—Is a foreigner upon entering Canada required to take the oath of allegiance and become a British subject before he is entitled to exercise the franchise? 2. Is there a similar requirement on all nations? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. The question is very large. We are not prepared to state that such requirement obtains so generally.

POULTRY AND PETS

(Queries answered by Montreal Poultry Association.)

Mary, Chapman, Ont.—Q.—Will you kindly let me know through the 'Weekly Witness,' your opinion of incubators; if your advice is in favor of them. I would like to try a small one, capacity for fifty chickens. Would you inform me where I could procure one, and the price. Ans.—We find the incubator the best, and find it the best way to raise chickens, it causes less loss and work. A sixty egg size would cost $28. Incubators are sold by W. Ulley, Victoria square, Montreal.

F. E. R., Toronto.—Q.—Would you please inform me what degree of heat is necessary for the incubation of fowls' eggs in an incubator. Ans.—The proper degree of heat to hatch eggs in an incubator is 103.

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(Special to the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, Ont., March 28.—Mr. Foster's budget speech yesterday was not delivered with his usual success. He seemed to approach the task with a heavy heart. The only cheers he elicited came on the top of boasting of past victories and when he got in a dig at the Opposition. The only applause which greeted the announcement of any of the changes accompanied his offer of reciprocity with the United States in barley, corn, rye, rye flour and vegetables. The financial statement and the announcement of the tariff changes could have all been made by six o'clock. As it was, he spoke for between five and six hours, and seemed most of the time to be talking to the country, with his eye on a general election, rather than to the House, which probably led Dr. Landerkin to request, after one of Mr. Foster's lofty flights of eloquence and imagination, that he should come down to business. The occasion was a memorable one. The galleries were crowded and the House all attention, but Mr. Foster seemed in poor spirits, and spectators might well have taken him to be the advocate of a lost cause. Mr. Foster, on rising, was greeted with cheers.

THE STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES

showed an increase for 1892-93 in customs revenue of $452,000; in excise of $422,000, and in miscellaneous of $371,000, or a total increase of $1,246,000. There was a slight increase in the consumption of spirits. These facts showed the increased consumptive power of the people, and indicated a healthy condition of things. The rate of taxation on dutiable goods consumed in Canada was 30.28, and on all goods, including free goods, was 17.38. The expenditure for last year had been $36,814,000, and the receipts $1,354,556 in excess. He claimed credit for keeping the expenditure at just about the stationary figure. The expenditure on capital account had increased during the last year, and the national debt had increased by $549,605. For the current year, beginning on July 1, 1893, the record was not bright. From December last to the present time the revenue has shown a steady decline. He, therefore, would have to count on a deficit if the expenditure was not kept down, and the Government had concluded to live this year within its income, so as to avoid a deficit. They had come, he thought, to a limit of expenditure on capital account for great works. There only remained the improvement of the St. Lawrence river and canals, which would cost about $8,000,000 or $10,000,000.

Mr. Foster pointed to the imports and exports last year and to deposits in the savings banks in proof that Canada was doing well. Before explaining the tariff changes he made some general remarks as to

THE PRINCIPLE OF A TARIFF.

They had either to have free trade, a revenue tariff with incidental protection, or a protective tariff. Mr. Foster indulged in a long and eloquent panegyric of the principle of protection, which developed the country, and so forth. A new country needed protection from older countries. The Conservative party had existed since 1878 on the principle of protection, and proposed to continue to exist on that principle. That was the principle upon which the Conservatives were going to poll the vote of the electorate in not many months. Necessarily, the rate of protection must be higher at the inception of a policy than at a later stage, when the industries had become established. The highest percentage rate since 1879 had been 31, and the average less than 29. In the United States it was 45 percent. The Canadian tariff was a moderate one, with a large free list. No heavy hand had been laid on staple products of consumption, and in proof of this Mr. Foster gave a list of four such manufactures, all of which he described as superior to foreign manufactures.

MR. LAURIER CREATES A LAUGH.

Mr. Laurier interrupted, saying, 'You are surely not going to amend such a perfect tariff?' which raised a laugh.

Mr. Foster declared that the object of protection was to enhance the cost of foreign goods by the amount of the protective duty, and thus give the home manufacturer the vantage ground. Home competition was the result of the establishment of industries in Canada.

Alluding to the exodus of Canadians, Mr. Foster asserted that these people had been driven from Canada by the arguments against and the denunciations of the National Policy advanced by the Opposition. This was greeted with such roars of laughter from the Opposition that the Finance Minister's voice was drowned. Mr. Foster then devoted an hour to recitations of evidences of prosperity. The Opposition laughed at his industrial census figures. The tariff burdens of the people had been lightened, he said, since 1880 in many ways, and he enumerated a number of articles, such as tea, coffee, hard coal, glass, salt, molasses and raw sugar. Depression in business and falling revenue were two difficulties in the way of revising the tariff. This year and next year it would require the closest economy to avoid a deficit.

MUST BE GUIDED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.

They could not proceed in the revision on any fixed rule. They had to take into account the varying conditions of each industry. Nor had they any rule as to specific or ad valorem duties. Specific duties are in some respects useful in regard to valuation and in acting in raising the price of cheaper and poorer articles. Six hundred and sixty-five articles of dutiable goods had been boiled down. Special exemptions were, as far as possible, struck from the list. The prime object kept in view was to cheapen the cost of manufacturing in Canada. There was a great difference between the cost of goods as sold by the manufacturer and as sold by the retailer. The retail profit was exorbitant in many cases. Two ways of cheapening the cost of manufacture had been adopted, one the lowering the duty on raw material and the other by transferring raw materials from the dutiable to the free list. The vigor of the industry, competition and methods of business had also been considered.

It was now six o'clock, and the Speaker left the chair.

On resuming, at half-past eight, the galleries of the House were crowded to excess. Mr. Foster had been talking two hours on fiscal questions without disclosing the proposed changes. Mr. Foster said agricultural interests would receive a sympathetic and fair treatment in the proposed revision. He read statistics of the imports to show that the home market had served farmers well since the National Policy was introduced. That policy had benefited the farmer. He then announced the new tariff.

It was after eleven o'clock when Mr. Foster ceased speaking, and the House almost immediately adjourned.

Sir Richard Cartwright will criticise the budget to-morrow.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Ottawa, March 27.—The following is the new tariff bill, as brought down by the Finance Minister, to-night:—

SCHEDULE A.

ALES, BEERS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, 16 cents per gallon. Old rates, 16 cents.

Ale, beer and porter when imported in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain one gallon) 24 cents per gallon. Old rate, 24 cents.

Cider, not clarified or refined, 5 cents per imperial gallon. Old rate, 5 cents.

Cider, clarified or refined, 10 cents per imperial gallon. Old rate, 10 cents.

Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing not more than 25 percent of proof spirits, sixty cents per gallon; and when containing more than 25 percent of proof spirits, $2 per gallon. Old rate the same.

Lime juice and other fruit juices and syrups, n.o.p., 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, sweetened, 40 cents; unsweetened, 10 cents.

Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof; when the liquors are of less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength, provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 percent under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed at the strength of 15 percent under proof as follows:

(a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide or ethyl or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds n.e.s.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.; amyl alcohol or fusil oil or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.e.s., meseal, pulque, rum shrub, Schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, $2.12 1-2 per gallon. Old rates the same.

(b). Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures of medicines, n.e.s., $2.12 1-2 per gallon and 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(c). Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, Cologne and Lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each, 50 percent ad valorem. When in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than four ounces each, $2.12 1-2 per gallon and 40 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(d) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, $2.12 1-2 per gallon and 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(e) Vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 percent of proof spirits, 75 cents; if containing more than 40 percent of proof spirits, $2.12 1-2 per gallon.

Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 percent or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), 25 cents per gallon and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 percent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 percent of proof spirits, and in addition thereto 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart, but more than a pint, $3.30 per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each but more than one-half pint, $1.65 per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, 82 cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $3.30 per dozen bottles at the rate of $1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measures; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an ad valorem duty of 30 percent. Old rate the same.

But any liquors imported under the name of wine and containing more than 40 percent of spirits of the strength of proof shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.

Cigars and cigarettes, $2 per pound, and twenty-five percent ad valorem, the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering. Old rate $2 per pound and 25 percent.

Cut tobacco, 45 cents per pound and 12 1-2 percent ad valorem; old rate, 45 cents per pound and 12 1-2 percent.

Manufactured tobacco, n.e.s. and snuff 35 cents per pound and 12 1-2 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Opium (crude), $1 per pound, the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering. Old rate the same.

Opium (powdered), $1.35 per pound. Old rate, 20 percent.

Opium, prepared for smoking, $5 per pound. Old rate the same.

ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Animals, living, n.e.s., 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, cattle and sheep, 30 percent; other n.e.s., 20 percent.

Live hogs, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 2 cents per pound.

Beef, salted, in barrels, and fresh, and mutton, 2 cents per pound. Old rate the same.

Meats, n.e.s., including canned meats and canned poultry and game, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, mess pork, 1½ cents; other, 3 cents.

Meats, fresh, n.e.s., 3 cents per pound. Old rate, 3 cents.

Poultry and game, n.o.p., 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated and soups, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Lard and cottolene, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, lard, 3 cents; cottolene, 20 percent.

Tallow, stearic acid and stearine of all kinds, n.e.s., 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, tallow, 1 cent; stearic acid, etc., 3 cents.

Beeswax, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 20 percent.

Paraffine wax, 2 cents per pound. Old rate, 3 cents.

Paraffine wax candles, 4 cents per pound. Old rate, 5 cents.

Candles, all others, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, tallow, 2 cents; others 25 percent.

Soap, n.e.s., pearline and other soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, Sapolio and like articles 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate 10 cents per lb. and 10 percent.

Soap, common and laundry, not perfumed 1 cent per pound. Old rate, 1¼ cent per lb.

Castile soap, mottled or white and white soap, n.e.s., 2 cents per lb. Old rate the same.

Glue and mucilage, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, glue liquid, 30 percent, other, 3 cents per lb.

British gum, toxtrime, sizing cream and enamel sizing, 10 percent ad valorem Old rate, 1 cent per lb.

Feathers, undressed, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 15 percent and 25 percent.

Feathers, n.e.s., 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Butter, 4 cents per pound. Old rate, the same.

Cheese, 3 cents per pound. Old rate the same.

Condensed milk, condensed coffee, condensed coffee with milk, milk foods and all similar preparations, including preserved ginger, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, condensed milk, &c., sweetened 1½ cents per lb., and 35 percent; do., do., unsweetened, 3½ percent; preserved ginger, 35 percent.

Apples, 40 cents per barrel, including the duty on the barrel, 40 cents per barrel. Old rate the same.

Beans, 15 cents per bushel. Old rate 15 cents per bushel.

Buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel. Old rate the same.

Peas, 10 cents per bushel. Old rate the same.

Potatoes, 15 cents per bushel. Old rate the same.

Rye, 10 cents per bushel. Old rate the same.

Rye flour, 50 cents per barrel. Old rate the same.

Hay, $2 per ton. Old rate the same.

Vegetables, when fresh or dry salted, n.e.s., 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

A RECIPROCITY PROVISO.

Provided that green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, rye, rye flour, hay and vegetables, n.e.s., or any of them, shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production if such country whence any of the above products are imported imposes no duty on like products imported thence from Canada.

Barley, 15 cents per bushel. Old rate, the same.

Indian corn, 7 1-2 cents per bushel. Old rate, the same.

Provided that barley and Indian corn shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production if such country whence either or both are imported admits both these products free of duty when imported thence from Canada.

Dutiable breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transition, 20 percent ad valorem upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 58, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Customs act. Old tariff the same.

Buckwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent per pound. Old rate the same.

Cornmeal, 40 cents per barrel. Old rate the same.

Oats, 10 cents per bushel. Old rate the same.

Oatmeal, 50 cents per barrel. Old rate 1.1-2c per pound.

Rice, uncleaned, unhulled on paddy, now, five-tenths of one cent per pound. Old rate, 17 1-2 percent.

Rice, 1 cent per pound. Old rate, 1 1-4 cents per pound.

Rice and sago flour and sago, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 2 cents per pound.

Wheat, 15 cents per bushel. Old rate the same.

Wheat flour, 75 cents per barrel. Old rate the same.

Biscuits of all kinds, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, unsweetened, 25 percent; sweetened, 35 percent.

Macaroni and vermicelli, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 2 cents per pound. Starch, including farina, cornstarch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, 1 1-4 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty. Old rate, unsweetened, 2 cents; sweetened, 4 cents

Seeds, viz., garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., when in bulk or in large parcels, 10 percent ad valorem; when put up in small papers or parcels, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same. Mustard, ground, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Mustard cake, 15 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 20 percent.

Sweet potatoes and yams, 10 cents per bushel. Old rate, 25 percent.

Tomatoes, fresh, 20 cents per bushel and 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 30 cents per bushel and 10 percent.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans and other packages, not elsewhere specified, 1 1-4 cents per pound, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty. Old rate, 2 cents per pound.

Pickles, sauces and catsups, including soy, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, pickles, 40 cents; sauces and catsups, 40 cents per gallon and 20 percent, including soy 10 cents per gallon.

Malt, 15 cents per bushel upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations. Old rate the same.

Extract of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes, 25 percent. Old rate the same.

Hops, 6 cents per pound. Old rate the same.

Compressed yeast in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds, 3 cents per pound. Old rate, 4 cents per pound.

In packages weighing less than fifty pounds, new, 6 cents per pound; the weight of the package in the latter case to be included in the rate for duty. Old rate the same.

Yeast cakes and baking powders, 6 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. Old rate, 8 cents per pound.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Trees, viz., apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quince, of all kinds, 3 cents each. Old rate, apple 5 cents, cherry 4 cents, peach 3 cents, pear 3 cents, plum 3 cents and quince 2 1-2 cents.

Grape vines, and gooseberry, raspberry, currant and rose bushes, also fruit plants not elsewhere specified, and shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, grape-vines 2 cents each, and gooseberry 1 cent, raspberry 1 cent, currant 1 cent, and rose bushes 3 cents each, also fruit plants not elsewhere specified, and shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, 20 percent.

Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and currants, n.e.s., 2 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. Old rate, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, 3 cents per lb.; cherries and currants, 1 cent quart.

Cranberries, plums and quinces, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 30 cents bushel.

Apples, dried, desiccated or evaporated, raisins, currants, dates, figs, prunes and other dried, desiccated or evaporated fruits, n.e.s., 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, apples, 2 cents, dried, dessicated or evaporated; raisins, 1 cent and 10 percent; currants, dates, figs, prunes and other dried, desiccated or evaporated fruits, n.e.s., 1 cent per lb.

Grapes, 2 cents per pound. Old rate, the same.

Oranges, lemons and limes in boxes of a capacity not exceeding 2 1-2 cubic feet, 25 cents per box; in half-boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, 3 cents per half box; in cases and all other packages, 10 cents per cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, $1.50 per one thousand oranges, lemons or limes; in barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour barrel, 55 cents per barrel. Old rate, oranges, lemons and limes, in bulk, $1.60 per 1,000 oranges.

Peaches, n.o.p., 1 cent per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. Old rate, the same.

Fruits in air tight cans or other packages, 2 cents per pound, the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages. Old rate, in air-tight cans or other packages, 3 cents per pound.

Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, $1.90 per imperial gallon. Old rate, the same.

Jellies, jams, and preserves, n.o.s., 3 cents per pound. Old rate, jellies, jams, and preserves, 5 cents per pound.

Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof, 3 cents per pound. Old rate, the same.

Coffee, green, when not imported direct, without transhipment from the country of growth and production, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct without trans-shipment from the country of growth and production, 2 cents per pound and 10 percent. Old rate, coffee, roasted or ground, 3 cents per pound and 10 percent.

Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, not elsewhere specified, 2 cents per pound. Old rate, 3 cents per pound.

Extract of coffee, or substitutes therefor of all kinds, 3 cents per pound. Old rate, extract of coffee, 5 cents per pound.

Chicory, 3 cents per pound. Old rate, green, 3 cents; dried, 4 cents.

Tea, when not imported direct without trans-shipment from the country of growth and production, 10 percent ad valorem.

Cocoa paste and chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, 4 cents per pound. Old rate, the same.

Cocoa nuts, n.e.s., $1 per hundred. Old rate, the same.

Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port, 50 cents per hundred. Old rate, the same.

Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not, 4 cents per pound. Old rate, 8 cents.

Nutmegs and mace, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 25 percent.

Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds, n.e.s., unground, 15 percent ad valorem; ground, 25 percent ad valorem.

BOOKS AND PAPER.

Albumenized and other papers chemically prepared for photographers' use, 30 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books, 6 cents per pound. Old rate 15 percent.

British copyright works, reprints of, 6 cents per pound and, in addition thereto, 12 1-2 percent ad valorem until March 27, 1895, and thereafter 6 cents per pound. Old rate the same.

Advertising pamphlets, circulars, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calenders, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion-plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, or artistic work of similar kind, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertisement purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, n.e.s., 6 cents per pound and 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts and all similar work unsigned., and cards or other commercial forms printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates and other printed matter, n.e.s., 35 percent ad valorem. Old tariff, the same.

Labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionary and other goods, also tickets posters, pictorial show cards, advertising bills and folders, whether lithographed or printed, 15 cents per pound and 25 percent ad valorem. Old tariff, the same.

Maps, and charts, 20 percent ad valorem. Old tariff, the same.

Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada, 25 percent ad valorem. Old tariff, the same.

Paintings, prints, engravings, drawings, building plans, photographs and pictures, n.e.s., 20 percent. Old rate, the same.

Playing cards, 6 cents per pack. Old rate, the same.

Printed music, bound or in sheets, 10 cents per pound. Old rate, the same.

Paper hangings or wall paper in rolls, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 2 to 25 cents a roll.

Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Mill board, not straw board, 10 percent. Old rate, the same.

Strawboards, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred, 40 cents per 100 pounds. Old rate the same.

Sand paper, glass, flint and emery paper, 20 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Paper, tarred, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 1-2 cent per pound.

Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, 15 percent. Old rate, 20 percent.

Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished, 20 percent. Old rate 25 percent.

Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, 25 percent. Old rate the same.

Manufactures of paper, including ruled and bordered and coated papers, papeteries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books, 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty of 15 cents for each gallon of any strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of 1 cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to 6 percent of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor-in-Council. Old rate the same.

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, new, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colors for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor-in-Council, a duty of 25 percent. Old rate, 25 cents per gallon and 20 percent.

Acid—Muriatic and nitric, and all mixed acids, 20 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Acid—Sulphuric, four-tenths of a cent per pound. Old rate, ½ cent.

Sulphuric ether, 5 cents per pound. Old rate the same.

Acid phosphate, 2 cents per pound. Old rate, 3 cents.

All medicinal preparations, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils and all chemical, pharmaceutical or officinal preparations or medicines, not otherwise provided for, all liquid, 25 percent ad valorem, and all other, 50 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Cod liver oil, medicated, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Oils, essential, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 20 percent.

Pomades, French or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odor of flowers, which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 pounds each, 15 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.; Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparation, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gallon, 25 percent ad valorem.

Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naptha and petroleum, n.e.s.; products of petroleum not elsewhere specified, 7 1-5 cents per imperial gallon. Old rate the same.

Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 25 cents per imperial gallon, 6 cents per gallon. Old rate, 7 1-5 cents per gallon.

Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oil, for fuel purposes and for the manufacture of gas, 3 3-10 cents per gallon. Old rate, 7 1-5 cents per gallon.

Lubricating oils, n.e.s., and axle grease, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, oils, 25 percent; grease, 1 cent per lb.

Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty, 20 cents each. Old rate, 40 cents each.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, lard oil, Neat's foot oil, and sesame seed oil, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, linseed and flaxseed oil, 1¼ cent per lb. Raw or boiled lard oil, the same.

Olive oil, prepared for salad purposes, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 20 percent.

Vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 6 cents per lb. in bottles; 4 cents per lb. in bulk.

Blacking shoe, and shoemakers' ink and shoe, harness and leather dressing and harness soap, 25 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Ink, for writing, 20 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds, 25 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Dry white and red lead, orange mineral and zinc, white, 5 percent. Old rate, the same.

Ochres, ochre earths, raw siennas and colors, dry, 20 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Oxides, dry fillers, fireproofs, umbers, and burnt siennas, 25 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Paints and colors, rough stuff and fillers, 25 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, $1 per gallon.

Turpentine, spirits of, 5 percent. Old rate, 10 percent.

Varnishes, lacquers, Japars, Japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, 20 cents per gallon and 20 percent. Old rate, 20 and 25 percent.

Paris green, dry, 10 percent. Old rate, same.

Putty, 15 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE AND STONEWARE.

Brick for building, 20 percent. Old rate, same.

China and porcelain ware, earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored and Rockingham ware, white granite or iron stoneware, C.C. or cream colored ware, decorated, printed or sponged and all earthenware, 30 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Earthenware and stoneware, viz., demijohns or jugs, churns or crocks, 2 cents per gallon of holding capacity.

Earthenware or stone ink bottles, not exceeding three ounces' capacity, 20 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Drain tiles, not glazed, 20 percent. Old rate the same.

Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles, 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

Crystal and decorated glass tableware, made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware, 20 percent. Old rate the same.

Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled bottles and decanters, flasks and phials, glass jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded glass tableware, 30 percent. Old rate, glass carboys and demijohns, 30 percent; jars, etc., 5 cents dozen, and 30 percent.

Insulators of all kinds, and lamps including arc and incandescent lamp chim-

neys, side lights and head lights, lamps, gas light and electric light shades and globes, for lanterns, lamps, etc., light and gas lights, 30 percent. Old rate, insulators, all kinds, 5 cents dozen and 30 percent; lamps, 30 percent; lamp chimneys, etc., 25 percent.

Common and colorless window glass, and plain, colored, stained or tinted or ruffled glass, in sheets, 20 percent. Old rate, the same.

Ornamental, figured and enamelled colored glass, painted and vitrified glass, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass, and rough rolled plate glass, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Plate glass, not colored, in panes of not over 12 square feet each, 4 cents per square foot; and when bevelled, 2 cents per square foot additional. Old rate, 6 cents per square foot.

Plate glass, not colored, in panes of over 12 and not over 30 square feet each, 6 cents per square foot; and when bevelled, 2 cents per square foot additional. Old rate the same.

Plate glass, in panes of over 30 and not over 70 square feet each, 8 cents per square foot; and when bevelled, 2 cents per square foot additional. Old rate the same.

Plate glass, in panes of over 70 square feet each, 9 cents per square foot; and when bevelled, 2 cents per square foot additional. Old rate the same.

Silver glass, not elsewhere stated, 30 percent. Old rate the same.

Silvered glass, bevelled, 35 percent. Old rate the same.

Stained glass, window, 30 percent. Old rate the same.

All other glass and manufactures of glass, not elsewhere stated, including bent plate glass, 20 percent. Old rate the same.

Spectacles and eyeglasses, 30 percent. Old rate the same.

Spectacle and eyeglass frames, parts of, 20 percent. Old rate 30 percent.

Show cases, 35 percent. Old rate 40 each and 35 percent.

Magic lanterns and slides therefor, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, not elsewhere stated, 25 percent. Old rate the same.

Cement, including Portland or Roman, and hydraulic or water lime, 40 cents per barrel, including the duty on the barrel. Old rate the same.

Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined, 15 percent. Old rate, 10 cents per 100 lbs.

Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured, 20 percent. Old rate, 15 cents per 100 lbs.

Flagstone, granite and rough freestone, sandstone and all building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, 20 percent. Old rate, $1 per ton.

Granite, flagstones and freestone, dressed, all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, not elsewhere stated, 30 percent. Old rate, granite, same; others, $2 per ton.

Grindstones, not mounted, not less than 12 inches in diameter, $1.75 per ton. Old rate, $2 per ton.

Lithographic stone, not engraved, 20 percent. Old rate the same.

Marble, in blocks and slabs, in the rough, or sawn but not otherwise manufactured, 20 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble not otherwise provided for, also slate mantels, slates and manufactures of slate, 30 percent. Old rate, 1 cent square foot and 25 percent.

Slates, roofing slate, when split or dressed only, also slate pencils and school or writing slates, 20 percent. Old rate, slates, roofing slate, when split or dressed only, 80 cents to $1 per square; slate pencils, 25 percent; school or writing slates, 1 cent each and 20 percent.

LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF, AND RUBBER.

Fur skins, wholly or partly dressed, 15 percent. Old rate, the same.

Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

Leatherboard and leatheroid and boot and shoe counters, made from leatheroid, 20 percent. Old rate, 3 cents lb.; boot and shoe counters, old rate, 1-2 cent pair.

Leather and skins, not otherwise provided for, tanned; belting leather, sole leather and upper leather, including Dongola, Cordovan, kid, lamb, sheep and calf, 15 percent.

Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed, 10 percent.

Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, and Morocco leather, 22 1-2 percent.

Skins for Morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured, 15 percent. Old rate, the same.

Glove leathers, viz.: Kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and water hog, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their own factories for the manufacture of gloves, 10 percent. Old rate, the same.

India rubber boots and shoes and manufactures of India rubber and gutta percha, not elsewhere noted, 25 percent. Old rate, same.

India rubber clothing, and clothing made waterproof with India rubber, 35 percent. Old rate, India rubber cloth and clothing made waterproof with India rubber surfaced, 10 cents per lb. and 25 percent.

Rubber or gutta percha belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose, lined with rubber, 32 1-2 percent. Old rate, rubber or gutta percha belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose, lined with rubber, 5 cents per lb. and 15 percent.

All manufactures of leather, not elsewhere stated, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

Belting, of leather or other material, not elsewhere stated, 20 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Harness and saddlery, of every description, 30 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Whips, of all kinds, 35 percent. Old rate, 50 cents per dozen and 30 percent.

Boots and shoes, not elsewhere noted, 25 percent. Old rate, same.

India rubber boots and shoes, with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber, 30 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

wrought, scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture, and steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, $3 per ton, and on and after the first day of January, 1895, $4 per ton. Old rate, $2 per ton.

Iron or steel, being pieces, punchings, or clippings of boiler plates or other plates, sheets or bars of iron or steel, whether the same have had the ragged or crop ends or edges sheared off or not, and crops from iron or steel rails having both ends sawn or sheared off, the same not having been in actual use, and being fit for re-rolling or re-manufacture only, $4 per ton. Old rate 30 percent.

Iron in pigs, iron, kent ledges and scrap iron, ferro-silicon, and spiegeleisen, $4 per ton; ferro-manganese, 10 percent. Old rate, ferro-manganese, $2 per ton; other the same.

Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, billets and puddle bars, loops or other forms less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig iron, except castings, $5 per ton. Old rate, $3 per ton.

Bar iron or steel, rolled or hammered, comprising rounds and squares, and shapes of rolled iron or steel, not more than four inches in diameter, and flats not thinner than number seventeen gauge, whether in coils, bundles, rods or bars, not elsewhere stated, $10 per ton. Old rates, $13 per ton.

Iron or steel plates or sheets, sheared or unsheared, hoops, bands, trip and skelp iron and steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, and iron or steel of all widths not thinner than number seventeen gauge, $10 per ton. Old rate, $16 per ton.

