

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. }

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1894.

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SUMMARY.

A Toronto telegram announces that Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, will revisit the Dominion during the autumn.

Tin ore has been discovered near Sudbury, according to the Ontario Bureau of Mines, though the value of the discovery has not been fully established.

The Czar of Russia has written to the Emperor William of Germany urging co-operation in the maintenance of friendly relations between the two nations.

Mr. Gardner, President of the British Board of Agriculture, desires further information from Canada as to cattle diseases ere Canadian cattle shall be admitted alive.

Quite a number of Ontario people have gone into the North-West for settlement, though railway men are represented as not expecting so large a number of them as last spring.

Five persons were instantly killed by an explosion in the Acme Powder Company's works, at Black Run, near Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday morning. Four were literally blown to pieces.

Mr. John Wynford Phillips, Liberal member of Parliament for Mid-Lanarkshire, has applied for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. He vacates his seat on account of ill-health.

The statement is telegraphed from New York that over one million dollars of discrepancy appears in the comptroller's books at Albany, where accountants have been looking into the books.

Five members of a wealthy Jewish family residing in Smorgoni, Russian Poland, were murdered last Wednesday by peasants, whose motive was robbery. Six of the presumed murderers have been arrested.

A 'Herald' special from Isle Flores, Montevideo, says that after a battle which lasted two days the rebels under Gen. Penea, captured the city of Santa Maria, and a large stock of provisions and munitions of war.

The disputes between Austria and Russia, which threatened to lead to a tariff war between the two countries, have been settled. The treaty negotiations will be concluded and the treaty signed within a short time.

On the recommendation of the two Conservative members from Prince Edward Island and the three Senators, the Premier has resolved to call to the Senate the Hon. Joseph O. Arsenault, who is sixty-six years of age and of Acadian descent.

Halifax city and county, the headquarters of the liquor business in the Province of Nova Scotia, gives a majority of over three thousand for prohibition. The outlying counties give enormous majorities for prohibition, the vote standing as high as ten to one.

Roman Catholics in Halifax, Nova Scotia, are much dissatisfied because there is no Roman Catholic member elected in that city to the Legislature, though two-fifths of the electors are said to be Roman Catholic. It is suggested that a Protestant member should resign in order to give the Roman Catholics a representative.

The Dominion Grand Council, which governs the Royal Templars of Temperance throughout the Dominion, met in Hamilton on March 26, and twenty-four officers and representatives from different parts attended. A congratulatory message was sent to Neal Dow on the occasion of his nineteenth birthday.

Washington correspondents have been telegraphing sensational items concerning complications growing out of the lack of a modus vivendi to govern Behring Sea seal fisheries. The latest despatch says that there is no danger of trouble at all, as the British and American Governments have an understanding as to the carrying out of the regulations.

DR. CLARKE IN TORONTO.

THE FATHER OF THE ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT COMPLETING A SUCCESSFUL TOUR OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, March 26.—The visit of the Rev. F. E. Clarke, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor to Ontario, is arousing the enthusiasm of that organization to take aggressive action along new lines of work outlined by the progressive father of the movement. During last week Dr. Clarke addressed a great C. E. mass meeting at Sarnia which partook of an international character, quite a delegation from Michigan being present. At London, the provincial gathering of Methodist young people's societies gave Dr. Clarke a warm welcome. The C. E. leader, who has spoken since his arrival in Toronto three times, goes from here to Peterboro, thence to Ottawa, and from the Dominion capital home.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THE ANNUAL REPORT BROUGHT DOWN.

A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN THE NORTH-WEST—SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S REPORT.

Ottawa, March 22.—The annual report of the Department of the Interior is out. The number of homestead entries in the North-West Territories in 1893 was 4,967, a decrease below last year of 763. There were sixty-three cancelled. Of the total entries 818 were by persons from the United States, representing 2,360 souls. The arrivals from Europe increased by 1,645. The number of immigrants to the country west of Lake Superior was 11,368, a decrease of 1,260 below the previous year. Mr. H. H. Smith, Immigration Commissioner in the North-West, says of the immigration from the United States: 'The efforts of the Department in this direction have been most successful, and a large number of experienced farmers, many of them well provided with capital in the shape of cash and stock, have settled amongst us.'

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Sir Charles Tupper's report is, as usual, voluminous. It deals with the calendar year 1893. He says: 'I am glad to be able to say that the volume of immigration from this country and from the Continent to Canada in the last year shows a satisfactory increase over previous years. It may be that the quantity of Government lands taken up in Manitoba and the North-West Territories during the last year may compare a little unfavorably with the statistics of previous years, but this is a matter for which we are not responsible, and for which an explanation can readily be given. There is no doubt that many of the farmers in Manitoba and the North-West Territories are not doing so well as they ought to do, or as they might fairly anticipate. This is

NOT IN ANY WAY THE FAULT OF THE COUNTRY or of its climate, but arises largely from the low prices which have prevailed for grain and cattle and other articles of agricultural produce all over the world. Naturally, however, in these circumstances, the Canadian farmer, in writing to the press or to his friends does not disguise this fact; and it must obviously tend to decrease the volume of emigration until the prospects of agriculture become rather brighter than they are at present, which I believe will soon be the case, by the hardening of prices and by the more general adoption of mixed farming on the prairie. Of course it is generally known that the expenses and taxation of Canadian farmers are very much lower than in any other country in the world, and this is sure to have its effect.'

THE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS WANTED.

After condemning the sending over of persons without means, Sir Charles continues: 'In considering the matter from a Canadian standpoint, it is necessary to bear in mind that we are only interested in encouraging the immigration of certain classes, such as capitalists, farmers with capital, farm laborers and domestic servants. I think I have been able to show that the total emigration from this country, such as it is, only includes a small proportion of these classes, and that we are doing our best to reach them. The majority of people who leave, and want to leave, the country belong to the artisan and laboring classes, for whom there is no great demand in Canada. Any large immigration of that character would inevitably lead to congestion, and to unemployed difficulties, the occurrence of which would do much to retard the flow of satisfactory emigration in the direction of the Dominion for many years.'

Sir Charles advocates assistance in the way of prepaid passages to emigrants who desire to join friends in Canada. He condemns the old system of assisted passages.

KING KABARAGA IN ARMS AGAINST THE BRITISH.

London, March 22.—A despatch to the 'Daily News' from Uganda, says that the British have declared war against the powerful King Kabaraga, of Unyoro. It is believed that the King was incensed at the erection by the British of several forts upon his territory and that he is therefore marching against the friendly King Toro, who permitted this. It is added that the British forces under Captain Roddy Owen, with a number of Nubian soldiers and Maxim gun, has been despatched to meet the force commanded by King Kabaraga. Finally, it is stated, that widespread trouble is expected.

MR. GLADSTONE WRITES.

HE GIVES A SKETCH OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS DURING HIS CAREER AND A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE.

Mr. Gladstone in writing to Mr. John Crown, chairman of the Mid-Lothian Liberals, from Brighton last Saturday, in reply to an address of the Edinburgh Liberals, after thanking them, says:—'I consider my career as beginning with the Reform act of 1832, which for England meant improvement and extension and for Scotland political birth. Three score years later they offered us pictures which the historian will recognize. The great legislative and administrative period—perhaps the greatest in our annals—would be the story of emancipation, political, social, moral and intellectual. Almost numberless have been the causes which have been brought to issue in that period, and in every instance I rejoice to think that Scotland has done battle for the right. Another period opens, a period which has possibly yet greater moral dangers and certainly a great ordeal for those classes which are now becoming largely conscious of their power, but have never hitherto been subjected to its deteriorating influence. This influence has been kept to the classes above them, because they were the sole possessors of this power. Now is the time of every friend of this country to remind the masses that they owe their present political elevation to no principles less broad and noble than these, love and liberty for all without distinction of classes, creed or country, and resolute preference for the interests of the whole people to any interest of narrower scope. I am sanguine in the hope that Scotland will in the future cherish a sense of duty no less lofty than in the past. I do not doubt the sufficiency of her influence and power to obtain without serious difficulty everything needful to satisfy her special wants. For myself, I need say little more than that I carry with me out of office the political opinions I professed in it. It is, indeed, a source of satisfaction to me that after sixty years of a highly contentious life I can be honorably relieved of some of that active participation in political conflict of which I have had so full a share. But I recognize the great and growing demand of these countries for satisfying their legislative wants. I lament that the discrepancy of sentiment between the two Houses of Parliament has been revived to such an extent as to raise a question between the chamber responsible and the chamber totally irresponsible to the nation and raise it in such a form as will demand at no distant day a conclusive judgment from the constituencies. I feel deeply convinced that until the first demands of Ireland are satisfied as the House of Commons tried to satisfy them neither will the legislative wants of any portion of the United Kingdom be adequately met nor will the Empire attain the maximum of its union and power nor British honor be effectually cleared of the deepest historic stain ever attached to it.'

THE SEAL CATCH.

DISCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS.

North Sydney, C.B., March 26.—The following report of the Newfoundland sealing vessels was received to-day:—Steamer 'Hope' is off New Bayhead stuck in the ice, she is loaded; two-masted steamer, seen off Tilt Cove, Friday, Saturday and Monday morning, taking seals; one out of bay, Monday, supposed to be the steamship 'Leopold,' 'Wadrus' off Fogo with 6,000; 'Neptune,' off Wadhams Islands; 'Green' and 'Island,' in Green Bay, stuck in ice; five or six steamers south of Seldom-come Bay, stuck in the ice and supposed to be clean; 'Diana,' about twelve miles off Thang Islands, with 6,000, and loading; 'Terra Nova,' jammed off storehouse, got 1,700; 'Labrador,' lost two men, one of them killed by a rope cutting him in two. The seals are off King's Cove and Cape Bonaville. A report from Meat Cove, C.B., says a schooner is in sight from St. Paul's Island, and Superintendent Campbell says he thinks the windward ones are getting the seals. The 'Esquimaux' was too late for the north and came up the gulf, and spoke St. Paul's. The sea is heavy up the Gulf.

St. John's, Nfld., March 26.—The reports from the seal fishery are very discouraging. All our steamers have poor fares. The 'Newfoundland' had six thousand taken on March 8. She left six days before our law allows. She has one of the best catches of the whole fleet. The seals are in shore. The people of the northern outports are hauling thousands ashore. The 'Labrador' had two men killed on Tuesday.

FATHER LAMBERT'S CONVERSION.

HE GIVES HIS REASONS FOR IT.

(New York 'Herald.')
The Rev. Father A. Lambert, a Redemptorist of national fame and one of the principal officers of the Papal army in America, has renounced his allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church and is now the guest of the Rev. James A. O'Connor, the converted Catholic and founder of Christ's Mission, a Protestant institution on West Twenty-first street. After closing a successful two weeks' mission, in conjunction with his superior, the Rev. Father Wisel, in the Cathedral of St. James, Brooklyn, Father Lambert stole quietly away without taking any associate into his confidence. His letter of explanation was sent to Rome and to the local headquarters of the order yesterday. Father Lambert has been in this country five years. He was born in Belgium forty-four years ago and was ordained to the priesthood at an early age. He did mission work in the West Indies for several years previous to his transfer to America. He is a magnetic, eloquent and forcible preacher, and was at once assigned to mission work here. All the principal cities in the United States and Canada have listened to the ex-priest's earnest words.

The Rev. Father O'Connor received a call from Father Lambert a week ago, in which the latter stated his religious desire to withdraw from the Roman Catholic Church. Other conferences followed with the result that last Saturday the Redemptorist notified Father O'Connor that he was ready to retire. The mission he had been conducting with his superior was to end the next day. Father O'Connor's clerk was sent to Brooklyn to assist in transporting the priest's baggage, and the couple silently left the cathedral without notifying any of the inmates. Later in the day the following telegram was sent to Superior Wisel:—'Gone. Letter will follow. Signed, A. Lambert.'

The superior departed alone for the headquarters of the order, at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on Monday. Father Lambert remained as the guest of the Rev. Father O'Connor. Yesterday the following statement was mailed to the Very Rev. Father Raus, of Rome, the superior-general, and to Superior Wisel:

FATHER LAMBERT'S STATEMENT.
'I deem it my duty to inform you that, from to-day, my canonical standing being perfectly regular and unquestioned, as you well know, I freely and deliberately withdraw from the priesthood and communion of the Roman Catholic Church.'

'The decision I now take is the outcome of a long mental struggle and much thought, and it is not without sorrow I have taken this step, for it is hard to sever the relations of twenty-one years.'

'But I could not forever resist the voice of my conscience. I had to obey it at last, and the logical consequence of that obedience is the step I now take.'

'Knowing what I know, having seen what I saw and heard what I heard in the Roman Catholic Church I cannot any longer force my mind into submission to the Vatican, nor can I any longer admit the claim of the Roman Catholic Church and clergy to rule, not only in religious questions, but also in purely scientific, social and even political matters.'

'The intolerance and duplicity which, almost from the day of my ordination to the priesthood, I found and met in the Roman Catholic Church, have become utterly unbearable to me. Having also come to the conclusion that there is only one High Priest, the God-man Jesus Christ, and one sacrifice, not to be repeated, and in consequence, doubting my position as a priest, I could not act otherwise than I do now.'

'Had I remained any longer in the Roman Catholic Church after coming to this decision I would have debased my manhood, and that I could not do, and, with God's help, shall never do.'

'Though leaving the Church of Rome and renouncing the priesthood I do not forget and never will forget to cherish the memory of the many good and dear friends whom I must leave to travel their own path. We are separated! I shall not interfere with them and I hope they will not interfere with me.'

'What I shall do is my own personal affair. We live in a free country.'

'Meanwhile I give thanks to God that Christian hands have been extended to me in welcome, and that Christian influences have been cast around me to help me in the way of the Lord.'

'Some may now condemn me, but I entrust my cause to the Almighty and to His Son Jesus Christ.'

'I know now clearly that those who believe in Christ as their Saviour shall be saved. I believe in him, I resign myself unto his loving care, and I feel sure he will not forsake me.'

A. LAMBERT.

A CANADIAN PROPOSED.

MR. JOHN PATON FORMERLY OF KINGSTON WILL BE A CANDIDATE IN SCOTLAND.

Kingston, Ont., March 26.—Mr. John Paton, of the banking firm of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., New York, will stand as a candidate to represent Edinburgh and St. Andrew's in the House of Commons. Mr. Paton has been in business in New York since 1869, but has not become a citizen. In seeking election he has three principles in view, the granting of home rule not only to Ireland, but to Scotland and Wales, the complete disestablishment of the Church, and the 'mending' of the House of Lords. He does not favor the abolition of the lords, but believes they ought to be elected just as the members of parliament are.

Mr. Paton said he had been asked to stand for parliament by the committee from the district who arranged such matters. His opponent will be Mr. Anstruther, a steady opponent of home rule, and an unwavering Tory.

Mr. John Paton was for many years a resident of Kingston. He was manager of a Trust and Loan Company and commandant of the 14th P.W.O. rifles. He recently presented St. Andrew's Church with the clock in its tower. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Clark Hamilton, collector of customs.

TWO BOYS FROZEN TO DEATH.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF A CANADIAN SEAL-FISHING EXPEDITION NEAR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

New York, March 26.—A special from St. John's, Nfld., says:—From forty to fifty men who were fishing on the ice on Saturday evening, were blown out to sea by the high wind. All but nine succeeded in reaching land. Many were compelled to swim. These nine were exposed all night without fire, food or shelter, and were frequently immersed in the water. They suffered terrible hardships. Two boys aged sixteen and twelve succumbed, the remainder were rescued this forenoon, all badly frost-bitten. The father of the dead boys was with them, and stripped himself of nearly all his clothing in a vain endeavor to keep life in them. His condition is very precarious. The rescuers found it an extremely difficult thing to rescue them. The boat was injured by the ice, but was kept afloat by all bailing on the return journey. General satisfaction is expressed that the casualties were so few.

FATAL FIRE IN A CONVENT.

Paris, March 23.—A building occupied by Sisters of Charity as a school for young women at Laon, in the department of Aisne, was burned to the ground last night. Besides the Sisters there were a number of pupils in the building and all were asleep. Those on the lower floor were awakened by the flames and narrowly escaped with their lives. The young women who occupied the upper floors were unable to reach the stairway and many of them were seriously injured by jumping out of the windows. The charred bodies of six young women who slept on the top floor were found in the ruins. Many of those who escaped were severely burned.

MOB VENGEANCE.

Santander, March 25.—Eighteen men, who were killed last week by the explosion in the wreck of the steamer 'Cabo Machichaco,' were buried yesterday. A large crowd followed the bodies to the cemetery. On their way back from the cemetery they stoned the offices of the company that owned the 'Cabo,' and made an attack upon the governor's house, but guards drove them back after a hot fight, in which many civilians and a few soldiers were injured. The rioters eventually went to the docks and having cut the hawsers of the 'Cabo Machichaco's' sister ship, sent her adrift.

GOLD IN NEW JERSEY.

New York, March 26.—Geologists, mineralogists and assayers are inclined to sneer at the idea of precious metals being discovered in paying quantities in the eastern states, but there are others who believe that a bonanza may exist in New Jersey, and some Newark capitalists are engaged in developing a gold and silver mine in Morris County upon a struggling road which runs from Pompton Plains toward Boonton. The exact spot is known as Jacksonville, and here the speculators have secured 500 acres of mountain, meadow and farm land.

WHOLESALE PERSONATION.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST OTTAWA CIVIL SERVANTS.

Ottawa, March 26.—Of one hundred persons who went up at Montreal recently for the civil service examinations about one-third, or between thirty and forty, were personating Ottawa civil servants who pretend to write for their promotion examination. The Government secret service police investigated the matter with startling results. Some of the civil servants who paid young men to personate them are well known and some are related to members of the Privy Council. They are largely French, but there is a good sprinkling of English-speaking offenders. They employed McGill and other university students to write for them and paid considerable sums for the service. Experts in handwriting were employed to establish the identity of many of the personators and a number of them notified the Montreal agents of the Department of Justice yesterday that they would plead guilty. Strong efforts are being made to suppress the names of some of the guilty civil servants. The penalty provided for the offence is a fine of two hundred dollars or six months in prison, or both. There is something wrong about a system which seems to have permitted wholesale personation with impunity.

AN ELECTION BUMMER PUNISHED.

Winnipeg, March 24.—Chamberlain, the Toronto man who was brought to Winnipeg to do personating in the recent elections for the Dominion House, was to-day sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Holman, the deputy returning officer who was found guilty of placing nineteen fraudulent ballots in the box of his division, was fined \$500. A point of law has been reserved in both cases and the carrying out of the sentences will be reserved until they are settled.

McKANE'S COMPANIONS GUILTY.

Brooklyn, N.Y., March 26.—Andrew Scott Jamieson, the Gravesend constable, who was last week convicted of perjury, was this morning sentenced by Judge Brown to eighteen months imprisonment. The judge in passing sentence said he did not impose the full penalty because of the recommendation of the jury for mercy. All of the eighteen election inspectors, with the exception of Frank T. Clark and Patrick H. Tighe, pleaded guilty to the indictments against them.

A BANK SUSPENDS.

London, March 22.—The suspension of the new English Bank of the River Plate, was announced this morning. The capital stock of the institution was £1,500,000, of which half was ordinary stock and half preferred. Of the total stock £1,044,935 had been paid up. The authorities of the bank have petitioned for a compulsory winding up of its affairs.

The New English Bank, of the River Plate, was established in 1892, and is a reconstruction of the English Bank of the River Plate, limited, which suspended in July, 1891. The authorized capital is £1,500,000, half in ordinary £10 shares and half in £5, six percent cumulative shares, having priority both as to dividends and distributions of assets. The paid-up capital is £690,660 ordinary stock and £349,980 preference stock. The bank has evidently suspended owing to its inability to meet its engagements on the settlements of the reconstruction.

There is another London bank with a similar name, which should not be confused with the one above. The latter, 'the London Bank of the River Plate,' is an old institution, established in 1861, with a paid-up capital of £900,000 and a reserve fund of £800,000, and at its last report had £4,630,446 cash on hand and at its bankers. It had current deposits of £8,541,838, besides £2,810,842 of acceptances.

SHEEP TO THE SLAUGHTER.

Glasgow, March 25.—The authorities have notified a firm of live stock importers that the 500 sheep consigned to them and shipped on the steamer 'Siberian' must be slaughtered as no landing facilities have been provided for them. The 'Siberian' sailed from New York with the sheep on March 15.

EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

It is announced that Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, will introduce an evicted tenants bill in the House of Commons on April 9.

TILLY'S EMANCIPATION.

Lottie and Jack were at the post-office when the letter, with its sprawling, foreign-looking address, facing upward, was handed out through the window. They laughed in a surprised way as they examined it, while the postmaster watched them through the window with a smile upon his usually solemn face.

"I've been postmaster fifteen years," he remarked, "and it's the first time that name's turned up, to my recollection. Do you think it's a mistake?"

Lottie drew closer to her brother, and scrutinized the missive half-anxiously. There was "Tilly's" name in unmistakable characters, despite the blurred lines caused by thick ink and a long journey.

"Miss Matilda Schneider,"

It occupied the whole length of the envelope. The rest of the address, curiously misspelled, was cramped into a small space much lower down, in the left-hand corner, where it looked like a humble attendant waiting to be called into service.

"Won't she be amazed?" Jack said, slowly. "Won't she be tickled?"

"Why, Jack!" his sister gravely interposed. "You don't know whether the news is good or bad. It may be horrid news. Let's see the postmark."

"Can't," said the postmaster, from the window. "It's all blurred out. The stamp is a German one."

"Oh, isn't it funny—Tilly's having a letter!" the girl exclaimed, breaking into another shrill laugh. Then she added, "I wonder who it can be from?"

"The quickest way to know is to run home and find out," Jack answered. "Unless, of course, you wish to open it, which wouldn't exactly please Uncle Sam." Shyly winking at the postmaster, he put the mysterious letter into his pocket and sauntered toward the door.

On the threshold of the small building, which was both a store and post-office, he paused.

"If any more letters for Miss Schneider come to-day," he called to the postmaster, "please send them up!"

"Haw! haw! haw!" the old man laughed.

Jack and his sister passed gayly out, seeming to leave a tide of laughter behind them.

They were sturdy, fine-looking young persons, and walked with a free, graceful movement. The girl was of good height for one not yet sixteen years of age, but her brother's head reached considerably above her own. The light vehicle in which they had driven to the town was waiting before the door, with white Dobbin tied to a post, resignedly tranquil.

Perched upon the seat waited a little five-year-old girl with flaxen hair. She wore a very white and ruffled pinafore, and her mouth was wreathed with smiles. They all drove away, rather slowly, because Dobbin was old and a little lame in one foot.

The postmaster looked after the trio with a lazy interest.

"It's mighty lucky for them that there is a 'Miss Schneider,'" he reflected, still smiling. "If 'twasn't for her, they'd be three-times orphans."

The Wilton children were an unfailing topic of sympathetic concern to their neighbors and friends. A great many people nodded and smiled to the three as they passed; looking so merry, on their homeward way. "Tilly's" letter formed a principal feature of their merriment as they rolled along. The number of times that the episode was brought from Jack's pocket and returned again, if told, would be indiscreet.

"Now, if it was a fairy-prince letter," Lottie suggested, roguishly.

"She may have had a fortune left her by some forty-second cousin," said Jack.

"I suppose she would wear silk dresses every day, and go away to live," the girl went on, chiming in with her brother's idea.

"Perhaps it's a pretentious," hissed the small Amanda.

Their house was some distance from the village, and was reached from the road by a grass-grown driveway. Members of the family usually walked this path to save the aged Dobbin extra steps. Thus it happened when the gate was gained that Lottie and Amanda took the letter and went in search of "Tilly," while Jack drove directly to the stable.

In the orchard back of the house "Tilly" was discovered, with their other sister, Rose, a round-faced, curly-haired girl, older and larger than Amanda, though not so tall as Lottie. "Tilly" was binding up the broken leg of a stray chicken, while Rose advised and directed anxiously. The branches above their heads were laden with blossoms that made the air sweet.

The German woman saw Lottie coming under the boughs several rods away. She began to speak immediately without slightest hesitation.

"Do you want your sprigged muslin 'done up' for the Miles's party, or shall you wear your checked wool?" she asked.

Lottie seemed to be in doubt, for she stood silent beside the stooping figure, with her hands behind her.

"First, guess what I've got," she said.

"Tilly finished her task and stood erect once more. She had a strong, fair German face, browned by much contact with sun and wind, but the soft tints of youth had long since left it, and her brown hair, like her gown, was a trifle faded.

"I don't know," she answered, smiling. "Is it yours or Amanda's?"

"Neither," returned the girl. "It's yours. Now guess what it is."

"It's a letter!" screamed Amanda.

"Tilly's eyes opened wider with a slow astonishment. They were as blue as the cornflowers of her fatherland.

"Why, there isn't anyone to write!" she said.

"Think!" insisted Lottie. "Some relative, some—"

A sudden light broke on "Tilly's" face, dimpling and making her almost pretty for a moment.

"I have got one relative," she ventured softly. "He's a young brother.

Lottie ceased questioning and handed her the letter. "I guess you have heard from him," she surmised. "Perhaps he is coming to see you."

Her last conjecture proved to be a true one. "Tilly's" brother was on the ocean even then. In a few days the ship that was bringing him would arrive.

"Tilly remembered that several years before her address, then as now with the Wiltons, had been sent to Ger-

many.

It was natural that the Wilton children should feel the importance of an

unseen relative's arrival, but they did not realize the full significance of what

this simple event meant to "Tilly's" un-

checked life.

It seemed to her as if all the sweet

joys connected with family ties and home

interests, hitherto almost forgotten, had

suddenly come to her.

When ministering to the young Wil-

tons' needs a sense of isolation had fre-

quently come to her; the sad knowledge

that it was her helplessness they cher-

ished, not herself. Now, under the glow

of the new experience, all troubled

thoughts paled to nothing.

Her innocent pride and unconcealed

flutterings of excitement gave amusement

to Jack and the girls. She might have

heard them laughing at her many times

had her mind been less preoccupied.

They were fond of her in a youthful,

thoughtless fashion. None of them ever

meant to be unkind to "Tilly"; they were

simply accustomed to her, as one be-

comes accustomed to a long-used piece

of furniture the worth of which has not

been prized.

"Tilly occupied a peculiar position in

the Wilton home. She was not exactly

a servant, and certainly not a member

of the family. When the children were

robbed of both parents in one short

year, it had been her presence, like a

stanch sail, that had borne them through

the troubled waters.

Another letter came to "Tilly" in a

few days; but this one was addressed

by another hand, and not by a German one.

It was written by the superintendent of

a great hospital in New York. Karl

Schneider, "Tilly's" brother, had arrived

in America very ill. The note gave no

particulars, but requested that "Tilly

come to her brother as quickly as pos-

sible.

She read the letter in the linen closet,

where Lottie found her a few moments

later, sitting on the floor with her face

buried in her hands. The sight of her

forlorn, motionless figure was a shock

to the girl. "Tilly's" face, when she

raised it, looked pitifully strange. The

Wiltons had seen it bright with smiles

many times, but never tear-stained.

All through that afternoon, when the

girls helped to get together the few pos-

sessions which "Tilly" needed for the jour-

ney to her brother, she seemed to their

startled fancy another person. They

all were conscious of a grave respect for

her that they had not known before.

Even little Amanda had a hushed ex-

pression on her face as she tucked some

ginger cookies into the satchel.

A farmer who lived up the road had

offered to drive "Tilly" to the station.

All the Wiltons hurried down the drive-

way with her and stood beside the stone

wall, when she went away. Not until

the farmer, in his buggy, had taken her

from view did regrets occur to mar the

peace of those left behind.

"You might have driven her down your-

self, Jack," Lottie said, reprovingly, as a

cloud of dust faded in the distance.

"You ought to have kissed her," he re-

torted, with a pang of indignation.

Rose and Amanda said nothing, but

presently they began to weep quietly,

in a dismal manner that effectually pre-

vented the introduction of a cheerful

topic of conversation.

Each one in the group had a troubled

conscience to wrestle with. The many

times that "Tilly" had seen them off on

little journeys rolled back upon them like

a great burden. She had stood upon

the platform till the train was out of

sight. The year that Jack went away

to school after his mother died, how

tenderly she had clung to him, at the

last moment!

They returned to the house a discon-

solate, half-giddy band, while the train

bore "Tilly" city-ward.

"Tilly," seated alone and feeling very

sad, noticed that the cars were filled

with good-natured people apparently re-

turning from some excursion. The new

scenes and the flying, unfamiliar land-

scape might have made this a red-letter

day in her career if her errand had been

a happier one, and her heart had felt

less anxious.

"Poor 'Tilly! the world seemed a very

wide one as she was hurried on, and

the strangers jostled her rudely and im-

peded her way when she timidly pushed

through the great station.

But at last she stood beside Karl's

bed in a long, window-dotted room. Then

the universe seemed bounded by the

walls that closed about the slender lad.

She forgot everything else while she

hung over him and held his hand in a

tender clasp.

He spoke but a few words to her, for

his eyes were ebbing past.

At the close of a week his short so-

journ in the foreign land had nearly en-

ded; and one evening, still holding his

sister's hand and smiling in her face,

he started on another journey. This

time, "Tilly's" brother found his way to

a happier shore.

Several days passed before "Tilly,"

stunned and helpless, roused herself to

think of the familiar routine of duty.

She was too much wearied to summon

thoughts, but at last she did write a

short note to Lottie, in which she spoke

of returning to the Wiltons, and touched

upon her loss in a quiet, unobtrusive

way.

It was a labored epistle, which cost

poor "Tilly" much effort, and was written

with a lead-pencil. But Lottie forgot

to make even a smiling criticism upon

it, and the humble sheet of paper seemed

to her to hold some element that made

it most eloquent.

All the family gathered in the sitting-

room to hear this letter read. The

elder sister delivered it with a gravity

that made "Tilly's" words doubly im-

pressive. A startled trio stared at her as

she rose after it was finished.

"I tell you," she said with a sob, "it's

a shame—a perfect shame!"

Jack and the little girls sank back in

their seats, weakly surrendering before

her sweeping assertion. It never oc-

curred to them to question what she

meant. Something in her manner made

them understand.

They had felt the unwritten pathos of

"Tilly's" note and it hurt them vaguely,

but they naturally recoiled from Lottie's

next words.

"She's been a sort of slave to us," she

said, quietly, and this new idea, hurled

so suddenly, smote the listeners like a

blow. From nearly every corner in the

room some reminder of "Tilly's" faith-

fulness twinkled before their eyes, as

they stood there, breathless.

"See, she doesn't even expect any sym-

pathy from us!" Lottie went on, relen-

tantly. "And oh, she is the best friend

we have! How could we! How could we!"

The only comfort that the silent ones

could grasp was the fact that their ac-

cuser held herself included in the blame.

Rose's sweet treble voice was a welcome

sound after an interval of dreary quiet.

"Can't we begin good, now, this min-

ute?" the little girl suggested, pausing,

anxiously expectant of a forbidding frown

on Lottie's brow. But to her great

relief her sister acquiesced gracefully.

They all began to bustle around the

room, hardly knowing what they were to

do, but feeling very cheerful in the

turn affairs. Jack proceeded

to raise his spirits in quite a boyish

manner, but he lingered at the door

awkwardly before he left the room.

"I say, Lottie," he ventured, "she had

decorated cake for tea, and special things,

you know, when—a fellow came

home." He paused, blushing vividly,

but Lottie understood.

"We will have the decorated cake, and

POCKET AMMUNITION.

BY J. L. SPICER.

As an Adirondack Sunday-school mis-

sionary, I have had some strange ex-

periences. I carried no firearms. The

bible, illustrated papers, and plenty of

'vest pocket ammunition,' such as the

'Look to Jesus' cards, furnished by Mr.

R. W. McKee, of Brooklyn, sufficed.

One day in summer, after a thorough

canvass of a charming resort, meeting

many city visitors and gathering statis-

tics of all the Sunday-schools in the

place, I reluctantly bade an English rec-

tor, who had charmed me with tales of

life in Afghanistan, good-by, and start-

ed northward along a well travelled

A MUNICIPAL RETROSPECT.

BY R. STANLEY WEIR, B. C. L.

When the British flag replaced the standard of France upon the citadel of Quebec the autocratic rule of intendants ceased, and the movement of a freer life was felt throughout the colony. For three years after the capitulation, affairs municipal, as well as those of larger import, were administered by military officers. General James Murray was stationed at Quebec; General Thomas Gage at Montreal, and Colonel Ralph Burton at Three Rivers. At Montreal, Gen. Gage devoted himself with success to a policy of conciliation. 'No distinction,' he wrote to Lord Amherst in 1762, 'has been made between the Briton and the Canadian. The soldiers live peaceably with the inhabitants, and they reciprocally acquire affection for each other.' Under Col. Burton, who succeeded Gen. Gage as local governor in 1763, affairs did not run so smoothly. Gen. Murray wrote to Earl Halifax in 1764 that much confusion existed in



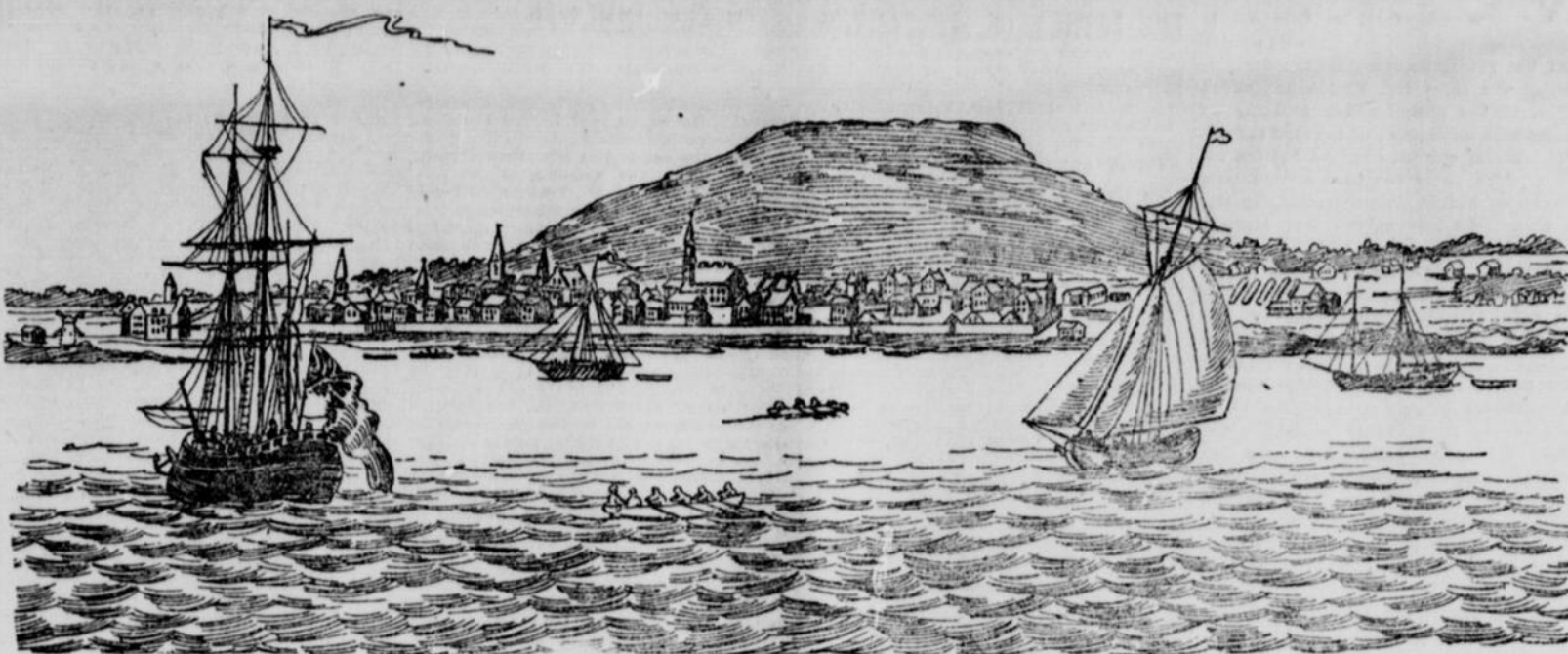
GEN. MURRAY.

Montreal, and that the civil and military were inveterate enemies. 'It would be better for Burton and everyone else,' says Murray, 'were he removed.' Prior to this, to wit, in October, 1763, the administration by military chiefs came to an end. Gen. Murray was appointed governor-general, and administered affairs municipal and provincial, with the assistance of an executive council composed of the local governors of Montreal and Three Rivers, the chief justice, the surveyor of customs and eight leading residents. This council performed for Montreal the duties that now are entrusted to our worthy aldermen. Ordinances were passed relating to the baking and selling of bread, police and market regulations, roads and highways in Quebec and Montreal. In October, 1764, the governor and council decided that the sixpenny white loaf should weigh four pounds and the brown loaf six pounds, so long as flour sold for fourteen shillings per cwt. The clerks of the peace were instructed to inspect markets and bakeries once in three months at least, and to stamp and brand all



GEN. THOMAS GAGE.

weights and measures. Every loaf of bread had to be stamped with the baker's initials, and the clerks had authority to stop wagons on the streets for the purpose of inspection. On March 27, 1766, an ordinance was passed for repairing and amending the highways and bridges in the province, 'which,' said the ordinance, 'for want of due and timely repairs and amendments are become in many places impassable.' In 1768, to provide against conflagrations, the council ordered that in Montreal and Quebec and Three Rivers, chimneys be cleaned once in four weeks during the winter, from the first of October to the first of May. Every householder was required to be provided with two buckets for water, made either of leather or seal-skin or of canvas, painted without and pitched within, and holding at least two gallons each. Every housekeeper was also required to keep a hatchet in his house to assist in pulling down houses, to prevent the spreading of the flames, and two fire-poles of specified length and design, to knock off the roofs of houses on fire or in danger of becoming so! Every housekeeper was also required to keep on the roof of his house



A PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF MONTREAL IN 1760.

as many ladders as he had chimneys, so placed that easy access might be had to sweep the chimneys or carry water up to them in case of fire. Hay or straw in a house, ashes on a wooden floor or in a wooden vessel were forbidden under penalty. Wooden houses were thereafter forbidden, and restrictions were placed upon the use of shingles and the manner of placing stovepipes from room to room. Overseers were appointed, and the justices were empowered to enforce penalties.

The next controlling power in municipal affairs was the legislative council, appointed under the provisions of the Quebec Act of 1774. This council, which was first presided over by Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, whose name is preserved in the stately street that bears his name, consisted of twenty-three members. Montreal continued still to be governed from Quebec, the council sitting with closed doors in the Castle of St. Lewis, on the citadel rock, and deliberating, as the records show, with a good deal of practical wisdom. For some time after its appointment, however, municipal affairs received but scant attention owing to the excitement caused by the Quebec Act. About the same time the whole province was agitated by the American invasion. Montreal capitulated on November 13, 1775, Montgomery's forces marching in by the Recollet gate, and himself occupying the Porrelier House, on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets. Montgomery, emulous, doubtless, of the great exploit of Wolfe, pushed on to Quebec, and on Dec. 31 made a vigorous attack upon the citadel. But ere the new year dawned the chief was cold in death. Soon afterwards, his discomfited forces withdrew, leaving Montreal and the province once more free, and the executive council able to devise measures for good government. Amongst the municipal ordinances passed by this second council, I find one for the regulation of markets. All provisions, provender and live stock (horned cattle excepted) had to be carried to the public markets. There were penalties against buying in the road or street, coming to market. Butchers and hucksters buying to sell again were forbidden to do so before ten in the forenoon in summer or noon in winter, under a penalty. Provisions and provender and live stock brought by schooners or such craft could not be disposed of until an hour's notice had been given to the inhabitants by the bellman, so that all might have equal chances in buying (17 Geo. III., cap. 4). This ordinance, doubtless intended for the general benefit, seems unwittingly to have been the origin of the long-continued claims of market butchers to a monopoly in their business. Butcher shops apart from markets had a long struggle before they were permitted in Montreal on fair terms. In 1777 another ordinance was passed to prevent frauds and abuses by bakers (17 Geo. III., chap. 10). Every baker thenceforward was obliged to enter into recognizances in the sum of twenty pounds and to furnish two sureties of five pounds each. The penalty for selling under weight was forty shillings for each offence. Bread had to be marked with the initials of the baker. The justices of the peace were authorized to regulate the assize and price of bread, 'having regard to the price of wheat and flour,' on the first Monday of every month, and to publish their regulation in the Quebec 'Gazette.' This is the explanation of such a notice as the following, which I find in the faded old files of a Quebec 'Gazette,' under date Monday, April 7, 1788:

'At a meeting of His Majesty's Justices this day, it is ordered that the Price and Assize of bread for the present month is as follows, viz.: The white loaf of 4 lb., at 5-1-2d., or 11 sols; the brown ditto of 6 lb., at 5d., or 10 sols; and that the several bakers of the town and suburbs do conform thereto, and mark their bread with the initial letters of their names. By order of the Justices, J. REID, Clerk.'

In 1780 (20 Geo. III., chap. 2) a curious

ordinance was passed describing the persons who shall be deemed Forestallors, Regrators and Ingrossers, and inflicting punishments upon all those found guilty of such offences. The offences that merited such pleasant, high-sounding titles have fallen into desuetude, and are offences no longer, while the fine sonorous words that describe them are well-nigh obsolete. A Forestallor was one who purchased provisions before they came to market with a view to raising the price; a Regrator was one who bought to sell again at the same market, while an Ingrosser was one who bought large quantities of provisions in order to command a larger price. The paternal council of 1780 did not view kindly the promptings of commercial astuteness, and visited with divers penalties any attempts at 'raising corners.' The adjudication of the penalties was entrusted, as usual, to the justices of the town. Acts were also passed to prevent persons leaving the province without a pass, and thus leaving creditors in the lurch; to regulate all such persons as keep horses and carriages to let and hire, commonly called Maitres de Poste; to alter the method of drawing sleds and carioles in order to remedy the inconveniences arising from cahots or banks of snow formed on the winter roads.

In 1791 the Constitutional Act was passed, which divided Canada into Upper and Lower, and gave each parliaments and legislative councils. In this province our parliament continued the paternal oversight of our local affairs that the councils had previously exercised. The very first act passed was one to prevent the bringing of gunpowder in ships or other vessels into the harbor of Montreal, and to guard against the careless transporting of the same into the powder magazines (33 Geo. III., chap. 1). The Act contains interesting topographical references. The harbor was declared to extend 'to the channel on the off side of the little island near to the town.' It was lawful to unload gunpowder 'at the foot of the current,' but if the powder was intended to be stored in the powder magazine in the barrack yard 'it shall be landed by the master of the ship at the gate commonly called the Barrack gate'; if in the powder magazine near to the English burying-ground, then 'it shall be landed on the beach above the wharf or quay commonly called Franchere's, or by entering into the little river by batteau; the powder may be landed at the Grey sisters' bridge.' For transport in carts and wagons a certain route was prescribed either through the Barrack gate direct to said magazine or 'by the Recollet gate, and thence along the Ramparts behind the houses of that part of the town.' The penalty was forty shillings for each offence, recoverable within eight days before any two justices in their weekly sittings. 'Hawkers, pedlars and petty chapmen' did not escape the attention of the legislature, nor did vendors of spirituous liquors, taxes and licenses being exacted (35 Geo. III., chap. 8). The most important statute passed by the first provincial parliament, however, was one relating to roads and highways, which, as it caused great excitement at the time, and marks the beginning of our recorded municipal annals, deserves special consideration at another time.

I have cursorily indicated the sources of municipal ordinances from the time of the cession in 1760 up to the passing of the Constitutional Act, but the question naturally arises, what executive or administrative body carried these ordinances into effect? The executive consisted of the justices of the peace, first appointed in 1764. Every municipal statute or ordinance defined and explained the duties of the magistrates in relation to it. At first a good deal of jealousy existed between the justices and the military, which culminated in an attack upon Thomas Walker, a justice, who had given offence to the military. The affair caused great excitement at the time, but I have not space to go into its history. It gave occasion to Chief Justice Hey to present a special report, and in 1769, in another report, to declare that 'the authority given to the justices had been too largely and too confidently entrusted in judicial matters. The ample powers originally intended to facilitate the course of justice, became the instruments of oppression in the hands of men who regarded the office as an opportunity for private emolument. The chief justice's vigorous protests procured an abridgment of the magistrates' powers, not without loud remonstrances from the

latter. As the population increased, however, a better selection was possible, and powers of local and municipal administration were entrusted to them. They formed the local administrative body which carried into effect the ordinances of councils or parliaments. This is, indeed, the characteristic feature of the municipal administration of Montreal from the time of the cession until the city obtained its first charter in 1832.

ROBT. STANLEY WEIR.

UNARMING.

(Punch.)

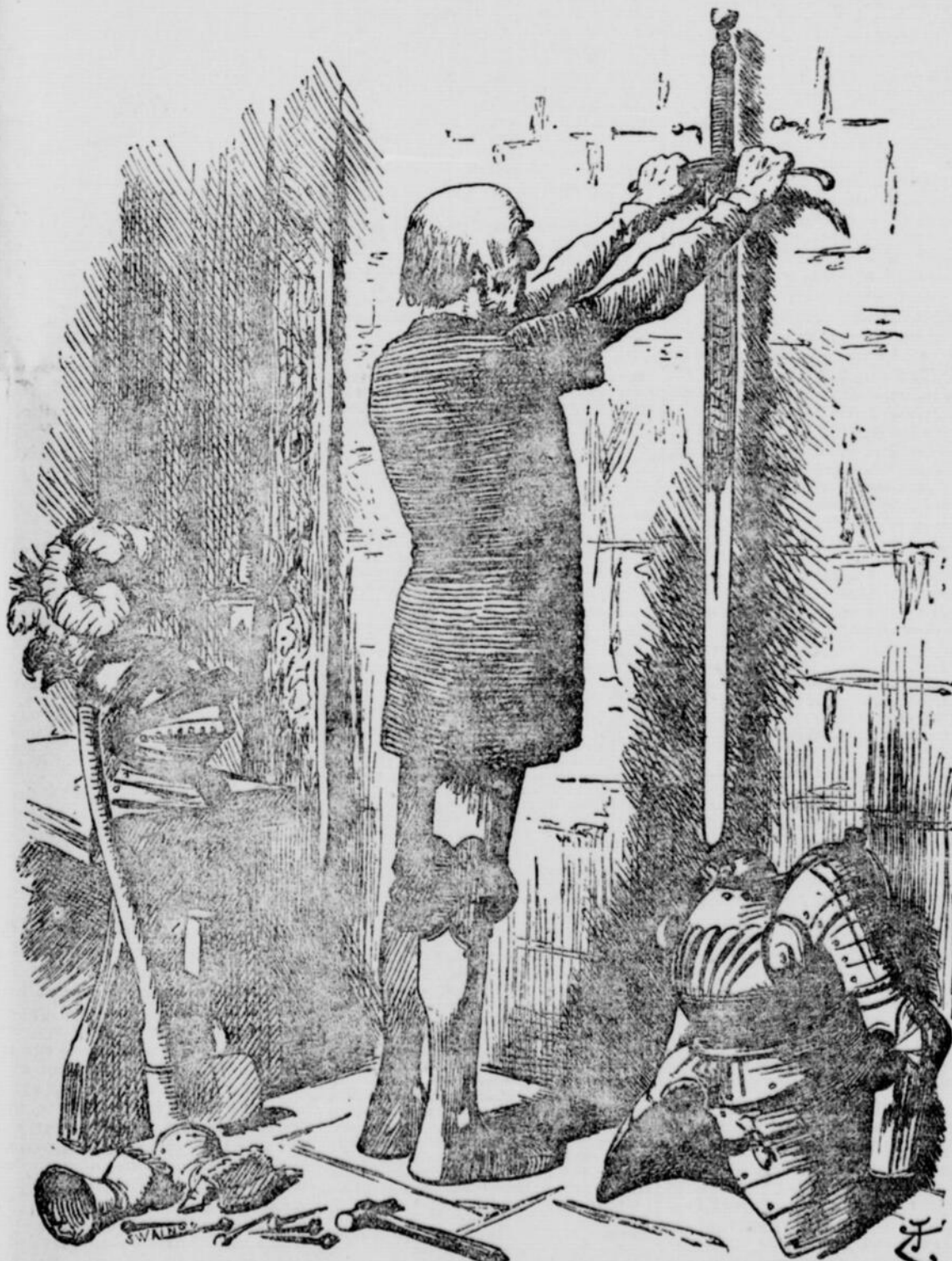
'Unarm—the long day's task is done.'—Antony and Cleopatra, Act IV., Scene 12. At last!—Chill phrase by loyal love abhorred!

We hoped he yet should head the charge for long. The star of battle and the theme of song.

It scarcely seemed old Time himself had force. This manly-lauded champion to unhorse. Shiver his lance, or stay his conquering course.

From clustering jet to scattered silver went. The hero's locks, yet left his frame unbenighted. His courage unimpaired, his strength unspent.

He seemed of Age, as of all lesser foes,



UNARMING.

'UNARM!—THE LONG DAY'S TASK IS DONE!'

Antony and Cleopatra, Act IV., Scene 12.

There lives a lingering sadness in each word!— At last the unvanquished knight suspends his sword.

The Lancelot of our lists for so long years, Victor so oft amidst loud storm of cheers! Shall not such passing touch the source of tears?

Not Arthur's passing out from living sight. But the withdrawal of the war-worn knight From the glad fray and the fierce joy of fight.

War-worn, but yet unbroken, straight and strong.

The easy master in the ceaseless close. Renewed in strength from every bout he rose.

'He's down—at last!' foes cried full many a time; 'His strength is sapped, shorn to his crest sublime.' He rose, and smote, and won as in full prime.

E'en now his four-score years bow not his crest. With sword unsheathed or lance in rest. He looks the ready chief disdaining rest.

Yet he hangs up that sword, that lance lays by. Conscious, though loud applauding cohorts cry.

Of falling vigor and of dimming eye.

The seven-fold shield of Ajax cannot keep. Time's battery from the heart. The cruel creep Of the slow years bear all to the great deep.

Bears champion with coward, knight with clown. The hero of a hundred fights steps down. Hangs up the sheathed sword, and takes the crown.

No more a soldier!—Bruised places go; 'You have been nobly borne.' So in proud woe. Cried Roman Antony, by love laid low.

'Unarm, Eros; the long day's task is done.' This is no Antony; here's a nobler one; Yet like the Roman his great course is run.

From source to sea a fair full-flooded flow. Of stainless waters, swelling as they go. Now whitening broad in the sun's westering glow.

Broad widening to the ocean, whither all. The round world's fertilizing floods must fall. The sweeping river with the streamlet small.

Hang up the sword! It struck its latest stroke. A swathing one, there where the closed ranks broke. Into wild cheers that all the echoes woke.

That stroke, the last, was swift, and strong, and keen. Now hang thou there, though sheathed, yet silver-clean. For never felon stroke has dimmed thy sheen!

For thee, good knight and gray, whose Leads us no longer, every generous breast. Breathes benediction on thy well-won rest.

The field looks bare without thee, and o'er-cast With dark and ominous shadows, and thy last Reveille was a rousing battle-blast!

But though with us the strife may hardly cease. We wish thee in well-earned late-coming ease. Long happy years of honorable peace!