Universal mill or rolled edge steel plate not exceeding thirty inches wide and plates or sheets of steel over thirty inches wide and one quarter of an inch and over in thickness, 12 1-2 percent. Old rate the same.

Iron or steel sheets, hoops, bands and strips, or other iron or steel of all widths, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed, polished, coated, or galvanized and Canada plates, number seventeen gauge and thinner, 5 percent. Old rate, 12 1-2 percent.

Plough plates, mould boards, land sides and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled sheets of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished, or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than four cents per pound, 5 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 12 1-2 percent.

Provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered, or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid 5 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 1-6 cent additional per pound.

Forgings of iron and steel, of whatever shape or size, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not elsewhere specified, and rolled or hammered bars of iron or steel, not less than four inches in diameter, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections weighing less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, n.e.s., 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, beams, joists, girders, structural shapes and special sections, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate, not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, nor less than fifteen inches wide, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, and eye bar blanks, rolled by the Kloman process, 12 1-2 percent. Old rate, the same.

Iron bridges and structural iron work, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 1-4 cent per pound and not less than 25 percent.

Iron and steel railway bars or rails for railways or tramways of any form, punched or not punched, n.e.s., 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate $6 per ton.

Railway fish plates and tie plates, new, 30 percent ad valorem. Old, $12 per ton.

Swedish rolled iron rods, under one-half inch in diameter and of not less than one and three-quarters of an inch, 15 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 20 percent.

Axles, car springs and springs of iron or steel or parts thereof, and all other springs not elsewhere stated, axle bars and axle blanks, without reference to the stage of manufacture, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, $30 per ton and not less than 35 percent.

Malleable iron castings and steel castings, not elsewhere stated, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, $25 per ton, but not less than 30 percent.

Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates, and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons, and castings of iron, not elsewhere specified, 27 1-2 percent. Old rate, $16 per ton, not less than 30 percent.

Cast iron pipes, of every description, $10 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, $12 per ton and not less than 35 percent.

Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel, including corrugated tubes or flues, 30 percent, for marine boilers, 7 1-2 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 15 percent.

Lap welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter to two inches inclusive in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe-line and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor-in-council, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Tubes, not welded, nor more than one and one-half inch in diameter, of rolled steel, 15 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Wrought iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter, 15 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Other wrought iron tubes or pipes, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound and 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound and 30 percent.

Chains (iron or steel) over five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, 5 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horseshoe nails and all wrought iron or steel and other nails, not elsewhere specified, and horse, mule and ox shoes, new, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 1 1-2 cents per pound, and not less than 35 percent.

Composition nails and spikes, and sheathing nails, 15 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 20 percent.

Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel, three-fourths of 1 cent per lb. Old rate, 1 cent per lb.

Cut tacks, brads or springs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand, 1 cent per thousand. Old rate, 2 cents per thousand.

Exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand, 1 1-2 cents per lb. Old rate, 2 cents per lb.

Screws, commonly called 'wood screws,' 2 inches and over in length, 3 cents per lb. Old rate, 6 cents per lb.

One inch and less than 2 inches, 5 cents per lb. Old rate, 8 cents per lb.

Less than 1 inch, 8 cents per lb. Old rate, 11 cents per lb.

Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, and "T" and strap hinges, 1 cent per lb. and 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 1 cent per lb. and 25 percent.

Skates, 10 cents per pair, and 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 20 cents per pair and 20 percent.

Clothes wringers, new, 25 cents each, and 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, $1 each and 30 percent.

Cutlery, not otherwise provided for, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles for knives and forks, not bored or otherwise manufactured; also moulded celluloid balls, cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Knife blades or knife blanks in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Cast iron table forks, not handled nor ground or otherwise manufactured, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

House-furnishing hardware, and builders', cabinet-makers,' harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including currycombs, carriage hardware, locks, butts, and hinges, n.e.s. saws of all kinds and table cutlery, not elsewhere specified, 22 1-2 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 30 percent.

Chopping adzes, hatchets, 30 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Picks, new, 30 percent. Old rate, 1 cent per pound and 25 percent.

Mattocks, track tools, wedges and crowbars of iron or steel, and hammers and sledges, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Axes of all kinds, scythes, hay knives, lawn mowers, pronged forks, rakes, n.e.s.; hoes, all other agricultural tools or implements, n.e.s., 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, $2 per dozen and 20 percent.

Shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for same, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, $1 per dozen and 25 percent.

Files and rasps, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Steel needles, viz., cylinder needles, hand frame needles and latch needles, 30 percent ad valorem, Old rate, the same.

Surgical and dental instruments of all kinds, 15 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 20 percent.

Safes, doors for safes, and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Fire engines, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Locomotives for railways, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, $30 per ton; $2,000 each; 30 percent.

Steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified, 27 1-2 percent ad valorem. Old rate 30 percent.

Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed drills and horse rakes, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Sewing machines, or parts thereof, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, $3 each and 20 percent.

Pumps of all kinds, not elsewhere stated, and wind mills, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, pumps 35 percent; wind mills, 30 percent.

Type for printing, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Type metal, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, 10 percent ad valorem, Old rate, the same.

Printing presses and printing machines, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices, folding machines and paper cutters, such as are used in printing and bookbinding establishments, and lithographic presses, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Plates, engraved on wood and on steel or other metal and transfers taken from the same, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, n.e.s., and matrices or copper shells for cuts, 2 cents per square inch. Old rate the same.

Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid, 3-4 cent per square inch, and matrices or copper shells for the cuts, 2 cents per square inch. Old rate the same.

Bird cages, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Barbed wire fencing of iron or steel, 3-4 cent per pound. Old rate, 1 1-2c per pound.

Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel, one-half of 1 cent per pound. Old rate, 1 1-8c per lb.

Machine card clothing, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Pins manufactured from wire of any metal, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Wire cloth of brass, copper and tin, 20 percent. Old rate the same.

Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Wire of brass or copper, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 15 percent.

Wire of iron or steel, 11 to 14 gauge inclusive, 15 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 25 percent.

Wire of all kinds, n.e.s., 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Wire rope of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Firearms, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 27 1-2 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back bones or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped or in coils, 5 cents per pound and 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 5 cents pound and 30 percent.

Gas, coal oil and electric light fixtures or parts thereof, 27 1-2 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Gas meters, 35 percent. Old rate the same.

Bells of any description, except for churches, and gongs, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 30 percent.

Brass and copper nails, rivets and burrs, and manufactures of brass or copper not otherwise specified, 25 percent. Old rate, copper, 30 percent; rest, 35 percent.

Zinc manufactures if not elsewhere specified, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Babbitt metal, 10 percent. Old rate, the same.

Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire, 10 percent. Old rate, the same.

Lead bars, blocks and sheets, 60 cents per hundred pounds. Old rate, the same.

Lead, old, scrap and pig, 40 cents per hundred pounds. Old rate, the same.

Lead manufactures of, n.e.s., 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Lead pipe, shot, etc., 1 1-2 cents per pound. Old rate, pipe, 30 percent; shot, 1 1-2 cents per pound.

Cans and packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind, admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, 1 1-2 cents on each can or package, and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of 1 1-2 cents for each additional quart or fractional part thereof. Old rate the same.

Stamped tinware, japanned ware, galvanized iron ware, and all the manufactures of tin, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Enamelled iron or steel ware, including granite or agate ware, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Telephones and telegraph instruments, telegraph, telephone and electric light cables, electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus, not elsewhere specified, 25 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Gold, silver and jewellery, composition metal for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Britannia metal and German and nickel silver manufactures of, not plated, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

Nickel anodes, 10 percent. Old rate, the same.

Gold and silver leaf, and Dutch or Schlag metal leaf, 25 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Manufactures of gold and silver and all other articles not elsewhere specified, commercially known as jewellery, new, 25 percent. Old rate, 20 percent.

Sterling silver tableware and plated ware, all other electric plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part, 30 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Plated cutlery, namely, knives, plated wholly or in part, 35 percent. Old, 50 cents dozen and 20 percent.

Precious stones, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured and imitations thereof, 10 percent. Old rate, the same.

Clocks, 25 percent, Old rate, 35 percent.

Tower clocks, 30 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Watches, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

Watch actions, or movements, 10 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Watch cases, 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

Cases for jewels and watches, cases for silver and platedware and for cutlery and other like articles, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets and similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette, or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when not of more than two dollars in value, ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition, and statuettes and bead ornaments, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 10 cents each and 30 percent.

MINERALS.

Asbestos, in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

Coal, bituminous, 60 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Old rate, 60 cents ton.

Coal dust, 20 percent. Old rate the same.

Plumbago, 10 percent.

Plumbago, all manufactures of, n.e.s., 25 percent.

Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding 12 inches length, $2.50 per 1,000 and in proportion for greater or less lengths.

Manufactures of wood; vehicles, cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, n.o.p., 12 1-2 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Corks, and other manufactures of cork, wood or cork bark, 20 percent. Old rate, the same.

Lumber and timber, further manufactured than rough, sawn or hewn, 20 percent. Old rate, 20 percent.

Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only, 10 percent. Old rate, 15 percent.

Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, washboards, pounders and rolling pins, 20 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Manufactures of wood, n.e.s., and brushes, 25 percent. Old rate, same.

Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks, or handles, not elsewhere stated, 20 percent ad valorem.

Veneers of wood, not over one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, 5 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 10 percent.

Walking sticks and canes, of all kinds, not elsewhere stated, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

Picture and photograph frames, of any material, 20 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Mouldings of wood, plain, 20 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain, 25 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Fishing rods, 30 percent. Old rate the same.

Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, 30 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Coffins and caskets, 25 percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Billiard tables, with or without pockets, and bagatelle tables or boards, cues, balls and cue racks, 35 percent. Old rate, billiard tables, 4 1-2 by 9, $22.50 and 15 percent; ditto, over 4 1-2 by 9, $25 and 15 percent; with pockets, 5 1-2 by 11, $35 and 15 percent; ditto, over 5 1-2 by 11, $40 and 15 percent.

Farm and freight waggons, carts, drays and similar vehicles and democrat waggons, 25 percent ad valorem. Old, costing less than $50, $10 each and 20 percent; costing less than $100, $15 each and 20 percent; costing over $100, 35 percent.

Buggies and carriages, including children's carriages, pleasure carts or gigs and other similar vehicles, 35 percent.

Bicycles and tricycles, 30 percent. Old rate the same.

Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheelbarrows and handcarts, 30 percent. Old rate the same.

Fibreware, indurated fibreware, vulcanized fibreware, and all articles of like material, 25 percent. Old rate, 20 percent.

Lead pencils of all kinds in wood or otherwise, 25 percent. Old rate, 30 percent.

Musical instruments, organs, cabinet, 30 percent ad valorem; old, 2 sets of reeds, $10 each and 15 percent; 4 sets of reeds $15 each and 15 percent; 6 sets of reeds, $20 each and 15 percent; over 6 sets of reeds, $30 each and 15 percent.

Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs, 25 percent. Old rate the same.

Pianofortes, 35 percent. Old rate, square, 7 octaves, $25 each and 20 percent; square, over 7 octaves, $30 each and 20 percent; upright, $30 each and 20 percent; concert, etc., $50 each and 20 percent.

Parts of pianofortes, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

SUGAR, SYRUPS, AND MOLASSES.

All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, 64-100c per lb.

Syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root not elsewhere stated, and all imitations thereof, substitutes therefor, 5-10c per lb.

Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup or any syrups containing any admixture thereof, a specific duty of 1¼c per lb. Old rate the same.

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel and pop corn, 35 percent. Old rate, 1¼c and 35 percent.

Liquorice paste and liquorice in rolls and sticks, 20 percent. Old rate, liquorice paste, 2c; liquorice in rolls and sticks 3c.

Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane when imported in the original packages from the district where produced in the country where the cane was grown, and which has not been subjected to any process of treatment or mixture after leaving the country from which originally shipped.

(a). Testing by polariscope 40 degrees or over and not over 60 degrees, a specific duty of 1½ cent per gallon.

(b). When testing by polariscope less than 40 degrees and not less than 35, a specific duty of 1½ cent per gallon, and in addition thereto 1 cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40 degrees. Old rate the same.

TEXTILES.

Cotton balls, batting and sheet wadding, dyed or not, 22½ percent. Old rate, undyed, 2 cents per lb. and 15 percent; dyed 3 cents per lb. and 15 percent.

Cotton warps and cotton yarns, dyed or undyed, n.e.s., 25 percent. Old rate, undyed, 3 cents and 15 percent; dyed, 3 cents and 15 percent.

Grey, unbleached cotton fabrics, 22½ percent. Old rate, 1 cent per square yard and 15 percent.

White or bleached cotton fabrics, n.e.s. 25 percent. Old rate, 2 cents per square yard and 15 percent.

Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or colored, 30 percent. Old rate, 22½ percent.

Collars of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, 24 cents per dozen and 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 24 cents per dozen and 30 percent.

Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyloite or celluloid, 4 cents per pair and 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 4 cents per pair and 30 percent.

Shirts of all kinds, costing three dollars or less per dozen, 25 percent; costing more than $3 per dozen, 25 percent; and a specific duty of $1 per dozen. Old rate, $1 dozen and 30 percent.

Cotton clothing, and other manufactures of cotton, not elsewhere stated, 32½ percent. Old rate, 35 percent.

Lamp wicks, 25 percent. Crapes, black, new, 20 percent. Old rate the same.

Velvets, velveteens and plush fabrics, not elsewhere stated, 30 percent. Old rate, 20 percent.

Webbing, elastic and non-elastic, 20 percent.

Jeans and coutils, when imported by corset and dress staymakers for use in their own factories, 25 percent. Old rate the same.

Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, elastic (round or flat), tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, handkerchiefs, lace nets and nettings of cotton, linen, silk or other material, table cloths and curtains, when made up trimmed or untrimmed, 30 percent. Old rate, the same.

Cotton sewing thread in hanks or tubes, blank, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord, 15 percent.

Cotton sewing thread and crochet cotton, on spools or in balls 25 percent.

Cordage, not elsewhere specified, 30 percent.

Twine and cotton cordage of all kinds, 25 percent.

Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders, 10 percent. Old rate, the same.

Twine for harvest binders of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed 12 1-2 percent. Old rate, 12 1-2 percent.

Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, n.e.s., 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 35 percent.

Damask, 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

Towels of every description 25 percent, Old rate, the same.

Sails for boats and ships, 25 percent. Old rate, the same.

Cotton bags, seamless, 2 cents per pound, and 10 percent. Old rate, the same.

Bags or sacks of hemp, linen, cotton, or jute, 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

All manufactures, not elsewhere stated, of hemp, flax and jute, or of flax, hemp and jute combined, 20 percent. Old rate, the same.

Jute cloth dyed, or bleached or calendered, 10 percent. Old rate, 25 percent.

Silk, in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, not colored, 15 percent. Old rate, the same.

Sewing and embroidery silk, and silk twist, 25 percent ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, except church vestments,, 30 percent. Old rate, the same.

Ribbons of all kinds and materials, 30 percent. Old rate, the same.

WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

Wool, class 1, viz., Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down, combing wools and such as are grown in Canada, 3 cents per pound. Old rate, the same.

Hair, curled, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Yarns, woollen and worsted, n.e.s., 27 1-2 percent. Old rate, the same.

Cloths, fabrics and manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, not elsewhere specified, 30 percent. Old rate, 10 cents per pound and 20 percent.

Hair cloth of all kinds, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rates, the same.

Women and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpacas, orleans, cashmeres, Henriettas, serges, buntings, nuns' cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plains or Jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca goat or other like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the grey or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under regulations as are established by the Governor-in-Council, 22 1-2 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 32 1-2 percent, 25 percent, and 27 1-2 percent.

Felt, pressed of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabrics, 17 1-2 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Hosiery and knitted goods of every description, n.e.s., 35 percent. Old rate, 10 cents per lb. and 20 percent.

Carpets, mats and rugs, 30 percent. Old rate, the same.

Carpeting, mats and matting of cocoa, hemp or jute, and carpet linings and stair pads, 20 percent. Old rate, the same.

Floor oilcloth, cork matting or carpet, oilcloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for, 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, floor oilcloth, cork matting or carpet, 5 cents per square yard and 20 percent; oilcloth or oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for, 5 cents per square yard and 15 percent.

Window shades, 35 percent ad valorem. Old rate, 5 cents per square yard and 15 percent.

Gloves and mitts of all kinds, 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including horse clothing, shaped, 32 1-2 percent. Old rate, 10 cents per pound and 25 percent.

Hats, caps and bonnets, n.e.s., 30 percent ad valorem. Old rate, the same.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

Braces or suspenders and parts thereof, 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

Surgical belts or trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds, 25 percent. Old rate, same.

SUNDRIES.

Artificial flowers, 25 percent. Old rate, same.

Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition, 4 cents per gross and 20 percent. Old rate, 5 cents per gross and 20 percent.

Buttons of pearl, vegetable ivory or horn, 8 cents per gross and 20 percent ad valorem. Old rate, buttons of pearl, 25 percent; vegetable ivory or horn, 10 cents per gross and 20 percent.

Buttons, pantaloon and all other buttons, not elsewhere stated, 20 percent. Old rate, 5 cents gross and 20 percent.

Combs for dress and toilet, of all kinds, 35 percent. Old rate, same.

Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, 10 percent. Old rate, 20 percent.

Fireworks, 25 percent. Old rate, same.

Gun, rifle, and pistol cartridges, cartridge cases of all kinds and materials, percussion caps and gun wads of all kinds, 30 percent.

Nitro-glycerine, dynamite, dualine, blasting, mining and gunpowder and other explosives, 25 percent. Old rate, nitro-glycerine, 10 cents pound and 20 percent; dynamite and dualine, 5 cents pound and 20 percent; blasting, 3 cents pound; mining and gunpowder, 5 cents pound.

Photographic dry plates, 30 percent. Old rate, 9 cents per square foot.

Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same, 35 percent. Old rate, the same.

Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, satchels, pocket-books and purses, 30 percent. Old rate, trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, same; satchels, pocket-books and purses, 35 percent.

Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appurtenances, on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery, 10 percent; on boilers, steam engines and other machinery, 25 percent. Old rate the same.

All goods not enumerated in this act as subject to other rate of duty, not declared free of duty by this act, and not being goods the importation whereof is by this or any other act prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of 20 percent ad valorem when imported in Canada, or

when taken out of warehouse for consumption therein. Old rate the same.

FISH AND PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

Mackerel, 1 cent per lb.

Herrings, pickled or salted, 1-2 cent per lb

Salmon, pickled or salted, 1 cent per lb.

All other fish, pickled or salted in barrels, 1 cent per lb.

Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels, or half barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this act, 50 cents per hundred lbs.

Fish, smoked and boneless fish, 1 cent per lb.

Anchovies and sardines, packed in ice or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3 1-2 inches deep, 5 cents per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 1 5-8 inches deep, 2 1-2 cents per half box, and in quarter boxes, measuring not more than 4 3-4 inches long, 1 1-2 inches wide and 1 1-4 inches deep, 2 cents per each quarter box; when imported in any other form, 30 percent.

Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, 30 percent.

Salmon and all other fish, prepared or preserved, including oysters not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 25 percent.

Oysters, shelled in bulk, 10 cents per gallon.

Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint, 10 cents per can, including the cans.

Oysters in cans over one pint and not over one quart, 5 cents per can, including the cans.

Oysters, in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, an additional duty of 5 cents for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans.

Oysters in the shell, 25 percent.

Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for, 25 percent.

Oil, spermaceti, whale or fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided, 20 percent.

SCHEDULE B.

FREE GOODS.

Articles for the use of the Governor-General. Old rate the same.

The following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy, arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and ammunitions of war. Old rate the same.

Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government, or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the departments thereof for the use of the Canadian militia: Military clothing, musical instruments for military bands, military stores and ammunitions of war.

Articles for the personal use of the consuls-general who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.

Travellers' baggage under the regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs.

Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs.

Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad and domiciled in Canada.

Settlers' effects, wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock carts and other implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale, provided as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty till after two years actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council.

Animals, agricultural and animals' products, animals brought to Canada temporarily and for a period not exceeding three months for the purpose of exhibition or of competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association, but a bond shall be first given in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada or if not exported within the time specified in such bond.

Horses, cattle, sheep or swine, for the improvement of stock under denotations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs.

Acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes not specially provided for in this act. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Admiralty charts.

Alum in bulk only, ground or unground.

Aluminum, or aluminum and alumina and chloride of aluminum or choralum, sulphate of alumina and alum coke.

Ambergris.

Ammonia, sulphate of ammoniac.

Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.

Aniline salts and arseniate of aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.

Aniline oil, crude.

Annato, liquid or solid.

Anchors.

Antimony salts and antimony not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.

Arsenic.

Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only.

Barrels or packages of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with Canadian products when returned, under such regulations as the Comptroller of Customs prescribes.

Bees.

Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.

Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.

Blanketing and lapping and discs for mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only.

Blood albumen and tannic acid.

Bolting cloth, not made up.

Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed.

Books, viz., bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn (old tariff 5 percent), and books printed in any language than the English and French languages. Old tariff, 15 percent.

Books, embossed, for the blind, and books for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and blind.

Books printed by any government or by any association for the promotion of science and letters and issued in the course of the proceedings of said association to its members and not for the purpose of sale or trade.

Books, not being printed or reprinted in Canada, which are included in the curriculum of any university or incorporated college in Canada.

Books specially imported for the bona fide use of incorporated mechanics' institutes, public free libraries and university libraries, not more than two copies of book, and books bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than 20 years ago. Old tariff average, 15 percent.

Books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.

Bookbinders' cloth. Old tariff, 10 percent.

Boracic acid and borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not les than 25 pounds only.

Botanical specimens.

Brass scrap and brass in sheets or plates.

Brass, in bars and bolt, drawn, plain and fancy tubing. Old tariff, 10 percent.

Brass in strips, for printers' rules, not finished. Old tariff, 15 percent.

Brass, copper, iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter, imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.

Brass and copper wire twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories.

Bristles.

Britannia metal in pigs and bars.

Bromine.

Broom corn.

Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.

Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks, or ingots and bullion fringe.

Burgundy pitch.

Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.

Canvas of not less than forty-five inches in width, not pressed or calendered, for the manufacture of floor oilcloth.

Caplins, unfinished leghorn hats and manilla hoods. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Casts, as models, for the use of schools of design.

Catgut strings or gut cords for musical instruments.

Catgut or whipgut, unmanufactured, and gut and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip or other cord.

Celluloid, xylonite or xylonite in sheets and in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough.

Chalk stone, China or Cornwall stone, felspar and stiff stone, ground or unground.

Cherry heal compound.

Chloride of lime.

Chronometers and compasses for ships.

Cinnabar.

Citron, lemon and orange rind in brine.

Clays, including China clay, fire clay and pipe clay.

Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes.

Coal, anthracite, and anthracite coal dust.

Coal tar and coal pitch. Old tariff, 10 percent.

Coke. Old tariff, 50 cents per ton.

Cobalt, ore of. Old tariff, 10 percent.

Cochineal.

Coffee, green, except as hereinbefore provided.

Coins, cabinets of, collections of medals and of other antiquities, including postage stamps and postage stamp collections. Old tariff, 35 percent.

Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin.

Coir and coir yarns.

Colors, metallic, viz., oxides, of cobalt, zinc, tin and copper. Old tariff, oxide of copper, 20 percent.

Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches.

Copper, old and scrap, and copperine pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, plates and sheathing, not planished or coated. Old tariff, 10 percent and 15 percent.

Copper seamless drawn tubing. Old tariff, 10 percent.

Copper, precipitate of crude.

Cotton wool and cotton waste.

Cotton yarns, finer than number forty. Old tariff, 15 percent and 2 cents per pound.

Cups and other prizes won in competition.

Curling stones of granite. Old tariff, 25 percent.

Diamonds, unset; diamond dust or bort, and black diamonds for borers.

Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.

Domestic fowls, pure bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.

Dragon's blood.

Drugs, aloes, ground or unground, agarica, belladonna leaves, buchu leaves, hyoscyamus or henbane leaf, senna leaves, corium, cucula or hemlock seed and leaf, chamomile flowers, cinchona bark, ergot, India hemp (crude drug).

Duck for belting and hose when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.

Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified, berries for dyeing or used for compound dyes, turmeric, nut galls, lac, crude, seed, buttona stick and shell, indigo, indigo paste and extract of and indigo auxiliary or zinc dust, peris or extract of archill and cudbear, terra japonica, gambier or cutch, extract of logwood, fustic, oak and oak bark, camwood and sumac and extract thereof, tanners' bark, hemlock bark and oak bark.

Eggs and egg yolk. Old tariff, eggs, 5 cents per dozen; egg yolk, 20 percent.

Emery wheels and emery in blocks, crushed or ground. Old tariff, 25 percent.

Entomological specimens.

Felt adhesive for sheeting vessels.

Fertilizers, uncompounded or unmanufactured, including Kainte or German potash salts, German mineral potash, bone dust and bone ash, fish offalo, refuse, guano and other animal and vegetable manures. Old tariff average, 20 percent.

Fibre, Mexican and tampico or istle, and vegetable fibres, natural.

Fibrella.

Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding seven inches wide, when imported by and for the manufacturers of card clothing.

Fishhooks and twines to be used in making nets or seines and fishing lines, not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies for trawling spoons, of threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.

Flax fibre and flax tow. Old tariff, 1 and 2 cents per pound.

Firebricks. Old tariff, 20 percent, except for the construction of furnaces.

Flints and ground flint stones.

Florist stock, palms, orchids, azaleas, cactus and flower bulbs of all kinds.

Foliaedigitalis.

Fossils.

Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed, after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis.

Fruits, viz., banans, plantains, pine apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes, and shaddocks, and wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild raspberries.

Fullers' earth.

Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.

Globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Gold beaters' moulds and gold beaters' skins.

Gold and silver sweepings. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Grass, manilla, esparto or Spanish, and other grasses, and pulp of, including fancy grasses, dried but not colored or otherwise manufactured.

Gravels.

Grease, rough, the refuse of animals' fat for the manufacture of soap only.

Gummits. Old tariff, 25 percent.

Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, Dammar, Kaurie, mastic, Sandarac, Senegal, shellac and white shellac in gum of flake for manufacturing purposes and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum Barberry.

Hoop iron, not exceeding three-eighths of an inch in width and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.

Ice.

Indian corn, of the varieties known as 'southern white dent corn,' or horse tooth ensilage corn, and western yellow dent corn, or horse tooth ensilage corn when imported to be sown for seeding or ensilage and for no other purposes, under regulations to be made by the Governor-in-Council.

Iodine, crude.

Iron sand or globules and dry putty for polishing granite. Old tariff 20 percent.

Iron liquor, solution of acetates of iron for dyeing and for calico printing.

Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles or knees for iron or composite ships or vessels.

Iron masts for ships or parts of.

Iron or steel manufactures, which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels.

Jute, rough, not colored, bleached or cleaned in any way. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Lampblack and ivory black, Old tariff, 10 percent.

Lava, unmanufactured,

Lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground. Old tariff, 5 percent.

Oils, viz., cocoanut and palm, in their natural state, carbolic or heavy oil, olive oil, not elsewhere sorted,, for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and oil of roses, including ottar or attar of roses. Old tariff, carbolic oil, 10 percent; olive oil, 20 percent.