Mr. Neepop—'My baby cries all night. I don't know what to do with it.' Mr. Knowit—'I'll tell you what I did. As soon as our baby commenced to cry, I used to turn on all the gas. That fooled him. He thought it was broad daylight and went to sleep.'—'Life.'

THE LAND FOR YOUTH.

'CANADA AS A YOUNG MAN'S HOME.'

At the regular monthly meeting of the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, held on Thursday evening, an attractive programme was furnished, principally through the kindness of the orchestra and ladies of the Mountain Street Methodist Church, the educational feature of the evening being an address by Mr. H. B. Ames on the topic 'Canada as a young man's home.'

In introducing the subject the speaker observed that as evidently most of the audience were Canadians, either by birth or adoption, it would not be necessary for him to undertake to detach them from any previous connection or implant any new affection. It would suffice to point out causes for thankfulness that they were Canadians, and reasons that they could give others when questioned regarding the faith that was in them. For the right kind of young man Canada offered every inducement. The subject naturally fell under two heads, first, the opportunity which Canada offered for material advancement, and second, the advantages Canada possessed as the location of a 'home.' In



MR. H. B. AMES.

estimating the opportunities for business advancement Canada's position was reviewed in the same impartial light as a young man would examine into the affairs of a business firm with which he desired to engage. Canada's geographical position, her facilities for internal communication, her wide extent of country still open for population, were next considered. Then Canada's financial position was reviewed. Her credit was found to be higher in the English money market than that of any other British colony; her banking and currency systems were declared to be the best in the world. Citations were made by the lecturer, from David A. Wells, the American economist, and the London 'Times,' in proof of the assertion that Canada had weathered the financial depression better than any of her neighbors. While thousands were out of work elsewhere, the unemployed were not found in large numbers within these borders.

The natural resources were next considered. It was found that Canada certainly produced those commodities which the best markets of the world most needed. The conversion of these natural resources into national wealth meant employment for the young men of Canada. A consideration of our industrial condition then followed. The production of wealth during the past ten years had been proportionately much greater than the increase in population. We were growing wealthy if not numerous, and when this fact should become known we would not long lack the population. The wage-earner came in for a fair proportion of this increased wealth. Wages during the past ten years had advanced sixteen percent, while the share of the value of the finished industrial product which went to the Canadian capitalist had diminished nine percent. Thus wages were increasing, while interest and profit were decreasing. The small proportion of women and children here employed, the comparative absence of the sweating system, of strikes and of boycotts were next commented upon. It was then shown that the growth of our industrial centres compared favorably with that of the cities across the line. While Boston and Philadelphia had increased twenty-five percent in ten years, Montreal had increased forty percent. While Chicago had expanded 118 percent, Toronto followed closely with 108 percent growth. In fact, while the entire population of the United States had within the last one hundred years multiplied fourteen times, that of Canada had increased twenty times. A business concern that showed such evidences of stability and growth would certainly be considered one with which a young man would be glad to identify himself.

Canada as a 'home' was then considered. It was a healthy land, the useful working life was longer here than elsewhere. With the exception of two Australian colonies the mortality statistics were lower than those of any other civilized country. Advantages for education were free and widespread, and although the percentage of illiterates was large, still ninety percent of those between the ages of ten and twenty could read and write; and this would soon be the proportion for all.

The Sabbath more faithfully kept than in Canada. In temperance sentiment we are in advance of the age, while prize fights and race track gambling are practically unknown. No other city on the continent of America possesses an athletic organization of the high moral excellence of our M.A.A.A.

In closing the speaker called attention to the duty of every young man in identifying himself with the business interests of the country and doing all within his power to make it a fitting home.

Mr. Ames' lecture was prepared with great care and accuracy and was exceedingly interesting, as indeed are all the addresses given at this institution.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

TRYING TO FOOL THE FARMER WITH SHAM PROTECTION DUTIES.

(New York 'Times'.)

One of the changes made in the Wilson Bill by the Democratic majority of the Senate Committee is the transfer of fresh beef, mutton and pork from the free list, where the House put these products, to the dutiable list, where a duty of 25 percent is imposed. This is practically a retention of the McKinley duties, for the specific duties on these products under the McKinley tariff are equivalent to 25 percent for beef, 17 percent for mutton, and 24 percent for pork.

While the Senate Committee did not take bacon, hams, lard, and tallow from the House bill's free list, it did, so far as fresh beef, mutton and pork are concerned, follow the example of McKinley's Ways and Means Committee and the Republican Congress by imposing duties designed to fool the farmer. This rate of 25 percent would be of no service to the agriculturists of the United States generally in the way of protection. To them it would be about as useful and beneficial as the McKinley duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat has been. It would, however, be a tax upon the necessities of life so far as a very few persons are concerned who live in places near the Canadian boundary and far removed from American markets where fresh meats are distributed. They must use the sources of supply that are most accessible, and if these sources of supply are on the other side of the boundary, they pay the tax as a penalty for having their homes in such places.

The imports brought in under such conditions are very small, as the following statement for the year 1893 will show:

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON AND PORK.		
	Imports in pounds.	Revenue from same.
Beef	175,189	\$3,593
Mutton	89,011	1,920
Pork	12,322	256
Total	266,522	\$5,359

The fresh beef industry needs no protective duty, for the exports last year were more than 250,000,000 pounds, while the imports were practically nothing in comparison. It cannot be that the committee retained the McKinley duty for the sake of revenue, for the revenue is only \$5,500. This country overcomes the competition of Canada in Great Britain, with respect to fresh beef, and, therefore, has no reason to fear the competition of Canada here at home.

Indeed, we exported to Canada, and sold to that country last year nearly 10,000,000 pounds of canned, salted, or fresh beef, more than 8,500,000 pounds of salted or fresh pork, and 24,000 pounds of mutton. There could be no better excuse for taking fresh beef, pork, and mutton from the House bill's free list than for reversing the action of the House with respect to the duties on bacon and hams, lard and tallow. These are dutiable under the McKinley law, although the quantity exported is enormous, and the House very properly put them on the free list, thus cutting off duties that were designed, like the duty on wheat, only to deceive the farmers. They remain on the free list in the Senate committee's bill. The following statement for the year 1893, may be compared with the one relating to fresh meats:

BACON, HAM, LARD AND TALLOW.		
	Imports in pounds.	Exports.
Bacon & Hams	247,783	\$12,339
Lard	5,551	121
Tallow	48,399	483
Total	302,134	\$12,932

This country, selling great quantities of these products in Europe and elsewhere, is, of course, independent of competition here at home on the part of any other country. Inasmuch as we sold in Canada last year 3,000,000 pounds of bacon, 380,000 pounds of hams, 2,000,000 pounds of lard, and 500,000 pounds of tallow, thus overcoming the competition of Canadian competitors at their own doors, no duty is needed for 'protection' against Canada. The Senate committee ought to have left fresh beef, mutton, and pork on the free list.

FACILITIES FOR EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Glasgow is now in possession of a new wharf for the importation of American cattle. The buildings, which have been built at a cost of \$40,000, are at Pointhouse, on the Clyde, and were formally opened on Monday. American cattle have hitherto been landed at two detached wharves at Pointhouse, known as the west and east lairages, where accommodation was provided for dealing with 1,500 head. Recognizing the necessity of anticipating future requirements, the local authority made an exhaustive inquiry as to the arrangements adopted at other ports, and the results have been embodied in the construction of the lairage which has just been completed. The new establishment is one of the largest and best equipped in the United Kingdom. In the new buildings 4,000 and the contiguous east lairage, 4,000 cattle may be received at one time for inspection and slaughter, while the west lairage will be surrendered to the Clyde trustees.—'Transport.'

SECESSION.

A MONTREAL LAWYER ADVOCATES THE INDEPENDENCE OF QUEBEC.

WHERE THE BEACON OF SALVATION IS TO BE LOOKED FOR.

Mr. Paul G. Martineau, advocate, of Montreal brings out what he thinks is a brand new independence scheme. In his opinion the French-Canadian race would have everything to lose by either annexation or the independence of Canada, and the only remedy which he can find for the existing evils is the independence of the Province of Quebec. He refers at considerable length to the impossibility of making the Dominion an independent nation where a communion of ideas and interests could give full justice to the French element, and he then winds up as follows:—'Must we then from all this conclude that the status quo is to be eternal? No, for if the independence of Canada in no way diminishes the dangers that surround us, there is another solution which would restore our liberties and would preserve our true country, that is the independence of the Province of Quebec, and the establishment of a French state on the shores of the St. Lawrence.'



THE NATURAL EVOLUTION OF CANADA ACCORDING TO EX-LIEUT. GOVERNOR ROYAL.

The Province of Quebec belongs to us, French-Canadians; it is the one which we must love, develop, enlarge and prepare for independence. If it be true that every nation that passes through this world has a special mission to fulfill that makes it contribute to the general progress of humanity through the development of the different elements contained in itself; if it be true that each nation represents an idea, it strikes me that the French idea can be developed in a French state only, and that, under any other regime it would undergo modifications calculated to destroy it. If then we wish to be ourselves, that is to say, incarnate in America, the vivifying faith of tolerant Catholicism, and typify French spirit divested of all prejudice, we must group together in this province and look to no other beacon of salvation than the Citadel of Quebec.'

WHY CHOLERA PREVAILS.

It is easy enough to understand why Persia is a hotbed for cholera. The only wonder is that it should ever be free from that plague. Here is an extract from a recent report of the British consul at Resht, a town of 40,000 inhabitants: 'The cesspools that exist in each house are mere wells, more or less deep, which have no exit. Drinking-water is obtained from wells sunk within ten or twenty yards of these cesspools. There are no sewers, and although gutters exist in some streets, they are worse than useless, for they have no means of carrying away the accumulated water, and consequently they are often more than not full of a stagnant green liquid. The rubbish out of kitchens, and stuff that goes into the dust-bin at home, here is thrown out in certain corners of streets and open spaces, where it is allowed to accumulate. Ponds have been artificially made where water out of the gutters accumulates, and when in winter it freezes this filthy muddy water is turned into ice and collected in the ice-houses for consumption the following summer.'

THE CHRISTIAN AS A CITIZEN.

Even in the Cape of Good Hope the pulpit is awakening to a sense of the wrong inflicted upon society by Christians in refraining from the duties of political life. The Cape 'Mercury' of Feb. 10, gives a report of a sermon by the Rev. J. Don, in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Cape Town, in which the preacher said, in concluding: 'At all events, it is high time the notion were exploded that politics form a sphere within which religion and morality have nothing to say or do. Why, the prophecies of Isaiah and Jeremiah are as full of politics as of religion. These great men were politicians of principle in opposition to the opportunist statesmen of their times. The reign of righteousness which they struggled to promote in their own generation, and clearly foresaw, was the kingdom of Christ. If we are religious men, we are called to follow in their footsteps, and struggle as they did till the vision is realized.'

'NATURAL EVOLUTION.'

OF CANADA ACCORDING TO THE HON. JOSEPH ROYAL.

The above is the title under which the 'Monde' publishes the picture which we give on this page. The centre figure will be recognized at once as that of Mr. Royal himself, holding the flag of the new Canadian republic in one hand, and his pamphlet on independence in the other. He stands as a

MANITOBA AND BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

(Toronto 'Mail'.)
In summing up the business done at the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature, the Winnipeg 'Tribune' arrives at the conclusion that the public interests would not have suffered materially if the House had not been called together. The most of the session was spent in enacting legislation of minor importance and tinkering with the existing laws. This is a strong argument for biennial sessions. If the legislators cannot in the ordinary course of events find enough to occupy them while they are earning their indemnities, they are sorely tempted to try experiments at legislation which had better be left alone. The consequence is that the already over-governed public is subjected each year to fifty or a hundred new laws, while they pay dearly for the privilege.

RETALIATION URGED.

AN INCENDIARY APPEAL TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF QUEBEC.

The 'Monde' publishes a table given by the 'Semaire Religieuse' and showing the total Roman Catholic population in the Dominion and Newfoundland to be 2,958,000, and it adds:—'We believe that, under the present circumstances, it is important to point out these figures to the fanatical Protestants, to the members of the P.P.A. and, in a word, to all the eaters of Catholics, that they may see what it will cost them to carry through the mission of hatred and exclusion which they have imposed upon themselves respecting all that is Catholic in this country.' The writer then goes on to say that the attention of Catholics must also be drawn to these figures, so that they may understand that, although a minority, they are strong enough to have their rights respected, and referring to the introduction of the P.P.A. in this province, he adds: 'That is on their part an act of impudence and audacity to which the Catholic population of this province must not remain indifferent. The Catholics must also combine to fight that desperate enemy. The question here is not to break the windows, but let us organize.' Let us march with more unity towards the same end. Let us have more energy and less tolerance, and let us no longer, in the Province of Quebec at least, overlook the doings of these enemies of our religion and our race.'

DR. PATON'S MISSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The question has recently been asked, 'What is Dr. Paton's mission?' For the benefit of your readers interested in the work of that noble servant of Christ who require an answer to that question, allow me a brief answer. He is now, and has been for some years, the missionary agent of the Federal Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches, Australia, engaged at home and abroad in stirring up interest in mission work among the cannibals of the New Hebrides, and in raising the funds necessary for carrying on the work of the churches there. The collections taken up at his meetings while on this continent were devoted to that object and afforded most timely aid while Australia was convulsed with financial panic. While in Canada, he also sought to enlist the sympathies of the Sabbath Schools that he visited, in the support of a new steam auxiliary 'Dayspring' for service as a mission vessel among the New Hebrides. Readers of his autobiography, know that for years 15,000 have been on hand for the building of the vessel. The increased expense of a steamship over a sailing vessel has held the project back. He is now seeking to provide the necessary additions to the annual revenue for this purpose. The work on the group is much crippled in the meantime. The project was regarded with favor in many places visited, and J. K. Macdonald, Esq., Confederation Life, Toronto, kindly consented to receive and transmit moneys on that account. Since Dr. Paton crossed the Atlantic, he has received so much encouragement, in this matter, that there is hope that the full amount required will be secured within a few months.

So much interest was awakened in Britain by his autobiography, that an independent movement has been set on foot there known as the 'John G. Paton Mission Fund,' the object of which is to provide means to evangelize the non-evangelized portions of the New Hebrides. The movement is going forward successfully, one missionary has been recently engaged, and other suitable men are being looked for. His own self-sacrificing contribution of the large profits of his book, the cherished object of his heart, the complete evangelization of the group, has given the movement a powerful stimulus. Let us hope and pray that these stragglers will all soon have the opportunity of hearing the Gospel.

J. W. MITCHELL,
Thorold, Ont., Feb. 1894.

A COMMERCE DESTROYER.

Mr. E. J. Reed, speaking recently at a banquet at Cardiff, said that 'he was concerned at the present moment in the construction of a foreign cruiser, a vessel without any armor at all, and without any pretension to be anything but a very fast vessel built for the purpose of causing what mischief she could under certain conditions. He had no hesitation in saying that every one of the guns she carried could penetrate the unarmored ends of ten of the British line-of-battle-ships, which, being so penetrated, must sink.'

TEMPERANCE WORK IN AFRICA.

The women of the W.C.T.U. are at work in our midst, and bravely tackling in a very practical manner the liquor question. In one ward where there are actually five canteens, they are going to try and reduce the number. Certainly the town is largely over-canteened, and fully one-half should be steadily wiped out, leaving the most respectably conducted in possession of the coveted privilege.—'Cape Mercury,' March 10.

FOR THE SAKE OF COMMERCE.

THE TIDES AND CURRENTS OF THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TO BE THOROUGHLY STUDIED.

SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO MAY SAVE CANADIAN TRADE AND COMMERCE FROM MANY LOSSES.

The necessity for more accurate information as to the tides and currents of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, and also of the sounds and channels of the west coast has long been felt, in consequence of the danger and loss to navigation arising from the uncertainties of these tides and currents and the deficiency of facts needed to guide shipmasters. The attention of the Dominion Government was called to the matter at the time of the meeting of the British Association in Montreal in 1884, Dr. Johnson, of McGill University, moving in the matter and acting as convener of the committees appointed by the association and subsequently by the Royal Society of Canada. Sir William



MR. W. B. DAWSON.

Thomson (Lord Kelvin) also took much interest in the subject and influential petitions and deputations to the Department of Marine and Fisheries urged the importance of action. In consequence of this and of the desire to have a swift and safe steamboat service, a beginning of work was made some time ago. Tide gauges were erected at several points and observations made under the charge of Prof. Carpmel, of the Meteorological Department. It soon, however, became evident that more regular, systematic and extended work was needed and early in the present year the matter was placed by Sir Hilbert Tupper in charge of Mr. W. B. Dawson, an engineer, trained first at McGill and afterwards at the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees in Paris, and who has had somewhat varied experience in engineering work in Canada. Since his appointment, Mr. Dawson has been preparing a report, which will soon be published, embodying the results already attained and sketching the best course for their continuance and completion, and has, under the department, been arranging the effective work next summer to secure some of the more important data necessary to deal with the more dangerous currents of the gulf. Unfortunately, the sum granted by the Legislature is not sufficient to allow this work to be prosecuted simultaneously at as many points as necessary, and hence some delay and waste of time and means may result; but it is intended to push the work of obtaining the more essential practical facts as rapidly as possible so as to prevent to some extent, at least, the serious losses and injury to the trade of the Dominion which have in time past resulted from deficient information.

In the selection of Mr. Dawson for the position, the Government has made an admirable choice, for that gentleman has not only a thoroughly scientific mind, but is full of zeal for the work, combining a thorough appreciation of the importance of his labors in relation to commerce, with the ardor of the scientific man for the purely scientific aspect of the undertaking.

Mr. Dawson has had a brilliant university career. Entering McGill in 1870, he took in his fourth year the degree of B.A., with first rank honors in natural science, also the Logan gold medal. In 1875 he passed for the degree of Bachelor of Science, with certificate of special merit in engineering. In the same year he was admitted as a student of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of London, England. He was next admitted to the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees, Paris, the highest school of engineering in France, or, indeed, of Europe, where he passed as first in his class for the three following years. In 1879 he passed for the degree of Master of Engineering.

Mr. Dawson has had considerable professional experience, both in Europe and this country, which will be of service to him in his present position, for which he gave up the office of assistant engineer in the C. P. R.

Owing to the lack of the work which Mr. Dawson has now undertaken, it has been computed that not less than a million dollars has been lost to commerce, through the action of unknown and uncharted currents, which, on both coasts, put ships out of their reckoning, and, in some instances, entailed great loss of merchandise.

It is to the interest of the commercial bodies in the country to strengthen the hands of Mr. Dawson in this work, which is so necessary for safe and profitable shipping, and essential, so far as the Gulf is concerned, to the prosecution of any fast steamer scheme.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. G. M. McGregor, of Aberdeen, one of the best known clergymen of the Scotch Free Church, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Dwight L. Moody's church in Chicago.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GIRLS GET A BICYCLE—BETTER THAN MEDICINE OR COSMETIC—A STAUNCH FRIEND OF WOMAN—ADVICE TO WOMEN ABOUT TO GIVE UP HOUSEKEEPING: DON'T—THE BEST TIME WITH CHILDREN—LIVE WITH YOUR CHILDREN—AN ANTI-CIGARETTE MOVEMENT.

A STAUNCH FRIEND OF WOMEN.

When George W. Childs died, a writer in the Boston 'Commonwealth' remarks, women lost one of the best, wisest, strongest friends they ever had. He was a faithful woman suffragist in the days when that cause was an unpopular one. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton did well in her address before the recent convention at Washington to remind women of some of the obligations they were under to him. He was the first newspaper publisher in America to put women composers in his printing office and pay them the same wages that he did men. Before that, if women composers got work at all they secured it on weekly papers at pay considerably below what men would work for. The religious papers were among the first to see at once the benevolence to the girls and the pecuniary advantage to themselves of giving work to women composers at less than they could hire men for. Women did not belong to the printers' unions, and there was general opposition to their becoming members. But that is changed now. Women belong to the union, and a woman compositor who is a member of it gets the same price that union men do. We have to thank Mr. Childs for helping to bring this about. It was his energetic representation, too, that aided in getting women physicians first appointed in insane asylums in Pennsylvania. He brought to America from England the first trained nurses and placed them in Blackley hospital. The importance of this move can be estimated when we remember that it opened a new profession to women in America. Mrs. Stanton tells us in her paper that Mr. Childs was the first newspaper man in America, or anywhere else, for the matter of that, to give women a department in his paper, and to put a woman at the head of it as editor. Women who earn their own living will especially owe in all time a debt of gratitude to George W. Childs no less than to General Spenser. We ought to erect a memorial of some kind to Mr. Childs.

WORK AS WELL AS PLAY.

Dear Editor Home.—In my last letter I said now that the children are here, something more was wanted than theories of what should be done previous to their birth.

There is no use in praying without working; and I believe one's first duty by any child is to make it and keep it comfortable. Daily bathing in water of a temperature that suits the child's inherited or acquired peculiarities of constitution and nervous force, is necessary, with scrupulous personal cleanliness at all times. Train the child to regular habits in regard to all physical needs, recognizing kindly and intelligently all peculiarities which may develop in the physical or moral nature of the child. Be very careful what drugs you administer to your child, and in what state of temper you are when nursing him. Remember all your emotions have a reflex influence on both yourself and the child. Indeed, there are cases known of children being injured for life through nursing during the time, or immediately after, the mother had been subject to a gust of passion.

Given a really healthy child, it will be very little trouble, if it has been so trained that it can find amusement in simple things, such as children should be accustomed to play with.

Train a child to habits of perfect obedience both to father and mother. Never coax. If a thing is right to be done, have it done for the sake of right. Teach a child of God's fatherhood, his love, justice, and tender care of us. I do not recall the time when I first realized that God was omnipresent, and that he was deeply interested in all human affairs. I am sure the thought of God's all-seeing sleepless eye being continually on us can be forcibly impressed on children at a very early age, and will prove a great safeguard in times of temptation.

Never yield to a child's teasing. Instead of granting that for which it teases, take away something it values every time it teases. Train it to be manly, self-denying, and thoughtful for others.

Pray with and for your child. Live for and with your child; doing both with such purity of purpose and motive that the young soul trusts you perfectly; trusts you with a trust such as you give to God; a trust that will make its devious life young, fresh life to God just so much easier than it would have been had your life been different.

I wonder how many husbands and wives really thank God that they had this relation to each other; and thank him, too, for the children he has given them? Unless marriage has been entered into from the right motives, one cannot be surprised at the sad results one so often sees.

I had hoped to have said something that would be helpful to 'T.' but I fear that I have failed miserably in my attempt. Yet, although I find a note of despair in my meditations of to-night, a thought comes to me, that:

'Tis only heaven that is given away;
'Tis only God may be had for the asking.'

And even if it seems most difficult to do one's duty, there is a blessing promised to those who watch and pray. Prayer and work go together. 'I will not let thee go, until thou bless me.' And he clasped the Divine Antagonist with unflinching determination until he prevailed. From Jacob we may learn the lesson to continue even if we find ourselves injured in the struggle. Fancy the wondrous recognition of human power in the words, 'As a prince hast thou power with God, and hast prevailed.'

SARA P. SIMPSON.

Hudson Forge, P.Q., March, 1894.

LEADING AN ANTI-CIGARETTE MOVEMENT.

The 'Outlook' of New York says: Charles Bulkley Hubbell, a prominent lawyer of this city, and a very useful member of the board of education, has set on foot a much-needed reform in a thoroughly practical way. His attention having been called to the extent to which cigarette smoking is practiced by school-boys, and to its pernicious effects upon the mind and body, he conceived the idea of appealing to the manhood of the boys, and crystallizing school sentiment against the habit. He, therefore, prepared a very simple pledge, the signers of which agree to abstain from cigarette smoking until they reach the age of 21 years, and to use their influence to induce all boys of their acquaintance to take the same step. As a result of Mr. Hubbell's efforts, anti-cigarette smoking leagues have been started in the schools in this city, and it is Mr. Hubbell's anticipation that by the first of May seventy-five thousand boys in the public schools of the metropolis will have enlisted in this reform movement.

Mr. Hubbell mentions the fact that the medical examiner of one of the largest life insurance companies recently said that he would not accept as a risk the life of an applicant who had steadily smoked cigarettes between the ages of eight and 18. He also calls attention to the fact that professional men and shopkeepers will no longer take boys known to be cigarette smokers into their employ, so immediately does the habit interfere with their usefulness. These facts are to the point, although no evidence is needed to convince intelligent people of the perniciousness of cigarette smoking by boys. Unfortunately, although this habit is of comparatively recent origin, it has spread to a surprising extent among the public school boys, the ease with which cigarettes are smoked, and the low prices at which they are sold, tempting many boys to an indulgence, the demoralizing effects of which they do not understand. The movement which Mr. Hubbell has inaugurated has spread to other cities, and ought to receive the adhesion of every school for boys in the country.

CYCLING FOR WOMEN.

Dear Home Girls.—How many of you are thinking of getting a bicycle this summer? Now I know there are still a few left who are shocked at the idea. Well, I don't wonder, if you have been looking at the horrors in some of the papers lately described as rational costume for the bicycle, and receiving prizes as such. But don't spend another thought on them as you value your common sense. Look at this one instead. Is there anything in that dress, beyond its neatness, that would cause you to look at it a second time if you did not see it beside a wheel? Would you not yourself wear such a dress either to market or to church and feel well enough dressed for either place? The talk about a divided skirt or knickerbocker costume for the wheel is very amusing to any woman who has ridden. A skirt on the wheel is not one-tenth part of the embarrassment that it is when you are walking. Neither do you need it any shorter than ordinary walking length. The point to remember is to avoid under-skirts as you would the plague. Yes, perhaps some of your friends will be shocked at that, but listen—if you don't tell them you have none on they will never notice the difference.