Plaits, chip, manilla, cotton, mohair, straw-tuscan and grass. Old tariff, chip, manilla, cotton, mohair, 30 percent.

Platinum wire and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.

Plumbago crucibles. Old tariff, 30 percent.

Potash, chlorate of, in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only. Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude caustic potash, and red and yellow prussiate of potash; also ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight. Old tariff, red and yellow prussiate, 10 percent.

Precious, stones, in rough.

Prunella. Old tariff, 10 percent.

Saddle trees and morgan trees, for cowboys' saddles, including pack-saddle trees. Old tariff, 35 percent.

Saffron, saffron cake, safflower, and extract of.

Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, not otherwise provided for.

Salt, not otherwise specified, imported in barrels, bags or packages, the bags, barrels or packages to bear the same rate of duty as if imported empty. Old tariff, from 5 to 7 1-2 cents per 100 lbs.

Saltpetere. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Seeds, viz., annato, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangold and mustard and aromatic seeds, which are not edible, and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz., anise, anise star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cumin, fennel and fenugreek. Old tariff, flax seed, 10 cents per bushel.

Shoe buttons, papier mache, metal glove fasteners, eyelet hooks and eyelets for boots and shoes, and lacing hooks. Old tariff, shoe buttons, 5 cents per gross and 20 percent; eyelets, hooks, etc., 30 percent.

Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda, silicate of soda in crystal or in solution, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal-soda, sulphide of sodium, nitrate of soda, arseniate, biarseniate, chloride and stannate of soda. Old tariff, nitrate of soda, 20 percent, caustic soda had to be imported in drums.

Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books and bases, and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid. Old tariff, 2-3 of a cent per square inch.

Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado, concentrated melado. Tank batteries and sugar concrete. Old tariff, not above No. 14.

Tin crystals, tin strip waste and tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets and tin plates, tinfoil and tea lead. Old tariff, tin crystals, 20 percent; tea led, 30 percent.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under condition of 'The act respecting the Inland Revenue.'

Wire, crucible cast steel. Old tariff, free only when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, prows, needles, etc.

Woollens and worsted yarns, finer than No. 56, and Mohair yarns. Old tariff, 10 and 20 percent.

Timber, hewn or sawn, and timber used for spars in building wharves. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Timber, squared or sided.

Sawed boards, plank deals and other lumber. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Pine clapboards. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Spruce clapboards. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, waggon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only. Old tariff, 15 percent.

Laths. Old tariff, 25 percent.

Pickets and palings. Old tariff, 25 percent.

Shingles. Old tariff, 20 percent.

Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured.

Provided that if any country shall impose a duty upon the articles in this schedule enumerated or any of them when imported into such country from Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council, from time to time by proclamation published in the 'Canada Gazette,' to declare that the following export duties or any of them shall be chargeable on logs exported into such country from Canada, viz.: Pine, Douglas fir, spruce, fir balsam, cedar and hemlock logs, not exceeding $3 per thousand feet, board measure.

In case of the export of any of the above enumerated logs in shorter lengths than nine feet, then a rate per cord may be levied in the same way, equivalent to the above enumerated rate per thousand feet, board measure. An export duty shall be chargeable accordingly, after the publication of such proclamation, provided that the Governor-General-in-council may, by proclamation published in like manner from time to time, remove and reimpose such export duty.

Wood pulp and chemical pulp, bleached or unbleached. Old tariff, 25 percent.

Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.

Zinc in blocks, pigs, and sheets, and zinc seamless drawn tubing. Old tariff, zinc seamless drawn tubing, 10 percent.

Zinc, chloride, salts and sulphate of. Old tariff, 25 percent.

PRESS OPINIONS.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE NEW TARIFF.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, March 28.—The 'Empire' says: Mr. Foster's speech completely falsifies the prediction of those who said the Government admitted the National Policy to be a failure. The new tariff speaks for itself, but without entering on details for the present, it will be seen that it is what may be called emphatically a farmer's and poor man's tariff. While the duty is still kept up on everything which may be classed as a luxury, there has been a reduction along the line of such things as enter into general consumption; the notable exception being in the farmer's own productions, where duties which he has found to be such an advantage are retained in most instances at their former rates. That the new tariff will please everybody is not to be expected, but we believe it will give general satisfaction, and if it does so the Government have nothing to fear from the carpings of a few who would not be happy without a grievance.

The 'Globe' says:—'The reductions announced yesterday are numerous, but, in most instances, small. Among the more important changes is the reduction of the tariff on ploughs, reapers, and other agricultural implements, from 35 to 20 percent. The main feature of the work is the simplification accomplished by the change from specific to ad valorem duties. This is a good reform, which has long been advocated by the Liberals. Specific duty bears more lightly on cheap and bulky than on fine and costly articles. The real burden of the duty is often concealed. Thus a duty of a cent or two a pound attracts little notice, though the fact may be that it is equal to 50 or 100 percent. Ad valorem duty shows the burden at once, and the Minister of Finance, by adopting this form in the great majority of customs duties, has done a useful work, by laying foundations for future and more thorough reductions. For it will be seen at once that the new tariff is not only a finality, but that it does not come near to satisfying the public demand for reforms. A tariff which contains a host of duties of 30 and 35 percent is something more than an example even of moderate protection. The Government have yielded something to public opinion, but no one can deny that they have fulfilled their promise, or rather threat that they would stand by the principles of protection.'

The 'Mail' says: 'We are face to face with a reduced scale of duties, covering a very extensive range of articles. We ought to be able to stand the cut in the revenue for the reason that our large public works are approaching completion and there are none except the St. Lawrence canal enlargement now pressing. The pivot of tariff is the iron schedule.' The 'Mail' here quotes the changes on iron and closes a short editorial with congratulating Manitoba on the reduction of the duty on agricultural implements.

IN KINGSTON.

The 'Whig,' (Reform), says: 'Not in some years was so much undertaken in tariff changes, not in some years was so much show made of the revision and after all this laboring on the part of the mountain it has brought forth a mouse. There is the pretence of meeting the demands of public sentiment and at the same time of adhering to these economic heresies of which only monopolists approve. There have been trifling changes in favor of the farmers. In cotton the syndicate's interests have been fully considered. During the Tory regime the cost of the Government has increased fourteen millions so that retrenchment to the extent of $1,500,000 will not be a serious undertaking.'

The 'News' (Conservative) says: The changes are perfectly in accordance with the National Policy, properly understood. Domestic industries are to be nurtured from infancy to maturity, but the moment they are capable of independent effort they are to be bidden to stand alone. Monopolies and combines, such as those which have become so powerful and oppressive in the United States, can never become dangerous where floats the British flag. The changes, while quite as numerous, are not as radical or striking as current rumor had led the public to expect. Special attention has been given to the work of simplification.

Ottawa, March 28.—The 'Citizen' (Conservative), says the new tariff is better than the prophecies of the opponents of the Government and better than the fears of their friends. The Opposition may grumble as of old, but let them accept the Finance Minister's challenge and propound one based on a better principle.

The 'Free Press' (Liberal), says the changes are a poor attempt to cover up the injustices and excesses of the tariff and that the duties on agricultural implements should have been reduced more.

The 'Evening Journal' says that the cut of a million and a half in taxation, largely in assistance of the farmers, is a courageous, although a necessary move, and the change is likely to decidedly strengthen the Government, but that in some other respects, notably coal oil, the country had a right to expect relief, and would not have grumbled at an increase on the tax on whiskey seeing that there is a reduction in the tax on beer. The newspapers, the 'Journal' says, have been refused everything they asked for in their own case and have had a few additional duties stuck on, but probably the Government thinks the papers are too solid on one side or the other to move any.

Ottawa, March 28.—The newspapers took 455,000 words of the budget last night, the biggest record by all odds in the history of the House of Commons. The telegraph operators sent it all between four o'clock in the afternoon and 2 a.m.

The Liberals believe that the new tariff will not strengthen the Government with the country because the reductions are slight except in a few instances and not adapted to meet the demand for a tariff revenue.

THE WEDNESDAY EVENING MEETING.

(By the Rev. H. N. Kinney.)

While other pastors are laboring and laboring over the problem of the mid-week prayer-meeting,

'The man o' independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.'

He has a pectoral for that stitch in the side—the church prayer-meeting; a first relief for the wounded, an infallible antidote, a simple specific, namely, a pledge for that meeting as for the Christian Endeavor service.

Recently religious papers have been discussing anew the resuscitation of the prayer-meeting. The trouble with most remedies proposed is they need repeating. They are temporary expedients. They rely on external application and excitation; the effect of the counter-irritant is local. Usually, too, first or last, it will fall to the lot of the pastor to stir up the mixture and apply the poultice or plaster—a medicament as irksome for him as the disease. Lay leadership, topics assigned beforehand, preliminary prodding by post card, the pastor to speak last, no two orders of exercise the same, etc., etc., are all good suggestions in their way; but take time and thought for even momentary reform, and the minister might as well, if to save him work and worry be the object, prepare and preach, as he generally does, the stereotyped prayer-meeting sermon.

On the other hand a pledge by the people to attend and participate offers permanent relief. It works from within. It enlists everybody. It impels the individual. It divides the responsibility for the meeting among many. It throws the burden on the brethren. It gives the prayer-meeting wings. It makes it no longer a dead weight.

The average pastor in the average church prayer-meeting must use a crowbar, must lug and tear to get any one on his feet to speak. The pastor whose people take a pledge to speak may sink into his easy chair in the chapel on prayer-meeting nights for an hour of delight—he need not get out of his chair unless he cares to, he may loll and listen while his loquacious members—thirty of them, two minutes each—expound, prognosticate, persuade.

Why should not adults, the aged, the antiquated, take part in prayer-meeting as invariably as the young? Why should the clergyman, the church committee, and the clock carry on the meeting, while fifty able-bodied members present say only—to themselves—

'Better does silence.
Long, barren silence, square with my desires!'

The pledge now suggested is very simple. It has been tested by six years of use:

GOOD-WILL CHURCH, REGULAR WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Pledge: I promise to be present at and to take some part, aside from singing, in every Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give my Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

Signed.....

Syracuse, N. Y., ...189

—'Christian at Work.'

GREEN IN FAVOR.

The Queen's first drawing room last week was interesting, chiefly as a guide to the coming season's fashion. The number present was about half that of some of last year's receptions. Spring tints prevailed, and the feminine world will receive with various emotions the news that green still holds the strong sway in fashionable colors. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that the favorite ones are more moderate than two or three seasons ago. A pale greenish bloom is softening the darker shades in the case of velvets, while the shockingly intense greens are disappearing. The brides almost all wore the purest white.

AFFAIRS IN QUEBEC.

Mr. Tarte is on the warpath, with the 'Mail' as the object of his execrations. In a single article, addressed to the 'Electeur', he disputes two statements made in these columns: (1) That the parish system has been extended to the Eastern Townships, the British section of the province, and (2) that the fabrique assessments elsewhere are oppressive to the French-Canadians, or that the division of parishes by canonical decree and their establishment into municipalities is injurious to the Protestants, who have no voice in the matter. The points raised are well worthy of consideration. In the first place, with reference to the Eastern Townships, it may be said that originally the settlers there understood that the French law would not be applicable to them. As time proceeded changes were effected; but it was provided in the Municipal act that the division of a municipality into the townships, along the lines of the parish divisions, should receive before taking effect, a two-thirds vote of the county council. Since then, a large French-Canadian population has been cast into the townships. With this alteration in the conditions, it is difficult to see what protection the two-thirds vote affords. If a bishop strikes off a new parish, and requires it to become a municipality, the two-thirds vote, where the French population is large, should be readily obtainable. It is almost necessary that a parish should become a separate municipality under the French system. Mr. Justice Hall, in a recent judgment, said: 'Under the practice of the Roman Catholic Church of securing the stipend of the clergy, and the cost of the erection and maintenance of churches, parsonages, and cemeteries, by means of a tax or rate proportionately assessed upon the property of all those of that faith residing in the parish, it was natural in a country almost exclusively Roman Catholic, as France was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to make the civil parishes identical in limits with those established for ecclesiastical purposes.' In a word, the municipal division is a consequence of the canonical division under the state church system, which, of course, now extends throughout the old English portion of Quebec.

But the two-thirds vote safeguard was in the Ste. Barbe case of a few years ago practically read out of the statute-book. It did not prevent the establishment of a new municipality against which the majority of the taxpayers had protested. The effect of the parish system in other parts of the province has been claimed to be hurtful to the Protestants living there, and owing to the desire of the clergy to replace old churches with new ones and to create new parishes, to the Roman Catholics as well. This Mr. Tarte denies. In the Pike River case, an illustration of the first point is given. The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe carved out a new parish. Objection was taken by both Roman Catholics and Protestants, the former on the ground that they had not applied for the division, and the latter for the reason that they were to be thrown into a new municipality in consequence of the Bishop's action without a 'by your leave.' It was determined in the lower courts, with respect to the Protestants, that under the law they were not entitled to be consulted in the matter. The statute only recognizes the Roman Catholics when a canonical parish is erected, and when this parish becomes a municipality consequent upon the canonical decree, the Protestants have no redress. Mr. Tarte, while denying that there is any injustice in this actually declares that the Protestants who are affected by it are stopped from complaining because they went into Quebec fully knowing what the law is. As to the effect of the parish system and the fabrique assessment upon the French-Canadians, much of the knowledge obtained on these points has been gathered, not from the fanatics, but from Mr. Tarte himself. Two years ago the subject was very thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Tarte frankly admitted that the great powers exercised by the clergy were being too freely used. He said that a false emulation had arisen amongst the clergy in the matter of building huge churches and presbyteries or parsonages, and that the taxes were as a result exorbitant. More than this, he gave the impression that the people were coerced into entering upon these enterprises. 'We ask that this burden be not imposed,' he said, 'through unreasonable pressure, and that the voice of the ratepayers be not silenced through vicarial authority. Let not the good people who finding themselves unable to pay, oppose expenses which they deem useless, be denounced from the pulpits as priest-eaters.' It would be pleasant, if it were possible, to accept Mr. Tarte's opinion of to-day, but this cannot be done without calling into question Mr. Tarte of two years ago. —Toronto 'Mail.'

MR. GLADSTONE NEVER 'TOADIED.

When Mr. Gladstone the other evening dined with Queen Victoria for the last time as Prime Minister he was in the best of spirits. He sparkled with wit and badinage, told new stories and compared notes with the Queen on bygone events, not hesitating to contradict her if wrong. The Queen had said several times that there were two men who flatly contradicted her and never toadied. One was Mr. Gladstone, the other her Scotch servant, John Brown.

A pleasant incident of the journey to the North taken some years ago by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Tennyson and a large number of friends is related by Mr. Lucy. 'After luncheon at Copenhagen,' he writes, 'it was suggested that Tennyson should follow his custom of an afternoon, and read aloud from his poems. The Poet Laureate usually had seated next to him the young lady of the party, and had formed a pleasing habit of holding her hand with fatherly affection while he declaimed favorite passages from his works. In the arrangement of guests and visitors in the smoking-room after the Copenhagen lunch, the Princess of Wales chanced to sit on Tennyson's left, the place usually occupied by the other young lady. Tennyson read 'Maud.' As he proceeded, losing himself, as usual, in the intensity of the poem, the other guests were horrified to observe his left hand fall into its accustomed position, and seize that of his companion on his left. Her Royal Highness smiled and left her hand passive in the poet's vigorous grasp, where it was held till the reading was finished.' The 'young lady of the party' was the charming Margot Tennant.

FATHER LAMBERT'S POSITION.

HE TELLS WHY HE LEFT THE CHURCH OF ROME.

New York despatches announce Father Lambert's first public utterance on Sunday night as a Protestant. The place of worship and prayer of Christ's Mission, in New York, was crowded, the stairway blocked, and men stood on the sidewalk after vainly trying to gain entrance.

Father James A. O'Connor, introduced the speaker, Father Lambert, and there were also present with him Fathers Tobin, McMahon, Devere, Murphy and Fitzgerald, other Roman Catholic clerics who had preceded Father Lambert in forsaking the faith.

The Redemptorist has a resonant voice, in accord with his build, which is robust. With a slight foreign accent he began by declaring that his love for Roman Catholics subject to Rome was none the less for his abandonment of priestly robes.

'I love them the more,' he said. 'I am brought nearer to them, not further removed. My ability to teach them the road to heaven has greater scope, freed, as I am, from the detestable yoke of the Vatican. My mind is not appalled by the fear of the sacrifice of my liberty as an American citizen. How could I reconcile myself to abide by rules the intent of which is ostensibly spiritual betterment, but which have hidden in them designs upon my freedom as a man? I am too much of an American to be ruled by foreign misrule. I found after years of battling with my pride, which I am free to believe is not any greater than a self-respecting man should sustain, that I was totally unable to brook the tyranny of the Pope and his colleagues. Thought convinced me that their system is a machine to grind the lesser dignitaries and exalt themselves.'

There was a murmuring among the auditors as these expressions were uttered, the nature of which was convincing of the presence of a sprinkling of Roman Catholics.

'Your pride caused it all,' shouted one person.

Forthwith there was an attempt on the part of an usher to suppress the interrupter, but the clog in the aisles caused him to fail hopelessly. Others volunteered their lung powers in extending rebukes, all of which did not disturb Father Lambert, for he kept right on with increasing fervor.

'The habit of the Catholic Church to exact payment for sitting room during services many times filled me with pain,' he continued, 'I could not endure the extortion, but my arguments against it were of no avail. The click of dropping coin in the church was indeed a harsh sound in my ears, no matter how musical it may have been to the other priests. I considered such a practice outrageous. It always argued to me that the poor were unwelcome, even though Christ tells us in the holy scriptures that they are his children.'

Here some one exclaimed, 'Did you ever hear of a well-behaved person being refused admittance into the Catholic Church?'

The usher again rose, looked painfully at the assembly, and sat down with a sigh.

'The confessional of the Church was another abomination that I could not stand,' said Father Lambert.' Telling one's sins to a man as weak, and possibly as faulty as one's self—how foolish and embarrassing and withal how wicked! There is only one confessor, and he is above. Let us confess our shortcomings to him and ask for mercy and forgiveness from a divine source. My many friends in the Catholic Church may condemn me for my departure, but I refer them to my letter when I renounced the faith. I am sincere, and have no ill-feeling for them; but I want to be left alone. I have rid myself of the machine, and I shall uncomplainingly accept the result. I mean to work, and hard at that, for the salvation of souls. This is my sole purpose.'

Father Lambert said that he did not intend to say anything harsh in detail about priests and priesthood, and that such a course never would enter into his future efforts.

At the conclusion of his disquisition more expressions went up from the auditors, to the great agony of the usher.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

NEW YORK EMPLOYERS WILL CHOOSE BOYS WHO DO NOT SO CLOUD THEIR BRAINS.

(New York 'World.')

Business men in this city, who employ some 20,000 boys, have determined to give preference to boys who do not smoke cigarettes. This movement is the latest development of the Anti-Cigarette League, which was organized in the public schools a few weeks ago by Mr. Charles B. Hubbell, of the Board of Education. The president of an establishment employing from 12,000 to 13,000 boys every year has informed Mr. Hubbell that he will, each year, employ from 500 to 1,000 boys graduating from the grammar schools if they have letters of recommendation from the Anti-Cigarette League. This gentleman further said that he will propose to the Western Union Telegraph Company to show a like preference. A number of other business men employing many boys have expressed a desire to secure boys who are free from the cigarette smoking habit. To meet this demand the Anti-Cigarette League will issue a certificate of discharge to its members who have kept their pledge to abstain from cigarettes. Another step may be taken in the public schools towards supplying efficient boys for business demands. At the next meeting of the Board of Education Commissioner Hubbell will move that the schoolboys be instructed in the geography of the city, that they learn the lay of the streets, the location of the city's parks, public buildings and well known landmarks, so that a boy graduated from a grammar school and entering an office, will know how to quickest make his way between the City Hall and Mount Morris Park. Mr. Hubbell would hold one examination a year on this subject. The new badges of the Anti-Cigarette League will be distributed next week.

DR. CHINIQUY'S STATEMENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The letter of 'Truth', published in your issue of Jan. 29, is a clever bit of casuistry. But allow me, before I refer to it, to say a word about Senator Tasse's articles in the 'Minerve' against Dr. Chiniquy. The chief grievance of that paper against the converted priest seems to be the fact that he is married. The 'Minerve' implies that such a marriage is null and incompatible with the duties and powers of a Roman Catholic priest.

It is not true that marriage is incompatible with the proper discharge of priestly duties. For, I am ready to show that there are, at the present day, Roman Catholic priests who are in full communion with the See of Rome, and whose standing is just as good as that of Father Lacasse or the cure of Notre Dame, who are married and live with their wives and children. Therefore, it is possible for a Roman Catholic priest to fulfil all his sacerdotal duties and be, at the same time, a married man.

Now, as to your correspondent 'Truth,' he denies all that Dr. Chiniquy said about the dangers and impurities of auricular confession. This denial has been repeated over and over again, and must always be expected from Roman Catholics. The fact that there are good Roman Catholic women who go to confession proves nothing. The insinuation that such Roman Catholics as do not go to confession are not as good as those who do go, is groundless. For instance, it is well known that all the most intimate female friends of poor Abbe Guyhot were the most faithful attendants at his confessional box, and at all the other services of the church. I say poor Abbe Guyhot, for I have always had the greatest sympathy for him, though I had none for his crimes. The Roman Catholic press has made him a kind of scapegoat, while he was only a victim of the Roman system. The same cause produces the same effects; and, therefore, Abbe Guyhot was not and is not the only guilty priest. I have no doubt that when he was first ordained, he meant to do right. He was a brilliant man; had a fine opportunity for becoming one of the leading clergymen of his Church; but he was placed in a position, and in surroundings which proved too much for him, and he fell, as thousands of priests have fallen and will fall for the same reasons.

'Truth' claims that the priest in the confessional is requested and instructed to be very careful and to question his female penitents with discretion. Of course we expect this much from Roman theologians and text-books. No one affirms that Rome actually says to her priests: 'Go and corrupt the people as much as you can.' But what would you say if one should take a man addicted to drink and tell him: 'Now, I want you to go into that corner saloon and try to convert the people who are on the premises, owner, bar-keeper and all. But as you are often tempted to drink you must be very careful and guarded, and use your discretion so as not to drink yourself there.' The priest—though some Roman Catholic writers call him 'another Christ'—is just as weak and liable to sin as any of his penitents of either sex. This cannot be denied; and, furthermore, the questions to be put to penitents, male or female, young or old, are so indecent, so nasty, that they cannot be printed in the vernacular, they must remain in the Latin language and some Roman Catholic theologians, like Gousset, Bouvier, DeCrezne, etc., have felt this to be so true, that in their French works, they have left the nastiest passages in the original Latin, and dared not translate them.

As to the dangers of the confessional, here are a few Roman Catholic authorities to substantiate my statements. First the great Bernard of Clairvaux (1091-1153) thus writes of the corruption of the unmarried Roman clergy:

'The great enemy of mankind, O woe of woes! has sprinkled, with the prolific ashes of their cursed fire the very body of the Church * * * and her priests, not indeed all her priests, but still so many that they neither can be hidden, for multitude, nor seek to be, from impudence, seem to use their liberty only for a cloak of lust, and to abstain from remedial marriage only to overflow in every flagitiousness instead.' (De Con. ad Cler., Cha. xx., Cf. the edition of his works published by Mabillon in 1690.)

It must be borne in mind that the priest in the confessional is supposed to represent God, and is the supreme master of his penitents' consciences. Thus, in 1874, Mr. C. Doiman, a Roman Catholic publisher of London, issued an edition of the 'Exercises of St. Ignatius of Loyola,' and on page 189 of the book are found these words: 'That we may in all things attain the truth, that we may not err in anything, we ought ever to hold it as a fixed principle, that what I see white, I believe to be black, if the hierarchial Church so define it to be.' Cardinal Wiseman wrote the preface of that edition, and said in it what follows: 'In the Catholic Church no one is ever allowed to trust himself in spiritual matters. The sovereign Pontiff is obliged to submit himself to the direction of another in whatever concerns his own soul.'

Second, a few years ago, Mgr. Bouvier, Bishop of Mans, in France, published a work entitled, 'Manual of Confessors,' and written in Latin. The following quotation is the beginning of the appendix to article VI. of the second chapter:

'All those who are animated by the love of God, and have at heart the honor of the Church, should be filled with grief when hearing that there are clerics, and, which is worse still, priests, consecrated to the services of the altar, who wallow in the mire in an outrageous way; who celebrate the holy mysteries and hold in their hands the Immaculate Lamb, while they are burning with impure flames, and cover themselves with shame and infamy; who bring death into the souls entrusted to them, in causing to be their ruin, the divine ministry with which they are clothed. Who is he, who, seeing such an abomination in the holy place, would overcome the horror it causes and would not try to extirpate it by all possible means?'

Third, in the 'Medulla Theologiae Moralis—(literally, the 'Marrow of Moral Theology')—published in Rome in 1846, by the Propaganda, we read these words which show how accommodating certain father confessors are allowed to be:—

'They are not to be condemned, who go from one doctor (confessor) to another, until they find one favorable to their wishes. Their intention is to follow a probable opinion.' (Book I., ch. 2, No. 4.)

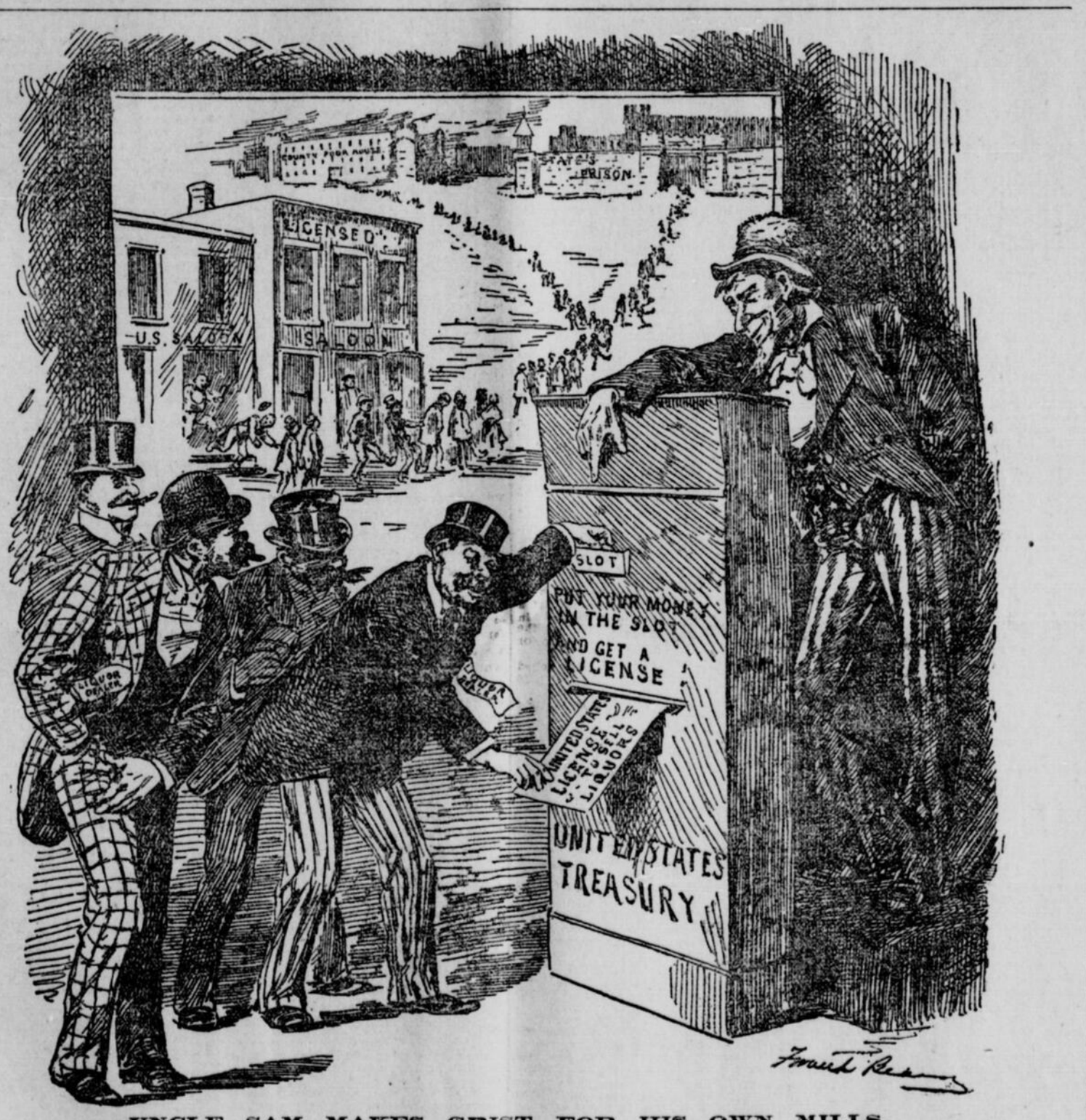
Fourth, Alphonsus de Liguori, a Jesuit at first, and then the founder of the Redemptorist Order, says that there are very few good priests in the world—meaning, I suppose, secular priests, as distinguished from the regular priests belonging to monastic orders. And the fact that he says this in his little manual for confessors, shows that he refers to the dangers of auricular confession. Here are his words:

'Priests in the world, really good men, are rarely—not to say most rarely to be found.'—(Praxis Confessarii, vii., 93.)

Referring directly to the confessional, Liguori adds, that every priest places himself in conditions of, as it were, certain damnation. As Roman Catholics are very fond of answering such statements with the charge of 'garbled quotations,' I give here the latin words 'se ponet in statu quasi certae damnationis.' Much more could be said on this question, but I hasten to pass on to the last statement of 'Truth,' who says: 'A physician or lawyer in fulfilling his duties, is compelled to put questions of a delicate nature to females and to enter into far more minute details, than any priest, therefore, according to Dr. Chiniquy's t[illegible]y every physician and lawyer must be a libertine.'

This is not the question at issue, and even if it was, it would not meet the objections raised against auricular confession. First, it is not true that physicians and lawyers 'enter into far more minute details than any priest,' for the text books of Roman theology show that the reverse is true. That physicians or lawyers may have to ask such questions at times, not every day of their life, as the priests are obliged to do, is true.' But they are married men, as a rule, or can be if they choose, and in all cases of such a nature, there are witnesses or attendants present, which certainly alters the case. Besides this, patients or clients can refuse to answer such questions if they wish to, but penitents cannot, for their eternal salvation is at stake. Several physicians have told me that female patients always prefer to obtain the services of a married doctor, for obvious reasons. It is also a physiological fact that such questions, or even operations, as referred to by 'Truth,' are not, as a rule, an incentive to evil, and often have the opposite effect. The stumbling-blocks put in the way of priests, namely, the privacy and secrecy of the confessional, the supreme control of the confessor over the soul of his penitents, and the iron-clad vow of celibacy, do not exist for physicians and lawyers. There is a big difference with a bigger distinction in their case.

J. A. D.



UNCLE SAM MAKES GRIST FOR HIS OWN MILLS.

A Picture from the 'Ram's Horn' that would apply to this Country.

NEWS FROM LABRADOR.

A MILD CLIMATE, FINE FORESTS AND RICH IRON DEPOSITS DISCOVERED BY AN EXPLORER.

Acting upon the advice of Dr. Selwyn, Chief of the Dominion Geological Survey, the Dominion Government nearly a year ago sent a special expedition to explore the interior of Labrador. The expedition was in charge of Mr. A. P. Low, one of the most energetic engineers of the Geological Survey. He left Ottawa June 5, 1893, with equipment sufficient for a year and a half's absence, as access to Labrador is impossible during the six winter months. A letter was received from Mr. Low last August. Since that time no word was received until yesterday, when Dr. Selwyn was handed a report conveyed to Ottawa by way of Hudson Bay Company posts.

The report was sent by Mr. Low, from Rigolet, a Hudson Bay post at Hamilton Inlet, on the extreme north shore of Labrador. He tells a story that Dr. Selwyn says will cause astonishment in scientific and geographical circles. It is to the effect that the climate in the interior, where there are many large sheltered valleys, is far milder than was supposed. The vast district, he says is thickly wooded with spruce trees, interspersed with poplar. There are many thousand square miles of spruce trees, sufficient to last for many years, after other Canadian forests have been exhausted. Most of the spruce trees, he says, would make timber 18 inches square.

Throughout the country, he says, there are indications of vast deposits of the richest iron ore.

The entire route traversed by Mr. Low was a revelation. He started from Quebec by way of Lake St. John, to which a railway was opened last year. One hundred and twenty miles from Lake St. John the explorer entered the wilderness with an assistant, a dozen voyageurs and Indians, and six canoes. They followed the streams into the interior of Labrador, finding the country in stretches extremely rough and the river dangerous. The trip was nearly 1,000 miles in length. Mr. Low said he expected to leave his quarters early this spring and return home during the fall. He will try and make the return trip overland through the southern part of Labrador, just above the Quebec boundary.

CANNED TOMATOES.

HOW TO USE THEM WITHOUT DANGER.

Dr. Jette gives some timely and well-considered advice respecting canned tomatoes. From time to time an individual, or family, suffer from symptoms of poisoning after partaking of a meal of which canned tomatoes form a part, and the fault is at once laid at the door of the fruit. In most, if not all, cases, this most wholesome and easily digested fruit is wrongfully blamed, and the poisoning is the result of ignorance or carelessness, or both. It should never be forgotten that all goods put up in tins must always be removed without delay, so soon as the tins are opened, and placed in a porcelain or china vessel. Otherwise the metal oxidizes and contaminates the food, and poisoning more or less severe according as the food has remained for a longer or shorter period in the opened metal vessel, is the natural result. Oxidization of metal took place in the case of the Meunier family, according to the report of Dr. Jette, just published. Dr. Jette says:—

'On Feb. 22, 1894, the Meunier family, who live on the corner of St. Dominique and Duluth avenue, were attacked by violent symptoms of poisoning. Being called in at once, I was fortunate to secure the prompt recovery of the patients. From the enquiry which I have made, the following facts result: On the previous evening, Feb. 21, Mrs. Meunier bought a can of "Little Chief" tomatoes at a neighboring grocery and cooked the contents in a saucepan. All the family partook of the dish, and throughout the night no trouble occurred. Still supper had been taken about seven o'clock. Next morning Mrs. Meunier heated what was left over from the evening meal and served it at breakfast. About three hours and a half after breakfast, or nearly half-past ten o'clock, vomiting supervened, and I was summoned. After the occurrence, the newspapers generally mentioned and commented upon it, and drew the conclusion, at first sight plausible enough, that the tomatoes eaten by the family had caused the poisoning. This conclusion appeared the more natural, inasmuch as the vomit contained tomatoes. From the facts as above set out, the following results follow:—The tomatoes served at the evening meal of the Meunier family on Feb. 21, caused no disorder, and the night passed quietly. Now, it was at this meal that the greater portion of the contents of the can were consumed. Next morning Mrs. Meunier reheated the remainder, and it is this same food which, though innocuous in the evening, becomes a poison on the following morning and affects the whole family.'

Upon further observation, Dr. Jette discovered that the surplus from the evening meal had been left in a saucepan together with a brass spoon. He says:—'From that point the facts easily afforded their own explanation, and no analysis or tests were called for, especially as I had observed in the vomit signs of poisoning from salts of brass.'

Dr. Jette concludes with these most important words of advice:—

'It cannot then be too strongly impressed upon housekeepers, 1st, to see that the dishes which are to contain these foods for preservation or cooking, be kept scrupulously clean; 2nd, never to keep such foods cooked or uncooked in open metal dishes and 3rd, to abandon the too common practice of leaving the spoons in the dishes. Such simple precautions being observed, I consider that canned tomatoes may be used without risk, and far from having them banished from the kitchen, they are to be considered useful and good from all points of view.'

THE CHAMELEON.

SOME OF ITS UNCANNY WAYS DESCRIBED

Have the chameleons disappeared from our midst? We hear very little about them since their advent, when the question was raised as to whether the would-be vendors were to be allowed to dispose of them, and one sees so few that he is led to believe that this fad, like all other fads, has been short-lived, at least in Montreal. A writer in an American paper thus amusingly tells the story of how they disappeared from the city in which he lived, and it should prove a warning to all. 'At one time,' the writer says, 'the city was alive with them. They were nestling in masculine pockets, fettered to tiny chains; given the freedom of the house, and to-day, except for a few wonderfully healthy ones, they are either dead or have disappeared, for they can always get away from wherever they are put in so dexterous a fashion that if a cricket were a chameleon it would turn green with envy. The fate of the lost chameleons is harassing careful housewives, for they fear that if they should have died like rats in a hidden hole, their tiny carcasses may emit the odor in the spring of which Florida people complain. There, so they say, the houses are full of them, and one is always likely to splash into the soup tureen from the ceiling. They lash their tiny tails in wrath when driven from the sugar jar, and if you should find a dozen of them squirming out of the bed when you turn down the sheets, that is a very small matter. In some families, where the chameleon craze raged for a week or so the small reptiles have vanished, leaving their skins behind them, the finest thing imaginable, just like lace, and shed as cleanly as one draws off a kid glove. Some people declare that their invasion is like that of the English sparrows; having once got here they will stay and take possession of the houses like cockroaches; then in street cars and drug store we will find advertised next summer, 'A reliable chameleon exterminator.' The chameleon stories that are floating around town it would take the faculty of a Dean Swift to recite and a crocodile to swallow. One man tells of a friend who was very shortsighted, who came to dinner. He was fond of pickles, and when the cucumbers came his way they began to disappear rapidly. The family chameleon was at large on the dinner table, and when it hopped up on the edge of his plate he took it, in the mistiness of his eyesight, for his last pickle, and was about to gulp it down, but fortunately it moved, and he was saved from an awful fate.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT ON THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

He Attacks It with Vigor, and Spirited Replies Follow.

SPEECHES BY MR. PATTERSON, OF BRANT, MR. CHARLTON, AND OTHERS.

Ottawa, March 29—Again there was the usual interest in the proceedings of the House yesterday. The galleries were well filled. The feature of the afternoon was Sir Richard Cartwright's speech on the budget; there were some preliminary proceedings, however. Mr. Foster announced one or two errors in the tariff announcements. Democrats instead of being classed with farm waggons at 30 percent, should be in the category of other carriages at 35 percent. The fish schedule had been omitted altogether, but there was no change in fish or fish products.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Sir Richard Cartwright, on rising to criticise the budget, was loudly cheered by the Opposition. He expressed astonishment at Mr. Foster's inconsistency in blaming the Opposition for describing the late tariff as a burden to Canada, and at the same time mutilating, mauling and mangling that glorious work of art. The late tariff was the child of the late Sir John Macdonald. It was nursed by Lady Tilley—I mean Sir Leonard Tilley (great laughter) and was not Sir Charles Tupper its sponsor?. The late tariff had disappeared, but the Government had not exorcised the demon of protection. The outward and fleshy tabernacle had been altered but the spirit of protection remained. Sir Richard likened Mr. Foster to a musing owl, hawking at an eagle, and likened the National Policy to the prince in Victor Hugo's story who was mutilated by a tinker. Dealing with Mr. Foster's assertion that the country was prosperous, Mr. Cartwright pointed to the depopulation of the Maritime provinces in the last ten years, and quoted Goldsmith's 'While wealth accumulates and men decay,' adding that men have decayed but wealth had not accumulated, except what had gone into the pockets of members of the judiciary or owners of land adjoining railway stations. He

WARNED MR. FOSTER

to refrain from jibes at deficits of the Mackenzie administration, because Mr. Foster was face to face with a large deficit. Within the next twelve months the present government had one deficit three times as large as any in Mr. Mackenzie's time.

Touching on the increase of the national debt from $140,000,000 in Mr. Mackenzie's time to $240,000,000, now, he declared it a burden equal to the debt of England incurred in the one hundred years' wars. He accused the Government of keeping power by corruption and extortion and by grace of a gerrymander, under which twelve Ontario counties containing a Liberal majority of two thousand returned four Liberals and eight Conservatives. Their policy had, therefore, not received the real endorsation of an independent and ungerrymandered electorate; that policy had resulted in not only the depopulation and depreciation of the land but it also failed to keep the promise to give farmers a home market and high prices for their products. Mr. Foster had claimed for the National Policy the credit for all the existing manufactures, but Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that there were lots of manufactures before the National Policy was ever heard of. Our exemption from the financial tornado in the United States he attributed to our superior banking system, which he had always defended. He congratulated the Ministers on the indication of returning sanity in waking up to the fact that the prosperity of Canada is closely bound up with the prosperity of the United States. He condemned all petty offers of reciprocity, such as contained in two or three articles which suited the Ministerial policy. He challenged them to come down with a broad scheme of reciprocity with the United States. He

FORESAW AN ELEMENT OF UNCERTAINTY

in business circles in view of a possibility that these changes, made on the eve of an election, might be changed back to the old tariff after the elections should the Government be sustained at the polls. The new tariff reminded him of the antediluvians who placed their children under their feet in the flood in order to prolong their own miserable existence a few seconds. It was a tariff of makeshifts and contained no elements of finality. He would not say there was no relief, but for a thoroughly revised tariff he never saw more disturbance with more pitiable results. Increased expenditure and unfulfilled pledges were used by Sir Richard as texts for a roasting of the Ministers on their records since 1878. Sir John Thompson had said no one but quacks and charlatans would promise the farmers to increase the prices of their products. Sir Richard Cartwright agreed and applied the epithet to the quacks and charlatans who won power in 1878 by promising what the first Minister now ridiculed as absurd. He remarked on the fact that the budget statement as well as the estimates contained no reference to a fast Atlantic service. The House should know if $750,000 a year were to be added to the expected deficit of a million and a half. He dwelt on

THE BURDENS OF TAXATION

and declared we were over governed. What, he asked, did we want with fifteen or sixteen Cabinet Ministers? When the United States had our population they got along with $22,000,000 expenditure, including the maintenance of an army and navy, while Canada spent $37,000,000. Canada needed more than anything else to be made a cheap country to live in and produce in and needed free access to larger markets, particularly access to the markets of the United States. While, with a reasonable fiscal system we could maintain ourselves in some comfort independent of the United States, still he believed full prosperity would never come to us without full access to the markets of North America. Tested by the only correct test, a per capita rate, our total foreign trade, which was $57 in 1873 per head, had fallen to $50 a head in 1892. In other words we were $50,000,000 a year short of what we were twenty years ago. Sir Richard did not propose to go into the details of tariff changes at present. It struck him, however, that only a few insignificant manufacturers had been sacrificed, in keeping with the policy of the Government in sacrificing minor clerks to save themselves. The protective system was to be maintained and protection and corruption were political Siamese twins. He called for the missing report of the Comptrollers on their tariff interviews last summer. He described the Comptrollers as acting on these occasions as 'Devil's advocates' to persuade the farmers that they were not being pillaged by trusts and combines.

COMING BACK TO THE TARIFF.

he said the question of freedom or slavery in Canada was brought before them. Were millions of tollers to be bled for the benefit of a few wealthy individuals who furnished their sleeping partners, the Government, with corruption funds with which to debauch the electorate? He failed to see in the new tariff, except in a few instances, any relief to settlers of the North-West or Manitoba. The tariff was a great drawback to the settlement of the North-West, and if it were true, as reported, that the Argentine Republic was prepared to supply from eighty to a hundred million bushels of wheat and bring it down in London at sixty cents or less a bushel, it was a dark outlook for our people in the North-West, and they were entitled to every consideration. Sir Richard had not concluded at six o'clock.

After recess Sir Richard Cartwright took exception to the implied argument that the 367,000 employees of manufacturing industries were benefited by the tariff and instanced the great burdens laid upon them by the existing fiscal system. There was a fine of $35 on every hundred dollars' worth of goods they bought. The value of the British market was dwelt on and also the value of indigenous and strong manufacturing industries to any country.

SPEAKING OF THE NEW TARIFF

Sir Richard Cartwright complained that the Opposition had not yet been furnished with a copy of the bill. The only good changes, the only improvements in tariff were transcripts of motions moved year after year by the Opposition and voted down by the Government. As a whole they had got a maximum of disturbance with a minimum of real relief. Most of the changes are superficial and trivial. He suspected the good faith of the Government. He objected to the power of the Customs Department to arbitrarily fix the values of imports and ignore invoices and fix higher values often at the dictation of some manufacturers. One good thing, however, about the new tariff was that having taken out some of the bricks the whole arch would tumble down. He was not so pessimistic as he was said to be. He believed good would come of this evil of protection. Radical reforms were now possible and he desired to see genuine free trade and equality in taxation according to the ability of each one. In reply to a demand for his policy, Sir Richard replied, our policy is death to protection, war to the knife to corruption and a strike for liberty and freedom. He therefore moved in amendment:

That all the words after 'that' be struck out and the following inserted in place thereof:—'While recognizing in the reductions proposed an admission to that extent of the evils inflicted on the people by the system of high protective duties, this House is, nevertheless, of the opinion that the amendments suggested, being based on the principle of protection, and not solely on the requirements of the service, are inadequate to afford satisfactory relief from the burdens of excessive and unfair taxation; that the highest interests of Canada demand the adoption of a sound fiscal policy which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people; that, to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government, should have eliminated from it the principle of protection to particular industries at the expense of the community at large, and should be imposed for revenue only; that it should be so adjusted to make free or bear as lightly as possible on the life, and to promote freer trade with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States.'

Sir Richard spoke for three hours.

MR. HAGGART DEFENDS THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Haggart replied in a speech of about an hour. He defended protection on the ground that $21,000,000 of revenue had to be raised from the Customs. The Liberal policy was to wipe out manufacturers.

Mr. Patterson, of Brant, denounced legislation for special interests because when the object was to give manufacturers a monopoly of the home market the revenue was a secondary consideration and merely the incidence. It was not a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. He indignantly repudiated the gratuitous statement that the Liberals were opposed to manufactures, and claimed as great prosperity for manufacturers under former revenue tariff. Mr. Patterson, before concluding, asked some question about the nonduties, but Sir John Thompson denied his right to ask questions.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Patterson had the right and Sir John Thompson then said he would be answered at the proper time. Mr. Patterson denounced the incapacity of the Government which coud not furnish information about their own tariff.

The Comptroller of Customs moved the adjournment of the debate and it will be resumed to-morrow.

The House adjourned at midnight.

Ottawa, March 30.—The budget debate was again the bill of fare in the House of Commons, yesterday.

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code. Its object was to prevent church raffles, and so called art lotteries. These latter were simply evasions of the law. Tickets were sold ostensibly for paintings. The prize winners, however, were given to understand, when purchasing their tickets, that if they were successful they would be able to get in cash fifty percent of the face value of the picture. This was no better than the old Louisiana lottery, and should be stopped. The bill was read the first time.

THE BUDGET DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. Wallace resumed the debate on the budget, indulging in retrospective a great deal, and quoting Opposition utterances in former years, as well as what Mr. Wiman had said. He quoted the Ontario Government report, to show that the value of farm buildings in Ontario had greatly increased during the last few years and therefore the farmers' condition was good.

Mr. Charlton followed. He contrasted the rate of 6-10 of a cent per lb. on sugar in the new tariff, with the rate in the Wilson bill of only three-tenths of a cent per pound. The duty of twenty percent on agricultural implements, was also contrasted with the United States' proposal to put them on the free list. He demanded of the Government why they had not accepted of the United States' offer of reciprocity in agricultural implements, contained in the Wilson bill. The Democratic party in the United States was apparently disposed to meet us half-way, but the Canadian Government made no real attempt at an arrangement. The Government did not evidently wish to trade with the United States. He dwelt on the value of the American market to Canada. The Canadian tariff imposed greater burdens than the United States tariff. The per capita tariff on imports in the United States was 3.08 while in Canada it was 4.06, or 35 percent higher. Mr. Charlton also dwelt on the enormous expenditure of the present Government.

COMPTROLLER WOOD'S ARGUMENT.

He was followed by Mr. Wood, Comptroller of Inland Revenue, who read from Mr. Wiman as an authority on the Liberal platform, although Mr. Davies challenged him to show where Mr. Wiman's utterances had ever been adopted or endorsed by any Liberal leader in Canada. He said that in his town among the farmers he had heard no complaint against the duty on coal oil. In fact farmers were grateful for the legislation allowing its importation in tank cars. Alluding to the exodus from Canada Mr. Wood declared that free trade or any approach to it would not retain our population in the country.

He was followed by Mr. McMullen, and Mr. Hazen moved adjournment of [illegible].

Mr. Flint gives notice of the following motion:—

That as speedily as possible this Parliament should enact a law to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada, except for medical, manufacturing and sacramental purposes.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Ottawa, March 31.—The budget debate was continued in the House yesterday.

Among the routine business, Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to make more effectual provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction. It proposed to raise the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen years and to make the age of the man who is liable to punishment from seduction under promise of marriage eighteen instead of twenty-one as at present. It also proposed to place women who are not heiresses on the same legal footing as those who are heiresses. The bill was read the first time.

Sir John Thompson declined to reply, objecting to the assumption that the bill would be introduced first in the Senae.

Mr. Rider enquired if maple sugar would in the new tariff come under head of raw or refined sugar.

Mr. Foster replied that he thought it would be either raw or unenumerated, but he would state positively later on.

A large number of unopposed returns were ordered.

Mr. Hazen, of St. John, N.B., resumed the debate on the budget. The hon. gentleman is a fluent speaker and employed his vocabulary to praise the Finance Minister and to criticise Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Foster, he said, had submitted a tariff which would meet with the approval of the country. New Brunswick was proud of Mr. Foster. He attacked Sir Richard Cartwright for alluding in 1891 to the outlying portions of confederation as shreds and patches and objected to the statement that the Maritime Provinces were in a state of stagnation and the victims of a large exodus. In reply to that he quoted a speech from the throne, delivered the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature, and also the Nova Scotia Legislature as evidence that in the opinion of Liberals there Canada was not so depressed as represented. He

ADVERTED TO MR. DAVIES'S REMARKS

on Thursday that the majority of the New Brunswick Government were Conservatives and reminded the House that Mr. Blair, the Premier, was, at all events, a Liberal, and was lionized by the Liberals at the Ottawa convention last June. Mr. Laurier here cried, 'Hear, hear.' According to Mr. Laurier, Premier Fielding was a great man though his prestige had since been shattered by the result of recent elections. (Hearty laughter from the Opposition.) He interrupted Mr. Hazen and Mr. Davies called out, 'Good.' Mr. Hazen went on to quote the speeches from the throne in the various provinces with the object of showing that there was prosperity in the country.

Mr. Hazen interrupted to ask, 'Do you really contend that there is marked prosperity?' And Mr. Hazen replied guardedly, 'I do not paint things "couleur de rose", but by comparison with other countries, I say we have every reason to be satisfied.' After relating the Quinn story, recently published, as an instance of the corruption in local politics in New Brunswick, he referred to the new tariff as completely taking the wind out of the Opposition sails. He admitted that reciprocity with the United States would be of advantage to Canada, but it must be a fair and honorable one. Mr. Hazen concluded at six o'clock.

DOUBTFUL PROSPERITY.

Dr. Landerkin, who followed, reminded Mr. Hazen when speaking of prosperity that the census showed an increase of population in the Province of New Brunswick during the ten years of sixty-one souls. So that the operation of the N.P. compelled the Government to deprive the city and county of St. John of one member. The Liberal policy was that every man should have for his own use every cent he earned. The farmers of Canada only wanted an entry into the markets of the world in free and open competition and they would win victories as they did at the World's Fair, Chicago. The member for South Grey created great laughter by describing the dissensions in the Cabinet. He spoke of the ignorance of the Government on business matters and denounced national policy as a fraud upon the country. Reading from Sir John Thompson's Antigonish speech in which the Premier denounced the Manitoba school act, Dr. Landerkin asked why, if that act was wrong and the author of it a bad man, he had not disallowed the act? By allowing it he shared the responsibility for it with Mr. Martin and it was not open to him to condemn it. He rallied the Comptroller of Customs on his Kingston speech and the trouble it had caused the Cabinet last session. At this point Mr. Wallace rose to leave the Chamber and Mr. Landerkin said: 'Don't go out I want to refer to your sedition last session in the absence of your leader.' This caused great laughter. He proceeded to suggest that Mr. Wallace instead of marching on Ulster against Queen and Parliament should take his army out to the Pacific and protect Canadian fishermen in the pursuit of seals. True it was a great compensation to these fishermen, he added, that 'Charley Tupper' had been knighted. (Laughter.)

Mr. Haslam, the new member for Vancouver, made his maiden speech. He pronounced free trade in England a failure and praised protection.

Mr. Perry, of Prince Edward Island, followed on the Opposition side and Mr. Davin moved the adjournment of the debate, which he will resume on Monday.

EUROPE AT PEACE.

A GENERAL DESIRE AMONG THE POWERS TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE REDUCTION OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

London, March 26.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Times,' in reference to the recent utterances of Chancellor Von Caprivi, which are assumed to indicate that the Emperor William is endeavoring to bring about a reduction of the military expenditure of the powers, says: 'At a recent meeting of the Italian Finance Commission, one of the members, Signor Capelli, declared that he had learned from an absolutely certain source that the Emperor William was pleased to see that Italy was reducing her army and that Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, had advised King Humbert that the Emperor Francis Joseph was also pleased because of the lessening of Italy's military expenditures.' The correspondent further says that the King of Denmark in conversation with a Spanish gentleman a few days ago, said: 'The Czar, my son-in-law, whose mission is one of peace, is quite ready to co-operate and the Emperor Francis Joseph is equally disposed to do his utmost to bring about this end. I have not ventured to speak to the Emperor William on this subject, because a young sovereign always dreams of winning new laurels, but I am sure that King Humbert is willing to discuss the question of a reduction of military burdens, while the Queen Regent of Spain has proven her desire for a long peace. I am sure, therefore, that Russia, Spain, Austria and even Italy are equally eager for an unbroken period of peace.' The King added that he hoped to live long enough to see the European powers make sweeping reductions in their military establishments. A Berlin despatch to the 'Times' says that the 'Germania' interprets the Chancellor's words to mean that several of the powers are willing to participate in a movement looking to a general reduction of military expenditures, and that the Kaiser is foremost among the rulers who earnestly desire prolonged peace.