What will you wear? Why first, of course, the combination garment. Every sensible woman wears it now whether she rides a wheel or not. Get different weights for different seasons. Try the thin variety, half cotton and half wool, for one summer; if you have not done it yet, and you will never go back to cotton again. Then you want black cashmere stockings held up by supporters—not garters—a pair of equestrian tights, or bloomers of fine smooth black serge, as best suits your fancy, and a well-fitting underwaist. Not corsets, as you value your comfort. For the dress get any perfectly fitting tailor-made dress of any unobtrusive color you fancy. You want it fashionable to a certain extent, and that, thanks to woman's increasing common sense you can have without any superfluous frills and flourishes. The skirt is plain and may be slightly flaring at the bottom, rather than quite straight. And be sure to have it lined with very smooth silk. Silk lining is of course the ideal, but few of us can afford that and the silk answers every purpose. The waist must fit to perfection. And remember if it is in the slightest degree tight in any one point it does not 'fit.' For hot weather get as many neat blouses, and short waists as your purse will allow, and for cold mornings and fall weather there is nothing more useful than the plain reofer. For gloves a fine fitting driving glove of crimson, digkin or doekin will be found satisfactory. For a hat wear sailor or tourist, or peaked cap, as best suits your comfort and your particular style of beauty. Only be sure to get what will not spoil in either sun or rain. For footwear you want low shoes with broad soles and low heels. Laced or buttoned boots will not give you sufficient play for your ankle and when your ankles are not perfectly free then your knees have to do double duty, and then people will remark how ungracefully you ride. As for

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF RIDING.

Let me quote from a current American newspaper:—It is a well-known fact that the average man will listen far more readily to some 'wild-cat' scheme, in which he will be much more inclined to invest his money, than in some square, every-day business. It is this same inconsistency of human nature that leads a woman to brace up her failing energies with somebody's far-famed 'tonic' or wonderful 'compound,' and to try to hide the signs of flagging spirits and health by having recourse to the various rejuvenators, which are warranted to fill out hollows and obliterate every wrinkle. Well, out of all this conglomeration of charlatanry, or the one hand, and credulity on the other, shines the one star of hope: the desire on the part of women to be well

and beautiful. Although there are women who would rather take a quart of medicine than one half hour's healthy exercise, and who consider a powder-rag and box as far more important accessories to their toilet than soap and water, still, the great majority would, if they were only awakened to a sense of how much they could be improved by out-door exercise, be willing to give it a trial at almost any sacrifice of money and time. The all-important thing, then, seems to be in some way to accomplish this awakening. Were I to invent or discover some sort of remedy or medicine to be taken daily, during the pleasant weather, say eight or nine months of the year, a remedy that would not only cure all the ills which lie in wait to drag the unwary woman to her bed and tie her there, but would also enable her to double her happiness, and quadruple her usefulness, would I not be considered very selfish should I keep the knowledge of this to myself or only tell my own immediate friends about it? If I know of a medicine which, taken early every pleasant morning, would enable a woman to skim over the ground at

matter for one to resign her authority; it seems next to impossible for her to stop interfering in household matters, even when she has ostensibly given the reins into another's hands, and no house is large enough to comfortably accommodate two mistresses.

With all her natural gentleness, the 'queen of the home' generally is inclined to absolute severity in domestic matters. Scores of women who sacrifice themselves largely for their families, are perfect martinetts in the ordering of the details of their homes, and the smallest innovations on their habits are a cause for worry. Think of the position of the servant who has orders from two mistresses. I suppose I am quite safe in saying that any ordinary servant we get never lets a day pass with perfect work; she is slovenly in one thing, untidied in another, and it requires infinite patience on the part of her mistress to reprove and teach gently, and infinite patience on the part of the ignorant servant to learn the thousand and one things that fall to her lot to do. Half of them she thinks are absurd, and the wise mistress does not do too much reproving all at

of divine grace. Just here lies the secret of success. All other methods are failures. The very first step in the right direction is to know your own inefficiency. The next to apply to the strong for strength, and the wise for wisdom. How largely one may draw on the bank of heaven when we are told in God's Word, According to thy faith so shall it be done unto thee. May the Lord increase your faith and mine.

As I sit by my window in the afternoon and see the boys and girls leave the school-house just across the road, and in boisterous play file away in different directions to their homes, my mind goes backward with a sigh to the time when my own children, laden with lunch and books, were frolicking back and forth to school, and the pendulum of the old clock is still swinging to and fro as in these happy old days, and seems to be repeating 'time is flying, time is flying.' Soon, very soon, young mothers, you will be looking backward as I am. Now is your golden opportunity, improve each moment as it flies. Never mind torn jackets and pinafores, or even dirty faces, but with the all-prevailing mother's love, secure and retain the affections of your children and time them to the harmony of heaven. Then when the Lord calls, you will with joy say, 'Here am I, and the children that thou hast given me.'

Yours in sympathy, ANNIE.

March 6, 1894.

WHERE DO YOU KEEP IT?

(Mark Guy Pearce.)

The other day I had a visit from my good friend, G. P.—, a colporteur at work away on the wild Cornish coast. I should like you to know him, good reader, as a specimen of a thorough Christian worker. From a sailor who went through the Crimean war on board a saucy gunboat that was always up to some mischief, you will be aware of smartness and tact and courage. Added to this, an unflagging zeal for the Master and a great belief and power in prayer, and you have the leading features of his character. Over moors and through valleys, for miles along that wild sea-coast, by dark 'Dundagil' and deep sounding 'Boas,' lie his way and his work.

'Well, George, and what have you been doing lately?' I asked as we met.

'Hunting up bibles, sir. And you don't know what queer places bibles get into. I didn't know until I began this work, and called from door to door with my books. Almost the first question I put to them is, "Now, ma'am, have you got a bible?" They all say "Yes," and by way of getting into the house and having a talk with them, I ask to see the book; and then I come to find out what some people do with the bible. The good wife and mistress calls across to a shed on the other side of the little farm-yard, "Martha!"

'Out comes the servant girl from tending the calves or the pigs, her dress turned up and a bonnet lying back loosely from her head.

'Where's our old bible to, Martha? Here's somebody says that he wants to see it.'

'Don't know, mum,' says Martha; 'I haven't seen it for ever so long.'

'Turning indoors the good mistress takes a chair, and, standing on it, looks on the top of the dresser. There, amongst odds and ends—an old stirrup iron, a bit or two of leather, half-a-dozen old account books—there, covered with dust, is the old bible.

'Dear me,' says the good woman, looking uncomfortable, "I suppose that it was put up here when we were spring cleaning, and the maid forgot to take it down again."

'Come, then, by way of making up for lost time, I think you ought to call in Martha, and I will read a chapter, and we will have a bit of prayer.' And so I get the chance of getting right at them, and bringing the Word into daylight again, for a little while, at least.'

'But I hope that this is only an extreme case, George. You don't often come across anything so bad as that, I suppose.'

'No, not very often. The common answer is, "O yes; I am thankful to say that we have got a lovely bible, sir!" And coming into the little room, there in the window you see first a flower-pot with a geranium or lily in it, then half-a-dozen books, and under them, down at the very bottom of all, there is a large family bible. And when the other books are taken off, they leave just four little lines of dust, "damnation lines." I tell them Whitefield would have called them. You see, the books have been dusted without being moved. So I can get a text out of that—about cleaning the outside and neglecting the heart; then I read a chapter out of the forgotten bible, and have a bit of prayer there too, to harrow up the seed.'

'One place I went to I found something worse than that. When I asked the woman of the house if she had a bible she shook her head very solemnly, and said, "Yes, she was thankful to say she had—and a beautiful book there wasn't in the parish, except it was up to the parson's." Of course, I wanted to see this beautiful book. "Well, she didn't know whether I could see it, but she would bring it down." So going up stairs, she brought down a large book that was altogether stitched up in green baize, sewn all around, so that you couldn't get in at it anyhow at all. "This such a lovely book," said the woman; "I do mean that the binding of it is so pretty, that I thought 'twas a pity for to have it lying about for anybody to use, so I stitched it right up." 'Twas the squire who gave it to my boy when his boy died—in memory of him, like. "I took up the green-baize book," "Do you know what St. Paul told the people to pray for?" I asked. "It was this—that the Word of the Lord might have free course and be glorified," not that it might be bound and sewn up like this." So I took out my pen-knife and ripped it open, and then had a talk with her about the holy book. Before I left she promised me that she would read a chapter of it every day.'

When my talk with George had finished, I began to think of where we ought to find the bibles, and how that one might measure the amount of religion that people have by what they do with their bibles. Good reader, if my friend George had come to your house as he came to these others, what would he find there? Where do you keep the bible, and what do you do with it?

THE PENNY PROVIDENT FUND.

(Harper's Young People.)

Though conducted under the auspices of the New York Charities Organization, it is in no sense a charitable enterprise. Contrariwise, it tends to make charity unnecessary by fostering a thrifty instinct, of self-denial. Now, as much as in King Solomon's days, 'The poor is destroyed by his poverty.' That is to say, he lives from hand to mouth, pays ruinous rates, because of small buying, and in time of stress and pinch often goes to the wall for lack of a very little ready money.

So much everybody knows. Four years ago seventeen persons, who through the Charities Organization had been impressed with the knowledge, put their heads together, looking for a ready-result, the Penny Provident Fund.

Each of the seventeen guaranteed the beginning an annual subscription to cover expenses—cards, stamps, printing, the salaries of secretary and cashier. The plan is the simplest possible. Stations are established all about, where upon stated times, weekly or oftener, a treasurer attends. The station may be in a school, a mission, a private house, club, great store, restaurant, even a bank. Each depositor is given a stamp card with the society's rules on the outside. At the top his name is written, along with the date of issue. At the bottom, on the back of the other leaf, he signs his name in receipt when he draws out the money represented by the stamps. Inside there are thirty-six squares for stamps. They are issued in six denominations—one cent, five, ten, twenty-five, fifty cents and one dollar. The American Bank-note Company lithographs them each in a separate color; hence counterfeiting is so difficult as to be well nigh impossible.

Each depositor keeps his own card. Deposits begin often with a penny stamp. Sometimes, though very rarely, they start there. When the card is full, a new one is begun with stamps of high denomination, representing the face value of the first one. If, though, the amount reaches five dollars, the depositor is advised and helped to open a savings-bank account, so as to get interest on his small hoard, his new card meantime laying up a further deposit.

Station treasurers pay over their weekly collections as soon as made to the fund treasurer, who is under sufficient bond. He in turn places it with the State Trust Company, by whom it is paid out upon requisition of the cashier. The personnel of the Fund Committee—Otto T. Bernard, Chairman and Treasurer; Abram S. Hewitt, Charles S. Fairchild, Robert W. DeForest, Charles C. Beaman, George E. Dodge and Walter Jennings—is a sufficient guarantee that its affairs are well administered.

So much of the fund's origin and methods. Its growth is a matter of wondering congratulation from all who have it in heart to feel the needs of their brothers less well placed in life. There are now in New York city one hundred and seventeen stations. Outside of it there are forty-three, in seven different states. Their aggregate deposits, April 1, 1892, by no means show adequately the fund's good work. Of that you get some idea when you are told that the sale of stamps, which in the beginning was less than one hundred dollars monthly, now foots up four thousand dollars for the same space of time.

This is not an affair of children any more than of charity, though the little folk are most welcome, so are their elders. Men save for the rent, or the winter's coal, or heavy clothes, or may be to meet a life insurance premium otherwise impossible of payment. One lately drew out a hundred dollars to go to see his mother down in Virginia, and he would not go back without taking her a little money. Very old people save for burial expenses, sometimes too for the sake of 'leaving something' to a young favorite. Mothers save for pretty well everything, but more particularly for the rainy day, when work fails, and the little hoard may suffice to turn the corner. Young women, especially those employed in the big shops, are fond of saving for vacation—two blissful weeks of idleness amid grass and leaves.

The children? Oh, what do they not save for? Caps, mittens, leggings, new jackets and frocks, a ball and bat, a doll, a sled—often, though, for gifts to grown folk. One little cash girl is saving up two cents a week to buy mother a big Christmas gift. A blue-eyed miss of seven told the treasurer, as she laid down five cents, that it was 'the first money for my wedding outfit.' A small womanly person of eight saves the family rent each month. Her father, a skillful workman, would spend the money in drink but that she takes possession of him as soon as his wages are in hand, and insists upon money for herself and her two sisters to put in the fund.

So the tale goes on. The fund is as yet too much of an experiment to speculate as to results. But reason and experiment unite to declare that the good habit of saving once formed is unlikely to be lost. To most of its depositors the fund is a revelation of the power lying in aggregating trifles. Without such an agent ready to the hand, they drop here a penny, there a penny, never thinking what the sum of them may mean.

Anybody can establish a station—anybody, that is, with time and inclination thus to help his fellows to help themselves. Stamp cards, envelopes, blanks, and so on, are sent out free of charge to applicants. Five dollars' worth of stamps will do to begin—increasing the amount weekly as deposits or deposits increase. There is no loss of risk in the investment, for if the experiment fails to the ground the stamps are good for their price. Application to Miss Messamer, 21 University place, New York city, will secure everything requisite to a station, along with explicit instruction in every working detail.

Once a wise poet sang:

'In the seed save the forest.'

Workers in the cause of the Provident Fund base much of their hopefulness on its influence with and through the children. Those thus taught, even in the mission schools, that penny to penny very soon means a dollar, go back into their homes each a missionary of thrift whose silent summons their elders cannot disregard. For they preach more than material betterment—faith, hope, courage, patience, generous self-denial. If such seed goes on to fair fruition, the forest will be goodly indeed.



A COMMON SENSE BICYCLE SUIT.

four times the speed and not one tithe of the fatigue of walking, which would so change the face of nature that a new heaven and a new earth would seem to be created for the enjoyment of her quickened senses, something that would make the grass greener and the sky bluer, every hue and scent of flower more bewildering and intoxicating, the song of bird, the hum of bee, like heavenly music attuned for her listening ear—a poem that would give her strength of mind and body to cope with the trials that daily present themselves in their nagging, hectoring, patience-trying regularity; something that would make her more attractive in every way, more loving and lovable, husband and children more appreciative.



THE PROPER WAY TO RIDE.

relative; something that would coax into life and activity every nerve of enjoyment, and quietly but surely soothe every nerve of pain, no nauseous dose that is an insult to the palate, and that has to be disguised with a coating of sugar in order to force it down, but something which is as pleasurable in the taking as in the effect I say, if I could offer such a panacea, and prove its genuineness, would I not be hailed as a public benefactor, and would not my name be written in letters of gold among the imperishables? Yet all these advantages are within the reach of any woman who is not a chronic invalid, or afflicted with some incurable malady, and even she may be much benefited by judiciously riding a wheel. This is no guess work on my part. I am not talking of something which may possess all these advantages; but of something which has been 'tried in the balance and not found wanting.'

Now, won't some few hundreds of the Home girls go and do likewise, and let me hear from them.

A LOVER OF THE WHEEL.

Montreal, March 19, 1894.

GIVING UP THE HOUSEKEEPING.

Dear Editor Home.—I think the woman who has been the head of her own house for many years is unwise to give up the position if she has the health and strength to go on attending to it. Women are very fond of ruling, and it is a very difficult

THE BEST TIME WITH CHILDREN.

Dear Young Mother.—Twenty years ago I was just in the midst of my family cares as you are to-day, and like you, sought guidance from every source, and found as you will find, that there are plenty of people to advance theories and give advice as to the training of children in the way they should go. One of these kind advisers told me the birch was indispensable, and would even lend a hand in the use of it. I remember a mother, who, with considerable exultation, said she whipped her children to make them read the bible. Another used the bible as a rod of correction. But in neither case was the outward or inward application of the word effective.

There are many mothers who rival the old-time Southern slave driver in cruelty to their offspring. Little defenceless children are obliged to submit to incessant cuffing because mother is overworked, overburdened and out of temper. Why is it that the golden rule is never applied between parent and child. It would fit in admirably. We may well tremble when we think that possibly these little tear-stained faces will put in an appearance at the day of judgment to condemn us.

Who then is sufficient for these things? None but the Eternal. We must go to him for our theories and advice. Let each mother form a personal acquaintance with God, call each child by name, and talk of them to him, as a man talks face to face with a friend. Tell him, too, of your own shortcomings and inability without the aid

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

DISCORD IN JACOB'S FAMILY.
April 8.—Gen. 37: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—See that ye fail not out by the way.—Gen. 48: 24.

The Place in History. Quite worthy of notice is the place at which the promises to Abraham were fulfilled. It was now two centuries since Abraham was called, and yet his seed which were to be as many as the stars were but a small family. God's kingdom was slow in ripening. The time had not yet come. The next fourteen chapters describe the process of preparation. There must be a long period of training in Egypt, where the chosen people would be acculturated from many bad influences, and yet would live in contact with the highest civilization and learning the world had then attained, be brought under influences of law similar to those which ancient Rome exerted over conquered races, and be trained in the knowledge of the world and its love and power. We study to-day the beginning of that series of providences which led the Israelites to Egypt as God's schoolroom.

EXPLANATORY.

Eleven years have passed since the return of Jacob from Padan-Aram, and his deliverance from Keturah. He first dwelt near Shechem, and then he showed his enterprise by digging a famous well in the valley between him and the Canaanites, that is well known by his name, after thirty years' absence. Driven from this place by a force of Canaanites, he went to the Shechemites. Jacob went to Bethel, where his first great distress had been relieved by a divine vision, marking an era in his life. He refreshed his soul with the memory, and set up a pillar for a memorial. Proceeding southward he had gone only so far as Bethlehem when a great sorrow fell upon him. His beloved Rachel died in giving birth to a son whom she named Benoni. The son of my sorrow, his father named him Benjamin. "The son of the right hand," his comfort and support. Jacob still continued his southward journey, and came to Hebron, where his father Isaac was still living, old and feeble. His death is recorded in this connection because it was a natural completion of the story in chap. 35. But several years passed after the events recorded in to-day's lesson.

V. 1. "And Jacob dwelt in the land." At Hebron (37: 14). "The ten older sons of Jacob were separate in many ways from the two younger ones, who were the comfort and joy of Jacob's old age." They differed greatly in age, and still more in character, and were often the cause of trouble and sorrow. The readers of Gen. chap. 34, 35, 37, and 38, will see that they were "hard boys." Especially do the worst elements of depraved character appear in their treatment of their younger brother Joseph.—"Cowles."

They were brought up during the active world of Jacob, when he was working hard at his sheep pen for worldly wealth. Their relatives in Haran were none too pious. They came in contact with an immoral Canaanite community. Had companionship with them as it does a multitude of young men. The temptation is shown incidentally by the command of Jacob when he was going from Shechem to Bethel, that his household should "put away the strange gods that are among you" (35: 2). The influence of a polygamous home, with four sets of children, did not tend to cherish peace and love in the family.

Mark the unconscious influence or atmosphere of the family. In the case of Jacob, it was the history of the older children, and in the case of Joseph, it was the influence of his mother's character. This unconscious influence, this moral atmosphere, and it is the most powerful influence in training the young. It is either a moral training or a moral hindrance. The fact that he was brought up under better influences than his brethren; for his father's character and spirit were very much changed for the better by his experience at the hands of the Canaanites. He seems to have been handsome, strong, vigorous, and active, a gentle, noble boy. The fact that his mother was dead, and his brothers were unfavorable, would throw him upon his own resources and develop his character early. No wonder that his father loved him and trusted him, and was so far forward. These characteristics were, of course, but partly developed in him; but the elements of his future career were there.

"And was feeding the flock." He was a shepherd like his brothers who were dispersed in detachments over the large extent of country occupied by Jacob's cattle, and sometimes as far as Shechem, 117 miles; and as far as Padan-Aram, 117 miles from Hebron home. "The lad was with the sons of Bilhan, and... Zilpah." These secondary wives of Jacob being the servants of Leah and Rachel, were probably Syrians. Their sons, therefore, were of a wider race than their brothers, and more likely to be lawless in their conduct. The probable meaning of this verse is that as the youngest son, it was Joseph's duty to watch over his brothers, just as David had to look after the sheep while his brothers went to the festival, and was also sent to the camp to attend to them (1 Sam. 16: 11; 17: 17, 18).

"And Joseph brought unto his father his evil report." An evil report of them. In some way he learned of their misconduct toward others, or toward their father, idleness, dishonesty or crime. We know not what. And either as his father's messenger, or as over-seer, he was sent to the father. It is probable that Joseph was not a mean tale-bearer, but a heroic moral reformer.

Reporting evil deeds in the right way and at the right time requires real heroism; for it may cost popularity and esteem, and bring the hatred of evil doers. It is requisite to a good soul to handle the sword, even for the sake of restoring to the object should be to prevent injury to others by crime, and to save the man himself from sin. It is not punishment but sin that is the greatest evil. Discovery is the best thing that can befall a beginner in crime.

Vs. 3, 4. "Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children." The older sons, however, much they disliked this state of things, had chiefly their eyes to blame. "And he made him a coat of many colors." But no parent or teacher has a right to be partial. The lad had special endowments of love and care. And it is a sad and dangerous tendency to be a favorite, and to be spoiled for life. It was only Joseph's nobility and the grace of God that kept him from being ruined by his father's undue expressions of his love.

The Coat of many Colors. The Hebrew word is obscure in meaning. The phrase may mean a coat of many colors, or a coat of many stripes; or as in the margin of the R.V., "a garment with sleeves," a garment "reaching to the ends of the arms and down to the feet, the ends of the legs." Or a robe of fringes and sleeves. Some commentators discover in Egypt, in a time far later than Joseph, the custom of giving a garment to the favored child, to have possessed all three characteristics; namely, the discovery of a vast multitude of fables, with their occupants, dating from the third to the twelfth century, and thus fitting nearly all the modes of burial, and dress for burial, and varieties of textile fabric, of embroidery, and other arts of the needle,—of a variety of nationalities, of a variety of conditions of life, from the third to the twelfth century.

V. 4. "And when his brethren saw, etc." The sons of the secondary wives hated Joseph because of his report of their evil doings. Now the sons of Leah loved him. The sons of Leah were the sons of Joseph's work, and you may frequently find that the most unpopu- lar are those who hold themselves aloof from the excesses, the follies, or the sins of the rest. Their presence is a constant protest against the doings of others. "Could not speak peaceably." Could not greet him with the ordinary salutation, "Shalom." "Peace be unto thee."—"Newhall."

VII. Dreams and Visions.—Vs. 5-11. "And Joseph dreamed a dream." These two dreams are given in the following verses. They are very odd, and they shadow forth Joseph's having a special gift over his father, mother, and brethren, and he told it to his brethren. He told his dreams with the simplicity of a guileless mind, and with the natural goodness of members of one family to tell to the morning the dreams they have had.—"Dole."

These dreams showed him God's favor and love in the midst of secular trials from the hatred of his brethren. He was to pass through scenes of bondage and suffering, and these dreams were designed to comfort him in his distress. Often

would he advert to them. When carried into a foreign land, and cast into a gloomy prison, they would frequently come to his recollection, and would furnish to him at least a ray of hope that a brighter day would dawn.

V. 5. "And his brethren envied him." Envy is a diabolical vice. In the first place it is a pure sin, having least connection with the animal nature. In the second place it is the most purely evil, with no good nor even the appearance of good in its nature. It is a soul poison. It is rottenness in the bones. All bad passions are painful, but envy has a double barb to sting itself.—Condensed from Peabody's Select Notes.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

'HE'S NO DEID.'

AN EASTER STORY.

(By Geo. F. Pentecost, D.D., Pastor of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London.)

I was conducting an evangelistic meeting in Aberdeen, some years ago, in the great Music Hall in that granite city. The hall seated about 2,500 people, and had been packed to the doors for a week or ten days with all classes and conditions of people. The large platform was occupied by the choir and ministers, and its utmost space was being taxed. Finding it necessary to make some alterations, I had asked the committee to remain after the meetings were over one night. The hall had been full to overflowing, though the night was cold, bleak and full of rain. There had been a large number of enquirers, and the interest was very deep. But now at half-past ten o'clock all the people had gone. The gas was turned out, except upon and just over the platform. I was consulting with the committee in respect to some alterations I wished made for the better accommodation of the choir. In explaining these matters I had occasion to walk back and forth in front of the platform, or stage, which extended all the way across the hall.

Presently I noticed that I was being followed back and forth by a little girl, who kept at my heels like a little dog. Finally, turned to her and asked, a little sharply, "Lassie, what do you want? Why are you not away home with the rest of the folk?"

Then, for the first time, I scanned her a little more carefully. First, I was attracted by her face, none the cleanest, and there were evidences that great tears had been ploughing furrows through the dirt on her cheeks. Her eyes were large and hungry looking, and still suffused with tears. She was barefooted, and barelegged halfway up to the knees. Her clothes were of the poorest, all tattered and torn, her hair hanging in long unkempt strings over her neck and partly over her face. An old tattered shawl was thrown over her head and shoulders, and altogether she was a forlorn-looking little creature, I should say about twelve years old—a child of the poor. Distressed as was her poor, little, pinched face, miserable as she was in all her physical condition, she was still a bonnie child. When I asked her what she wanted, she said she wanted to ask me for bread; but it was the bread of life she was after.

"Lassie, what do you want?" One falls into the sweet Scotch way of speaking after having been for a year or two working among the people of "Bonny Scotland," as I had been doing for all of that time.

Then the little lassie reached up on her tiptoes and whispered into my ear, as I bent to catch her words: "I want to get saved."

Surprised and startled at the intensity of her whispered words, I drew back and looked her eagerly in the face, and repeated her own words for answer: "You want to get saved?"

"Ay, sir, I do," oh, so pathetically, and still in a whisper.

"And why do you want to get saved?" Again on her tiptoes she reached up and whispered in my ears: "Because I am a sinner."