Rome, March 26.—The 'Diritto' says Gen. Moccenni, minister of war, has ordered the suspension of work on the new forts on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers, in pursuance of the Government's policy of economy.

THEIR DEMAND REFUSED.

Prohibitionists get a set Back at Ottawa.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON REFUSES TO INTRODUCE A PROHIBITIVE MEASURE THIS SESSION.

SAYS IT WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE REVENUE—HE HOLDS OUT NO HOPE.

Ottawa, March 27.—The Railway Committee room of the House of Commons was crowded at noon by hundreds of delegates, gathered from all parts of the Dominion, to urge the Government to adopt the policy of total prohibition. The room, although a large one, was too small by far to hold the crowd. Many members of both Houses of Parliament were present. Major Bond was chosen chairman and Messrs. F. S. Spence and J. H. Carson acted as secretaries. Many of the leading prohibitionists of the Dominion were present. At noon the following members of the Government entered the room: Sir John Thompson, and Messrs. Bowell, Ives, Tupper, Costigan, Smith, Daly and Carling. Sir John Thompson made a brief speech of welcome to the unexpectedly large delegation. He said the Hon. G E. Foster was unable to be present because he was busy with the budget.

Senator Vidal, president of the Dominion Alliance, occupied a front seat.

Col. Bond, in a brief opening address, declared that the time had now come for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law. This large delegation had come voluntarily for the benefit of their fellow citizens. Could such a law be enacted was often asked. After studying the question he had no hesitation in saying it would be easier to enforce total prohibition than a license act. (Applause.) The delegation represented every part of the Dominion.

Mr. F. S. Spence delivered a strong address. The chief point he made and which was loudly cheered was that the time had gone by for Parliament to be influenced by the report of the Royal Commission. The people themselves had spoken by an overwhelming majority. In Ontario by nearly eighty-two thousand, Manitoba by twelve hundred, Prince Edward Island by seven thousand, Nova Scotia by forty thousand and New Brunswick by a unanimous vote of the Legislature. He contrasted this enormous majority with the majority of the present Dominion Government at the last election of only seventeen thousand, but which the Government considered sufficient to justify it in moulding public policy. He read a resolution 'that this deputation urges the Government to take steps to secure the immediate enactment by Parliament of a prohibitory liquor law.' I present this resolution, said Mr. Spence, endorsed by a majority of 150,000. He also read a resolution of the deputation urging the Government to resist all attempts in Parliament to secure the endorsement of the French treaty as it would be detrimental to the welfare of the country, opposed to the wishes of the citizens and an impediment to securing total prohibition.

The chairman introduced Mrs. Alexander, as representing an organization of enormous power, the W. C. T. U. That lady made an excellent speech, urging the Government in the name of 10,000 women to put a stop to this traffic.

Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton, made a strong, carefully worded address. He intimated that while they spoke with proper courtesy they were resolute in their determination to press forward this reform and if necessary going so far as to elect a Government which would carry out the reform. (Cheers.)

Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal, said he wanted the Government he supported to have the honor of introducing a prohibitory measure. He did not want it left to the Reform party. (Laughter.) Referring to the Royal Commission, he said they should not depend too much on what the Royal Commission would have to tell them. Most of them knew as much about this question as the members of the Royal Commission. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. Henstin, of Halifax, presented a memorial from the convention of Nova Scotia prohibitionists protesting strongly and earnestly against the ratification of the French treaty.

Sir John Thompson made a long reply, carefully worded. He had listened with pleasure. If he could make any distinction he would express the deepest respect and sympathy for the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In reply to what had been said he would be frank. It might be pleasanter for them if he told them one-half of what he intended to say, but he would not then feel that he had discharged his duty if he did not tell them what was in his mind. It was out of the question that any prohibitory measure could be propounded this session. The requirements of the revenue and many other considerations made it imperative that any such measure should be carefully studied before Parliament met. 'In regard to the future,' Sir John continued, 'I must tell you frankly that I can make no pledge at all. I must do that out of respect to you. I could do as some others are said to have done, thank you and give a pledge. I could walk out to-morrow with both arms akimbo but I would be false to you and the respect I entertain for you if I gave such a pledge.

A Royal Commission had been at work for three years and accumulated a mass of evidence which he was sure would be found exceedingly instructive, not, perhaps, to the delegates, who knew more of the question than one half the witnesses examined, but for public men, including himself and for the general public. A preliminary report would be presented by the Commissioners in a few days and a final report probably before the end of the session, and the evidence and reports would be carefully considered. He agreed that the report was not to be conclusive. It was for advice and information. In advance of that it would be impossible for him to give any pledge as to what measures concerning prohibition would be taken by the present Government.

In reply to Mr. Buchanan, the Premier said that he would not for a moment swerve from his sense of duty by introducing in consideration of a majority of the votes of the people of this country a measure that they could not defend in the House to their fellow-countrymen and defend for all time to come. He would not say whether the French treaty would be ratified or not, but if it was ratified there would be no provision adopted which would prevent the adoption of prohibition, if adopted in the future. There are no obligations in the treaty which would restrict or hamper Parliament in the least, and if necessary to remove any doubt it would be made perfectly plain when the Government announces its policy. He concluded by assuring them that the Government would give every possible weight to their utterances.

THE SCHOOLS QUESTION.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM CONDEMNED BY THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

A JOINT PASTORAL ON THE SUBJECT READY TO BE ISSUED—SIR ADOLPHE CARON HAS A LONG SECRET INTERVIEW WITH ARCHBISHOP BEGIN.

Quebec, March 26.—Your correspondent is in a position to state that the current rumor that the Roman Catholic bishops of this province have agreed to a joint pastoral on the schools question, is well founded. He has also ascertained that this pastoral, which is now in print, and ready to be issued, bears the signatures of all the bishops of this ecclesiastical province, without any exception; and that it does not deal, except indirectly, with the Manitoba and North-West schools questions. It refers to the

EDUCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

and to the necessity of their religious training going hand in hand with their secular education, and, in this connection, it condemns all public schools from which religious instruction is banished, declaring that Roman Catholics cannot in conscience send their children to them and virtually forbidding them to do so. As far as can be learned there is no special reference to the situation in Manitoba and the North-West, except in so far as the bishops maintain in a general way the Roman Catholic separate school principle and antagonize all who uphold the contrary system or contribute in any way to its imposition upon their people—such imposition being pronounced an unjust violation of the freedom of conscience guaranteed to the Roman Catholics of this country, which no faithful child of the Church can support or countenance in any shape. It is understood that this is about as near as this ecclesiastical fulmination comes to dealing with the school questions of Manitoba and the North-West and denouncing the conduct in connection of the Roman Catholic members of the Ottawa Government and especially of the French-Canadian ministers from this province.

It is not too certain, however, that the document will be given to the public for some little time yet. It appears that it was the intention to have issued it this week for reading in all the Roman Catholic churches of the province, on Sunday next, and it is just possible that this intention may still be carried out. But, after the

FLYING AND MYSTERIOUS VISIT.

paid by Sir Adolphe Caron to this city, on Saturday last, it is considered not at all improbable that its publication may be withheld for a few weeks more. It was the impression in political circles here that the object of Sir Adolphe's hurried visit related to the mayoralty election which takes place on Monday next and at which it is said that the Conservatives intend to run Mr. Lawrence Stafford as their candidate for the position of Quebec's chief magistrate; but, since the announcement that before his departure from Ottawa, the Postmaster-General had a violent row with his colleague, Mr. Ouimet, on the schools question, and the discovery that while here on Saturday he had a two hours' private interview with Cardinal Taschereau's coadjutor, Archbishop Begin, followed by the announcement that the Archbishop is about to immediately leave for Rome, taking his departure from Quebec on Thursday next to catch the steamer at New York, the opinion prevails that he had much more important fish to fry than the filling of the mayor's chair in Quebec, though, probably while here he did not overlook his duty as a party organizer in that respect either. As to

THE OBJECT OF HIS INTERVIEW

with Archbishop Begin, three hypotheses obtain: 1. That, having heard of the bishops' intention to issue a joint pastoral, he came to plead for some modification of it in so far as it is likely to affect himself personally, which it, no doubt, threatens to do if the report of his stand in the Cabinet on the North-West schools question, as contradistinguished from that of his colleagues, Messrs. Angers and Ouimet, be true. 2. That, anticipating a coming rupture in the Government and a break by Messrs. Angers and Ouimet for the formation of a new church party in this province, which would exclude him from its ranks, he came here to make terms for himself with the ecclesiastical authorities and to propitiate their favor in his behalf. 3. That he was deputed here as the confidential agent of Sir John Thompson, to offer to the Roman Catholic chief ecclesiastical authority in this country some kind of a modus vivendi, by means of which it is hoped to tide over the schools difficulty, and to muzzle Archbishop Tache,—the issue of the joint pastoral to be suspended pending the consideration and adoption of the proposition. It may be stated that this last view is the one which finds most general favor, especially since the announcement of Mgr. Begin's hurried departure for Rome and the statement that his friends here expect to hear from him at the furthest in fifteen or twenty days. It is the belief that His Grace goes to submit the Government's proposition for the approval of the Roman pontiff.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY BETWEEN MR. LASKER AND MR. STEINITZ.

The interest in the great contest in New York City for world honors, is increasing. At every game there is a large crowd present. The play on both sides is replete with deep combinations and brilliant moves. At present the score stands, Steinitz, 2; Lasker, 2; drawn, 2. Appended is the play in the fourth, fifth and sixth games.

FOURTH GAME—GIUOCO PIANO.

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1. P—K 4	1. P—K 4
2. K Kt—B 3	2. Q Kt—B 3
3. B—B 4	3. B—B 4
4. P—B 3	4. Kt—B 3
5. P—Q 4	5. P—Q 4
6. P—K 5	6. P—Q 4
7. B—Q Kt 5	7. Kt—K 5
8. P x P	8. B—K 2
9. Kt—B 3	9. Castles
10. R—Q 3	10. P—B 4
11. P x P en pas	11. Kt x P
12. R—K 3	12. Kt—K Kt 5
13. B—Kt sq	13. Kt—Kt 5
14. P—Q R 3	14. Kt x B
15. P x Kt	15. B—R 5 ch
16. P—Kt 3	16. B—Kt 5
17. Castles	17. Q—K sq
18. P x Kt	18. Q—R 4
19. Kt x P	19. R x Kt
20. Kt—B 4	20. R x Kt
21. Q—Kt 3 ch	21. R—B 2
22. R x R	22. Q x R
23. B—R 2	23. Q x Q
24. R x Q ch	24. K—B sq
25. P x B	25. K—K 2
26. B—Q 5	26. P—B 3
27. B—K 4	27. P—Q R 3
28. R—R 5	28. P—K R 3
29. P—Q Kt 5	29. B P x P
30. B x P	30. R—K 2
31. R—B 6	31. B—Q 2
32. R x B	32. K x B
33. K—B 2	33. K—B 3
34. K—K 3	34. K—Kt 3
35. R—R sq	35. P—Q R 4
36. K—Q 3	36. P—R 5
37. P—K 5	37. R—K B 2
38. P—K 5	38. R—R 6 ch
39. K—K 4	39. R—B 7
40. R—Q Kt sq	40. K—B 3
41. P—Q 5 ch	41. K—Q 2
42. K—Q 4	42. R—Q 7 ch
43. K—B 5	43. R—B 7 ch
44. K x P	44. R—K 7
45. P—K 6 ch	45. K—Q 3
46. R—Q sq	46. R x P ch
47. K x P	47. R x P
48. R—K sq	48. R—R 2 ch
49. K—Kt 3	49. R—R sq
50. K—B 4	50. P—Kt 4
51. P x P	51. P x P
52. K—Q 4	52. R—R 5 ch
53. K—Q 3	53. R—R 6 ch
54. K—K 4	54. P—Kt 5
55. K—B 5	55. R—R sq
56. P—K 7	56. R—K sq.
57. K—B 6	57. P—Kt 6
58. K—B 7	58. K—Q 2
59. P—Q 6	59. P—Kt 7
60. R—K Kt sq	Resigns.

Drawn.

After the game Mr. Lasker said:—Many players thought that with 19, B x Kt P; I could have forced a win. White, however, would have replied, 20, P x B and if then 20, R x Kt; 21, Q—K sq; and if 20, B x Kt; 21, R x B; R x R; 22. K—Kt 2; and has the best of it.

FIFTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3	2. Kt to Q B 3
3. B to Kt 5	3. P to Q 3
4. P to Q 4	4. B to Q 2
5. Kt to B 3	5. K Kt to K 2
6. B to B 4	6. P takes P
7. Kt takes P.	7. Kt takes Kt
8. Q takes Kt	8. Kt to B 3
9. Q to K 2	9. B to K 3
10. Kt to Q 5	10. B to K 2
11. B to Q 2	11. Castles
12. Castles, K R.	12. Kt to K 4
13. B to Kt 3	13. B takes Kt
14. B takes B	14. P to Q B 3
15. B to Kt 3	15. Kt to Q 2
16. Q R to Q	16. P to Q R 4
17. P to Q B 3	17. P to R 5
18. B to B 2	18. R to K
19. Q to R 3	19. Kt to K B
20. B to K 3	20. Q to R 4
21. P to Q R 3	21. Q to Kt 4
22. B to B	22. Q R to Q
23. R to Q 4	23. P to Q 4
24. P takes P	24. B to B 4
25. R to K B 4	25. Kt to Kt 3
26. P to B 4	26. Q to R 3
27. B takes Kt	27. B P takes B
28. R to R 4	28. P to R 4
29. B to Kt 5	29. R to Q 3
30. P takes P	30. Q takes P
31. Q to K B 3	31. Q takes Q
32. P takes Q	32. R to K 7
33. B to B	33. R takes B P
34. R takes R	34. R to Q 8, ch
35. K to Kt 2	35. B takes R
36. K takes B	36. R takes B
37. K to Kt 3	37. P to Kt 3
38. R to Q 4	38. R to B 7
39. R to Q 8, ch	39. K to R 2
40. R to Kt 8	40. R takes P
41. R to K 8	41. P to K Kt 4
42. R takes P	42. P to R 5, ch
43. K to R 3	43. R to K B 7
44. R to Kt 4	44. R takes P, ch
45. K to Kt 4	45. R takes P
46. R takes P	46. R to R 7
47. K takes P	47. R takes P
48. R to Kt 3	48. R to R 8
49. R to Q B 3	49. P to R 6
50. K to Kt 4	

Drawn.

Lasker, who annotated this game, has the following comment thereon. The twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth moves of white were made under pressure of time, and I therefore did not select the best continuation. Had I played P—Q Kt4 on my twenty-eighth turn, I would have kept my material advantage for a time at any rate, and might perhaps have succeeded in eventually scoring the game. However, after my thirtieth move I could not venture on the same line of play because after thirty-one P—Q, KQ4 PxP; 32, QxP, BxP, ch; 33, KxB, Q—B4 ch; 34, B—K. 3, R—37 ch; 35, K—B2, Q—B3 ch would win for black. I had, therefore, no other choice than to offer an exchange of queens, although this really meant playing for a draw. Here Steinitz might have continued his attack with queen to knight's third, instead of exchanging queens, then I should have probably continued with rook to king's fourth, and BxP ch, K—R sq would have been my rejoinder. The end game was clearly in black's favor for a long time, but the advantage seemed not sufficient to force a win. When Steinitz offered a draw and pointed out his probable line of play, I was of the opinion that I still had a chance of winning, but my opponent altered his method of play, and a draw became quite certain after a few more moves.

SIXTH GAME—GIUOCO PIANO.

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1. P—K 4	1. P—K 4
2. Kt—K B 3	2. Kt—Q B 3
3. B—B 4	3. B—B 4
4. P—B 3	4. Kt—B 3
5. P—Q 4	5. P x P
6. P—K 5	6. P—Q 4
7. B—Q Kt 5	7. Kt—K 5
8. P x P	8. B—Kt 3 (a)
9. Kt—B 3	9. Castles
10. B—K 3	10. P—B 4 (b)
11. P x P, en pas	11. Kt x P B 3
12. R—Q B	12. Q—Q 3 (c)
13. Castles	13. B—K Kt 5
14. B—K 2	14. Q R—K
15. P—K R 3	15. B x Kt (d)
16. B x B	16. Kt—K 2
17. Kt—K 2	17. Kt—Kt 3
18. P—K Kt 3 (e)	18. P—B 3
19. B—Kt 2	19. Kt—K 5
20. Q—Kt 3	20. Q—B 3
21. P—Q R 4	21. Kt—Q 3
22. Q—Kt 4	22. Kt—Q B 5
23. R x Kt	23. P x R
24. P—R 5	24. B—Q
25. Q x Kt P	25. B x P
26. Q x R P	26. B—Q 7
27. Q—B 5	27. B x B
28. P x B	28. Q—K 3
29. R x R ch	29. R x R
30. P—K 4	30. Q—B 2
31. K—R 2	31. R—Kt
32. Q x P B 3	32. Kt—K 2
33. Q—B 7	33. R x P
34. Kt—B 4	34. P—Kt 4
35. Kt—Q 5	35. Kt x Kt
36. Q—Q 8 ch	36. K—Kt 2
37. Q x P ch	37. K—R
38. P x Kt	38. R—K 7
39. Q—Q 8 ch	39. R—K
40. Q—Kt 5	40. Q—Kt 2
41. Q—Q 2	41. Q—B 3
42. Q—B 3	42. R—Q B
43. B—B 3	43. R—Q Kt
44. B—Kt 2	44. R—Q B
45. P—R 4	45. Q—Q 3
46. B—B 3	46. R—B 2
47. B—K 6	47. Q—B
48. K—Kt 2	48. Q—B 3
49. Q—R 5	49. R—K 2
50. Q—B 6	50. R—K
51. Q x P	51. R—K B
52. Q—K 2	52. Q x P
53. P—Q 6	53. R—Q
54. P—Q 7	54. R x P
55. B x B	55. Q x B
56. Q—K 5 ch	56. K—Kt
57. P—R 5	57. Q—Kt 2
58. Q—K 8 ch	58. Q—B sq
59. Q x Q ch	59. K x Q
60. P—B 3	60. K—B 2
61. K—Kt 4	61. K—Kt 2
62. K—Kt 5	62. K—B 2
63. K—R 6	63. K—Kt
64. K—Kt 5	64. K—B 2
65. K—B 4	65. K—Kt 2
66. K—B 5	66. K—B 2
67. P—Kt 4	67. P—R 3
68. K—K 5	68. K—K 2
69. K—Q 5	69. K—B 3
70. K—K 4	70. K—K 3
71. K—Q 4	71. K—B 3

Drawn.

NOTES BY LASKER.

(a) In the fourth game I played here B—K 2; as, however, at the Q Kt has the intention of going to that square later on this move seems superior.

(b) Necessary, in order to break white's attack.

(c) White threatened B x Kt followed by Kt—K 5.

(d) B—B would have been just as good, but this move leads subsequently to the weakening of white's Q's side.

(e) Forced, as Kt to R 5 with a strong attack was threatening. The turning point of the game was the sacrifice of the exchange. Although daring it relieved white considerably, and it appears that in no stage of the subsequent play could black force a win. If, for instance, black on his thirty-second move, had continued with RxP, then white would have replied 33, K—B sq ch. Kt—B; 34, Kt—B 4, P—K Kt 4; 35, Q—Kt 4, and it cannot be seen how black could play for a win in this position, strong as his passed pawn may appear. If there was any chance later on with a line of play suggested by Showalter, namely, 45, Q—B 4, instead of Q—Q 3, I could not take advantage of such a line of play, because I was pressed for time, and could not possibly study out all the variations at my disposal.' The position after the forty-fifth move was rather to white's advantage, which he increased very nicely on his fifty-third turn by the offered sacrifice of his passed pawn. Of course, I could not take it, as his queen would have given a neat mate on Kt 2. However, I could sacrifice the exchange, which white had to accept, because if 54, Q—B 3, Q—Kt 7 ch.; 55, K—R 8, Q—K 4, and it would lead to a draw.' After the exchange of queens on the fifty-ninth move the game got to a well known book position, in which white lacked a tempo to win. For instance, if 64, P—Kt 4, K—R; 65, P—Kt 5, K—Kt; 66, P—Kt 6, K—R and draws.'

LORD HANNEN DEAD.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION OVER THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE PASSES AWAY—OTHER DEATHS.

London, March 29.—Lord Hannen, who was judge of the Probate and Divorce

LORD HANNEN.

courts, president of the Parnell Enquiry commission, and a member of the Behring Sea Commission in 1893, is dead.

The Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, P.C., eldest son of the late Mr. James Hannen, of Kingswood, Surrey, formerly a merchant in the city of London, was born in 1821, and received his education at St. Paul's school, whence he removed to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the home circuit, on which he obtained a very large practice, mainly in commercial business. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases; and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant. Mr. Hannen was for some time counsel to the Treasury. In Aug., 1868, he was nominated a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce in succession to Lord Penzance, in Nov., 1875, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Sir James Hannen was president of the Parnell Enquiry Commission.

TO THE MEMORY OF KOSSUTH.

A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN NEW YORK.

STUDENTS CAUSE A DISTURBANCE IN BUDA PESTH.

New York will have a Kossuth monument.

The monument will cost about sixty thousand dollars and will represent Kossuth addressing the people in Debrecain in January, 1849. A figure on the right represents Clio, and another on the left

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT.

Hungaria breaking the bonds of slavery. The monument will stand on Hungarian soil, as it has been decided to bring sufficient earth for the purpose from Monok, the birthplace of the deceased patriot. Mr. Karoly Horway, a young Hungarian architect, made the design, and will also execute the architectural part of the work. The sculptor, a young Hungarian, Isidore Konti, has made a model of the monument free of charge. The 'Witness' presents a sketch of the proposed monument, together with a picture of the little house at Monok, where the soil will be obtained on which the monument will be planted.

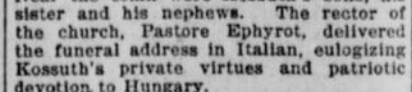
Buda-Pest, March 24.—The sons of Louis Kossuth have sent the following telegram to the chief burgomaster of this city:—'Learning of the serious excesses in the Hungarian capital, we beseech the public in the sacred name of our father that there be no further trouble. There must be tranquility; otherwise we shall be placed in the painful position of withdrawing our consent to the transfer of our father's body to Hungary.' Upon receipt of the despatch, the burgomaster issued an address to the people to respect the wishes of the sons of the dead hero. The city is now free from disorder.

THE BRIDGE AT BUDA-PESTH.

Turin, March 28.—The funeral services over the body of Louis Kossuth were held this morning in the Evangelical Church, beginning at nine o'clock. The streets of the city were crowded with people, including a great number of Hungarians in their national costumes. The streets through which the funeral procession passed were lined by the municipal guards, and on all the buildings were mourning emblems and crape draped flags.

The coffin, inside the church, rested upon a handsome catafalque, and was covered with flowers. The church was filled with floral emblems sent from all parts of Hungary and from many other points in Europe. Around the catafalque was a guard of honor of Hungarian students, who will accompany the body to Buda Pest with the representatives of the municipality of that city. Near the coffin were Kossuth's sons, his sister and his nephews. The rector of the church, Pastore Ephyrot, delivered the funeral address in Italian, eulogizing Kossuth's private virtues and patriotic devotion to Hungary.

The choir then sang a choral hymn written by Luther and an anthem by Palestrina. After the simple ceremonies the coffin was placed upon a funeral car drawn by four horses, and the procession moved slowly toward the railway station. It was headed by a detachment of mounted municipal guards, followed



BIRTHPLACE OF KOSSUTH.

by the Mayor of Turin and Gen. Turr Markus, the deputy mayor of Buda Pest and Deputy Rohronzsy, representing the Hungarian Diet and the pall bearers immediately preceding the funeral car. Behind the coffin were the son and other relatives and deputations from the Hungarian societies, from many Italian societies and from Garibaldean Associations, Masonic lodges and behind these were the main body of the Hungarians and other people who took part in the procession.

The procesison crossed the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele and the Piazza Carlo Fleice to the mortuary pavilion erected at the central entrance of the railway station. When the coffin had been placed in the pavilion, the Mayor of Turin delivered an oration and then formally handed over the body to Gen. Turr Markus, who received it with a speech on behalf of the municipality of Buda Pest. The ceremonies were closed with a few speeches by men of minor rank.

The train bearing the Hungarian delegations left Turin for Buda Pest at four o'clock this afternoon and the special bearing the body of Kossuth back to his native land will leave at nine p.m. Both trains are expected to reach Buda Pest to-morrow morning.

Buda-Pest, March 30.—The body of Louis Kossuth arrived on Hungarian soil this morning. The first stop made by the special train after crossing the Hungarian border was at Csakvar, where the funeral party was joined by a large number of prominent Hungarians who had gone from here to meet them. A large crowd had congregated at the railway station and as the train, after a brief halt, resumed its journey, a tremendous cheer was raised for Kossuth and Hungary. Thousands of people are flocking to the Capital to be present at the funeral. Five thousand peasants left Czegled last night on foot and marched all night in order to reach here in time for the funeral.

HIS REMAINS IN STATE AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Buda-Pest, March 31.—The municipal authorities, the deputies of the Reichstag and deputations from scores of civil societies, met at the railway station shortly before the arrival of the funeral train yesterday. Thousands of men and women filled the space back of the station. The crowd was silent while the body was being removed from the train. All stood uncovered. The procession moved slowly from the station to the National Museum with an enormous crowd following closely on the heels of the official bodies. Hardly a loud word was spoken on the way and the spectators who filled the roofs and windows along the route could hear only the sound of tramping of feet. The body will lie in the Museum till Sunday.

London, March 31.—The 'Daily News' correspondent in Buda-Pest writes: 'All the Austrian stations on the railway over which the Kossuth funeral train passed were occupied by police and gens d'armes. The public and even the Hungarians, were not allowed on the platforms. M. Horvath, the first Hungarian Minister of Justice in Count Andrassy's Cabinet, went to the station at Goerz, but was not allowed on the platform. Francis Kossuth conversed in the outer room with several Hungarians residing in Goerz, and took a wreath which they had brought but the gens d'armes seized it. It is stated that Kossuth left a written testament which has been kept secret as it contains vehement reproaches against the Government.

A GOOD MAN IN POLITICS.

THE LATE U. S. SENATOR COLQUITT OF GEORGIA.

United States Senator Colquitt, who died last week, was a fighter for temperance and religion. The New York 'Sun' says of him:

No man in Georgia (his native state) perhaps stood closer to the public than did Senator Colquitt, and he was repeatedly honored by positions of public trust. He bore the reputation among his colleagues and lived the life of a consistent and earnest Christian, the denomination with which he was affiliated being the Methodist Episcopal Church. Senator Colquitt was also a zealous advocate and champion of the temperance cause.

In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-third Congress on the Democratic ticket, and made a good record for himself,

THE LATE U. S. SENATOR COLQUITT.

but declined a renomination because of his wife's death.

About this time he became interested in religion, and held Sunday meetings, particularly intended for the negroes, to whom he read and expounded the Scriptures. He was a Methodist in creed, and after the civil war he built the first negro church in the state. As a soldier and leader in the Confederate army he was brave and sagacious. He entered early as a captain in the Sixth Georgia, rose rapidly, and was made a Brigadier-General in 1862. Before the close of the war he won his commission as Major-General, but through some error it never reached him. As a leader he was frequently likened to Stonewall Jackson. When hostilities were concluded General Colquitt returned to his native state, where he held a number of offices, until in 1876, he was elected Governor of the state. His administration was successful, and he was re-elected. During both terms he was a bitter opponent of racing and gambling at the state fairs.

At the expiration of his second term he was elected United States Senator by a large majority, and in 1889, when his term ended, he was re-elected. For some years past he had been a sufferer from paralysis, and was accustomed to being wheeled to his place in the Senate in a chair.

ACTION DEFERRED.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS DECIDE TO MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

THEY WILL NOT BRING THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION BEFORE THE DOMINION HOUSE UNTIL A MORE CONVENIENT SEASON.

Ottawa, March 28.—The Legislative Committee of the Dominion Prohibition Alliance, which includes all members of Parliament favorable to prohibition, met this morning in the tower of the House of Commons, Senator Vidal, president, in the chair. Those present were: Messrs. J. H. Carson, F. S. Spence, secretary; Senator Scott, Mr. George Hay, the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. J. K. Dougall, and a number of others of the Alliance, and the following members of Parliament: Messrs. Charlton, Scriver, Bain, Henderson, Somerville, Dickie, Fraser, Dawson, Featherstone, Flint, MacDonald, P.E.I., Craig, Coatsworth, Wood, (of Westmoreland), Dyer, Rowand, Christie, Boston, Gibson, McMullen, Yeo, Sanford, Forbes, Macdonald (of Huron), Gilmore, Mills, and Rider (of Stanstead).

The chairman submitted as a resolution suggested to be moved in the House of Commons a motion declaring that the time had come for the Dominion Parliament to enact a prohibitory liquor law. Mr. Spence argued that this course was the proper one for them to take during the present session.

Mr. Buchanan said the time is here when friends in Parliament should submit the question to the test of a vote in the House. There was a feeling that the people were more interested now in this question than some of the 'friends' of prohibition at the front.

Mr. Fraser, M.P., Guysboro, N.S., asked how a square vote could be obtained in the House when there was the Royal commission to serve as a subterfuge to those who desired to shield themselves.

Mr. Wilson, of Lennox, Ont., interrupting—'Temperance men vote party rather than temperance at elections. I mean temperance men out of Parliament.'

Mr. Fraser—'Yes, and in Parliament, too.' (Laughter.)

Mr. Fraser opposed submitting the question to a vote in the House at present, but would obtain plebiscite votes a second time and get larger majorities.

Mr. Charlton, M.P., said: 'Let the Government be required to submit the question to a popular vote and to regard the verdict as a mandate that was the pledge of one political party and they should seek the same pledge from the Government. He opposed a resolution in the House and favored a plebiscite as an indispensable preliminary to prohibition.

Mr. Somerville, M.P., opposed the resolution, as it would if moved as a want of confidence motion place temperance Ministerial members in a false position.

Mr. Coatsworth, M.P., said if brought as a want of confidence motion he would oppose it, but if as an independent motion he would support it.

Mr. Somerville—'Will we ever reach it?'

Mr. Coatsworth—'I don't care anything about that.'

Mr. Coatsworth opposed a plebiscite. He advised the introduction of a resolution which would be likely to carry. They could not carry a red hot resolution. Prohibition was impossible this session. Sir John Thompson had put that at rest yesterday.

Mr. Flint thought it would be a good thing to put the members of this House on record as there might be a general election before another session.

Dr. MacDonald, of Huron, lectured the temperance people for inconsistency at the polls, and declared that when the prohibition question was being discussed the galleries were nearly empty even of the Christian people of Ottawa. Members would vote on this question irrespective of principle and with a single eye on votes in their constituencies until they received a mandate from the people to make this an issue. For himself he was a temperance man for thirty-five years, but temperance men opposed his election.

Mr. Dickie was strongly in favor of introducing this resolution and pressing it to a vote. This would show an appreciation of the delegation of yesterday. He expected the Government to oppose it until they had their commission report. If so, he would oppose Government in the vote. He was opposed to a plebiscite.

Mr. Carson declared that the resolution represented the unanimous wish of the temperance people of Canada. Any one moving an amendmet to that motion would be opposing the sentiment of all the temperance people.

Mr. Coatsworth opposed the motion, declaring that the time has not come.

A member of the Alliance, 'Has the time not come?'

Mr. Coatsworth—'Yes, I believe it has.'

Mr. Carson—'Then why not say so.'

Mr. Coatsworth—'Let us use tact, and——'

A voice—'And support the Government.'

Mr. Coatsworth—'No, I did not say so.'

Mr. Scriver opposed the introduction of the resolution this session as inopportune and moved the following resolution: 'That in the opinion of this committee a resolution in favor of submitting the question of prohibition to a Dominion plebiscite should be moved in the House of Commons at the first convenient opportunity. And that as soon as possible after the report of the Royal Commission is presented a resolution in favor of prohibition shall be introduced in the House of Commons.'

At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Scriver divided his motion in two, one for a plebiscite and one for a prohibitory law. To the plebiscite motion Mr. Flint, M.P., moved an amendment: 'That this committee recommend that the following resolution should be introduced at the earliest possible moment: That the time has come when Parliament should enact a law for prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and scientific purposes.

After many objections and suggestions, Mr. Spence moved to strike out the words 'the time has come' and substitute 'that as speedily as possible.' there was a chorus of dissent from this as an emasculation of the original motion.

Mr. Dyer said every member in the House could vote for that. He added that he opposed the amendment of Mr. Flint.

Dr. Room, M.P. for Middlesex, regarded this as a party motion.

Mr. Scriver—'I utterly disclaim that.'

Dr. Room continued that as the plebiscite was Mr. Laurier's platform, the Conservatives would be bound to oppose it. He would hurt his, the Conservative party, and displace the Government.

Mr. Dougall looked upon the plebiscite as an educational force but the motion for a plebiscite was meant to displace the resolution which comes from the temperance people, and for that reason he was against it. It looked strange that members representing constituencies which had returned large majorities already by means of the plebiscite should tell them now that this resolution should be delayed until another plebiscite was taken. Let them test the value of the plebiscite by pressing this resolution on the House and daring any one to oppose it.

Mr. Scriver pointed out that members from Quebec had no plebiscite.

Mr. Dougall acknowledged this, adding that Mr. Scriver's county was all right and so was Mr. Scriver. His remarks applied to a majority of the members of the House whose constituents had already given them a mandate to vote for prohibition.

Mr. Wood, of West Moreland, believed that if such a resolution was carried the Government would have to resign. If introduced he would oppose it. It was the wrong way of going about it.

Senator Vidal thought they had enough plebiscite already. It was not necessary to wait for the report of the Royal Commission, but the Government having declared a prohibitory law this session impossible, a resolution that the time had now come looked like a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

Mr. Flint's resolution as amended and reading that a resolution declaring that as speedily as possible a prohibitory law should be enacted was put to a vote and carried with but three or four dissenting voices. The room was crowded at the time.

On the suggestion that Mr. Dickie should, as before, introduce the motion in the House, Mr. Dickie declined on the ground that he was not in sympathy with the Alliance in their position on the French treaty. The following committee was named to see that the motion was submitted in the House:—Messrs. Dickie, Flint, Charlton, Scriver, Room and Coatsworth. This concluded the business.

A DISTINGUISHED EXPLORER DEAD.

COMMANDER CAMERON KILLED BY A FALL FROM HIS HORSE—HIS CAREER.

London, March 28.—The distinguished African explorer, Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, was fatally injured by being thrown from a horse yesterday, and died a little more than three hours later. He was hunting with Baron Rothchild's staghounds, at Soulbury, in Bedfordshire, when, his horse becoming unmanagable, he lost his seat, and fell heavily to the ground. He was picked up insensible and never regained consciousness. The coroner's jury found that the commander had sprained his wrist, and was, therefore, unable to control his horse when the animal became fractious. The verdict of the jury gives the immediate cause of his death as concussion of the brain.

Captain Cameron was the first European traveller to cross the whole breadth of the African continent in the central latitude, beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic ocean. Cameron's mission was to take relief to Livingstone. On reaching Tanganyika, however, he found that the man he had undertaken to succor was dead, and all he could do was to send the body of the great missionary back to England. Then he started on his voyage of discovery, which led him across the Dark Continent, the story of which he told in his 'Across Africa.'

COMMANDER V. LOVETT CAMERON.

Commander Verney Lovett Cameron was born at Radipole, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, where his father was rector of the parish. He was appointed a naval cadet in 1857, and by successive promotions reached the rank of commander in 1876. It was between November, 1872, and April, 1876, that Cameron was engaged in the exploration of Africa, which he did under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in charge of the East coast Livingstone expedition. The most important of his discoveries was the establishing of the fact that interior lakes and rivers discovered by Livingstone connected with the Congo river. After his return to England Cameron was assigned to active duty in the navy, and then in 1878 he made a journey through Asia Minor and Persia to India, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of constructing a railway from the Mediterranean to India by following the course of the Euphrates, a scheme of which he heartily approved and in support of which he published a volume entitled 'Our Future Highway.' With the late Sir R. F. Burton, Cameron, in 1882, explored the country lying back of the gold coast and amassed a valuable collection in all branches of natural history, besides making extensive surveys. Commander Cameron received many honorific distinctions from the governments and scientific societies of Europe, and was the author of a number of works of scientific value. It is to him that belongs the credit of being the first to point out a practical means of civilizing Africa, by the formation of chartered companies for the construction of railways and establishing steam navigation of the great lakes and rivers of the Dark Continent.'

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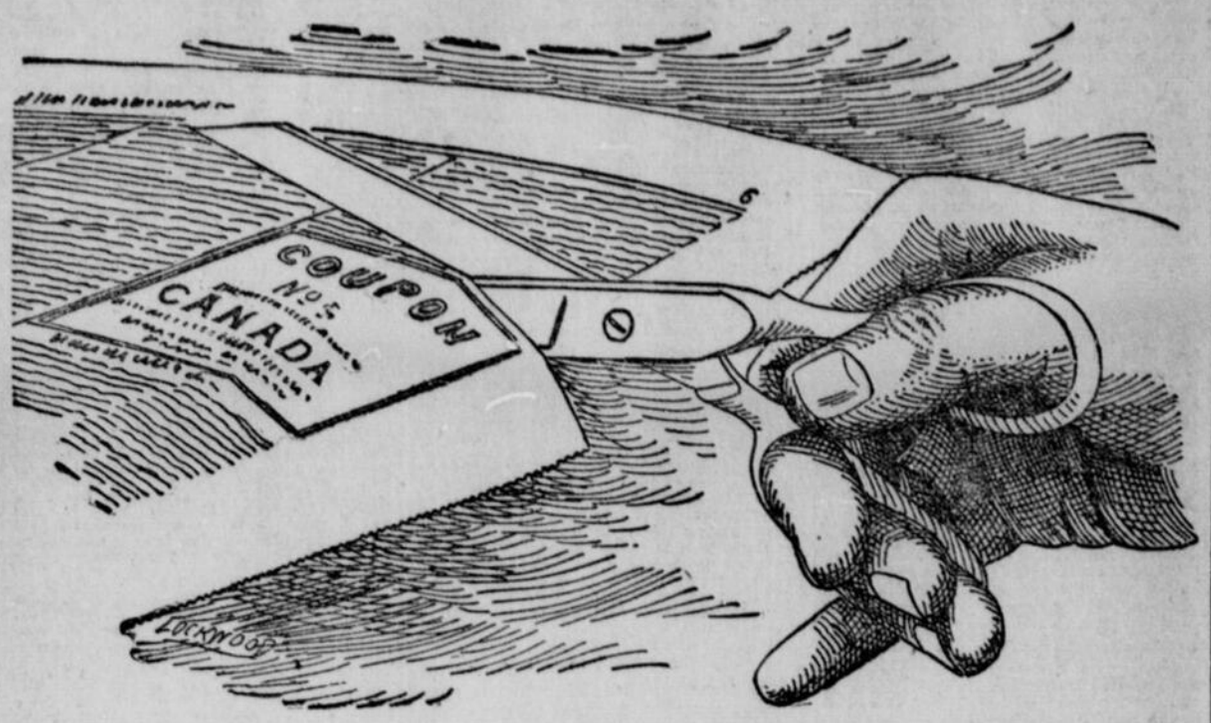

JUST THINK OF IT.

The trouble of cutting out one 'Weekly Witness' coupons and sending to 'Witness' Office with 12c will secure you a part of

Picturesque Canada,

A work that has hitherto been published at 60c per part. The first parts have reached thousands of homes all over the country, and everywhere they have given satisfaction.

Part One, though a beautiful work, is not to be compared to Part Two in artistic merit. Each part eclipses its predecessor entirely. Part Two continues the graphic narrative, begun in the initial part, of the Early History of Quebec. It gives a glowing account of the stirring regime of Count Frontenac, when French adventure, led by La Salle, plumed its wings westward to the Mississippi and southward to the Gulf of Mexico, on to the opening of the seven years war, and the final struggle of the two races on the Plains of Abraham. All the incidents in connection with the conquest of Quebec are graphically told, and the transference of all Canada from the French to the English Crown. It contains the following charming illustrations:

Montmorency Falls—magnificent full page view.
Dufferin Terrace.
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The Heights of Abraham.
The Citadel and Ramparts.
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View overlooking the North Channel, from the Grand Battery and Laval University.
View overlooking the St. Charles Valley.
Wolfe's Monument and Martello Tower on the Plains of Abraham.
Quebec, from the Old Manor House at Beauport.
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Buade Street, and its characteristic traffic. Quebec Custom House, from the Wharves.
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Part III. is a marvel of beauty. In it the reader will begin the interesting study of French-Canadian Life and character replete with interest to all admirers of this

CANADA OF OURS.

The illustrations, which include the following, are superior to those of Parts One and Two.

Falls of Ste. Anne — magnificent full-page view.
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Gates of and view from the Citadel.
Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm.
Time-Ball, from the Prince's Bastion.
Kent, St. John's and St. Louis Gates.
The Basilica, from Fabrique Str.
Looking across the Esplanade to Beauport.
Wayside Cross and Beauport Church.
Looking towards Quebec from Montmorency.
Montmorency River, above the Falls.
On the Road to Sillery.
Cap Tourment and Petit Cap.
Loading a Batteau at Low Tide.
A French Habitant.
Gathering Marsh Hay.
Monument aux Braves de 1760.

Part IV. carries forward the delightful story of French-Canadian Life and Character as seen among the habitants of the ancient Province of Quebec. This part is brimful of interesting study, and includes the following illustrations:—

Montreal from the Mountain—magnificent full-page view.
Habitant and Snowshoes.
L'Ange Gardien.
French-Canadian Farms.
Chateau Richer.
Wayside Watering Trough.
St. Joachim.
A Street in Chateau Richer.
Falls of St. Fereol.
Chapel and Grotto at Ste. Anne de Beaupre.
An Old Habitant.
On the Road to St. Joachim.
An Old Orchard.

Letters have been received from clergymen, teachers, lawyers and others, pronouncing the work a most valuable one of the utmost interest to every Canadian.

Have you secured the first part?

Consolation Coupon on Page 16, affords you another opportunity.

Send Coupons as directed to 'Witness Office.'

OVER PRESSURE IN SCHOOLS.

A QUESTION WHICH OCCUPIES THE MINDS OF ONTARIO'S SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(Special correspondence of the 'Witness')

Toronto, March 30.—The Ontario Educational Association has this week held its yearly convention, and the meeting has been exceptionally successful in almost every respect. Several addresses were given by President Stanley Hall, of Clarke University, on the psycho-physical aspect of pedagogy, two of them being devoted to the 'Child,' as a subject of observation. These addresses were out of the usual line of those given at the meetings of the association, and were much appreciated. It would occupy more space than a letter could at all afford to go fully into the other transactions of the general association and all its branches, but it may be useful to gather some of the pedagogical tendencies that prompted the various discussions. Perhaps the most vivid question was the work that should be prescribed for

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

This lies within the functions of the Senate of the Provincial University, but, as the matter affects very intimately the secondary schools, the teachers of the latter are always consulted about it. This year the differences of opinion among the secondary teachers themselves were pronounced and irreconcilable. The mathematical masters were opposed to any lessening of the work required under the head of 'Arithmetic'; the classical scholars were prepared to fight like Trojans for maintaining the supremacy of Greek; the modern linguists wanted Greek to be made optional as against either French or German, but not as against both French and German. The scientists wished to have one science made compulsory; and so on. The result was a resolution adopted in the Higher Education section by a large majority, requesting the University Senate and the Educational Department to co-operate in such an arrangement of secondary tests as will enable a candidate to take his matriculation work at two examinations instead of one, the primary subjects being grammar, arithmetic, history and physics, and those of the later stage being Latin, English, algebra, geometry, French, German, and chemistry. Whether this is the best solution of the difficulty, and whether it will commend itself to the University Senate, remains to be seen, but it is not improbable that in the direction thus indicated the most satisfactory arrangement of subjects will be found. The evil intended to be remedied by the plan above mentioned, is that which is known under the phrase

OVER PRESSURE IN SCHOOLS.

The standard of matriculation has been raised by the successive addition of subjects until it is hardly possible for the master of a secondary school to frame a time table which will afford each of these subjects the necessary amount of time. One remedy for this over-pressure in the secondary schools is the division of the matriculation examination referred to above; another is the addition of one year to the minimum age of the candidates for matriculation, making it sixteen instead of fifteen. Owing to the rapid increase during recent years in the attendance of students at the University the Senate can well afford to raise the age of matriculants. The attendance will not be greatly lessened or even checked, and the students will do better work for being a year older when they begin it. But it is not in secondary schools alone that over-pressure is felt. The teachers of the public schools are equally persistent in their complaints, the justice of which is in the main admitted by the public school inspectors, who are in a good position to know the state of schools. The examination most frequently complained of is that for entrance into the high schools, but it is only one of a series of

WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS,

the general effect of which is to deprive the teacher of that freedom which is absolutely essential to the best pedagogical work. The entrance examination is at the upper edge of the course for the forth form in the public schools. The public school leaving examination is based on the work of the fifth form, and below the fourth there are promotion examinations. It will thus be seen that at almost every stage a pupil must be tested by some examiner or examiners who have not taught him, and as the teacher is judged by the public according to his success in passing pupils through these uniform examinations, the pressure upon both teacher and pupils becomes terrific. The feeling among parents all over the province is becoming very strong on this subject. They have to choose between exposing their children to physical and intellectual injury on the one hand, and a species of humiliation on the other, and they resent being required to make a choice for which they cannot see any necessity. The teachers are becoming equally discontented with a state of affairs which exposes them to the risk of losing their reputation with the public unless they allow their work to be subjected to a test which cannot reach its highest and most valuable aspects. Another matter that exercised a good deal two or three of the sections—especially those of training institutions and inspectors—was

THE NORMAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

One striking feature of the educational system of this province is the rapidity with which the personnel of the teaching fraternity changes. On an average about 1,000 public school teachers enter and leave the profession each year, and as these must all enter through the county model schools, the great importance of these training institutions becomes very apparent. There is a strong disposition amongst both teachers and inspectors to ask that steps be taken to limit the supply by raising the standard of professional qualification, and if the latter goes up the standard of non-professional attainment is likely to rise with it. The chief obstacle in the way is the backward condition of public education in the eastern counties of the province, but this may be overcome by making such counties rank as 'districts' for the purpose of grading teachers. In a 'district' a good deal of allowance is made in the matter of qualification of teachers, and a good deal must continue to be made. It is not unlikely that, if this way of escape from a practical difficulty is found feasible, the whole standard of third class teachers will before long be raised to approximate to that of the present second class. In the section of trustees one of the most interesting acts was the adoption of a report on the teaching of

AGRICULTURE IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

The report points out that the law now requires this to be done, though it does not subject pupils to an obligatory examination on agriculture. It defends the teaching of this subject not merely on the ground that such teaching, if well done, will tend to make the next generation of farmers more intelligent, and that it will tend to make them take more interest in their calling, but on the further ground that agriculture is one of the best available subjects on the school programme to be used as a means of general culture. It points out that the best culture implies a training of the powers of observation and classification of phenomena and of the power of drawing from such phenomena general conclusions by the inductive process. To the rural school teacher and pupils agricultural operations and processes are quite familiar as facts, and it is easy to set on foot among pupils a spirit of enquiry, which may cause quite a revival of agricultural interest in the whole neighborhood. The report on agriculture in the schools fits in admirably with the summer session of the Agricultural College for use of those teachers who desire to become acquainted with the subject, and both are in harmony with the farmers' institutes, which, during the past few years, have done so much to promote intelligence and arouse interest among the practical farmers of the province.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Fraser Institute is purchasing French works to the extent of $5,000, and has already many excellent works.

St. George's Episcopal Church is to erect a tower to complete its symmetry, at an expense of $17,000. The work will be commenced soon.

The liabilities of Montreal city are twenty-four millions of dollars, and the aldermen show a tendency to add rather than to take away from the amount.

Christian Endeavor Societies in Montreal determined last Friday evening to give no patronage to grocers who sell liquor, and placed a resolution to that effect on the books of the society.

The Street Railway people wanted to run their tracks up St. Peter street into St. James street, but as St. Peter street at this point is but thirty feet wide, the railway for once did not get what it wanted.

Philias Lacasse, who had been drinking more whiskey than was good for himself or his family, finished his career last week by taking a dose of carbolic acid. A wife and five children are left victims of the drink traffic.

One or two medical students have been scandalizing their profession by leaving human remains in public scavenging receptacles after they have dissected them. Practical jokes of the sort are exceedingly out of joint.

Mrs. Rose Morrison is accused by her husband of having committed bigamy by marrying him, she having been married in 1890, June 20, to Jeremiah Kirby, who is still alive. She married Morrison in April, 1893, but pleads not guilty to the charge of bigamy.

Montreal firemen were called out just as the closing hour before midnight had commenced, and before the last hour of April 1 had ended. They found a crowd of people to laugh at them and

'LA BELLE LANGUE FRANCAISE.'

Sir John Thompson—'Baptiste, show your tongue to Dr. McCarthy.'

Dr. McCarthy—'I do not like this tongue at all. Get ready, I have my bistoury and I shall cut it out for you.'

Baptiste has some objections!—From the 'Canard.'

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCE OF A GREAT ENGLISH FIRM.

London, March 29. — Mr. William Mather, a member of Parliament for the Gorton division of Lancashire, and the senior member of the firm of Mather & Pratt (Sanford Iron Works)- has made a report of the experience of his firm in the first year's experiment of giving its employees an eight hour day instead of nine hours, without any reduction of wages. Mr. Mather, whose works employ a large number of hands, reports that the experiment has proved in every respect a complete success. The output of the works has been greater than ever before without an increase of expense, despite the reduction of hours. The 1,200 hands employed in the works have worked cheerfully in double shifts during times of pressure upon the works, due to large orders, but they have never been paid nor have they expected overtime, the reduction of the regular hours and the retention of the regular wages offsetting that. Converts to the eight hour system, Mr. Mather says, have invariably been permanently won over. Mr. Mather has furnished the Government with full details of the working of the experiment in the Sanford Iron Works, and recommends its adoption, even tentatively, in the Government arsenals, dockyards and other public works.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' favors the plan for every factory in the kingdom, but deprecates the application of coercion in its adoption. The success of Mr. Mather, it says, is due to a mutual feeling of good will, without which that or any other plan would have failed.

The 'Globe' says that the fact that Mr. Mather has not found it necessary to enlarge his force of employees shows that the operation of an eight hour system does not increase the area of employment and consequently falsifies the prophecies of labor agitators and politicians in sympathy with them.

The 'Star' and other afternoon papers also discuss the question of Mr. Mather's experiment.

CHRISTIAN PERSECUTORS PUNISHED

New York, March 29.—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Larabee, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, has just received a letter from Persia announcing the final settlement of the case of Agha Jan, the Armenian Christian, who was brutally murdered in that city last summer for his religion. The killing of Agha Jan was accomplished by a mob of Mohammedans in the streets of the town. The Shah has ordered that the widow of the dead man be paid an indemnity equivalent to $250 and that a life annuity of $25 be paid to his son.

in a box a fish labelled 'poisson d'Avril,' or the French way of saying April fool.

Mrs. A. Beau, who shot herself with a revolver last Sunday week, and whose act was said to have been suicidal, made a deposition on Thursday that the shooting was the result of accident while she was handling the revolver. Her husband was absent at the time, she says.

The Montreal City Council has practically determined to expend a million dollars in giving the Canadian Pacific Railway an east end depot, and in making bridges over the Grand Trunk Railway to preserve human life, threatened by the level crossings over that railway's lines in the west end.

A moulder named John Thompson, is charged with selling a gold watch worth over one hundred dollars to a man named Alfred Cadotte, for two dollars. The watch had been stolen from Mrs. Boys, of 1255 Notre Dame street, and Thompson was placed in jail to await his trial for robbery.

Three bunco watch dealers, Clement, St. Hilaire and Renaud by name, who did a thriving business in brass watches, which they sold for gold to unwary people, were found guilty at the Queen's Bench last week. They were sentenced on Thursday. St. Hilaire, who is an old offender, got two years in the penitentiary and the other two got six months in jail with hard labor.

A petition is in circulation asking that John R. Hooper be tried in April instead of June. The health of the prisoner is given as the reason why this concession is asked. Hooper has been now in jail nearly a year, and his acquittal of the first charge of poisoning his wife, leaves him innocent before the law, though circumstances were sorely against him.

Samuel Dobley, watchman in the Canadian Pacific stables, was knocked down while going into the stables of the Company just at midnight on Sunday. He was bound hand and foot, and gagged. The police believe some man who wants the job of watchman did the trick to frighten Dobley. His predecessor in office was once served the same way. No robbery was committed.

GUILTY OF CORRUPTION.

St. John's, Nfld., March 28.—Sir James Winter delivered judgment yesterday in the Bay de Verde controverted election case. The judge finds Mr. Wood, the surveyor-general, a member of the Government, and Mr. Moores, his colleague, guilty of bribery and corruption. Both are unseated and disqualified. The principal charge was that of expending large sums of public money in giving employment to voters immediately before the elections on public works to influence their votes. This was pronounced corruption. Fifteen more members of the Government party are petitioned against on the same grounds. The Government is considered in peril. The corruption proved was flagrant and extensive.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, April 2, 1894.

AMERICAN GRAIN STEADY.

From the opening quotations of the Chicago wheat market this morning it was a question in the minds of many who watch the 'ticker,' whether the market would hold its own or not throughout the day. There was a feeling that the market was hardly in proper form, and an advance would have caused a great deal more surprise than a decline. The morning, however, did not go so bad with the market, and it latterly showed more strength than was expected of it. Up to noon the fluctuations were all within the half cent limit and ranged from a quarter of a cent below Saturday's closing prices to a quarter of a cent above. Wheat opened about ½ of a cent lower than Saturday's closing figures at 60c May and 61⅝c July, and immediately after touched 59⅞c May, from which point it rebounded to 60¼c May to 62c July. Then it sagged ⅛ of a cent before making a jump to 60⅝c May and 62⅛c July, at which point it did not last long, but sagged in easy stages to 60c May and 61⅜c July. But the market did not feel comfortable then, and at noon was again ascending the scale, and had reached about ¼ of a cent over the last quotations. Corn was quiet and steady, and was satisfied with fluttering between two prices only ⅛ of a cent apart. At noon the quotations were 37⅝c May and 38¼c July.