This was so satisfactory a reason, and by this time the child had so interested me that I drew her to one side, away from the gentlemen who were standing by, that I might talk with her more unreservedly.

"How do you know you are a sinner? Who told you so?"

"Because God says so in the Book; and I feel it right here," laying her little dirty hand on her breast, as the publican did.

"Well, I said, 'do you think I can save you?'"

Hitherto she had spoken in whispers, but now, drawing away from me, her eyes talking fire and her whole tone assuming that of a polemic, her words rang out short and clear:

"Na, na, na; you canna save me. No man can save a sinner," and she looked at me as if much offended at the bare suggestion.

By this time, my interest still deepened, I drew her down beside me on one of the benches, and taking her little hands in mine and speaking as kindly as I knew how, said to her:

"You are quite right; no man can save you, much less I. Tell me, why, then, did you come to me? I cannot save you. Who, then, can save you?"

Again she dropped into a whisper, and almost touched my ear with her lips. There was an infinite pathos in her voice as she said:

"Jesus can save me."

"me, but he is no a deid man. He is God's Son. Man, did you no tell us this vera night that God raised him from the dead. He was deid, but he is no deid now. Oh, man, I want to get saved; and her voice dropped into the old pathetic tones. 'Do not fash me, but tell me a' about it and how I can get saved.'"

I had preached that night from the text, "He was delivered for our offences and raised again for our justification." Here was a little theologian who had grasped the whole blessed Gospel with a clearness that I have only seen among Scotch children, all of whom, however poor, have been taught the Scriptures from their youth. Now she knew she was a sinner—she knew that only Jesus could save her. He had died, but God had raised him from the dead; and now he was able to save.

I need not say that the little one soon went away glad and happy. And I went away glad and happy. "He is no deid," "He died for me; but he is no deid." How often these words have come back to me. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast ordained strength."—N. Y. Independent.

GENTLEMAN CHARLIE.

He and papa and mamma were taking a long ride on the horse-car. The car was crowded. In a very short time papa arose, plumped Charlie on his mother's knee, and lifted his hat to a lady who had just come in, as he said, "Take my seat, madam."

Soon afterward several people left the car, and papa had his seat again, and took Charlie on his knee. But no sooner were they arranged than in came another company of ladies, and again papa transferred Charlie to mamma's care, and said: "Take my seat, madam."

Charlie, who was four and a half years old, looked on with the deepest interest. He admired his papa, and watched to see just how he lifted his hat. By and by they reached papa's office, and he kissed Charlie, and lifted his hat to mamma, and left the two to go further down town. Charlie sat very still and thought. A very large thought was in his mind; he was going to be a gentleman just like papa; it was surely time for him to begin; in fact, mamma often said to him, "Charlie must be a little gentleman; papa wouldn't do so."

He watched the people getting off and on the car. By and by they came to the Eighth Street junction, and half a dozen ladies crowded into the car. Now was Charlie's opportunity. In an instant he slipped from his mother's knee, and while he tugged vigorously at the elastic which held his cap, said with grave politeness to the pretty lady who stood nearest them, "Take my seat, madam."

And to this hour Charlie cannot imagine why all the people in that car laughed. He knows they didn't laugh at papa.—"The Fanny."

A BIT OF ADVICE.

(By Eben E. Rexford.)

See here, my little fellow, I've something for your ear: When mother says, "The wood-box is empty quite, I fear," Don't wait for her to ask you To fill it up with wood, But fill it without asking, And she will say, "That's good!" And when she says that to you, I know you will be glad, Because it means, she's proud of Her helpful little lad.

When father comes home weary Of long, hard toil of day, 'Twill give you both real pleasure If you to him can say, "The chores are all done, father," I know his eyes will shine, And he will smile a thank-you, That means, "This lad of mine Is helpful, trusty, willing,"— God bless the little man! Love father, boy, and mother, And help them all you can. —"Sunday-School Times."

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDITION.

Six years ago Miss Meredith Brown (daughter of Principal Brown, of the Free Church College, Aberdeen), while staying with her brother (Dr. Dyce Brown), was attracted to mission work carried on in Lisson-grove, London, by members of the late Dr. Donald Fraser's church. It soon became apparent to her, however, that while that and other missions were helpful to the more respectable poor, the lower strata of slum life in the district remained practically untouched. The factory girls especially seemed to need humanising and controlling influences. But they were wild as March hares and as difficult to catch. Determined to find, if possible, the best method of reaching them, Miss Brown and one of her friends made themselves up as factory hands and "did" the district. They loitered under dark railway arches, where lads and lasses romped uproariously, went into public houses and the "theatres," sat with the "gods" in the upper gallery and with the pitiless in the music halls, where they were invited to "have a drink" with Dick and Bill. They loitered on window-sills, as is the custom of factory maidens, and were ordered off by the "cops" and found by experience how it felt to be shunned by decently dressed people when they treated themselves to a "bus ride." In this way they made themselves familiar with the ways and doings of "Arny and Arriet" at home and abroad. The result of it was that they wrote an account of their experiences and appealed for money to purchase a disused rag factory which was to be converted into a bright, attractive home where the girls might be happy and free. In six months the £2,000 necessary to purchase and fit up Shaftesbury Institute were sent in, the premises were opened, the house adjoining was simply furnished, and Miss Brown with one or two helpers went to live among the people she wished to help.

But even Miss Brown's wholehearted enthusiasm found the obstacles to success almost insurmountable. The wages of the girls were so pitifully small, often not more than 2s. 6d. a week (since then, as the result of a strike, they have been raised to 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.), the temptations to surround themselves with wild lads were so great and their minds so vitiated with low, sensational literature and amusements, that wholesale employment and recreation looked to them as dull as ditch water. But Miss Brown stuck to her self-imposed task, and now in not a few of her girls a very remarkable change has taken place. Their love of cleanliness has developed so that they get up early to scrub the floors of their homes before they go to work, in order that they may "show their evenings at the club in mending and making new clothes for themselves. In the early history of the 'club' pretty things in the rooms were destroyed at once, and newly-painted walls were deliberately covered with pencilings of a not over-refined character. Now, if the girls think the walls are in danger from new members, they exclaim, "Mind our walls. Ain't them curtains fine?"

THEY 'HATE THE WORKS.' Like most workers, Miss Brown soon found it necessary to extend her efforts in many directions. Her evening home for factory girls was soon followed by a free training-home for servants. In this any girl was admitted who really wanted a helping hand. Many came through the prison missionary, and later from the shelter. This branch of the work has so extended itself, that the home has been removed to 20 Clarendon-gardens, where the girls may be seen and the home inspected any day except Saturdays. A day nursery for infants followed, and then a women's shelter, where, for a penny, people who would otherwise be in doorways and dark corners—for they "hate the works"—could have a mattress and a leather cover in a warm room. Supper and breakfast were supplied in addition at 1d. each. Only seventy or eighty women could be accommodated at once, but 2,000 availed themselves of the comforts of the shelter during the past year. The next extension was a sparsely shelter for more respectable women, and this, too, has been well patronized.

LABOR WOMEN. To enable women who wanted work to retain their lost characters, labor is found for several women in the nursery and kitchen, and as scrubbers and washer-women. They are also kept in readiness to send out when they get a day's work. The wages (2s. a day) are paid to the superintendent. A little is deducted for the use of the dress and for the use of the women. These women are not restricted to a certain length of stay, and the superintendent does not agree to find them a situation. In the training-home for servants each girl is bound to stay for one year, and is guaranteed a situation if she behaves herself properly. The Men's Labor Home, started about two and a-half years since, has been very successful. The method upon which it works is simple. The inmates are drafted from the Men's Shelter, and employed in wood-chopping, etc. They stay a longer or shorter time, as the need exists, and are trusted and tested in every way. As soon as they can present a decent appearance, they make application for berths, or answer advertisements, and a reference is given from the Home as to their conduct while there. This, in most instances, is considered all that is necessary, and if the man's past life has not been without reproach, the letter good conduct is taken as a proof that he wants to turn over a new leaf.

Of the 51 men that passed through the Home last year, 55 obtained and kept situations, 4 were sent to homes for boys, 6 were sent to their native towns, where they got good work, 5 were dismissed for bad conduct, and 11 left to seek work of their own accord. Several men having stayed one year at a situation, have left and gone to a better one on the strength of the two characters—the Home's and last employer's.

These are some forms of work undertaken by Miss Brown for the benefit of fallen or falling humanity, at a cost of about £1,200 a year. Last year several of her good contributors died, and the general depression made itself felt in a considerable falling of funds. Miss Brown's work and that of her three or four chief assistants is entirely honorary, and as she has all the frugality and thriftiness of a typical Scotchwoman, any help given her will be well and carefully distributed.—"The Christian World."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Even if prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas, the penitentiary population has fallen off sixty per cent since 1880.

The Clarendon Street Baptist Church, of Boston, of which Dr. A. J. Gordon is pastor, gave last year to foreign missions \$28,000. Its own expenses were between \$9,000 and \$10,000, and this includes \$1,500 to its poor.

An edition of 30,000 copies of the Malagasy New Testament, in pocket size, is being printed by the Bible Society, and a half-penny edition of the Book of Proverbs (in English) is about to be added to the series which already contains the four gospels.

As a result of the Chapman revival in Detroit, seven Baptist churches received 210 additions, four Congregational churches 60 additions, five Methodist churches 42 additions, six Presbyterian 201 additions, and one Christian church 5 additions.

Quite a novel spectacle was witnessed at the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., when six Japanese young men were baptized by the pastor, the Rev. A. C. Dixon. They were converted at the Japanese mission, which is carried on under the auspices of the church.

One of the results of the recent labors of Rev. B. Fay Mills in Princeton has been the formation of a society among the students of the senior class of the seminary, whose object it is to raise volunteers for home mission work. Large delegations of students are now regularly going to the surrounding villages every Sunday to hold evangelistic services.

Speaking of the Church at Home, Dr. MacKay said its condition when he went to Formosa might be called the ice age; the ice had begun to thaw; now it was the steam age. There was machinery, machinery until he was bewildered and lost amid all the societies, activity on every hand and so many meetings that he was afraid that family life was in danger of being altogether lost.

Sixty-six persons were recently baptized in connection with the China Inland Mission at Hong-Kong. The converts, at which they were received some to have been a time of much blessing, and the liberality of the Chinese Christians was conspicuous. As compared with the value of money in China, their gifts were equivalent to at least the contribution of £150 in England.

The large number of converts at the Moody and Sankey meetings in Providence, R.I., prompted a minister to ask a brother minister standing near him whether he thought they would remain faithful. In reply the minister, speaking of his own experience, said: "I have in my church several excellent members who trace their conversion under God to Mr. Moody's ministrations there some twenty years ago."

Mr. Quinn, the anti-gambling evangelist, has been travelling through New Jersey and New York during the last three months, staying some time in Buffalo, Elmira, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk and Bethlehem, holding meetings in his railway car, in churches and Y. M. C. A. buildings. In Elmira a man who had been a gambler for fifty years was converted. He was over seventy years old. He prayed that God would save him for the sake of his children who were very pathetic. Nearly half of the cost of the car has been raised.

The Rev. J. W. Saunby, a Methodist missionary from Japan, in a recent address very forcibly brought out and placed before his audience the waiting seeking attitude of Japan for light and salvation. He referred especially to the case of the editor of the principal Japanese newspaper, a man of great ability and independence of character, but with no love for Christianity, saying that, "Japan was sinking lower and lower and if there was any religion that can save us let us take it; if it is Christianity, then let us take Christianity."

From Taber, Iowa, comes word of a new plan of Christian helpfulness, in the form of a benefit fund. Each church member is asked to contribute to this fund a small sum of money yearly and in return the benefits received are, regular sanitary inspection of homes, free medical care in case of sickness, the receipt of three dollars per week while disabled, free burial in case of death, and for those who must travel a certificate equivalent to a letter of credit, most valuable in case of emergency. Such a plan systematizes work among that hardest of all classes to help—the respectable poor—and it might well be widely adopted.

Boys' Brigades.—The institution of Boys' Brigades, founded largely by Professor Henry Drummond, and now under the presidency of His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, has spread very rapidly in the old land. It has also been established in many of our Canadian parishes, and the reports of its work are encouraging. We read that the Archbishop of Dublin has become a vice-president of the Boys' Brigades. His grace is also an honorary president of the Dublin battalion, which now numbers twenty-two companies, with a total of just one thousand boys. The Church must hold 'the boys' now, if she wishes to retain their enthusiastic services when they grow up.—"Evangelical Churchman."

Mr. Nathan Strauss is encouraged by the success of his cheap lodging house for men, on West Fourteenth street, in the rear of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church, and is to duplicate the institution elsewhere in New York. At this institution, which accommodates 25 persons, a man can get for five cents a night's lodging and all the coffee he can drink and bread he can eat in the morning. No doubt many unworthy persons are helped, but undoubtedly there are some who need and deserve just such help. Whether these lodging houses can be made self-supporting after the first outlay has yet to be proved. The ten and fifteen cent lodging houses pay their proprietors handsomely. A retired merchant who has three or four such institutions, draws several thousand dollars a year out of them in profits.

In one of his missionary addresses, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, in referring to the idea of getting the whole visible Church on earth united into one great compact body, said that he had no sympathy with such an aim. History showed that the tendency of such large organizations was to become sluggish. With regard to the Church's great work to preach Christ and reflect his divine character, he used this illustration: A mirror is useful to reflect the image of the observer. One mirror will do that,

but suppose it falls and is broken into a hundred pieces, each piece will equally reflect the features of the beholder, so each Christian church, holding by the Head, preaching Christ, living Christ, serves to reflect his likeness before men and win them to him.—Canada "Presbyterian."

The London "Literary World" publishes these interesting facts regarding Miss Blennerhassett and Miss Sleeman, the two hospital nurses who braved the hardships of East Africa in following their profession, and who since their return have published a most entertaining account of their "Adventures in Mashonaland." For a "claim" they "pegged out" in Mashonaland, half in jest, for a shilling, they have since their return home received £700, a piece of luck which must not, we presume, be treated as normal. Before they emerged from the African bush at Umtali, they had exhausted their wardrobe, and had to dress in men's clothes and boots, no women's being for sale in the settlement. Butter (tinned) at one time cost 12s a pound, but the "Sisters" were provided with it even at that price, by their chivalrous entertainers. They are obliged now for their health's sake, to go to St. Helena for the winter, and have secured an engagement under the Government of that charming island.

The West London Mission, on a recent Sunday, for the first time, devoted the whole day to the Sisters of the People, and one Sunday a year will in future be known as Sisters' Sunday. At each of the three services some of the sisters spoke, and at each the collection was made by the sisters instead of by the regular stewards. In the morning the service was conducted by the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, who rejoiced in the awakening of the Church to the value of woman's work. Sisters Katherine and Emmeline then followed, and spoke in the various phases of their work. In the afternoon Sister Mary spoke first, and said that Mrs. Price Hughes' ideal in starting the sisterhood was that the sisters should just follow in the footsteps of Christ. Her ideal was nothing more definite than that. In the evening St. James's Hall was crammed, and Mrs. Price Hughes a collection was made, which, with those made at the other two services, amounted to £120.—"Christian World."

One of the most remarkable sects in Russia, the Dukhobors, or "Weavers with the Spirit," are just now in the midst of an extraordinary religious revival, which bids fair to embrace the whole community, and to entirely change their religious system. The "Weavers" are chiefly found in the Caucasus, and in certain parts of the South of Russia, where they live in isolated communities. The articles of their belief that chiefly strike a stranger are the preference they show for women elders and presbyters; their antagonism to printed books, including printed bibles; a species of communism which obliges them in good years to divide their surplus among those who are in straits; and the religious significance they attach to certain articles of wearing apparel. It should be mentioned that although they display a repugnance to printed copies of the scriptures, they are all versed in their contents, as whole chapters are handed down from father to son orally. The present revival has taken the form of a purely evangelical movement, and is probably the result of the labors of the banished Stundists.

A new departure has been made in the benevolent work at the Mission House of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York. It has been set in operation in accordance with the idea of the reformer, the Rev. Dr. David H. Green, who feels that assistance can be properly and helpfully given to the deserving and necessitous poor by loaning them sums of money, by taking chattel mortgages on their furniture. A number of wealthy persons have furnished the capital for the enterprise and a bureau has been opened. On the first two days, Feb. 13, 14, about three hundred and fifty applications were made for loans. Some misapprehensions as to the nature of the bureau's work existed as a number of the applicants for aid thought they could leave articles in pawn for loans received. The loans are only made on furniture. The bureau evidently supplies needed relief in an acceptable way, to the worthy poor. The borrowers are to keep and use the furniture on which the loan is made, but they have to agree to certain conditions which are necessary to protect the bureau against ruinous loss. The loans will range from five to fifty dollars and interest on the amount loaned will be charged at the rate of six per cent. The names of the applicants are kept secret. The loan bureau is in the charge of James A. McKnight.

Woman's Work: How can it be better organized within our church? was presented at a recent convention in a most attractive and striking manner by Mrs. Wellington White, for ten years a missionary in China, now in America on furlough. Her address was interspersed with incidents from the field, bright, pathetic and humorous. When she first arrived in China and was slowly following her canal boat and preaching to the women who followed her, they cried and exclaimed: "What, your God came to save women? O tell it over again. No man in China saves a woman." Another poor woman who was converted in the hospital, when told she could only live three months, begged to be sent over the hills to her native village that she might tell the story of Christ's love to her native people. "There are so many of us," she said, "the missionary may never come there!" Mrs. White suggested that woman's work is best organized in the churches by beginning with the children. She recalled a mother, the president of a Woman's Foreign Missionary Board, who was accosted with the remark: "How happy you will be when that beautiful young daughter is old enough to work for God in a foreign field." "What!" was the horrified answer. "My daughter, never!" A minister at a young people's meeting asked all the children who felt they should like to work in foreign fields to stand up. To his surprise his own little daughter came forward, but he motioned her back, saying: "Not you, my daughter! Sit down. I did not mean you, my dear! I would rather see my own little daughter die in a missionary field," burst out Mrs. White impulsively, "than to see her die a slow spiritual death in the society of New York!"

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 50c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion. Money must accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. CUTS ON LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance. Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 1c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post-office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: \$1 to \$4, 2c; \$4 to \$10, 3c. The American Express Company also issue money orders under \$100 for 5c, and \$100 for 8c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P.O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or order of American Express Co. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOWDALL & SON, "The Witness," Montreal.

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, MARCH 28, 1894.

NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY.

Half a century ago a saloon-keeper in Portland, when begged not to sell liquor to a government official whose drinking habits were bringing untold misery upon a noble wife and family, replied, 'It is my business to sell liquor. I will sell to anyone who wants to buy. I am licensed to do this.' An answer this with which we are very familiar. The philanthropist meets with it at every turn, and bends his efforts towards mitigating the effects of the sale. The government meets with it, and provides prisons and asylums. The charitable meet with it, and provide bread for widows and orphans. The Church meets with it, and holds in fellowship, perhaps not the low tavern-keeper, but the wealthy distiller and the grocer who, wholesale or retail, provides drink for his neighbor, while the victim of temptation is, perhaps sorrowfully, perhaps scornfully, cast out. 'Such things must be,' is in substance the verdict of all. 'Such things must not be,' was what Neal Dow said when this heartless answer was made to him fifty years ago. Burning with wrath and indignation, he went out from that interview vowing in his inmost soul that it would yet be impossible for any man in Maine to purchase of his State a permit to ruin his fellow-man and desolate his home. For ten years the zealous reformer worked with tongue and pen, sometimes in peril of his life from ruffians hired by saloon-keepers. At his own expense he journeyed into rural districts, spending five or ten weeks at a time in a personal appeal to the people. He sowed Maine 'knee deep' with temperance literature, and when he had brought the entire State to his way of thinking he prepared a draft of the Maine prohibitory law. This manuscript he presented before a committee of the legislature on May 29, 1851. The next day the legislature, by a vote of eighty-six to forty, and the senate, by a vote of eighteen to ten, adopted the recommendation of the committee and established a law which reversed in one day the past policy of the civilized world. The whiskey dealers, we are told by one who was in the contest, met the new measure with a derisive laugh and with defiant threats. They said it could not be enforced except at the point of the bayonet, and that blood would flow in the streets. Neal Dow, however, was

mayor of Portland. He was calm, fearless, full of faith and hope, and determined to follow his convictions of duty. A complete victory was achieved in Portland, and the execution of the law in other parts of the State followed. After an experience of the benefits of prohibition for thirty-three years, the policy was put into the State constitution in 1884 by a popular vote—the affirmative vote being three times larger than the negative, and, says General Dow, 'there can be no more convincing proof than this that prohibition in Maine has not been a failure, as the brewers and distillers declare it to be, but on the contrary a great success.' General Dow has too often answered in the 'Witness' the arguments, or rather assertions, of those who hold that prohibition promotes drinking, to make it necessary to go into particulars here. Suffice it to say that in three-fourths of the State of Maine an entire generation has grown up never having seen a saloon or the effects of one, and that Maine saves annually more than twenty millions of dollars which but for prohibition would be spent, lost and wasted in drink. This is not all. Every temperance reformer in England and America has been strengthened and encouraged by the grand work done by Neal Dow, and it is therefore fitting that all temperance societies in these two countries should at the call of Miss Willard celebrate the nineteenth birthday of the venerable man who fifty years ago showed the world what one determined man could do in the war with evil, and has never since laid down his weapons. General Dow is living in a house built by himself in 1829. He is hale and hearty at ninety, and is described as alert in movement, vivacious in speech, and enthusiastic in spirit. His old age is beautiful. The memory of the earnest addresses which he made on the occasion of his three different visits to England, as well as the knowledge of what he accomplished in America, has made his name dear to British reformers, and a great popular demonstration has been arranged for this evening in Exeter Hall, London. What the world seems to need at present is a few more men to say, 'It shall not be that men may be licensed to destroy the bodies and souls of their fellow creatures.'

THE HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Herbert Ames, in his admirable lecture on Canada as a home for young men, made the remark that although the people of Canada are not increasing fast in numbers we are increasing in wealth. So, congratulating us, he does not seem to be in full accord with the poet who said: 'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay. And yet we think that those notes have found an answering chord in the convictions of most of those whom they have reached. Wealth gathered in few hands, while many suffer, is certainly not an ideal state of things; and conditions and laws which tend to the concentration of wealth either in few hands or in centres of population are bad conditions and bad laws. This is, however, not probably the state of things which Mr. Ames would be understood as eulogizing. He doubtless means that Canadians as a whole are well off. If they are, then their lack of numbers is the harder to explain. Why do Canadians emigrate? Why does not the land fill up with its own children or else with the children of the stranger? The population of the world is in these days sufficiently fluid to rush in without delay wherever the conditions are more favorable than elsewhere. Those who have any opportunity to watch the personnel of our population, those, for instance, who have charge of lists of church adherents, know that a very large proportion of the population of Canada is transient. With a mighty current of life flowing through the land all the time, it stands to reason that if the population does not accumulate fast it is because the conditions are not favorable to the average struggling man. We have reason to believe that we are exceptionally wealthy, or at least that Montreal is, but let patriots give their attention to making this welfare general. We are not among those who regard concentrated wealth as in itself an injury to the rest of the community, except in so far as it breeds a plutocracy, ruling all things by purchase, in so far as it breeds a very small but very visible class of idlers whose condition is mischievous to themselves and to others, and in so far as it breeds jealousy among the less fortunate. Wealth is certainly an injury to others if it is stolen. If taken by corrupt public administration it is plunder; if taken by force of unequal law it is none the less plunder. But it is not necessarily stolen nor is the fact that one man has more any evidence in itself that another man has less. Wealth is, after all, not so much a substance as a condition of activity, like heat and light, which were once counted substances, but are now known to be forms of motion. Wealth cannot be consumed by the possessor. Unless in the form of land, it must go into action in the service of humanity. Large wealth is the creator of large enterprises, and consequently large increase

of the general activity and general well-being. Let us look into our laws, however, and find if we have chosen for ourselves conditions which tend to the concentration rather than to the increase of wealth, and, as a necessary consequence, to the stunting of the growth of the nation, and the frittering away of its patriotism by sending so much of its best blood elsewhere, and, if we find any such, reform them.

DR. CHINIQUEY'S TRADUCERS.

The ungentlemanly and unmanly attack of Senator Tasse on Dr. Chiniquy, and many others similarly, though in various degrees, disgraceful, have revealed a curious condition of mind on the part of many Roman Catholics, who seem to have been brought up to consider that all the laws of Christianity, of society, and of Canada, under which personal rights are protected, are abrogated in talking about him. These people seem to think they clothe themselves in beauty by pouring forth billingsgate upon the name of one of whom they really know nothing, and whose wickedness is a matter of blind belief with them, just as they believe in the wickedness of Satan, because they have been so taught concerning him. From many quarters we have been asked to break the laws of our country by publishing the most wanton libels against a Canadian citizen—libels whose only limit is the capacity of the writers for maligning. We have received the most insolent denunciations of our own unfairness for not printing assertions that would properly expose us to the condemnation of any honest court of justice. The communication of one writer, not so defamatory as some, was returned to the address he gave with the explanation that as it had been accompanied with the threat that if we did not publish it he knew who would, we had been waiting to learn where he was going to find a publication which would print not only his assaults but also, as a necessary sequence, Dr. Chiniquy's replies. It is evidently part of the writer's creed that a paper is bound to print whatever anyone writes in response to anything that may appear in it, no matter though the thing replied to might have been written in self-defence against some earlier assault. Our correspondent should teach this doctrine to the 'Minerve,' which attacked Dr. Chiniquy most gratuitously and most infamously, and refused his reply.