There is a good deal of doubt about the lasting qualities of the present grain boom, and more hopeful weather reports would undoubtedly have a depressing effect upon grain prices.

The Chicago grain markets closed steady this afternoon. Wheat closed at 60¼c to 60⅜c May and 62c July, being ⅛ of a cent higher than the closing prices of Saturday. Corn closed at 37⅝c May and 38⅛c July, being ⅛ of a cent lower than the closing prices of Saturday. The total wheat in sight showed a decrease of 321,000 bushels the past week.

LOCAL STOCKS FIRM.

The local stock market was fairly active this morning, and generally strong. Gas stock, however, showed a weak turn on the publication of the annual statement of the Gas Company, which was not considered as favorable as it might have been. Another feature of the market was the advance in Duluth stocks on the strength of higher quotations in New York, and encouraging news in regard to the stock.

Local call money is unchanged at 4½ per cent.

The market was generally firm this afternoon. Gas closed weak.

Reported by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co.

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Between Banks. Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds..	1-32 to par		⅛ prem. to ¼
Sterling, 60 days...	9 7-16 to 9 9-16		9¼ to 9⅝
Sterling, demand..	9¾ to 9⅞		10 to 10¼
Sterling, cables....	.....		10¼ to 10⅝
Paris cheques.....	5.16¼ to 5.15	5 14⅜ to 5.12½	

Guilders, 3 days, 39¾ to 40; Reichmarks, 3 days, 94⅝ to 95; Documentary, 60 days, 9 to 9⅛; Cattle Bills, 3 days, 9¼ to 9⅜; Money in London, 1⅛ to 1¼; Bank of England rate, 2 percent. Market firm.

The sales this morning were:—125 Canadian Pacific at 71; 50 at 71⅛; 250 Commercial Cable at 144¼; 75 at 144; 25 Gas at 183½; 225 at 183¼; 575 at 183½; 100 at 183¾; 75 at 183; 100 Duluth com. at 8¾; 400 at 8½; 175 Duluth pref. at 18½; 150 at 19; 50 at 19½; 200 at 19¼.

The sales this afternoon were:—100 Commercial Cable at 144; 50 at 143¾; 50 Street Railway at 186½; 25 Gas at 181½; 25 at 181¼; 100 at 181; 25 at 180¾; 50 at 180½; 125 at 180¾; 125 at 181½; 100 at 181¾; 50 Duluth com. at 8¼.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Montreal, March 31.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	71	70¾
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	109
Duluth S. S. & A.	8½	8¼
Do., Preferred	17¾	17½
Commercial Cable Co.	144	143¾
Montreal Telegraph xd.	150	148½
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	80	78
Montreal Street Railway Co.	186½	186
Montreal Gas Co xd.	183¾	183¼
Bell Telephone Co xd.	152	150½
Royal Electric Co.	142	138
Bank of Montreal	229	227
Ontario Bank	115	113
Peoples Bank	125	119
Molsons Bank	166	164
Bank of Toronto	252	250½
Jacques Cartier Bank	120	117
Merchants Bank	165	161
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	145
Eastern Townships	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Bank of Commerce	141¾	140¾
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Intercolonial Coal Co.	50	....
Canada North-West Land Co. pfd.	....	....
Colored Cotton Co.	80	65
Montreal Cotton Co.	135	128
Colored Cotton Bonds	100	99½
Dominion Cotton Co.	121	117½
Cable Rights	....	....
Royal Electric Bonds	....	....
Merchant Cotton	....	....
Champlain Bonds	....	....
Canada Central Bonds	....	....

STATE OF TRADE.

Dry Goods.—The recent cold snap gave trade quite a set back from which it has hardly yet recovered. The tariff changes was naturally the subject of a good deal of comment the past week. Dry goods men were on the whole satisfied, but yet there are some things in the new tariff to which they object. At a meeting of the wholesalers held on Monday last at the Board of Trade these matters were discussed, and the Government was recommended to make the duties on carpets as they were before the change, also to readopt the old duties on dress goods. It was also recommended that velveteens be placed under the head of dress goods and subject to the same duty. The ready-made clothiers asked that the duty be increased on their line of goods to 40 percent as the German competition was very strong. It will now be for the Government to consider these recommendations and there might yet be further changes. It is altogether likely that the duty on carpets will be altered to suit the trade. Remittances are fairly good and the dry goods trade is on the whole in a satisfactory condition.

Iron and Hardware.—There is little change in the market for heavy metals. There is little business doing in any line and prices are the same as last week. There is an increasing demand for hardware. We quote: Summerlee, $19 to $19.50; Gartsherrie, $18; Carnbro, $17 to $18; Siemens, $18; Eglinton, $18 to $18.50; wrought scrap, No. 1, $15 to $16; bar, $1.90 to $1.95; tin plates, coke, at $3 to $3.15; charcoal, $3.50 to $4; Canada plates, $2.40 to $2.45; terne plates, $7.25 to $7.75; Oxford copper, 11½c to 12½c; ingot tin, 21½c to 22c.

Leather.—There is no change, trade being quiet and uninteresting. Prices are unchanged. We quote to-day as follows:—Manufacturers' sole, No. 1, 18c to 19c; do. No. 2, 16c to 17c; do., No. 3, 14c to 16c; do., No. 1, slaughter sole, 20c to 21c; harness, 18c to 20c; waxed uppers, 20c to 26c; French calf, $1.05 to $1.40; splits Quebec, 10c to 19½c; western, 14c to 18c; pebble, 10c to 13c; russets, heavy, 30c to 35c.

Hides.—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote: No 1, at 4c; No. 2, at 2c, and No. 3, at 3c to tanners, and ½ of a cent all round to dealers.

Coal.—The demand for coal is decreasing as the spring advances, but prices are unchanged, neither is there any sign of changing. We quote as follows to-day:—Stove coal and chestnut at $6.50, and egg and furnace at $6.

Sugar.—Owing to the tariff changes there has been a slight decline in the price of sugar being to the extent of 1-16c on granulated and ⅛ on yellows. The demand also is slow, which would have a bearish effect on the market. We quote granulated at 4 1-16c and yellows at 3⅛c to 3⅜c, according to grade at the refineries.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Grain.—All grains are meeting with more or less attention now and the tone of the local market is improving steadily. Prices are firm. We quote:—No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 78c to 80c; No. 3, 76c to 77c; corn, duty paid, 59c to 62c; No. 2, oats in store, 40c to 41c; peas in store, 67c to 68c; rye, 56c to 57c; barley, for feeding, 42c to 43c; malting, 52c to 54c; buckwheat, 51c to 52c.

Flour.—The local flour market is on the whole quiet; but an improvement is looked forward to in the opening of navigation. Prices are steady. We quote:

Patent Winter	$3.50	to	$3.60
Straight Roller	3.00	to	3.10
Extra	2.75	to	2.80
Superfine	2.60	to	2.70
Strong Bakers' (Man.)	3.40	to	3.50

Meal.—The oatmeal market shows little change. The demand is rather slack but prices keep firm under short supplies. We quote:

Granulated, in brls.	$4.20	to	4.30
Granulated, in bags	2.10	to	2.25
Standard, in brls.	3.95	to	4.00
Standard, in bags	1.90	to	2.00

Feed.—Owing to the scarcity of feed stuffs and the active demand the market rules very firm. We quote:

Bran	$00.00	to	$19.00
Shorts	10.00	to	20.00
Moullie	23.00	to	25.00

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Hog Products.—There is little change in the provision market. Pork is quiet, and there is only an indifferent demand for smoked meats. We quote:

Canada short cut, mess pork	$15.50	to	$16.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.	00.10	to	00.11
Lard, compound	00.07½	to	00.08½
Lard, pure	00.09½	to	00.10½
Bacon	00.10	to	00.12

Butter.—The market rules very firm owing to the short supplies of fine qualities. Creamery is scarce, and the American makes are bought up readily at 23c: Fresh rolls are also scarce, also fine Townships. We quote: Fresh rolls at 22c to 23c per lb.; Townships, 24c to 25c; new creamery, 26c to 27c; western dairy, 19½c to 20c.

Cheese.—The cheese market is hardly worthy of mention at the present time. There are only a few boxes of old makes left and holders are very firm in their ideas of prices.

Eggs.—The market is active. We quote: New laid eggs at 11½c to 12c, and limed, 8c to 10½c; held fresh, 6c to 8c.

Ashes.—There is no change in the market for ashes. The demand is slack and prices easy. We quote: First pots, $4.15; seconds, $3.70; Pearls, at $5.40 to $5.50.

Maple Products.—The demand for maple sugar and syrup is very slack. Supplies are plentiful but the general complaint is that the quality is hardly up to the standard, most of the makes being very thin. Syrup is selling in bulk at from 5½c to 6c per lb., and in tins at from 60c to 90c according to size.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—March 30.

There was a goodly array of farmers' vehicles arranged on Jacques Cartier square and around the Bonsecours Market to-day, although the condition of the ice prevents any traffic from the south side of the St. Lawrence. The market gardeners were also well represented, but the basket brigade—who come to the city by rail—was rather small. There are no changes to note in the prices of grain; potatoes are lower in price, and so also are cabbages; very few dressed hogs are offered by farmers, but pork pieces are still plentiful, and sell at from 8c to 10c per lb.; dressed young pigs sell at from $1.50 to $2 each. There are no changes to note in the prices of poultry; discolored frozen stock are pretty low in price; wild ducks are plentiful, and sell at about 50c the pair. The price of butter keeps pretty high, but eggs are cheap enough. The fruit market is active at about former rates; bananas are in good supply, and sell at from $1 to $2.75 the bunch. A fruit steamer from Jamaica is expected to be here on the opening of navigation, and a steamer from the Mediterranean will likely be here within four weeks, when prices will probably decline more or less. The supply of hay is not large, but there are no material changes in prices; good straw is advancing in price, and brings more, pound for pound, than ordinary hay. The following are to-day's prices:—

Grain.—Oats sell at from 85c to 95c per bag; peas, 85c to 95c per bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 55c do.; beans, $1.40 to $1.80.

Roots and Vegetables.—Potatoes, 45c to 60c per bag; cabbages, 35c to 50c per barrel; celery, 75c to $1 per doz.; Quebec turnips, 45c per bag; carrots, 30c per bushel; onions, 60c to 75c do.; beets, 35c do.; parsnips, 60c do.

Fruit.—Lemons, $2.00 to $3.00 per box; apples, $5.00 to $7.00 per barrel; oranges, $2.50 to $3.50 per box; cranberries, $8.00 per barrel; Almerian grapes, $5.00 to $5.50 the 50 lb. barrel.

Dairy Produce.—Tub butter, from 19c to 25c per lb.; prints, 30c to 40c; fresh eggs, 20c to 25c; packed eggs, 12c to 15c per dozen.

Poultry.—Fowl, 6c to 10c per lb.; turkeys, 8c to 12c do.; geese, 5c to 8c do.; ducks, 8c to 12c per lb.; chickens, 7c to 12c do.; dressed hogs, 6c to 6¾c do.

Hay and Straw.—Hay, $7.00 to $9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 60c to 70c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4.00 to $7.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—March 29.

There were about 325 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 100 sheep and spring lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was brisk, with an advance in the prices of all kinds of cattle, except large fat bulls, which are not now wanted for the purpose of display at Easter market. A few of the best beeves sold up to 4½c per lb., with pretty good stock at from 3½c to 4c do., and the ordinary rough half-fatted beasts at from 2¾c to 3¼c per pound. It is evident that all the bull beef was not consumed in Lent, or during the Easter festivities, as some 25 or 30 bulls of various sorts were offered to-day at prices ranging from 2½c to 3¾c per lb. Milkmen's strippers were in considerable supply, and sold fairly well, or from about 3c to a little over 3½c per lb. The calves were, with few exceptions, a very ordinary lot, and sold at from $1.50 to $6.50 each. An extra calf was bought by Messrs. Brown and Nicholson, of Bonsecours Market, for $17; they also bought 110 head of yearling lambs, to arrive from Toronto to-night, at 5c per lb., delivered here. The spring lambs were a rather poor lot, and sold at from $2.50 to $5 each. Fat hogs are not very plentiful, and sell at about 5c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—April 2.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 80 calves, 150 sheep, and 10 spring lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade in cattle was slow, and prices lower than on last Thursday. A few head of the best cattle were sold at 4¼c per lb., and Mr. Bickerdike bought a carload (22 head) of very good beeves at 4c per lb., less one dollar, per head. Pretty good stock sold at from 3¾c to 3¾c, and the common, rough and half-fatted beasts at from 2½c to 3¼c per lb. Large bulls in good condition sold at about 3¼c, and the hard-looking scrubs at from 2c to 3c per lb. There were no prime calves offered here to-day, and the best pair was sold for $13 for the pair; shivering 'bobs' would bring less than $2 each. Mr. Meunier bought twenty-five choice yearling lambs at 5½c per lb., but ordinary ones sold at about 4c per lb. The spring lambs to-day were a rather poor lot, and sold at from $3 to $5 each. Fat hogs are lower in price, and sell at from 4¾c to 5c per lb.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET.—March 30.

There were about 40 milch cows offered on this market to-day, but more than half of them were a rather scrubby lot, and some of them so thin in flesh, and rough in the hair, that their owners ought to be punished for cruelty to animals. The milkmen were present in considerable numbers, but the good cows were held at rather high prices to suit the times, which caused a rather slow trade, and the best cows remained unsold at eleven o'clock. The following sales were made:—Five good cows at $45 each, three at $40 each; two pairs at $75 the pair, a pair for $70, and another pair for $62. Several other sales of common cows were made at from $25 to $30 each. A superior cow was held at $55, and another pair at $115, but they were not sold up to eleven o'clock. A good cow was sold at the yards yesterday afternoon for $45, and a pair of common cows for $60.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending March 31, 1894, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
	347	319	325	233
Left over from previous week	10	....	....	....
Total for week	357	319	325	233
Left on hand	13	....	....	....

Trade in general during the week was good, the supply not being extra heavy, everything was cleaned out at fair prices. The supply of hogs fell off considerably, thus relieving the market, which closed firm, 5c best value. Sheep, lambs and calves of good quality sell well.

We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, butchers' good, 3½c to 4c; cattle, butchers' medium, 3c to 3½c; cattle, butchers' culls, 2½c to 3c; lambs, 4¼c to 4½c; hogs, $4.75 to $5; calves, $2 to $10.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

WEST END MARKET.

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

The receipts of horses at the stables of the Montreal Horse Exchange for the week ending March 31, 1894, were 321; left over from previous week, 68; total for week, 389; shipped during week, 214; left for city, 67; sales, 32; on hand for sale, 76. The horse trade at these stables during the week was good and 32 horses were sold at prices ranging from $75 to $175. We have on hand for sale 76 and with the usual fresh arrivals, intending purchasers will have a large assortment to select from.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	Mch. 31, 1894.	Mch. 24, 1894.	April 1, 1893.
Wheat, bush.	622,413	633,613	583,502
Corn, bush.	3,851	3,851	14,696
Peas, bush.	159,916	159,499	362,094
Oats, bush.	275,441	282,973	573,152
Barley, bush.	40,341	42,447	80,042
Rye, bush.	39,054	40,210	32,487
Buckwheat, bush.	3,072	3,072	10,403
Flour, bbls.	65,837	65,043	69,923
Meal, bbls.	6	14	72

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Chicago, April 2, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 59⅝c April; 60¼c to 60⅜c May; 62c July; 63½c Sept. Corn, 36½c April; 37⅝c May; 38¼c July; 33c Sept. Oats, 30⅝c April; 30⅞c to 31c May; 28¼c July. Pork, $11.35 April; $11.42½ May; $11.40 July. Lard, $6.85 April; $6.77½ May; $6.87½ July. Short ribs, $5.77½ April and May; $5.72½ July. Closing cash prices—Wheat, 59c; corn, 36⅝c; oats, 30⅝c; pork, $11.35; lard, $6.85; short ribs, $5.77½.

New York, April 2, 2.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 62¼c April; 63¼c May; 65½c July; 67½ Sept. Corn, 42⅝c April; 42⅝c May; 43⅜c July. Oats, 35⅞c April; 34⅞c May; 35⅝c July.

Duluth, April 2, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 62c cash; 62⅞c May; 64¼c July. No. 1 Northern, 60¾c cash; 61¼c May; 63c July.

Toledo, April 2, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 57¼c cash, and April; 59⅛c May; 61¾c July. Corn, 37½c cash; 37⅝c May. Oats, 32½c.

Milwaukee, April 2, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 58c cash; 59c May.

St. Louis, April 2, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 55¼c cash; 57¼c May; 58⅜c July. Corn, 34½c cash and April; 34⅝c May; 35⅛c July. Oats, 31c cash and April; 31⅛c May.

OCEAN GRAIN RATES.

There is no change in grain rates. We quote: Liverpool, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; London, 1s 9d to 2s; Glasgow, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Avonmouth, 2s to 2s 3d, and Hamburg, 2s 6d to 2s 8d.

PRODUCTION AND PRICE OF WHEAT.

INDIA NOT A FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR.

India has now about the same breadth as twenty years ago. The normal wheat acreage for years prior to 1874, as stated by the most reliable statistical writers upon India, was 26,000,000. About that time in the progress of commercial enterprise following railway extension, there was a revival of interest in wheat growing, and in the course of ten years the conservatism of growers did yield sufficient to add 2,000,000 to the normal aggregate. Then many of the commercial journals of this country became alarmed at the prospect of the loss of our wheat trade. I saw that the Indian wheat movement had reached its limit, and prophesied a reduction of both acreage and exports, and was criticised in some quarters for the opinion, but the decline promptly set in. In 1887, I discussed Indian wheat prospects with Sir James Caird at his residence in London. He had been an Indian finance commissioner, and was an eminent agricultural expert. He indorsed fully my views as to Indian wheat growing, as did Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh, afterwards. The present acreage is reduced to the normal breadth of long ago, and there is no immediate danger of further Indian competition.—J. R. Dodge, in the Cincinnati 'Price Current,' March 29, 1894.

WHEAT EXPORTS.

Exports of wheat, both coasts, United States and Canada, flour included, aggregate 2,196,600 bushels this week, against 2,343,000 bushels last week, and as compared with 2,857,000 bushels in the week a year ago.—'Bradstreet's.'

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 31.—A good trade was done at the Western cattle markets to-day, and prices, though not perhaps quotably changed—were firmer. Everything sold early. The continued cold weather has a stiffening effect on trade. Hogs were slightly weaker, though the market was reported as firm by buyers. There was a good attendance of buyers during the forenoon. Receipts to-day were 34 carloads of stuff, and there were five other loads on the market, which arrived yesterday. These included about 160 lambs and sheep, 900 hogs, and nearly 24 calves. Close on half a dozen loads of cattle were bought for the Montreal market.

Choice cattle brought as high as 4c per lb. to-day, but most of the sales were made at from 3½c to 3½c per lb. The top quotation may be put at 3¾c per lb. for the best beeves. Common cattle and rough cows sold down to 2½c to 2¾c per lb., with rather slow demand.

Sheep and Lambs—Only 158 all told came in. Sheep were selling at from $4 to $4.75 each, and a few good sheep are wanted. Lambs were selling as high as 4½c per lb. for choice, and good lambs are in demand at from 3½c to 4½c per lb.

Calves—Calves were scarce, and are wanted, if of the right sort. A bunch of ten, averaging 130 lbs., sold at $6.50 each.

Hogs—Buyers quoted the hog market as firm, but drovers maintained that it was weak. The top figure realized for the best long lean hogs were $4.60 per cwt., with most of the sales at $4.40 and $4.50 per cwt., weighed off cars. All kinds are wanted at the ruling prices. Stores, sows and stags rule as quoted below.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, March 30.—Total arrivals to-day at all local points were 2,305 cattle, 82 calves, 7, 893 sheep and lambs, and 2,787 hogs, including 57 cars of cattle and three cars of sheep for shipment to European markets, and 58 cars of cattle, 16 cars of sheep and lambs, and 17 cars of hogs consigned direct to home-trade slaughterers.

Only 20 carloads of the arrivals were offered on sale, the shortest supply on any market day this year. The demand was strong from both slaughterers and exporters and, with not enough to go around, sellers smilingly named the price, and indifferently awaited developments. It would be impossible to accurately quote the advance in selling values, which was very uneven, ranging from 10c to 25c per 100 lbs., but would probably average 15c. Really prime cattle were somewhat of an exception, showing very little improvement. Good to prime native steers sold from $4.25 to $4.40 per 100 lbs.; medium to fair do., from $3.95 to $4.15; ordinary do., from $3.75 to $3.90; a few very common do. at $3.40; common to ordinary oxen, from $2.95 to $3.50; decent to choice bulls, from $2.75 to $3.50; poor to strictly prime dry cows, from $1.60 to $3.37½. Dressed beef firm at 6c to 7½c per lb. for poor to prime native sides.

Advices by cable to-day show the European markets to be firm, tending higher, although the trade is reported slow, owing to a weak demand. American steers in London and Liverpool were quoted from 9c to 10c per lb., dressed weight, while the Glasgow market is stronger, top cattle bringing 10½c per lb. American refrigerator beef was quoted steady at 6½c to 7c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Of the receipts 21½ carloads were on sale. The market showed firmness from the opening, and ruled generally high. Selling values were, however, uneven, and taking into consideration the full business at both markets, very little advance is shown, although a few sales of desirable lambs were fully ¼c per lb. higher than the ruling figures yesterday. The close was a little unsteady, and three carloads had not changed owners up to a late hour. Poor to prime unshorn sheep sold from $3.25 to $4.50 per 100 lbs.; selected wethers at $4.75 to $5.25; a bunch of prime clipped sheep at $5.75; very common to strictly choice unshorn lambs from $4 to $5.62½, very few sales, however, exceeding $5.25, at which figure generally rated prime lambs were disposed of. Fair to choice clipped lambs sold from $4 to $4.50; a fancy bunch, averaging 102 lbs., at $4.75, and a few fairish spring lambs at $4.50 each.

Chicago, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 3,700. Steady to strong; prices rather on the up turn; prime to native steers at $4.30 to $4.40; good to choice, $3.85 to $4.10; others, $3.50 to $3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; shipments, 9,800. Active, steady; rough heavy, $4.25 to $4.55; choice packers' and mixed, $4.65 to $4.75; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $4.80 to $4.85; assorted light, $4.80 to $4.85. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,000. Active, firm; top sheep, $4.50 to $4.75; top lambs and yearlings, $4.25 to $4.90; few at $5.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, March 19.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report says:—Supplies of fat cattle have been fairly large all over this week. Trade throughout has been quieter, and lower prices have had to be taken, the immense foreign importations glutting the principal English markets. There have been 1,094 States cattle in Glasgow this week, which are reported to have met a worse trade. Supplies of fat sheep have been rather under an average. A fair trade was experienced at steady prices. Fat lambs are scarce, and command an active trade at from 40s to 43s each. Best calves continue to sell exceedingly dear, while pigs have made about the same prices. Store sheep have met a rather quieter trade, and part of the secondary sorts were left unsold. Few store cattle on offer, and they made quite previous prices. There was a large show of milch cows. Best sold well, but secondary were difficult to quit. Best beef, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; secondary, 6s 9d per stone. Best mutton, 7¾d to 8d; secondary, 7½d per lb.

London, March 19. — Smaller supply of beasts, but trade extremely dull, caused by congested state of dead meat market. Fat cows, however, are more in request at slightly better prices, while rough cattle were diffficult to move. Primest Scotch, 4s 6d; Norfolks, 4s 4d; extreme, 4s 6d; Irish, 3s 10d to 4s per 8 lbs. British arrivals comprised 200 Scotch, 170 Irish, 700 Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, 310 Midland, home, and western counties. Sheep slow, but unaltered. Lambs more in demand. Choice calves in request. No pigs in market. Beasts, 1,280; sheep and lambs, 16,390; calves, 50; foreign sheep, 350.

Beef	2s 4d	to	4s	6d
Veal	2s 6d	to	6s	0d
Mutton	3s 8d	to	5s	8d
Lamb	7s 0d	to	7s	4d

Liverpool, March 19.—Beasts, 1,355; sheep, 5,225. Best beast, 6½d; second, 5d; third, 4½d. Best Scotch sheep, 8½d; other sorts, 7½d and 6d. Decrease of 209 beasts, increase of 956 sheep. Fair demand for all classes at about late rates.

A DAMAGING FROST.

Chicago, March. 27.—Reports received from many points in the wheat growing regions of the west and north-west are such as to justify the statement that winter wheat has been seriously damaged by the recent cold snap. The crop is thought to have been damaged in Western Kansas and Oklahoma, though a ray of hope is found in the fact that the ground was dry Central and Eastern Kansas is reported to have escaped without serious loss. Opinions on the Minnesota crop are contradictory, but it is likely to suffer if the cold weather is followed by a sudden thaw. Some farmers think that in the absence of alternate freezing and thawing the wheat has escaped damage. It is thought the Ohio crop was not far enough advanced to be injured. In Eastern and Central Nebraska wheat is believed to have suffered severely, but farther north and west the recent snow fall has protected the growing plant. It is feared that Indiana wheat has suffered considerably, but if the cold has not reached the roots, as is hoped, the damage may not be as serious as feared. A report from Sparta, Illinois, says the crop is badly damaged in one locality to the extent of fifty percent. It is thought Michigan has escaped without serious injury. North and South Dakota are not in the winter wheat belt. In the latter the snow will protect spring wheat. In the former, planting is backward, and the acreage of spring wheat will be one-third less than last year.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade during the past month has been decidedly flat, and there are few houses which can show an improvement on the same period last year, either as regards volume of trade done or payments received from customers. The Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba are perhaps more depressed than any other section of the Dominion, and a number of good substantial houses have succumbed during the past three weeks. Quebec city and Province have held their own perhaps better than any quarter of the Dominion. There has been an impression for the past twelve months that business was very good in the Maritime Provinces, but this impression has attracted the notice of wholesale houses and manufacturers, and in consequence the Maritime Provinces have been almost drummed to death, until trade is almost as bad there as in other sections.—'The Canadian Journal of Fabrics.'

RECORDS OF FAILURES.

According to Bradstreet's there were 3,969 actual business failures in the United States—failures from which creditors suffered financially—for the first quarter of the current year, 900 more than in the quarter of last year, an increase of 29 percent. Liabilities amount to $49,085,000, an increase of 26 percent.

Failures in New York and Pennsylvania account for one-third of the total increase this year over last, and for two-thirds of the increase in liabilities. The failures are about 18 percent more numerous than the average from 1889 to 1892.

The failures in New England during the first quarter of 1894 numbered 678, with liabilities of $7,113,808, and assets of $2,331,233, against 493 failures, liabilities of $7,888,966, and assets of $3,223,593 during the first quarter of 1893.

Dun & Co., report the failures for the past week, 228 in the United States against 166 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 28 last year. The liabilities for three weeks of March thus far reported, have been $16,061,991, of which $4,638,118 were of manufacturing, and $4,225,082 of trading concerns. The returns so far indicate a smaller aggregate for March than for February.

Of the failures in Canada during the past quarter, Bradstreet's report says:—'The report of 585 actual industrial and commercial failures in the Dominion and Newfoundland during the quarter shows no very striking gain as compared with 526 such failures in the quarter a year ago. Total liabilities this year are $6,515,000 against $4,788,000 in the quarter last year, and a corresponding increase is noted in assets.

Bank clearings for the week of the Dominion of Canada are:—Montreal, $9,449,163; decrease, 10.1 percent. Toronto, $3,829,936; decrease, 27.4 percent. Halifax, $882,553; increase, 24.0 percent. Hamilton, $472,944; decrease, 20.9 percent. Winnipeg, $607,355. Total, $14,634,196; decrease, 14.6 percent.

THE AMERICAN HEN.

The American hen has quite surprised herself recently. She has flooded the principal markets. Eggs were never before so plentiful. The receipts in New York are much larger than ever before. During last week 118,702 cases, each containing from 30 to 36 dozen eggs, had been received. Tuesday was a 'red letter' day in the egg trade, the receipts (26,745 cases) being the largest ever recorded in a single day in New York. The largest daily receipts hitherto recorded were on March 28 and 29 last year, when 49,777 cases were received, against 51,527 last Monday and Tuesday, the excess being 2,150 cases. From Jan. 1, 1894, to last Thursday, inclusive, 504,200 cases were received, against only 353,281 during the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of 150,919 cases in less than three months. The total receipts during last year were 2,225,963 cases, or over 900,000,000 eggs. The present year is expected to be the 'banner' year, so far as receipts in this line are concerned, and it is estimated that they will considerably exceed 2,500,000 cases, containing more than one thousand million eggs.

The wholesale price of eggs in New York the latter part of last week was only 12c a dozen, and several sales were made on Thursday at 11¾c for next week's delivery, seller's option.

MANITOBA GRAIN MARKET.

The local situation has been dull this week Farmers' deliveries, which have shown quite an increase of late, have dropped off again, owing to breaking up of roads or exhaustion of supplies, and there was very little doing this week. The tendency of prices for Manitoba wheat has been lower, in sympathy with leading wheat markets elsewhere. High prices have been paid for a few small lots of wheat in country markets for fancy samples for seed purposes, but this does not affect the general price, which has been easier. Cash wheat, however, has held fairly steady, and we quote about 47c for No. 1 hard on track, Manitoba points, average freights. May wheat is quoted at 62c to 62½c delivered at Fort William. The Winnipeg inspection returns show that nearly all the wheat moving now is grading No. 1 hard. Receipts at Fort William for last week were 54,900 bushels and shipments 600 bushels, making total stocks in store, 2,171,838 bushels, as compared with 3,066,920 bushels a year ago, being a decrease of 85,550 for the week that year. — The Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

CANADA ACCORDING TO BRADSTREETS.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 2.—Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 44,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 24,391; shipments, 6,404; left over, 3,500. Light mixed, $4.55 to $4.70; mixed packing, $4.50 to $4.70; heavy shipping, $4.35 to $4.70; rough grades, $4.35 to $4.45. The receipts of cattle were 21,000, including 2,000 Texans. Market weak, 10c to 15c lower.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, April 2, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, nominal; red winter, 4s 9d to 4s 11½d; No. 1 Cals., 5s to 5s 1d; corn, 3s 1¼d; peas, 4s 12¼d; pork, 62s 6d; lard, 37s 6d; tallow, 25s 9d; bacon, heavy, 22s 6d; light, 34s; cheese, both, 58s 6d. Wheat, firm; demand moderate; holders offer sparingly. Corn, steady; fair demand.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, April 2, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 99 13-16 for money and account.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, March 31.—The market to-day was not as large as is usually seen on Saturday, but there was sufficient produce offered to meet all demands. Sales were steady and each class of produce had a pretty equal demand. The most noticeable change was in dairy produce. Tub butter went up to 20c and 23c; pail butter, 22c and 24c; rolls, 24c and 25c, and prints from 25c to 27c per pound. Fresh eggs 13½c to 15c per dozen; pork, $6.25 to $6.50 per cwt; beef, $5.50 to $7.50 per cwt; mutton sold at 5c to 6c; veal, 5c to 7c, and lamb 6c to 7c per lb.; chickens, 40c to 50c per pair; geese, 60c to 75c each, and turkeys, 10c to 12c per lb; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; cabbage and lettuce sold at 30c to 40c per dozen bunches; radishes, 50c per dozen; turnips, 25c per bag. Oats, 35c to 40c; buckwheat, 55c, and peas 60c to 70c per bushel; beans, $1 to $1.20 per bushel. Hay sold from $7 to $9 per ton and had a good demand.

GUELPH MARKET.

Guelph, Ont., March 31.—Flour, roller, $1.50 to $1.75; fall wheat, 56c to 57c; spring, 52c to 53c; bran, $15; middlings, $17; shorts, $16; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 33c to 34c; rye, 42c to 45c; peas, 55c to 65c; hay, $7 to $8.00; eggs, 10c to 12c; butter, 18c to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 35c; pork, $6.50 to $6.75; sheepskins, 60c to 85c; hides, $2.00 to $2.50.

HAMILTON MARKET.

Hamilton, March 31.—White wheat, per bushel, 58c to 59c; red wheat, per bushel, 58c to 59c; spring wheat, per bushel, 54c to 58c; peas, per bushel, 55c to 60c; barley, per bushel, 40c to 44c; oats, per bushel, 32c to 33c; corn, per bushel, 47c to 48c; clover seed, per b

COUPON FOR

PICTURESQUE CANADA.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

PART 5.

Cut out this Coupon and mail with

FOUR Three Cent Stamps,

addressed Coupon Department, 'WITNESS' Office, Montreal. Write name and address plainly.

Series No. 5 will be mailed on receipt of Coupon.

*Name*_____

*Town*_____

*Province or State*_____

'WEEKLY WITNESS'

CONSOLATION COUPON

FOR PARTS 2, 3 AND 4.

PICTURESQUE CANADA.

Those who have not secured Parts 2, 3 and 4 may do so by cutting this coupon and mailing to 'Witness' Office with 40 cents. Stamps accepted from country subscribers.

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*Prov. or State*_____

'PICTURESQUE CANADA.'

In reply to the many letters received, asking if 'Picturesque Canada' can be obtained by reserving coupons and remitting at end of term, we would suggest that those residing at a distance remit for, say, every three or six parts. This would give them an opportunity to read the parts as they are published, which we consider of importance, besides making certain of securing them, which we could not at present guarantee if coupons were held over as suggested by some subscribers.

In the case of United States subscribers, it will also lessen the cost, as the thirty parts would require to be forwarded by express, which would involve Customs duties.

Stamps, Canadian or American, will be accepted in payment.

For further particulars see advertisement on page 13.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Brown's Bronchial Troches give prompt and effectual relief in all throat troubles. Mr. Amos R. Peachy, Hungerford, Berkshire, England, writes: 'Change of climate (from South Africa) nearly cost me my life, as it produced the greatest prostration from Ulcerated Throat and Bronchial Inflammation. My friends are astonished at the remarkable change in my health from the time I commenced using Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At 52 Charron street, on Tuesday, March 20, 1894, the wife of T. Anderson, of a daughter. 27

BARTON—At 565 St. Urbain street, on the 14th of March, the wife of George Barton, of a son. 28

CHISHOLM—At 915 38th street, Chicago, Illinois, on March 22, 1894, the wife of George F. Chisholm, of a daughter. 28

CAMPBELL—In this city, March 12, 1894, the wife of D. M. Campbell, of a daughter. 24

HAWLEY — At Nutt's Corners, P.Q., on March 23, 1894, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hawley. 28

LAFFOLEY—At 146 Hilton street, March 14, 1894, Mrs. Giffard L. Laffoley, of a son. 24

MOYSE—At No. 832 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, on the 22nd instant, the wife of Professor C. H. Moyse, of a son. 24

RICHARDS—On the 16th instant, at 36 Toronto street, Victoria, B.C., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Richards, formerly of Montreal. 24

ROBERTSON—At Strowan Cottage, Chambly Canton, on the 21st instant, the wife of John Armour Robertson, a daughter.

TUNNOCK—At 209½ Magdalen street, on Wednesday, March 21, 1894, the wife of R. Tunnoch, of a son. 28

WHITEHOUSE—At 565 St. Urbain street, on the 22nd March, the wife of A. E. Whitehouse, of a son. 28

MARRIED.

ADAMS—HOGGAN—At the residence of the Rev. John Alexander, Dover Court Road, Parkdale, Toronto, Dr J. F. Adams, of Toronto, to Miss A. E R. Hoggan, lately teacher in Moulton College, and daughter of James Hoggan, Newport. 26

FINNIE—BARNETSON — In Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 2, 1894, by the Rev. James Grant, Bristo Place Baptist Church, George Finnie, Builder, Aberdeen, to Maggie, daughter of Joseph Barnetson, of Wick, Caithness. 28

FOY—ORR—At the residence of the bride's brother, March 14, 1894, by the Rev. C. M. Mackeracher, Robert E. Foy, of Rat Portage, Ont., to Christina McFarlane, daughter of the late William Orr, of English River, Chateauguay, Que. 29

GAULD—BURCH—At Kingston, Jamaica, on March 8, 1894, by the Rev. Donald Davidson, Eva, only daughter of Mr. Edward Burch, Toronto, Canada, to W. F. Gauld, Banffshire, Scotland. 26

HAINES—LEWIS — On Wednesday, March 14, 1894, at the residence of the bride's father, Plympton, Man., by the Rev. Alex. McFarlane, of Dugald, Mr. Wm. Haines, of Dixie, Ont., to Miss Sarah Ann Lewis, second daughter of Thomas Lewis. 26

HAYES—LOVE—On March 21, 1894, at the Methodist parsonage, Athens, Ont., by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. Samuel Manson Hayes, of the Township of Yonge, County of Leeds, Ont., son of the late Chancey Hayes, Esq., to Miss Sarah Ann Love, daughter of George Love, Esq., of Elizabethtown, County of Leeds, Ont. 24

JORDAN—McWOOD—At Grace Church, on March 14, 1894, by the Rev. Dr. Ker, Norman W. Jordan, to Mrs. Kate A. McWood, both of Montreal. 17

JUDGE—CAPEL—At Christ Church Cathedral, on Thursday, March 29th, 1894, by the Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal, Katie Martha, daughter of Geo. B. Capel, Esq., of Montreal, formerly of Capelton, Que., to the Rev. Edgar Percival Judge, Rector of Aylmer, Que., eldest son of Edgar Judge, Esq., of Montreal. 30

LOUNT—KENNY — On Saturday, July 20, 1881 by the Rev. John Prescott, Jersey City, N.J., Robert Lount, M.D., to Minnie J., youngest daughter of the late Bernard Kenny, Esq., Raglan, Ont.
Barrie papers please copy. 24

MADILL—WASHBURN—On March 20, 1894, at the Methodist parsonage, Athens, Ont., by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. Walter Madill, son of John Madill, Esq., of Lakefield, Peterborough County, Ont., to Miss Florence Washburn, daughter of Saxon Washburn, of the Township of Lansdowne, County of Leeds, Ont. 24

MOREY—NOBLE—On March 20, 1894, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Morey, of Windsor, by the Rev. C. W. Finch, Methodist minister of Windsor, Que., Mr. George Morey, to Eva A., daughter of Alexander Noble, Esq., of Denison's Mills, Que 24

MURRAY—CURRIE — At the residence of the bride's father, 244 University street, Montreal, on the 28th March, 1894, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., G. Wyllie Murray, to Elizabeth Thomson, daughter of F. P. Currie, Esq. 29

McCONKEY—OXLEY — In this city, on Tuesday, March 27, by the Rev. Father Leblanc, Thomas G. McConkey (of Toronto), son of the late Samuel McConkey, to May, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Oxley.
Toronto papers please copy. 28

McKAY—PERKINS—On Wednesday, March 28, 1894, in the East End Methodist Church by the Rev. F. McAmmond, B.A., Ralph Erskine McKay, of North Hatley, in the County of Stanstead, to May Perkins, eldest daughter of Charles Perkins, Esq., of the city of Montreal. 29

NOBLE—MOREY—On March 20, 1894, at the residence of the bride's father, Windsor Mills, Que., by the Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A., B.D., pastor Methodist Church, Mr. William D. Noble, of Denison's Mills, Q., to Miss Flora, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Morey. 24

ROGERS—McLINTON—On March 28, 1894, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Gamble, B.A., James Rogers, of Wakefield, Que., to Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel McLinton, Esq., of Wakefield, Que. 30

SMITH—MINTO—On Wednesday, March 28, 1894, by the Rev. F. McAmmond, B.A., at the residence of the bride's father, 912 Mignonne street, Walter Smith, to Elizabeth Minto, both of the city of Montreal. 29

STEVENSON—HASKETT—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Grant, Ailsa Craig, on March 12, 1894, by the Rev. D. L. Dewar, B.A., Mr. Thomas Stevenson, of Ailsa Craig, to Miss Annie, Haskett, of Carlisle. 26

SMITH—IBBOTSON—On the 26th instant, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, W. D. Smith, M.D., of Sherbrooke, to Mary Eleanor Kate, only daughter of the late W. E. Ibbotson, Esq., of Sherbrooke, Que. 27

TOWNSEND—JACKSON—On March 12, 1894, at the residence of the bride's mother, Masham, Que., by the Rev. R. Gamble, B.A., Robert T. Townsend, of Masham, Que., to Sophia Ann, second daughter of the late Adam Jackson, of Masham. 24

WALLACE—BURROUGHS—On Wednesday, March 21, 1894, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Hugh McLean, Richmond, Robert Morphy Wallace, of Fallowfield, Ont., to Ellen Ann Amelia, daughter of the late George Burroughs, Goutburn, Ont. 24

DIED.

ACHESON—At his residence, No. 10 Spruce street, Galt, Ont., on March 26, 1894, the Rev. Robert Acheson, in the 72nd year of his age. 28

BEATTY—At the residence of his mother, 174 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on March 25, 1894, A. E. Beatty, of the Post-Office Department, and son of the late Adam Beatty. 28

BROWN—At Quebec, on March 26, 1894, Ann Mulligan, wife of Peter Brown, aged 69 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, and for 40 years a resident of Quebec. 28

BARNES—At 85 Chatham street, on Easter Sunday, Caroline, only surviving daughter of David Barnes, aged 25 years, 11 mos., and 26 days.

BLACKBURN—At Quebec, on March 22, '94, George Blackburn, stevedore, aged 45 yrs.

BOYLE—In this city, on the 25th instant, Francis, aged 18 years and 11 months, second son of Thomas Boyle.
Chicago papers please copy. 26

BOWLES—In this city, on the 21st instant, of congestion of the lungs, Mabel Lillian, infant daughter of Elizabeth and Henry Bowles, jr., aged 1 year and 17 days.
'Suffer little children to come.'

BALLARD—In this city, on Good Friday, March 23, 1894, John Ballard, Esq., late Commissariat Staff, aged 80 years.

COTTON—At Cowansville, on the 23rd inst., of scarlet fever, Lucy L. Cotton, oldest daughter of C. L. Cotton, M.D., aged 7 years and four months. 24

CLARK—At 667 Spadina avenue, Toronto, on March 26, Helen Margaret, wife of J. Murray Clark, barrister, only daughter of the Rev. D. Gordon, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. James Robertson, Sherbrooke. 24

CATTO—Fell asleep in Jesus, at Grande Mere, on 19th instant, Francis Gordon, fourth and dearly beloved son of George Catto, aged seven years, eleven months and one day. 24

COULTER—At her grandmother's residence, Quyon, Que., on March 10, 1894, Bertha Mildred (Birdie), only child of John R. Coulter, Morden, Man., aged 4 years, 1 month and 13 days. 27

DIXON—At Kildare, P.Q., on March 14, '94, Robert Benjamin Dixon, only son of the late George Dixon, aged 18 years, 4 mos. and 14 days. 27

GILLANDER — At Hardwood Flat, March 12, 1894, Daniel Gillander, son of David Gillander, aged 22 years, 8 months.
Vermont and New Hampshire papers please copy. 24

GLENNON—In this city, on March 23, 1894, Jane Rember, aged 37 years and two months, beloved wife of Isaac Glennon.
Ormstown papers please copy. 28

GOADSBY—In this city, on the 16th inst., Lillie, the beloved daughter of Frank Goadsby, aged 26 years, 7 months.

GILCHRIST—Suddenly, on the 29th inst., at 92 Union avenue, James Gilchrist, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 56 years.

HARPER—At 492 St. Urbain street, March 29, 1894, Mary Louisa Silcock, of London, England, beloved wife of John Harper.

HALL—On March 22, 1894, at the General Hospital, Toronto, Stephen Hall, ex-Warden County of Oxford. 24

JOHNSTON—At Sheddon, Ont., on March 22, 1894, after a long illness, Mrs. John Johnston, widow, mother of the Rev. Hugh Johnston, D.D., of Washington, D.C. 28

LENNON—In this city, on March 24, 1894, James Lennon, aged 33 years.

LYNCH—In this city, on the 23rd instant, at the age of 54 years and four months, Michael P. Lynch, commercial traveller.

MacMAHON—At Quebec, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann McGie, aged 74 years and 4 months, beloved wife of the late James MacMahon, of the County of Fermanagh, Ireland. 26

MACPHERSON—At San Remo, Italy, on March 22, 1894, Elizabeth S. Macpherson, beloved wife of Sir David Macpherson, of Chestnut Park, Toronto. (By cable.) 26

MACDONNELL—On March 23, 1894, at St. Andrew's Manse, Toronto, Elizabeth Logie beloved wife of the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, in the 49th year of her age. 26

MONTEITH—At Verdun, on March 22, 1894, Rodella Bennett, dearly beloved wife of Andrew Monteith, aged 56 years and 3 months.

McMAHON—In Dundas, Ont., on March 21, 1894, Julia M. Ball, wife of Dr. James McMahon, M.P.P., in her 57th year. 24

McTAVISH—At Dunardarich, Inverness, Scotland, on March 4, 1894, Elizabeth Russel, wife of the Rev. Dr. McTavish.

O'NEIL—At Quebec, on March 22, 1894, of inflammation of the lungs, Richard O'Neil, aged 26 years. 24

PARKER—At Bath, England, on March 5, 1894, William Parker, M.R.C.S., aged 87 years, uncle of the Rev. G. H. Parker, Compton, Que. 24

RICHMOND—In this city, on Sunday, Mar. 25, 1894, of membranceous croup, Isabell Elsie, aged 2 years and 10 months, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of J. M. and Isabella Richmond.

RICHARDSON—In this city, on March 23, 1894, Ann Richardson, aged 88 years.

RINAHAN—Suddenly, at Cote St. Paul, on Tuesday, March 28, 1894, James Rinahan, sr., Lock Master, at Cote St. Paul locks, Lachine Canal.
Lowell, Erie, Pa., and Buffalo papers please copy. 28

SCRYMGEOUR—At 7 Lochend Road, Leith, Scotland, on March 10, 1894, Mary Nichol Scrymgeour, widow of the late Henry Scrymgeour, market gardener. 28

SANDILANDS—In this city, on the 23rd instant, William Sandilands, aged 38 yrs.

SQUIRES—At Leeds, Que., Dec. 1, 1893, Robert N. Squires, aged 58 years. 26

TRUELL—At Dudley, Man., March 20, 1894, Mr. Elias Truell, aged 54 years, a son of the late George W. Truell, in his lifetime of Barnston, Eastern Townships, and a brother of V. Truell, Esq., J.P., of Way's Mills, P.Q., A wife and one son survive him. 27

TUNNOCK—In this city, on the 27th inst., Elizabeth Mary McQueston, eldest daughter of Thomas McQueston, and dearly beloved wife of Robert Tunnock, aged 23 years, 2 months and 27 days.

WILLOUGHBY — At Lachine Rapids, on March 27, 1894, Martha Booth, widow of the late Richard Willoughby, in her 75th year.

WILSON—Suddenly, at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Monday, Feb. 5, 1894, William J. Wilson, of Hoboken, N.J., aged 64 years. 26

WEIR—On March 23, 1894, Gertrude Frances only child of Frank and Susan D. Weir, aged 4 years and 3 months.

WADE—At Parkhill, Ont., on March 21st, 1894, in the 82nd year of her age, Mary Jopling, widow of the late Ralph Wade, of Cobourg, who was killed at the catastrophe of Desjardin Bridge, Hamilton, on March 12, 1857. 24

WALL—At St. Louis de Gonzague, on March 26, 1894, Ann Wall, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 75 years. 30

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only a Step

from Weak Lungs to Consumption. from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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SCROFULA

CURED BY

B.B.B.

MRS. JAS. CHASE.

Worst Kind of Scrofula.

DEAR SIRS.—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind, the doctors said. I got so weak that I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs to support me. The doctors treated me for three years, and at last said there was no hope for me. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they said it would do me no harm, so I began to take it, and before three bottles were used I felt great benefit. I have now taken six bottles and am nearly well. I find Burdock Blood Bitters a grand blood purifier and very good for children as a spring medicine.

MRS. JAMES CHASE,
Frankford, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSUMPTION AVERTED.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A NOVA SCOTIAN LADY

HER FRIENDS THOUGHT HER GOING INTO CONSUMPTION—HOW THAT DREAD POSSIBILITY WAS AVERTED.

Some time ago, says the Annapolis, N.S., 'Spectator,' we felt it our duty in the interests of the public to make known a remarkable cure in Clementsport through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Since then other cases have come to our knowledge, the most striking of which is perhaps that of Mrs. Osmond Dunn, of Greywood, who was generally supposed to be in consumption. It has been freely rumored that Mrs. Dunn had had wonderful benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. On enquiry we found that Mrs. Dunn's case was exactly as reported. She had formerly been a healthy woman, but for many months past has been very sick, her friends fearing that her recovery was not possible. Her appetite had almost entirely failed, her condition was constantly growing worse, and it was feared that consumption had laid its bold upon her. Medicine after medicine was tried, but to no avail, and hope almost began to vanish. Mrs. Dunn had read in the press of the numerous cures resulting from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last determined that she would give them a fair trial. Before the first supply procured was finished Mrs. Dunn began to find relief and determined to continue the treatment. The result has been something marvelous. From a frail, sickly person, she is now the embodiment of health. Prevented by her illness from going out, even to church, Mrs. Dunn is now able to go anywhere necessity requires. Mrs. Dunn has so great a faith in this public benefactor—Pink Pills, that she recommends them to all her friends.

Consumption and all chronic maladies may be averted by keeping the blood in a pure and healthy condition, and in no other way can this be so easily accomplished as by the judicious use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which stand far in advance of all other remedies as a blood builder and nerve tonic. At this season of the year when even the most robust constitutions are in a more or less enervated condition as the result of indoor confinement during the winter months, a course of treatment with Pink Pills will be found of the greatest benefit. Sold by all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or $2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. See that you get the genuine, every box bearing the company's trade mark on the wrapper. 28

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Very strong. Very durable. Very light. Very easy draught. Two sizes made; capacities, 1,200 and 2,000 pounds. We furnish as shown in Cut or with Hubs ready to attach to Axles.

Ask us for particulars.

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Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Guelph.

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PRISCILLA PERKINS'
PANCAKE FLOUR.
A marvellous combination of all the Muscle, Nerve and Flesh-Forming Elements of—
BARLEY, RICE, WHEAT, CORN and RYE.
Requires no eggs, no yeast, no baking powder, no salt, no experience. A boon to dyspeptics.
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Wholesale Distributors for the Dominion of Canada.
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If your grocer does not keep it, show him this Advertisement.

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PROFESSOR LOOMIS,
OF NEW YORK.
It is a matter of gratification to Caswell, Massey & Co. to know that the above distinguished physician has uninterruptedly prescribed their 'Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine' for the past eighteen years in preference to all other emulsions or plain Cod Liver Oil.
To be secure against imitations be careful to see that Caswell, Massey & Co.'s signature is on bottle.
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Address a postal card for the 25th Annual Circular and other interesting matter,
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Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SYRUP OF TURPENTINE

USED WITH INVARIABLE SUCCESS FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS
LOSS OF VOICE. CROUP,
WHOOPING COUGH, &c.

IT ALWAYS CURES.

PROOF POSITIVE

READ IT.

Mrs. B. Devine, Ottawa, says: My three children having caught very severe coughs, I was told by friends to try Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine, and after using four bottles, I am glad to say that they are now perfectly well. I will always keep the Syrup in the house.

Mrs. Jos. Delorme, No. 257 Rideau street, Ottawa, says: After suffering from 'La Grippe' for over two months, I coughed very much for several weeks and passed many sleepless nights. I was then advised by Reverend Sister Coursol, Superior of the Providence Convent of Carillon, to try Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine. I did so, and am now completely cured after using two 25c bottles. Since then I always keep it in the house.

Mrs. E. St. Pierre, No. 146 Church street, Ottawa, says: My sister caught a very bad cold and was completely cured after using two 25c bottles of Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine.

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Mrs. Alfred Willard, No. 154 Church street, Ottawa, says: My little boy had a bad attack of the croup, choking at every moment and suffering intensely. Having read the advertisements of Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine in the newspapers, I decided to try a bottle, and must say that to my great surprise it cured them both immediately.

ASK FOR IT

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Or direct from the Proprietor,

J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE,

232 & 234 St. Paul street,
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WANTED—Twenty gallons of milk daily, commencing 1st May. Terms of payment to suit farmer. Address WM. CLARK, 183 Ryde st., Point St. Charles.

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TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—One Hoe Drum Cylinder press, two-form rollers, tape delivery, size of bed, 27½x33 inches; height of press, 5½ feet, and length, 7½ feet when out at its fullest extent. In working order. Address P.O. Box 1938.

TO LET AT ST. LAMBERT, on Victoria avenue, a house containing seven rooms, with ground suitable for garden, or large yard; convenient to depot. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to JAMES MATTINSON, 587½ Craig street, or GEORGE BEATTY, St. Lambert. 7

TO LET AT ST. LAMBERT, on Lorne ave. square, a Brick Cottage, with nice garden and cellar, containing five rooms. Warm and comfortable; pleasant location. Only five minutes walk from depot. Rent, $9.00, without taxes. Apply to GEORGE BEATTY, St. Lambert. 7

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SNAP—THREE THOUSAND—For 480 acres improved, good buildings, close to station, Manitoba, with seed grain for the Spring; thousand can remain; move quick. See us for bargains in Ontario farms; all sizes; low prices; easy terms; also farms to exchange. Address COOTE & SON, Hamilton, Ont. 29

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GOOD FARM IN MANITOBA FOR SALE CHEAP. ½ section, 135 acres cultivated; wire fencing; good housing; abundance of timber, oak, ash, etc.; river running through farm. For particulars, apply to JOHN SMITH, Dominion, Manitoba. 26

GOOD FARM IN MANITOBA FOR SALE CHEAP. ½ section, 125 acres cultivated; wire fencing; good housing; abundance of timber, oak, ash, etc.; river running through farm. For particulars, apply to JOHN SMITH, Dominion City, Manitoba.

PROFITABLE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS DAIRY FARM—100 acres, Brick House, water laid on, convenient barns; railway and village one mile. Price—$2,800.00. B. MUSGRAVE, Barre Plains. 14

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