We have not been great admirers of Dr. Chiniquy's mode of argument. Much of the matter of his letters has been unpleasant reading for a family paper, and his manner is at times unnecessarily aggravating. We must plead guilty to having removed opprobrious phrases from his letters, also a good deal of matter which is better suited to the reading of the few than of the many, especially the young. The unvirtuous character of the clergy of other days in connection with the confessional is abundantly proved from loyal Roman Catholic writers; the licentiousness, even, of the papacy through many centuries and down to the times of Cardinal Antonelli is matter of notorious history. We have no evidence, and we do not believe, that the confessional is made use of, as a rule, to-day as a means of licentious suggestion. We do know of other infamous cases besides those that have become notorious which have never been made public, but we are quite ready to accept the general denial that is given by respectable Roman Catholic women, who cannot but know whether they are speaking truly or not. On the other hand, we have had through the mail abundant evidence of the utter filthiness of mind prevalent among those who assail Dr. Chiniquy. Some of these missives can only be handled with the tongs. Others, like the specimen that we print to-day, can only be given with the understanding that the writers are the entirely irresponsible agents of foul and lying malignity. There is certainly a beautiful and innocent confidence in the 'Witness' in forwarding such a tissue of entirely unproved and utterly preposterous libels to us for publication.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND FREE TRADE.

There is no limit to Sir Charles Tupper's audacity and indifference to facts. Could anything be more preposterous than this which he has been saying in London: 'From 1873 to 1878 Canada endeavored to carry out a free trade policy, with the result that the revenue did not equal the expenditure, and there was a great increase of poverty.' To begin with Canadian farmers, the largest and most important industry of Canada, would be well pleased indeed to go back to the poverty of the period of 1873 to 1878. They were large capitalists in those days; their farms were worth much more than they are now, and they were prosperous. The manufacturers of Canada were certainly not prosperous during that period, but neither were the manufacturers of the United States, highly protected as they were. Canadian manufacturers saw worse days after 1878 than they had seen before. While there was certainly distress in the towns and cities of Canada in that period, we doubt whether it was greatly worse then than now, except in Montreal. If there were soup kitchens

in Montreal then there have been soup kitchens in Toronto this winter, and the need of them in Hamilton. But, as we have said, the farmers were prosperous in those days; their position was a sound one, and as a consequence the population of Canada was increasing with fair rapidity because of the prosperity of those who make the wealth of an agricultural country. Is it fair not to say anything about the opening of the west as an element in the distress of eastern farmers? To-day, if the manufacturers are prosperous, their prosperity is confined in its effects to a comparatively small class of people, proof of which we see in the extraordinary decline in the growth of our population during the protection period. But the falsity of Sir Charles Tupper's statement is in characterizing the period of 1873 to 1878 as one in which free trade was tried. Sir Charles Tupper knows well that the tariff duties were increased, and not diminished, during that period, and that whatever incidental protection is inseparable from a revenue tariff was increased also. As for the revenue not equalling the expenditure, that simply meant that less was being taken out of the people's pockets by taxation to squander upon dishonest contractors, election bribes and railway promoters of the leech kind. Those were the times when Mr. Mackenzie was lying on his arms night and day in defence of the treasury. Mr. Mackenzie went out of office a poor man. All that is changed now. The Langevins, the Carons, the Haggarts, the McGreevys, the Connollys and the whole brood who have become so well known, can attest that there has been no lack of surplus revenues at Ottawa during the protection era, and that such surpluses have been duly got rid of after one fashion or another, and the public debt increased enormously as well.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

A number of American Congressmen, some years ago, with a view to the general dissemination of Mr. Henry George's principles, boldly incorporated his work, 'Progress and Poverty,' in written speeches, which, according to its custom, Congress refused to listen to and ordered to be printed. By this means an unlimited edition of the work was issued at the national expense, with the additional advantage of being free of the mails of both the United States and Canada, so that both countries were soon flooded with it. It may fairly be questioned whether a trick like this is calculated to associate a system of economics with a lofty righteousness. The United States Government of the day accepted the situation, partly, perhaps, because the book was a popular one; partly because the trick was, and largely because it could not help it. Free trade ideas have since that time, and perhaps in some measure due to the propaganda just described, made immense progress in the United States. There is now a pronouncedly free trade Cabinet and a pronouncedly free trade majority in the House of Representatives. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the method would appear to have been repeated. It seems that our government resents being practised upon after this fashion, and has refused to carry this matter through the Canadian mails, as under our postal convention with the United States it would seem bound to do. We are not informed whether the government's reason for refusing this matter is that it does not come properly under the class of matter under whose covers it is masquerading, or whether because the teachings of Mr. George are subversive of the government's economic views. If this information is not volunteered, it would be an interesting subject of enquiry in parliament. We do not see that on either ground its action in refusing the matter will hold good. It is naturally galling to a protectionist government to be forced to be the medium for the free distribution of free trade matter, and that in a combination most captivating to the working classes, who are greatly taken with Mr. George's scheme for raising the cost of government by land taxation. But, beyond matter of an obviously immoral character, government is not understood to be vested with any choice as to the character of the teachings that shall be distributed through the mails. As to the question whether the books offered for delivery are properly public documents or not, it is obviously one for Congress to determine, and which cannot be questioned by any other party without putting a slight on Congress and gratuitously challenging its ill-will and consequent retaliation. The attitude of the government is tactically a foolish one, as the working classes are very fond of the works of Mr. George, and it is probable that most of the copies coming into Canada are addressed to workingmen through the agency of labor organizations in the United States. The farmers are not disciples of Henry George, but they are now, for the most part, free traders, and would like to see the wage-earners, if they are not free traders already, become so. It is likely, therefore, that the government will find that in refusing these books it has blundered, and that it will have to retire without glory from the position it is said to have taken.

HOW THE CHURCHES MIGHT UNITE.

The 'Canadian Evangelist,' which describes itself as a paper devoted to the furtherance of the gospel of Christ and of the union of all believers in the Lord Jesus Christ in accordance with His own prayer recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John, says the remarks of the 'Witness' with regard to the over-churching of the villages of the North-West illustrate the sin of denominationalism, and adds: 'We should like to ask the 'Witness' to set forth a basis on which all the Protestant bodies in that region might unite. How would immersionists and affusionists manage?' In reply, we may say that we are assured that what the 'Evangelist' calls immersionists and affusionists have in Switzerland long dwelt together in unity in the same churches, and we have known the same phenomenon elsewhere. The 'Witness' long ago recommended what would be an enormous step towards church union, namely, the union of the two great Presbyterian churches—one now called Methodist and the other Presbyterian—in one body, with a new name. Neither body would by such a union lose any good thing, and each would gain much from contact with the other. As a first step towards such a union, a league between them for mutual aid in such regions as above referred to would be a heavenly thing. There has been some talk about the union of the Congregationalists and Presbyterians. Congregational churches could only act individually. The wiping out of a small body like the Congregationalists would perhaps have the very opposite effect to that desired. If a united church is to be real, and not a forced thing, it must involve the spontaneous agreement of the whole membership. It is necessary to freedom within the larger body that there should be cities of refuge for any who think themselves aggrieved or oppressed, and there would be Congregational churches whether the present Congregational churches continued their separate existence or not. But the development of individual and congregational freedom that would be a necessary part of the union of the two great churches would practically leave Congregationalism very little more to ask for. What may be done by individuals and by churches is to cultivate the spirit of good-will and unity in themselves. Dwell in thought upon those qualities and characteristics of others which you esteem, and ignore unessential matters of form or government which you do not like. As the spirit of love for the brethren grows it will be remarkable even to oneself how many matters of difference will come to seem unessential. When this spirit, now being cultivated and promoted in individuals and by churches, as exemplified by the Christian Endeavor unions, such united work as that of Mr. Rainsford at Toronto, of Mr. Mills in Montreal, and of Mr. Moody everywhere, does its work, that work will probably be found to include unity in Christian work, and it will find a body for itself.

SENTENCED TO JAIL.

A saloon-keeper named Chamberlain was sent from Toronto to Winnipeg at the time of the recent by-election of a representative for Winnipeg to the Dominion Parliament. He was arrested for impersonating voters, and in his possession, on examination by the police, was discovered a letter addressed to a prominent Conservative member of Manitoba, signed with the initials of a prominent Conservative politician of Toronto. There was ample proof that Chamberlain impersonated voters and cast ballots, but of course it could not be proved that he cast them for the Conservative candidate. He himself has said that he was working for the Liberals, but he says further that he was so far under the influence of drink that he did not know what he was doing on the day of the election. He has been prosecuted and convicted of impersonating, and he has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It begins to look as if the days of barefaced, impudent and defiant political corruption were at an end, for a time at any rate. McGreevy and Connolly are at liberty, but they have been punished, partially at least. They have probably learned their lesson. Mr. McGreevy may run again for parliament, as he declares, but we rather fancy he will never again be the political tool and treasurer of election funds for Sir Adolphe Caron. And, in view of the downfall of Sir Hector Langevin, as well as what has happened to his satellites, there will be some difficulty in carrying elections by means of central and district funds, held by members and paid out at the orders of the Cabinet ministers in charge of political districts. When only the very highest members of such organizations, members of Cabinet rank, can be kept out of jail and from the clutches of the law, the smaller men are not going to put their heads in the nooses. The smaller men, the impersonators and fraudulent deputy returning officers, are of course in greater danger still than the treasurers and personal confidants of ministers, and they will see that there will be little hope for them hereafter, since prosecution is successful and is followed by conviction and heavy punishment. For, of course, the smaller and meaner the offender, the

heavier is his punishment and the less hope he will have for mercy. McGreevy and Connolly, who were instruments for defrauding the government of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and who were part of an organization which corrupted whole electoral districts, got a sentence of a year's imprisonment each; Chamberlain, for impersonating a dozen, or perhaps a score, of voters in a single constituency, has been given three years. The greater offenders have been released in the middle of their term. It is safe to say that Chamberlain will receive little or no consideration on the grounds of his health being injured, or for any other reason, or no reason. As it is in Canada, so it has been in the United States. Political offenders are being punished, though in inverse ratio to their deserving. Justice will not have been done, however, until position, whether in the state, in society or in party shall be of no avail in protecting criminals from the lash of the law.

SOME SPECIFIC DUTIES.

The 'Gazette,' in a long editorial, took exception to some of the figures given by the Ottawa correspondent of the 'Witness,' calculated to show the general injustice of the specific duty as against the ad valorem charges. The point dwelt on by our correspondent was the fact that specific duties bear heaviest on the cheapest goods. The whole of the 'Gazette's' article is bristling with arguments in support of this self-evident contention. It cannot be denied that the percentage of the duties to the value is much higher on iron products imported from England than on those imported from the United States, and that there is, in effect, a discrimination against the Mother Country. This is caused by the fact that a large portion of the British product is brought into Canada in an unfinished state and subsequently completed by Canadian workmen, while the American importations are brought here in a finished state, while the specific duty of so much per ton is charged on both alike, irrespective of the stage of manufacture. The partially manufactured stuff is therefore discriminated against, inasmuch as although a portion of the work is done here, the same duty is charged as when this work is done in the United States. If this is not a discrimination, what is it? This point is brought out very forcibly the moment the ad valorem principle comes into play, as in the case of carriage and axle springs, where, though one-third less, the imports from the United States pay considerably more duty than the greater amount coming from Great Britain, the American springs being in a further stage of manufacture than the English. The specific duty on manufactured goods belies one avowed principle of the protective tariff. It taxes the material, irrespective of the labor performed, and thus affords no protection to the labor performed here on the unfinished article against the same labor performed in a foreign state. Where is the boasted protection to home industry in this? Again, in the matter of wall papers, the 'Witness' correspondent gives figures to show that the most expensive papers pay the smallest tax. The 'Gazette' objects, and says:—

The tariff does not bear out the statement, as the following quotation of duties will show:—
Brown blanks and white blanks. 2c per roll
White papers 3c per roll
Single print bronzes 6c per roll
Embossed bronzes 8c per roll
Colored borders 6c per roll
Bronzed borders 14c per roll
Embossed borders 15c per roll
Such is the tariff. It taxes the poor man two cents a roll for imported paper, and the rich man just four times as much. Differences of opinion may arise upon the point whether the rates are too high or too low, but certainly the charge cannot be sustained that the paper which covers the drawing room of the rich man pays less taxation to the Government than does that which covers the room of the poor. This is again the half truth method of argument which the 'Gazette' is wont to charge others with following. The brown and white blanks range in price from three to four cents. Yet both pay the same duty of two cents a roll. Embossed bronzes range from twelve and a half to seventy-five cents a roll, yet the duty is eight cents a roll, irrespective of price. The same anomaly runs through the whole list. For instance, bronzed borders costing fifteen cents a roll pay the same duty as those costing a dollar, so that on an invoice of the cheaper kind the duty would be nearly a hundred percent, while on the dearer grade it would only be fourteen percent. Embossed borders worth from twenty cents to a dollar and a quarter a roll pay equally a duty of fifteen cents a roll, making the paper on the poor man's wall pay a tax of seventy-five percent, while that on the wealthy of the rich man's residence is taxed only twelve percent. Does not this sustain the charge that 'the paper which covers the drawing-room of the rich man pays less taxation to the government than does that which covers the room of the poor?' It cannot, of course, be otherwise; wherever specific duties are exacted, the inevitable result is to cast an undue proportion of the burden on the lower priced goods.

Canadian sealers will have one more season, or part of a season, in which to kill seals in the northern Pacific and Behring Sea. They have already started on their cruise, and as the British legislation enacting the decisions of the Paris arbitration has not yet been passed they will be free to kill seals until they are notified of the passage of the legislation, which will hardly be until they return from their trip. The American Government claimed that the arbitration decision went into force at once without legislation, but the British Government distinctly declared that this claim was unfounded. Before the American cruisers left for Behring Sea the United States Government had received the Imperial Government's reply, so that it is hard to believe that the cruisers received instructions to interfere with Canadian sealers. There is American legislation already in force against American sealers, and it is probably to enforce their own laws against their own citizens that the American cruisers have been sent to Behring Sea. The United States Government has, however, been in the habit of taking the law into its own hands in the matter of Behring Sea sealing, and it is just possible that the American cruisers may warn off, or even confiscate the weapons of Canadian sealers lawlessly, as they did before. It was probably in view of such a contingency that Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that the Imperial Government be invited to despatch cruisers to see that the Canadian sealers received fair play. The Imperial measure putting the arbitration decision into force has been framed, and we understand approved by the Canadian Government, so that it will probably be law within a few days. If British cruisers were sent into Behring Sea at all after legislation is passed it would look like an evasion of the arbitration decision if they were not ordered to notify the Canadian sealers of the law, and to enforce it. And as the Canadian sealers have gone to the expense of fitting up for this last season's work it would be unjust to interfere with their operations unless, indeed, they were compensated.

The death of Louis Kossuth removes another, and perhaps the last, of the Continental heroes whom the English people of fifty years ago almost worshipped, and who, on the whole, were worthy of the esteem in which they were held. Kossuth was an unsuccessful Garibaldi in the eyes of most people. As a matter of fact, however, he gained for Hungary, though she obtained it only after he was in exile, the civil and religious liberty, the constitutional government which were what he really fought and planned for Hungary, as they were what Garibaldi really wanted for Italy. Garibaldi, in becoming reconciled to the establishment of a monarchy which insured all that he had worked for, was as unsuccessful as Louis Kossuth, who could not find it possible for him to accept the sovereignty of the Hapsburgs, even with autonomy for Hungary. It is probable that Louis Kossuth is not more of an old Roman than Garibaldi. When it is remembered that the Hungarians had for three hundred years been in constant conflict with Hapsburg sovereigns, and had forty or fifty times wrung from them, by successful insurrection and open war, charters and bulls innumerable, guaranteeing them civil and religious liberty, only to see those withdrawn when an opportunity offered, by a race of sovereigns with all the ability of Tudors and all the falseness of Stuarts, Kossuth's irreconcilable hostility to Hapsburg sovereignty is easily accounted for. Garibaldi accepted as sovereignty of Italy a dynasty which for generations was noted for the freedom it granted and guarded for its subjects. The present Emperor of Austria has been a just and even beneficent ruler for Hungary, but Kossuth may yet prove to have been right in doubting that the freedom he had awakened in Hungary will be established under the Hapsburgs. Had it not been for Russia, which marched army after army to the aid of the Austrians against the Hungarians, Kossuth's rebellion would have been successful, and a Magyar king would have ruled in Hungary.

When the Chinese Government sent to the United States a minister named Yank Yy they probably meant it to be understood that they also knew a thing or two. The treaty which this Yy's celestial diplomatist has managed to make with the American Government has certainly, like the tricks of the innocent Ah Sing upon Bill Nye and his friend, a very mundane, not to say American, flavor about it. Among other provisions, all Americans living in China or going there for the next ten or twenty years are to be photographed and registered. Now, it is not very easy to see that there is anything either irksome or degrading in being photographed and registered; it might be a good idea, indeed, if everyone was, if such a general directory could be kept without any implication of suspicion. But to be singled out from all other nations for that form of tutelage is so offensive to the Chinese in the United States that they have universally rebelled against it, and we have a suspi-

cion that the Americans will find it, to say the least, equally hard to bear. While all other peoples, even one-horse Canadians, though they ought to pay a footing of fifty dollars, may travel China like unsuspected guests, Americans will have to pass under the yoke like the captives of a conqueror. The Americans will, in fact, never submit to such an indignity, and Mr. Yank has probably no desire that they should; but for the present he is rubbing his two hands together inside of his big sleeves and asking, with a smile that is childlike and bland, what Mellican man is going to do about it when the heathen does unto the Klistian as the Klistian has done unto him?

Sir John Thompson could find no better reason in his own mind for the depression in the United States than that put forward by the protectionists of that country, namely, the fear of tariff reform. After thirty years of protection pap, the pampered infant industries of the United States, it seems, are in such a weak and tottering condition that they come tumbling down when a breath of free trade air begins to stir. Yet protection was to foster and strengthen them. Sir John was talking nonsense, and knew it. The financial and commercial depression in the United States was caused, as the whole world knows, by the attempt of the United States Government to protect the silver miners of the United States by keeping up the price of silver. To this end they paid out gold for silver that would not circulate until the treasury was bursting with silver, while the country was suffering from a need of a sound currency. Protection of the silver industry and a poor banking system brought the banks tumbling; the factories, deprived of home demand by depression, and not being possessed of a foreign market, could only close up, and all commerce suffered. The United States had already increased the dose of protection stimulant until it was so drunk that it could take no more, so there was nothing before it but the delirium tremens, through which it has been passing, and which Sir John Thompson declares in effect was the result of offering the drunken man a drink of cold water and advising sobriety and right living.

NEAL DOW AND JOHN BRIGHT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—As an illustration of the plucky way in which General Neal Dow stood to his guns, let me tell your readers of an incident witnessed by me some twenty years ago in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, England, at a meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance when some five to six thousand people were present. Manchester, as most people are aware, is the centre of the North of England Liberalism and John Bright was the embodiment and exponent of English Liberalism. At that time John Bright had in an address stated that prohibition was not practical. Neal Dow, with a daring begotten of a knowledge of the rightness of the cause he championed, took up the gauntlet thrown down by John Bright, and in the midst of an assembly he must have known looked upon John Bright as a demigod, who could do or say no wrong, took as his text John Bright's speech. Standing there with his black frock coat buttoned across his breast, his grey head thrown back, he gave instance after instance where prohibition was practical and practised in Maine, and after each instance, he asked the question, with a challenge ringing in every tone of his voice, 'What do you say to that, John Bright?' After some half-dozen repetitions of this question, the blood of some hot radicals got the better of their courtesy and the cry came from many a throat, 'Leave John Bright alone.' Counter cries were heard, 'No, no, go ahead,' and the meeting was in confusion. Neal Dow stood there with a resolute look and heightened color, until the noise was hushed a little, while many had risen to their feet on the platform and in the hall, and then, waving his arm to the vast assemblage, said, in stentorian tones, 'Ladies and gentlemen, in our country, if a man hits us we hit him back again,' whereat the enthusiasm of the meeting broke out and men and women sprang upon the seats and cheered him to the echo, while hats and handkerchiefs, cloaks and umbrellas were wildly waved, and for five or ten minutes he received a perfect ovation and was permitted to continue his peppering of John Bright for his unlucky speech. Your truly, TEGYP.

A BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

SIX FEET OF SNOW IN DAKOTA—RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.
Omaha, Neb., March 22.—Reports from Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska, indicate a tremendous fall of snow, blocking railway cuts and delaying the railway traffic everywhere. At Spearfish, S.D., the thermometer is 12 degrees above zero, with colder weather in prospect. The Union Pacific is in very good condition but the Burlington is badly hampered. West of Platte Bluffs there is six feet of snow.
Cheyenne, Wyo., March 22.—All railway traffic is suspended by the blizzard, which has raged for thirty-six hours. No trains over the Union Pacific or Burlington have come in from the east. Stockmen fear heavy losses, especially in Northern Wyoming.
Deadwood, S.D., March 22.—Four feet of snow rests upon the ground and it is still falling. All trains on the Burlington and Missouri west of Edmore have been abandoned.

POET PREACHERS.

BY REV. J. B. SILCOX.

The hopes kindled in the human heart by the resurrection of Jesus have been grandly sung by the poets, who may be accepted as our best religious guides. Spiritual truths are most clearly seen and deeply felt when expressed by the poet. The following selections from a wide range of poets will show the joy and gladness that have risen in the hearts of men by reason of the resurrection of Jesus. This world is a bright world because the light of that first Easter morn shines with undimmed lustre. We part from our dear ones with the glad hope that in a brighter and better clime we will meet to part no more. The grave has been robbed of its terrors, and death of its gloom because of the faith that Jesus died and rose again. The proof and pledge of man's immortality is the fact that he who bore our nature died and rose again victorious over death and the grave.

Among all the poets Jesus must stand first. The poetry that fell from the lips of the Nazarene will never lose its sweetness and power: 'Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also.' These words, beautiful in themselves, have added power and beauty because of the fact that he who spoke them was not holder of death, therefore because he lives we shall live also. These truths the poet-preachers sing to us on Easter day.

'That first Easter morning, when weeping and spent,
They found the tomb empty, the rock portal rent;
Still down the long ages its glory is poured,
As we scatter our songs at the feet of the Lord.
And still 'tis our comfort that death-darkened eyes,
In Jesus asleep shall with Jesus arise.'

—Mrs. M. E. Sangster.

'See, those Easter lilies laid
On the cross begin to fade.
If the one who bore them thither,
Hath a faith that will not wither;
If he hath within his bosom
Love to God and man in blossom;
Though his dearest hopes decay,
Health and riches pass away;
Unseen crosses he can dress
And give life Easter cheerfulness.'

—Fletcher Bates.

'Give thanks for the Easter gladness
With humble and grateful hearts;
Forgotten are doubt and sadness,
And the shadow of death departs.'

—Celia Thaxter.

'There is a hope of Heaven
In every human breast,
A hope of life eternal
In some far region blest,
Of an immortal vesture,
Of an eternal rest.
That noble faith, that credence
Which gives existence worth
And, with a sense exultant,
Of a celestial birth,
Entablatures with triumph
The sepulchres of earth.'

—John N. Borer.

'The best will come in the great "to be,"
It is ours to serve and wait,
And the wonderful future we soon shall see,
For death is but the gate.'

—Sarah K. Bolton.

'Thou wilt not leave us in the dust,
Thou madest man, he knows not why,
He thinks he was not made to die,
And Thou hast made him, Thou art just.'

—In Memoriam.

'Even for the dead I will not bind
My soul to grief; death cannot long abide;
For is it not as if the rose that climbed
My garden wall had bloomed upon the
other side?'

—Alice Cary.

'We know not what we shall be, but are sure
The spark once kindled by the eternal
breath
Goes not out quite, but somewhere doth
endure
In that strange life we blindly christen
death.'

Somewhere he is, though where we cannot tell,
But whosoever God hides him, it is well.'

—Lewis Morris.

'Shall we know each other there?' is a question that has been asked and re-asked from the earliest times. The poets have answered this in the affirmative. The reunions of friends and loved ones is an Easter message brought to our hearts with comforting assurance by our poet preachers.

'O ye dear and blessed ones who are done
with sighing,
Do Easter lilies blow for you to-day?
Do the shining angels through heaven's
arches fly
Bear the snow-white blossoms on your
breasts to lay?
'Once on Easter morning glad we gave you
greeting—
Gave you fair flowers, singing "Christ is
risen to-day."
Hands were clasped together, hearts and
lips were meeting;
Earth and we together sang a roundelay.
'Now—yet why repine we?—we are done
with sorrow;

Life and Lent are over, with their prayers and tears;

After night of watching, came the glad to-morrow,
Came the blessed sunshine of eternal years.'

—Julia C. Dorr.

'Somewhere is comfort, somewhere faith,
Though thou in outer dark remain,
One sweet, sad voice annobles death,
And still for eighteen centuries saith
Softly "Ye meet again."

—Lowell.

'Still on the lips of all we question,
The finger of God's silence lies;
Will the lost hands in ours be folded?
Will the shut eyelids ever rise?
O friend, no proof beyond this yearning,
This outreach of our hearts, we need;
God will not mock the hope he giveth,
No love he prompts shall vainly plead.
Then let us stretch our hands in darkness
And call our loved ones o'er and o'er,
Some day their arms will close about us,
And the old voices speak once more.'

—Whittier.

'The eye that shuts in a dying hour
Will open the next in bliss;
The welcome will sound in the heavenly world
Ere the farewell is hushed in this.
We pass from the clasp of mourning friends
To the arms of the loved and lost;
And those smiling faces will greet us there,
Which on earth we've valued most.'

'I wonder in some far-off state
If love can conquer death,
Will I know her, and she know me,
As when she drew life's breath?

And will she stand at some flame-gate,
And wait and watch for me,
And fall upon my breast and weep
With joy my face to see?'

—W. W. Campbell.

'Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures we
In our embraces we again enfold her
She will not be a child;
But a fair maiden in her father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.'

—Longfellow.

Froude says that the words often on the lips of Carlyle toward the end of his life were the following:

It is an old belief
That on some solemn shore
Beyond the sphere of grief
Dear friends will meet once more
Beyond the sphere of time
And sin and fate's control
Serene in changeless prime
Of body and of soul.
That creed I fain would keep
This hope I'll not forego,
Eternal be the sleep
If not to waken so.'

'More homelike seems the vast unknown
Since they have entered there:
To follow them were not so hard,
Wherever they may fare.
They cannot be where God is not;
On any sea or shore;
Whate'er betides, thy love abides
Our God, forevermore.'

The poets have spiritualized the resurrection of Jesus and thereby nourished the hopes that good would finally triumph over ill and every winter change to spring. As Jesus rose triumphant so every buried truth, every entombed reform, every good cause, will one day rise to glorious victory.

'This is the beauty of our Easter morning;
In him humanity may now arise,
Out of the grave of self, all baseness scorning;

The holy radiance of his glorious eyes
Illumines everywhere uplifted faces;
Touches the earthly with a heavenly glow
And in that blessed light all human graces
Unto divine beatitudes must grow.'

—Lucy Larcom.

'Henceforth vacant is the tomb
Where the son of Mary lay;
Filled no more with hopeless gloom;
He hath borne its gates away.
Sits an angel evermore
Where the guard once kept the door.

Valiant souls that suffer long,
Silent, 'till the world deride,
Yet shall lift a triumph song
When the heavens are parted wide,
And they see their Captain stand,
Mary's son, at God's right hand.'

—Harriet M. Kimball.

'Christ is risen, and once again
He has burst the cruel chain;
Honored wrong and aged crime
Faded before his light sublime;
Narrow creed and party strife
Yield to him for he is Life!
Clouds of sin and error flee—
Christ is risen and man is free.'

—B. G. Collins.

'And yet when all is thought and said,
The heart still overrules the head;
Still what we hope we must believe,
And what is given to us receive;
Must still believe, for still we hope
That in a world of larger scope
What here is faithfully begun,
Will be completed, not undone.'

—Clough.

'Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling futures glisten;
For lo, our day burst up the skies—
Lean out your souls and listen.
The world moves on its glorious way
And brightens 'mid our sorrow;
Keep heart: who bears the cross to-day
Shall wear the crown to-morrow.'

—Gerald Massey.

'O when the strife of tongues is loud
And the heart of hope beats low,
When the prophets prophesy of ill,
And the mourners come and go,
In this sure thought let us abide,
And keep and stay our heart,
That Calvary and Easter Day
Earth's heaviest day and happiest day
Were but one day apart.'

—Susan Coolidge.

'Fail, yet rejoice; because no less
The failure that makes thy distress
May teach another full success.
It may be that in some great need
Thy life's poor fragments are decreed
To help build up a lofty deed.'

—G. Elliot.

I shall see
When I am dead,
And all my life, a finished scroll is read,
That all the poor rude fragments written
now

With faltering hand
Gather together in that scroll and make
An epic grand.'

—Floy Campbell.

'All hearts again shall heal
Though bruised sore they be.
The deaf, the dumb, the blind,
Shall hear, shall speak, shall see.
Skyward are bound the streams
That move the busy mills;
We that in the valleys toil
Shall sleep upon the hills.'

—John Vance Cheney.

'To have struck one blow for truth,
In the daily fight with lies;
To have done one deed of right
In the face 'of calumnies.

To have sown in the souls of men
One thought that will not die—
To have been a link in the chain of life,
Shall be immortality.'

—Rev. Edwin Hatch.

O bright ideals! how ye shine
Aloft in realms of air!
Ye pour your streams of light divine
Above our low despair.

Upon your awful heights of blue
Shine on, forever shine!
I come! I'll climb, I'll fly to you,
For endless years are mine.'

—E. H. Sears.

'All that we have willed, or hoped, or
dreamed of, good shall exist;
The high, that proved too high; the heroic
for earth too hard,
The passion that left the ground to lose itself
in the sky,
Are music sent up to God by the 'lover and
the bard;
Enough that he heard it once: we shall
hear it by-and-by.'

—Browning.

Mankind universally refuse to accept the dreary creed of annihilation. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that death ends all. That 'a wreck must mark at last the end of each,' is revolting and unreasonable. A belief in God logically leads to a belief in immortality. As Max Muller has said, 'Man, if left to himself, has everywhere arrived at the conviction that there is something in man or of man besides the material body.' We believe that the sepulchre is the gateway to a larger, fuller life. As we have borne the image of the earthy we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. This glad hope has been expressed in language felicitous and forceful by the poets, for whose spiritual help we cannot be too grateful.

'Life we have been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;

'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away; give little warning;
Choose this own time,
Say not good night, but in some brighter
clime,
Bid me good morning.'

—Mrs. Barbauld.

'So live that when thy summons comes to join
That innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall
take

His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and
soothed,
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his
couch

—Bryant.

'Does the road wind up hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.
Will the day's journey take the whole long
day?
From morn to night, my friend.
But is there for the night a resting place,
A roof for me when the slow, dark hours
begin?

May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss the inn.
Shall I find comfort, sure and weak?
Of labor you shall find the sum.

Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yes, beds for all who come.'

'Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark,
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For 'tho' from out our bourne of time and
place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.'

—Tennyson.

I cannot refrain from one more quotation. It is from a preacher who was in truth a poet, though his poetry was

generally in the form of prose. The poetry of the gospel was in every sermon he preached. Phillips Brooks was the most helpful of preachers because he loved and preached a risen Saviour. This extract from an Easter sermon will fittingly close our Easter anthology:

'A living Christ! dear friends; the old, ever new, ever blessed Easter truth! He liveth; He was dead; He is alive for evermore! O that everything dead and formal might go out of our creed, out of our life, out of our heart to-day! He is alive! Do you believe it? What are you dreary for, O mourner? What are you hesitating for, O worker? What are you fearing death for, O man? O, if we could only lift up our heads and live with Him; live new lives, high lives, lives of hope and love and holiness, to which death should be nothing but the breaking away of the last cloud and the letting of the life out to its completion!'

ONTARIO'S SHIP CANAL.

MONTREAL PROJECT RIDICULED BY A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—RACY REMARKS OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Toronto, March 22.—Local politicians, speculators and newspaper men grouped themselves around the Private Bills committee at the Parliament Buildings to see the wonderful ship canal project launched. Fun was looked for and amply provided, but not for the promoters. The Provincial Treasurer, the Hon. J. M. Gibson, chairman of the committee, raised the proposed bill from the table and squelched its chances with this crushing introduction: 'There is a bill here called an act to incorporate the Toronto Aqueduct Company. I believe that this bill does not come under provincial legislation. It looks like a Dominion interest. The preamble speaks of trade, commerce and shipping and should be up before the Dominion Government. Is this a scheme or an adventure? Good names are at the back of it but I doubt the affair. I don't want the Legislature to be made a fool of.' Mr. Cadwell, City Solicitor, said the record of the scheme was very unfavorable and suspicious. Mayor Kennedy said the project had had so many phases that it needed watching. Ald. Shaw declared the scheme was all 'moonshine.'

Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., remarked: 'The ship canal is only held out to dazzle the public. The bill is really only one for electric power. The interest of the citizens should be guarded. There is something behind it which throws doubt on its being bona fide.' After running the gauntlet of such criticism for the whole sitting the bill was put over until next week without even the preamble having been formally considered. The biennial sessions motion was defeated by a majority of twenty-five. For a third time the P. P. A. and P. of I. members voted together but this time they voted with the Ministerialists. The two Independents took the view that annual sessions are most in accord with the principles of responsible government.

ALLEGED BRITISH INTRIGUE IN HONOLULU.

A TAIL-TWISTING AMERICAN AND HIS THREATS AND BOAST.

New York, March 24.—A special from Coak, Washington, says: 'A letter received in the last Honolulu mail by James Good, of this city, from his brother, Captain John Good, commanding the National Guard of Hawaii, confirms the report that Secretary Gresham has received advice of British intrigues in Honolulu. Captain Good says: The Royalists may conclude to attempt to do something on their own account. If they do, we will easily take care of them; but they may make a spurge for a few hours and declare Mrs. Dominis again queen, with the hope that Great Britain may sustain her. The British Minister here is an intriguer, and all his family, as well as national interests, are bound up in the restoration of the monarchy. Should an uprising take place, he might declare an alleged monarchy under British protection and land men from the English man-of-war here to sustain it. If they come ashore we will stamp them into the earth, no matter what the after consequences may be. Should such a collision occur we believe that the people of the United States would compel the Government to sustain us. We are determined to maintain our government until annexation is accomplished and will fight any foe, either internal or external, that stands in our way. We are in fine position from a military standpoint. My company garrisons the palace, the vital point. They are in splendid condition. Perhaps I ought not to say it, but they are in a much finer state of drill and discipline than any of the crews of the war vessels here.'

FIFTY PATRON CANDIDATES.

Toronto, March 22.—Mr. George Wrigley, the prominent P. of I. leader authorizes the statement that in the ninety-one constituencies of the Province of Ontario the Patrons of Industry have already fifty candidates in the field. Of the fifty ridings to be contested by these independent agriculturists thirty-one are now held by supporters of Sir Oliver Mowat, eighteen by supporters of Mr. Meredith and one by a Patron. The special despatch published in the 'Witness' relative to an alliance in the Legislature of P. of I. and P. P. A. candidates was corroborated by the votes of Mr. McCallum, P.P.A., and Mr. McNaughton, P. of I. member on the amendment to the budget. Both, though sitting on the Ministerial side of the House voted with the Opposition in support of Mr. Wood's anti-free system motion. The two divisions this session have shown Government majorities of 13 and 29, so that if eleven only of the P. of I. candidates in Reform constituencies are successful they will be able to decide the fate of the next Provincial Government.

NEWTON PLEADS GUILTY.

New York, March 22.—Justice Newton pleaded guilty on omission in failing to re-district the town of Gravesend, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and \$50 fine.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

DYSPEPSIA CURED

B.B.B.



Read the Proof.

DEAR SIR.—I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Purifiers, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B.B.B. entirely cured me. I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B.B.B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B.B.B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE READ,
Sherbrooke, Que.

1834. 1894.

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,
202 McGill street, Montreal,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of excellent experience with FRESHNESS of stock and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.

Orders carefully attended to.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL, COMFORTING

COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL

A FARM?

Advertise in the 'Weekly Witness.' Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion; additional words, one cent each.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALL ELSE FAILS IN TIME. Sold by Druggists.

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.]

FARM GLEANINGS.

When urine is allowed to waste, the manure is poor in potash.

When manures are exposed to rains, much of the potash, being soluble, is washed away.

The urine of our domestic animals contains about four-fifths of the total potash of their excrements.

Fodder crops, pasture grasses, corn stover and hay, all remove large amounts of potash from the soil, and these crops occupy a large proportion of our improved land.

This year reports from all sections tell of increased numbers and of new faces at the institutes. The leaven of intelligence is slowly working, and the results will not only benefit agriculturists, but bless all mankind as well. No branch of industry is so far-reaching in its effects as the noise art of farming.

Mr. John Fraser, who has for the past sixty-two years lived on the farm he now owns on the eighth concession of North Dumfries, two miles east of Avon, has decided to retire and enjoy a well-earned leisure. Mr. Fraser tells many stories of the hardships of the early settlers of that part of Dumfries.—Galt 'Reporter.'

Some farmers, we hear, are making a great deal more than others out of peas. Far down in Essex, wherever there is a railway station near, early peeling peas are being cultivated, that the green pods in summer may be picked and sent to the metropolis. Many of the farmers of Kent are following suit, and there can be no doubt that if a favorable season occurs money is to be made out of the enterprise.—Kentish 'Express.'

Just as soon as the ground begins to become warm rye starts in growth. It provides green food before grass makes headway, and is very valuable for early pasturing. Stock should not be turned on the rye, however, but for a short time each day, as the sudden change to the young rye may cause looseness of the bowels, and perhaps a shrinkage of the milk. The change from dry to green food should be gradual, in order to avoid loss.

Novelties in seeds are very tempting, as they offer many inducements as superior to the old and tried varieties, some farmers buying more seeds of new vegetables than of the standard sorts. The first essential to consider is the adaptability of any variety to the climate, and to determine this a test must be made, which should be done cautiously, and on a limited space. It will pay, however, to try all the new varieties by testing them, selecting the best for the purpose to be used a succeeding season.

Mrs. Simmons, living south-east of Odessa, goes to the woods daily and chops wood, and her husband draws it to Odessa. She is 50 years of age, smokes a pipe and can do as much work in the woods as the average man. She is usually accompanied by her little son, aged about ten years, and can fell a tree with the best woodman. Her husband is 69 years of age, and it keeps him hustling to market the product of her brawny arm. Last year they lived in Fredericksburgh, and she chopped 70 cords during the winter.—Napanee 'Beaver.'

The rapid spread of the blackberry bramble has been brought under the notice of the Bala Bala Shire Council. Councillor Alkman moved that the bramble be included in the Thistle Act. He said there were thousands of acres of excellent land in Poowong East that will shortly be rendered worthless by the spread of the bramble. Several councillors spoke of the rapid spread of the bramble and of the mischief it was causing. Only one councillor spoke against the motion, and he did so because some people had informed him that they made a good thing gathering blackberries. No action was taken.—Australasian.

The most striking feature of farming up in the north at the present time is the marked scarcity of straw. At many farms, large and small, the stockyards have nearly all disappeared already, and even where matters are not quite so serious as this the remaining stocks are not fit to count. Two months have yet to run out before any certainty of grass for stock can be obtained. What is to be done during all that time is in many cases a puzzle. People would buy straw willingly at almost any price, but no one has any to sell except a few factors, who apparently will part with a ton of it even though their neighbors' animals are starving for the want of it. There is no example of selling straw would never do to come from them. They may wink at it in those bad times in the case of tenants, but to be offenders themselves—nay, Tenpence per stone of 22 pound has been freely given for straw for more than a month past, and now is offered, and even is sold.—Glasgow 'Herald.'

The great beauty of the kitchen garden consists in its being a memento in parvo. I have found mine an unending source of pleasure and suggestions; and in it have spent very happily many of the spare moments afforded in the raising of a family of seven boys and the care of a large house. Indeed it has been about the only discipline my boys have had, and I believe that the red might be systematically spread and work in the garden substituted, not, however, as punishment, but to teach them to love work. Add to this motherly words ennobling work, characterizing its utility and the pleasure derived from it, and I warrant Satan would find fewer idle brains in which to concoct mischief. If I were beginning with my brood I should religiously lead them into the garden. The problem constantly presented to us is, how to make every corner bring forth its due share; it is marvellous indeed how much old mother earth will yield if she is tickled in the right way. Just at this season lay in a thick warm coat from the barn yard, then in the early spring dress her down and put her in shape both for appearance and business, and your table will be supplied bountifully with the best and certainly with the most healthful and appetizing of food all

the year round. Now is the time, long before work can be done in the open ground, to make hotbeds to bring forward your plants ready for work just as soon as Jack frost is out of the way and the garden in working condition.

Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil is dry enough for the purpose, all kinds of trees and shrubs that drop their leaves in the fall may be planted with safety. It is well to take this in hand early enough, as a good many people wait till the new leaves are out, when much more danger is experienced in transplanting. Now, an evergreen, on the contrary, usually succeeds best if planted at or near the time when the new growth is about to start. Not, of course, after they have started, but not as early as with the deciduous kinds. It will bear repeating that, in transplanting, if the roots have been shortened in the taking up, the tops should be trimmed to match. A careful planter in this necessary pruning performs the act so as to make the bush or tree as shapely as possible. It may be that thinning out inside crowded shoots is all-sufficient, or if grape vines, roses or similar plants, then shorten the growing shoots to at least half their length. It looks like a sacrifice to cut off half the length of a tree one has purchased, but one pruned this way will, by its vigorous growth the first summer, outgrow the unpruned ones, even if they do live, which sometimes they will not.

The old method of sowing clover on snow is still practised by good farmers, though it may be sown this month upon the bare ground. It is best, however, to sow clover after a slight fall of snow, during March, as it can readily be seen when evenly distributed. Be sure and sow it before the hard spring frosts are past, as on the heaving and rising of the earth depends its deposit underneath the surface. If you design to lay down a field for a permanent meadow, or for a term of over two years, sow the large kind of clover, as it ripens the same time as timothy. If for a three years' rotation for wheat, use plenty of medium variety, say six to ten pounds per acre, and four quarts of timothy. For a permanent meadow, if not too wet, four pounds large clover, and from four to six quarts timothy. It is difficult to insure the seedling of timothy in the spring, especially if May proves dry. The most secure method is to sow it with wheat in the fall. Meadows and pastures should be protected against injury from animals feeding upon them in early spring before the ground becomes settled. It is also beneficial to roll the surface as soon as dry enough to counteract the bad effects of the heaving of the roots by frost. Stones that the roller does not push down into the earth should be removed or buried. The latter is the easiest way to dispose of large stones, digging ample holes for the purpose. In grass growing sections the care of meadows at this season is an important item in farm economy.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

This may appear to some as a small matter; but in dairying, if we are to obtain a first-class article, we cannot afford to overlook anything essential to cleanliness, however unimportant it may appear at first sight.

Do not neglect to nurse the infant lambs if necessary. Never permit them to become chilled before they are able to get up and about. Early lambs are profitable when properly prepared for market, but many will be lost unless they receive timely care and protection.

Milk cows pay best when they receive the best attention at all times, but in early spring they need extra care and generous feeding. Cows soon to come in, ought to have comfortable quarters and be given plenty of fodder, bran, roots, etc., but no food of a heating character.

The Russian newspapers draw attention to the enormous purchases in horse-flesh which the Germans and Austrians are making. The incredible sum of 34,000,000 rubles (\$3,500,000) is given as the value of the horses exported last year to Germany.

Sows and pigs require considerable attention at this time. Pigs that come in in cold or stormy weather are liable to die unless promptly looked after, and the prudent farmer will avoid loss by seeing that the young porkers are warmed and nursed. June pigs should be arranged for during March.

The earliest lambs will come during this month, with the main number next month. During very cold weather they are liable to become chilled and perish, unless the ewes are provided with warm quarters. It is not proper to crowd the ewes, as a loss of lambs may result therefrom. As soon as the first lambs are dropped the dams and their lambs should be separated from the other ewes.

Horses should now be put in shape for the heavy work that will soon be demanded of them. Feed regularly, groom well, and do not neglect blanketing when exposed. Brood mares must be carefully looked after now when they are heavy in foal. They should be provided with roomy box stalls, never allowed to become frightened, and if inclined to coarseness, given an occasional feed of carrots or other roots.

One of the duller branches of farming just now is the horse trade. Since the beginning of autumn a somewhat sudden change has taken place in the value of horses. Medium-class horses for farm work have fallen 16 to 18 per cent in the past five months. Only for the best draught horses for the torries, of which the supply is never enough, do the demand and the value remain as before. The fall in ordinary horses may be due to the advanced state of farm labor up till recently, or to an actual increase of the total numbers in the country. So many farmers are now interested in horse-breeding, and have made it so much a regular part of the business of the farm, that any serious fall in the value of horses will be widely injurious.—Glasgow 'Herald.'

Mr. J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says:—The market opened Monday with considerable activity, a much better tone than the closing days of last week, and a large contingent of buyers. Reinforced by subsequent arrivals of buyers the market became very bullish and sales were easily effected at prices ten percent higher than the previous week, and certainly equal to, if not slightly stronger than the best of this year.

Draught horses were in some demand, while prices are not yet as high as last year's, yet they show some improvement over the very low quotations prevailing for some months past. Southern chunks show little or no sign of weakening, and the demand is about equal to the best of the year. Good drivers and trappy coaches with some speed and action sell readily at strong prices. It may be said in general terms that the demand is about equal to the receipts, which are undoubtedly large.

The farm animals, and especially breeding stock with young will have a hard time in the variable weather of this month, unless they receive watchful care and attention. Stock should not be stinted at this critical period between hay and grass, but liberally fed, and kept in a healthy, thrifty condition. Guard your flocks and herds from the storms, mud and mire so prevalent in March, and look to their comfort in every way until they can be turned into the pastures. Animals that are neglected at this time are preyed upon to loss of flesh and strength, and their owners will be financial losers in consequence. A pair of clean water should be kept in the stable. The cloth may be dipped into this before milking each cow. It should then be squeezed to remove from it the surplus water, and with this damp cloth the udder and teats may be wiped. The dust and other objectionable matters which may thus cling to it, will in this way be removed. The milking should then be done without wetting the hands. It may be done in this way just as quickly as though the hands were wet, when the milker becomes accustomed to it.

On many farms the teams are idle during the winter, and unless care is taken when they are put to work in the spring, they will get galled shoulders. Prevention is easier than cure, especially so far as the teams must be kept at it, it is better to commence the work gradually and then increase it as the team gets accustomed to it. See that the harness fit properly. Not only should the collar fit well but the harness should be properly adjusted, so that in pulling the weight will come evenly on the shoulder instead of in one place. Care in this respect will aid materially in preventing galls. Keep the collar clean and well oiled. When at work a horse will often sweat under the collar though he does not in any other place. If the collar and shoulders are not kept clean, soreness is sure to be the result. At the start, for a few days, wash the shoulders regularly in strong salt water. Use all the salt that the water will dissolve and then bathe the shoulders with a sponge or old cloth. Because of the way that collars fit and the way that the harness are adjusted the points of the shoulders are the most easily galled. The collar should fit snugly; a loose collar will work and be sure to cause a gall; a tight one will choke and prevent the animal from doing his best when at work.

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 spare 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.

FARMERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

QUEST.—Please give the number of agriculturists in the Quebec Legislature.—Ans. The following members of the Legislative Council are farmers:—Messrs. Audet, Mehot, Sylvestre. And the following of the Legislative Assembly:—Messrs. Morin, Morin, Greig, McIntosh, Beauchamp, Gosselin, Desjardins, Girard (Lake St. John), Spencer, Rioux, St. Marie, Beaubien, Magnan, Bernatchez and Lussier. Some of the above, like Mehot, Morin, Gosselin, Desjardins, St. Marie and Bernatchez, only follow farming as an adjunct to stockkeeping, milling or steamboating, while Spencer, Beaubien, Lussier and McDonald may be more properly put in the category of gentlemen farmers.

VOLUNTEER VETERANS, 1837.

L.B. Wakefield, writes, asking where to apply for information regarding a petition in favor of the veterans of 1837-1838. Such information might be obtained by communicating with the Minister of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

NUMISMATIC.

M.—Q.—Will you kindly tell if the following coins are of any value.—1. Half crown of William IV, 1830. 2. Silver piece (1 shilling) of Louis XV, dated 1749, in good preservation. 3. Quarter guinea of George III, date 1762, a little worn. 4. A thin Turkish gold coin about the size of a sovereign, but very thin, covered with Arabic characters. 5. A nickel 11 cent piece of 1865. 6. A Nova Scotia half cent of 1864. Ans.—1. About twenty cents. 2. There were no francs, only livres, in the reign of Louis XV, worth only half value. 3. Worth about \$1.50. 4. Worth little more than its weight in gold. 5. About five cents. 6. Ten cents.

J.D. P.E.I., asks about the value of a number of the more common varieties of the old half tokens, and other Canadian copper coins, none of which are at all rare. Their values range from one to five cents each.

J.D. Dundee, Que.—Q.—Would you in your 'General' remarks inform me when the currency of Canada was changed from pounds, shillings and pence to dollars and cents, and also how many issues there have been of the cent now in circulation? Ans.—The decimal currency was adopted by the legislature of the old province of Canada in 1853, but the cent did not finally prevail in circulation over the halfpenny until 1870. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick adopted the decimal currency in 1861 and 1862. The Dominion of Prince Edward Island in 1873. Ten million cents were ordered for Canada in November or December, 1853, but the bulk of this issue is dated 1859. Cents were issued in Nova Scotia in 1861, 1862 and 1863; in New Brunswick in 1861 and 1862; in Prince Edward Island in 1871; in Newfoundland in 1865, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1880, 1888 and 1890; and in the Dominion in 1876, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

H.S. Marquette, Man.—Q.—Please let me know through your question and answer column what is the value to collectors, of the crown of Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is about 1 1/2 inch in diameter. On one side is the Queen's head with royal crown, surrounded by the words ELIZABETH D.G. AN. FR. ET. HI. REGINA. On the reverse side are the Royal arms of England quartered with Scotland, and the motto 'DIEU ET MON DROIT.' Some of the letters are not very legible. REV. POSITIVE. AD. VTOREM. Ans.—Hammered shillings of

Elizabeth are not scarce and in worn condition sell from fifty to seventy-five cents.

Lachute.—Q.—Would you please tell me through your valuable paper the value of a coin marked UN SOUS BANK TOKEN, MONTREAL, on one side and AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, LOWER CANADA on the other with a thistle and other flowers in the centre. Ans.—This is a very common coin worth nothing more than face value.

M. E. C., Ont.—Q.—Please give the value of a silver coin of which the enclosed is a rubbing. The inscription on the reverse side is REX, 1660, MAG. BR. PRA. ET. HIB. On the edge, ANNO REGNI VIII DEUS ET TUTAMEN. Ans.—This is a crown or a five shilling piece of King Charles II, and it is worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 according to condition. It is curious to note that the year of the reign which is placed on the edge of all English crown pieces is given as the eighteenth, whereas the coin is dated 1660 and Charles only ascended the throne in 1660. He ignores the Commonwealth and Cromwell, dating the beginning of his reign from the death of his father in 1649.

LEGAL.

[ONTARIO.]
THE SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

An Ex-teacher, Ont.—In what year did the law make it compulsory for teachers to subscribe to the 'Superannuated teachers' fund? And in what year was the law changed again leaving it optional with teachers to pay or not? Ans.—1. 1871. 2. 1885.

ILLEGITIMACY.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—1. Can an illegitimate child inherit his mother's property—the mother having died very suddenly without a will? 2. Can said property be taken possession of without administering to it? Ans.—1. No. 2. No.

AN INTESTATE'S CLOTHES, &c.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—1. In case a mother dies (the father dead) and leaves sons and daughters, who is entitled to her clothing? 2. And the bedding? Ans.—1 and 2.—To the sons and daughters in equal areas. We assume, of course, that the mother died without a will.

MEDICAL BILL INCURRED BY SON.

T. J. D., Ont.—Q.—My son goes to A. who gives him an order to B. for treatment, stating in the order that I would be responsible for payment; I neither gave my consent nor signed my name to it. When treatment was finished, B got my son to sign a paper to the effect that I would pay the bill, my son being under age. 1. Will the signed paper come against me? 2. Who will have to pay B. A being B's son? Ans.—1 and 2. We think that while you are not liable under what you call 'the signed paper,' you are liable for payment of the amount of the medical bill.

DISQUALIFICATION FOR COUNCILLOR.

Q.—1. A has been duly elected as member of the council (the village being incorporated). Between his election and taking oath of office he tendered to comply with our union school public and high. The tender was accepted, the wood delivered, the oath of office taken, and everything satisfactory, when other members of the council object to him receiving his pay, and still further that if he does accept pay that he will be turned out of his seat as councillor. Is there any way that he can turn him out of his seat or in any other way punish him for supplying the wood? Ans.—We consider him disqualified to be a member of the council, and liable to be unseated.

FATHER'S LIABILITY FOR SON'S DEBT.

Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—After I was twenty years old I was living with my father on the farm. We were in fair circumstances, and being a lover of music I made a foolish bargain and bought an organ 'on time' from an agent who was selling for a company. Since then through losses my circumstances are changed. I have paid 25 on the organ and the company hold a lien on the notes. I am worth nothing but live with my father on the farm, never worked for wages. Can they make my father pay the notes which were signed only by me? Ans.—No.

DRAINAGE.

Constant Reader, South End, Ont.—Your questions should be submitted to a lawyer in the course of a personal consultation upon the subject.

CONSTRUING A POLICY.

Philo, Ont.—Q.—I hold an assurance policy in the 'Benefit Association' under the 'disbursement plan' and one of the conditions specified is 'at the end of the tenth year after the date of this certificate, and at the end of every succeeding tenth year, the member herein named, if he be then a member, shall be entitled to participate in the fund set apart as a disbursement fund in this division, then on hand, that will have accumulated from assessments made for deceased members, whose certificates were dated in the same year as this one, provided that all surplus aside from disbursement fund shall be used toward the payment of future claims. Now, my certificate is dated Feb. 26, 1884, and I claim my share of disbursement fund is now due. The secretary, however, writes me, 'you are not entitled to participate in a division of disbursement fund until the end of this year, 1894.' At the end of the tenth year after the date of certificate, what is the legal construction of the conditions of certificate? Is not end of tenth year, Feb. 26, 1894? N.B.—As I have only till April 2 to pay in order to keep policy from lapsing, and refuse to pay till this is settled, if it is my right to have it, you will oblige by answering soon. Ans.—We are of the opinion that, according to the terms of the policy as above stated, the division should be at the end of this year (1894).

LANDLORD, TENANT AND PURCHASER.

Farmer, Ont.—Q.—A rented a farm in Ontario for a term of three years, providing said farm was not sold at the end of any year of the term. Writings were to have been drawn to that effect. Owner failed to meet A. to have writings drawn. They agreed to go on on verbal agreement as above. During the first summer owner sold farm to a party who put in fall wheat. A was willing to give up possession. The purchaser 22, 1894, the boy's brother, A. has had, and still has, undisturbed possession. 1. Can owner compel A. to give up possession if he desires. 2. Can A. hold the wheat, which the party, who purchased and then threw up, sowed? 3. Would owner have any right to harvest said wheat? Ans.—1. Apparently he is not in a position to do so. 2. We should think so. 3. We cannot see that he has.

PROVIDING FOR ANOTHER'S CHILD.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—In September of 1890, I got a boy from G.M. and his wife, and the boy was about with me till he came to the age of twenty-one years. But there were no writings given, and in October of the same year G.M. died. Then Mrs. M. came to see the boy, and was well satisfied with his keeping. She has come often to see him, and was satisfied. Then in January 22, 1894, the boy's brother, A. of nineteen years, came and took the boy off the road in front of my place when he was going to school. I wrote to his

mother, and asked her to send him back; she wrote to me that she had her boy with her now, and did not wish to send him back. Now, the boy has been of no service to me yet, but has been going to school, as he was only seven years old when I got him, and now he will soon be eleven years old. 1. Am I legally entitled to any payment for his board and keeping, and how much? 2. What steps had I better take? Ans.—We have to say that the law is such that you would in all probability be unable to compel payment, as we are unable to find that you are legally entitled thereto.

DISTRIBUTION OF AN ESTATE.

Reader, Ont.—Q.—A man dies intestate, leaving two brothers and children of two deceased sisters. How should his property be divided? Ans.—Into four equal shares in the first place, the brothers each taking one, the children of one sister taking equally, another, and the children of the other sister taking the remaining share in equal portions. We assume that the intestate left no wife, father or mother.

LANDLORD, TENANT AND CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—If a tenant farmer has his chattels mortgaged (payable on demand, can he, or the mortgagee, or both of them, agree to move these chattels off the place for the purpose of selling them, and thereby prevent the landlord from collecting his rent? Ans.—Not legally.

ADOPTION OF A CHILD.

Troubled, Ont.—Q.—Please let me know this week what would be a lawful way to adopt a child, nine years old. Grandparents on the father's side both alive. Ans.—The laws of Ontario do not provide for it.

THE STUDY OF CONVEYANCING.

Reader, Ont.—Q.—What steps would you advise a young man, with no capital whatever, to take in order to fit himself for conveyancing, notary, etc.? Ans.—He should, in addition to a good general English education, become fairly conversant with the classics. And, although lacking means to take the prescribed course for 'solicitor,' he ought, at all events, to obtain employment in the office of a well established lawyer, with a considerable general business. In order to acquire practical experience. At the same time it would be necessary for him to make a prolonged, diligent and thorough study of works specially treating of the subject, and all of those which are considered to properly lead up to such special study.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Farmer, Ont.—Q.—1. A gives B a mortgage on his farm. A cannot pay the principal for two years. B says A can keep the money as long as he wishes, without renewing the mortgage, by paying interest yearly as before. As the mortgage is due, if B forecloses, what length of notice (if any) has B to give? 2. Would B have to give A notice personally, or would he only have to advertise publicly? 3. If B forecloses, could A redeem his farm by paying mortgage, or would he lose the property? Ans.—1. We suppose that by 'foreclosing,' you mean selling under the power of sale contained in the mortgage. The length of notice (if any) depends upon the provision in that behalf contained in the clause giving such power of sale. Usually it is a month. 2. B would have to give written notice of his intention to exercise the power of sale, and such notice would, in the ordinary course, be personally served on A. But it is possible that the mortgage may contain a provision dispensing with notice. 3. Not after sale. But he could prevent it by payment of principal, interest and costs.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to 'Medical Editor 'Weekly 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.]

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

J.M.F.—Married lady, forty years of age, mother of four children, cannot get her breath, seems to catch at the chest and stop there. Has pains all over body, but especially in the limbs, seems to have no strength for anything, wants to sit all the time, rather nervous, and cannot sleep except at intervals through the night, not being able to draw her breath. Good appetite, but always cold and shivering. Ans.—Avoid meat, tea, coffee, white bread, pastry. Take preparations of wheat, barley, oatmeal, cream, milk, eggs, omelets and fruits. Take a cool sponge bath every morning, and take Weych's elixir populi, bismuth and strychnia after each meal. Subscriber's Daughter, Que.—1. A young lady, twenty-five years of age, has had continual trouble and general debility for some time, and although apparently does not seem to gain in weight nor strength of late. She takes hot water in the morning and is careful about her diet, and would like to know if there is anything else she can do. Also (2) if bathing the face in hot water before bedtime prevents wrinkles. 2. If not, what will? Ans.—Gaining in weight and gaining in strength are not necessarily one and the same. The very fleshy are never very strong, and the very strong are never very fleshy. In extreme cases different measures are required to attain each object. Kindly ask your physician what is desired. It may usually be accomplished by adopting a diet of coarse grain foods with a free use of milk and cream and juicy fruits. But a moderate degree of exercise, and a good deal of sleep. Drinking of cold water, especially before breakfast, in debility of persons, may be an active agent in retarding recovery. 2. No, quite the contrary, unless immediately followed by the application of cold. Many elderly ladies noted for their youthful appearance never apply water to the face, using oil or cream. A mixture of equal parts of linolin and cocoa butter makes an elegant preparation. Apply freely at bedtime, and allow it to remain over night.

'LECTURES ON SCIENCE OF HUMAN LIFE.'

J.H.J., Ont.—I see that you recommend 'Graham's Lectures on the Science of Human Life.' I have been reading them with interest. 2. Where it can be obtained, and about the price. Ans.—1. Fowler & Wells, New York. 2. Through almost any bookseller. About three dollars and a half.

THIN—POOR APPETITE.

A.M.J., B.C.—1. A married man, thirty-two years of age, has fairly good health, but for the past seven years has been very thin. 2. Since the age of twenty-two months ago has poor appetite, and a sore on the nose which discharges greenish matter, is very sore, and slow to heal. Ans.—1. Follow instruction given E.A. 2. Have examination by local physician.

E.A.—Q.—1. Please tell me what can be done for a child four years of age who walks with her toes turned inward. She has grown upon her during the last year. She seems perfectly well, and healthy, and is unusually strong for her age. 2. I am extremely thin. Please tell me what

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

MR. MARTIN TO SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

ADVOCATE CRITICISM BY MR. LAURIER AND SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Ottawa, March 18.—The galleries of the House were filled this afternoon in expectation of an oratorical display in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

THE MOVER OF THE ADDRESS.

Sir James Grant, in rising to move the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, made a long and excellently delivered speech.

At last Sir James came to the tariff and expectation sat on the faces of the Opposition. If they expected a declaration of government policy they were doomed to disappointment. It was, he said, a vexed question, and to this the Opposition cried 'Hear, hear.' He was not in the secrets of the Government, but he felt assured when the tariff was brought down Canada would acquiesce in it and it would give satisfaction to all classes. He condemned the principle of free trade as applied to Canada, as we were on the border of a highly protected country. If they adopted free trade they would be precisely in the position of England. Mr. Davies interjected, 'which we were,' liable to an income tax. He pronounced in favor of protection, which would not press on any of the members of the community. He closed with an eloquent peroration about the young oak of Canadian nationality.

SOUND TO PROTECTION.

Dr. Lachapelle, of Hochelaga, seconded the motion, speaking in French. He was a straight protectionist and reminded the Government that it was pledged to protect the money invested in good faith. In a happy manner he brought greetings from the Province of Quebec to the new Governor-General.

MR. LAURIER'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Laurier was in good form and rose amid cheers from the Opposition. In his early remarks he renewed those cheers by alluding to the victory of the Fleeting Government in Nova Scotia the day before. The Opposition leader paid a high compliment to the new Governor-General and a graceful tribute to his immediate predecessor. Alluding to Dr. Lachapelle's claim, that Canada's fair share in the World's Fair was due to the National Policy, Mr. Laurier reminded them that the farmers had taken the lion's share in that display and agriculture was not in Canada a pampered industry. After a little rally with reference to what he called Sir James Grant's flowers of rhetoric he wondered how such flowers could be found in the barren and rocky speech from the Throne.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCES.

The delay in summoning Parliament was condemned and the opinion expressed that it was due to the Wilson bill. The Government was looking to Washington. 'How are the mighty fallen,' exclaimed Mr. Laurier amid Opposition laughter. First the excuse for delaying revising the tariff last session was a desire to obtain the opinion of the people, but they heard instead of a few secret sessions held here and there. He denounced the idea of the Government conducting public business in secret. Mr. Laurier could surmise, however, what was going on. The Government was feeding the pulse of the manufacturers, but each manufacturer, like 'sweet Jack Falstaff' in the comedy, was only willing to sacrifice his neighbor to the popular outcry for a reduction of duties. Even the Minister of Finance exclaimed, reduce the duties on boots and shoes, on clothing, on dry goods, but banish not good wine. This reference to the French treaty and Mr. Foster's past temperance record was regarded by the Opposition as a good joke, and they laughed loud and long. He contrasted the secrecy of the conferences between the Government and the manufacturers with the publicity given to those between the Conservatives and the farmers. The excuse for the former, that publicity would produce set speeches on protection versus free trade did not apparently apply to the latter conferences because the Conservatives lectured the farmers on the trade question. Like the king in the fable who said to the chicken, 'What sauce do you want to be eaten with,' and received the reply, 'I don't want to be eaten,' so the Government said to the farmers, they were to have the sauce of protection notwithstanding the protest by the farmers that they did not want protection. Mr. Laurier declared that the prosperity in Canada spoken of by Sir James Grant reminded the farmers of the bee who laid up stores only to have them taken by others.

BEHRRING SEA AWARD.

The Behring Sea award, Mr. Laurier could not help thinking, was a bad one for Canada, and in proof he pointed out that Sir John Thompson had himself dissented from the regulations in that award. He called Mr. Foster on the delay in presenting the report of the prohibition commission appointed no doubt by the Finance Minister in a moment of weakness. He demanded from the Government a declaration as to the French treaty, with which they had dilly-dallied. At this point Sir John Thompson laughed, and Mr. Laurier exclaimed, with finger pointed at the Government benches, 'Yes, dilly-dallied with this and many other important questions upon which the passions of the people have been aroused. I arraign them for lack of courage, for want of business capacity and for want of decision.'

AFTER BUSINESS.

Sir John Thompson twitted Mr. Laurier with praising the agricultural exhibits at the World's Fair and yet picturing farmers as in a miserable condition. Referring to the tariff he said the Government had not been able until this year to get down to revising a tariff of nine hundred or a thousand items. They adhered to the view that they could not revise their tariff with-

out reference to the Wilson bill. That bill might yet be unfinished, yet they would have done the best they could to allow of a knowledge of what was being done at Washington. This was for purely business purposes and not as to the principles upon which the Government would base their policy. They also wished to see what Congress was willing to do in the direction of an enhancement of trade between the two countries and it would have been a violation of the Government's sincere pledge if they had convened Parliament and brought down a measure regardless altogether of what the neighboring country might do. The Government was sincere in desiring to take measures for an increase of trade with the United States. It was better to delay calling Parliament than to wait another year for an enhancement of such trade. He assured the Opposition leader that there was no nefarious design in holding the tariff conferences in secret. He argued to show that it was not protection, as Mr. Laurier said, but the fear of a reduction which caused the troubles in the United States. Dealing with the Behring Sea award he admitted that the regulations were too severe and in some respects inadequate. The illegality of the seizures by the United States had, however, been established and declared. The award as a whole was satisfactory to Canada. The Government would bring down its policy on the little French treaty when it was ready.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

The rising of Sir Richard Cartwright made it evident that the debate would be an extended one. He dwelt at length on the Behring Sea award, which he described as a disaster to our commerce, and with regard to which the British Government had, he held, not done its duty towards Canada. He took the ground that the treatment by the Ottawa Government of Great Britain an excuse for the course pursued. Their policy had, for many years, been first to bluster and snarl and then to cringe. Canada had come out of the award with the shell and the United States the oyster. Sir Richard blamed the Government for not having seized the opportunity of the arbitration to have our rights in the Atlantic fisheries recognized. The legal rights of Canada were established, yet no compensation for outrages on Canadian vessels had been obtained. Evidently, as Mr. Lowell said, the United States being a bigger nation, had bigger rights. As Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said, Great Britain could not afford to quarrel with such a powerful nation as the United States. Sir Richard continued as follows: 'It is time for a little plain speaking with Great Britain. If the British Government will say to us Imperial interests require a surrender on your part, we know we cannot adequately protect you and therefore your interests and our own require a certain surrender on your part; if the British Government chooses to make such a request I accept the situation, but I demand as corollary that we, while retaining our connection with Great Britain, have a free hand to settle our difficulties with the United States in our own way.' Sir Richard turned his attention to the release of McGreevy and Connolly, whom he termed 'those injured innocents.' He scored Sir John Thompson, whom he described as the author of a criminal code of more or less value for releasing the offenders. 'Is the Minister of Justice going to give us equal rights in regard to the treatment of criminals?' he asked. He continued, in a sarcastic vein to speak of the many persons now in prison in Canada whose health was suffering from their confinement and whose total stealings would not amount to ten percent of the amount embezzled by McGreevy and Connolly. There were last year in the Kingston penitentiary alone one hundred convicts taken down with typhoid fever. Would the Minister recommend their release? Alluding to the Governor-General's demand for the additional medical certificate given by Dr. Wright, Sir Richard said, 'His Excellency need not have gone outside of his own advisers for a report of the condition of McGreevy and Connolly because scarcely a day passed that one or more of His Excellency's advisers did not cause the prison door to swing to admit them.'

THE GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO DEBATE THE ADDRESS.

Sir Richard's speech was unusually caustic, even for him. In the course of his remarks on Behring Sea he spoke of Sir John Thompson returning from Paris sleeker and more sanctimonious than ever, and his pretty companion with a ribbon about his neck. This latter was an allusion to the knighting of Sir Hilbert Tupper. It was now near eleven o'clock, and Mr. MacDonald, of Huron, moved the adjournment of the debate and will continue it on Monday.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Ottawa, March 19.—The debate on the Address in the Commons was concluded to-night, because the Government refused to reply, and the Address was adopted.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

was resumed by Dr. MacDonald of Huron, who dwelt chiefly on the failure of the Government's fiscal policy to produce the promised results. He was followed by his colleague, Mr. MacMillan, of Huron, who roundly rebuked the broadside in the ranks of the Government in his sonorous and rich Scotch voice. Still the Ministerialists did not reply. They apparently refused to debate, and after a pause Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, rose and hurried the Government on their position. He twitted them for their failure to produce any policy on the French treaty. How long, he wanted to know, did they require to make up their minds? It was now over a year since it had been signed, and yet the Government did not appear to know their own minds regarding the matter. Sir John Thompson then asked the indulgence of the House and the members hurried down to the front seats, anxious to hear what he had to say. It was, however, merely a reference to the objection made by Mr. Mills the other day to the use of the term 'Viceroy' applied to the Governor-General was misplaced. He raised a laugh at Mr. Mills's expense by showing that the Government of which Mr. Mills was a member had made use of precisely the same term in a speech from the Throne.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON ANSWERS.

It was now six o'clock, and Mr. Martin, of Winnipeg, took the floor and resumed it after dinner, at eight o'clock. Sir John Thompson had referred to Sir Martin in his speech at

Antigonish in rather uncomplimentary terms, and Mr. Martin was apparently bound to repay with interest. He threw great ridicule on the Premier, who had excused himself by citing the practices of his predecessors in office. Mr. Martin said by this argument the new Liberal government would find no difficulty in defending the greatest corruption or the most extravagant job. They were accustomed, he said, to deal evenhanded justice to criminals in this country, but Sir John Thompson had made an exception in the case of McGreevy and Connolly. It was a new principle and should be incorporated in the criminal code, that when the health of a man in prison suffered by reason of his confinement he should be released. He evoked loud cheers by drawing a parallel with the case of Chamberlain, the persecutor in the Winnipeg elections just convicted of perjury by saying that Chamberlain was but the tool of others and was entitled to his release by pleading that there were greater criminals behind him. He asked the Minister of Justice not to forget this. He declared that the real reason for the release of McGreevy and Connolly was because they were dangerous to the Government. Coming to

THE QUESTION OF THE TARIFF.

he alluded to Mr. McCarthy's confession that protection had been adopted by the Conservatives in 1878 to secure power, and to-day they would relinquish that doctrine if necessary for their political salvation. Alluding to the advice of the Hon. Mr. Angers to the people of Manitoba to go in for mixed farming, he said that all Manitoba wanted was to be allowed to be developed by its own people, free from interference by the legislation of this House. All they asked was the adoption of a policy such as would not hinder them from taking up new lines of farming. Cattle raising would not pay at the prices which ruled now. What would be the use of their raising barley with the only market for that product closed against them? Mr. Martin concluded his able speech by alluding to the term 'Yellow Martin' as applied to him by Sir John Thompson. He had not had so many colors in his coat as the Premier, nor had he changed it so often, but he was not ashamed of being a Protestant or being designated by the color yellow. He would fight the cause of Liberalism along with every man who took the same stand, and he would not ask any one his religion. He declared himself a loyal supporter of Mr. Laurier. On resuming his seat Mr. Martin was loudly cheered.

AGAIN THE MINISTERIALISTS HAVE NO REPLY TO MAKE, AND WHEN THE SPEAKER PUT THE MOTION FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ADDRESS IT WAS CARRIED NEM. CON. AND THE HOUSE ADJOURNED.

IN THE SENATE.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Senator Ferguson, of Prince Edward Island, and seconded by Senator Casgrain, of Windsor, Ont. Senator Scott, leader of the Opposition, after alluding to the delay in calling Parliament, dwelt at some length upon our foreign trade, which, he said, contrasted with even twenty years ago was nothing to boast of. He showed that the province from which the mover of the Address came had sold less to foreign countries during the last five years than from 1875 to 1878, and during the last ten years the population had remained stationary. The taxes in the tariff were high enough but the revenue which went into the treasury was only a small portion of the tribute levied upon the people. The protection afforded to the sugar refiners gave them an advantage amounting to a million dollars last year, while only \$900 had actually gone into the treasury. It would be better to pension off the employees of the sugar refiners and give them the benefit of the million dollars and the people cheap sugar. He pointed to the experience of the United States in proof of how hard it was to get rid of a protective system, once it had become firmly established.

Mr. Bowell, in reply to what Mr. Scott had said, about delaying the meeting of Parliament for the fate of the Wilson bill, declared that Canada, contiguous as it was to the United States, must in future be governed, to a greater or less extent, by what was done at Washington. 'If you added the leader of the Senate,' he said, 'we can gain advantage by following in their footsteps, then it is in the interests of this country to follow in their footsteps, but as independent people we should never be slavish followers of any country in fiscal legislation.' These were the views, he said, of his party. The depression in the United States was due to uncertainty about the tariff. The late elections in the United States gave the impression that the tariff was to be reduced, and with that expectation, trade at once ceased, to a great extent. Mr. Bowell's speech gave out owing to a bronchial trouble, and he moved the adjournment of the debate till to-morrow.

MR. DEVLIN ATTACKS MR. MCCARTHY'S ANTIDUAL LANGUAGE BILL.

Ottawa, March 21.—The chief feature of the sitting of the House yesterday was the introduction of Mr. McCarthy's act to amend the North-West Territories act by relegating to the Assembly the exclusive control over education and abolishing, as he said, the last vestige of the dual language in that country. The original section imposed duality of language in four matters, the publication of the ordinances, the proceedings of those proceedings, and the proceedings of the Assembly, and the proceedings of the courts. In 1890 the Assembly was given power to do away with the French language with respect to its own proceedings, and the publication of the journals, leaving the use of the French in the legal courts of the Territories and imperative as to the publication of the ordinances. 'I do not bring this up in any spirit of hostility to the interests of our fellow French citizens,' said Mr. McCarthy, 'but because I believe that the interests of the country will be served by the adoption of this bill. I do not believe that we should perpetuate two languages in that country. Recently, the Government have found some difficulty in dealing with the subject of education in the North-West, and I believe that they have since realized that the people of Manitoba and of the North-West are perfectly competent to manage their educational affairs themselves uncontrolled by Parliament, and that it is better for the peace and welfare of this country. Therefore, I have much pleasure in introducing this bill which will take away the disability with regard

to education, and remove the last vestige of dual language in the North-West.

MR. DEVLIN ATTACKS MR. MCCARTHY.

Mr. Devlin, the member for Ottawa County, Quebec, made a warm speech, being called to his feet, he said, by Mr. McCarthy's assertion that Quebec was responsible for the hard feeling existing in Canada to-day. It was Mr. McCarthy who was responsible for such feeling. Since 1887 he had labored with a project to close Manitoba and the North-West against the Roman Catholics of Quebec. He told them that if they wished to go there their language would be proscribed and their rights trampled upon. It was his hatred against the Roman Catholics and the French-Canadians of Quebec which formed Mr. McCarthy's stock-in-trade.

Mr. McCarthy here rose to correct Mr. Devlin, by saying that he had not said that Quebec was responsible for the hard feeling existing. What he had said was to hope that they were not going to perpetuate in the North-West the racial divisions which unhappily existed in the Province of Quebec.

'Well,' said Mr. Devlin, 'let us see about divisions,' and he went on to point out that Ottawa County, which was overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, had, until the last election, always returned a Protestant to the House. He, the most Roman Catholic city in Canada, elected a Protestant mayor for many years. There were other Roman Catholic constituencies in Quebec which showed their generosity by returning Protestants to the Legislature. Every time that Mr. McCarthy stood up to say that the French and Roman Catholic people in this country had no rights, there were nearly two million Roman Catholics who laughed at him. His following in this House consisted of one lone member. What had Mr. McCarthy done for this country? Nothing, but to make a few despicable attempts, such as he was making to-day. Here Mr. McCarthy smiled genially across the House. Mr. Devlin declared that the schools established in Manitoba were Protestant schools. Several members called out 'No, no,' but Mr. Devlin said he would prove it out of the mouth of the act itself. He then read a quotation from a speech by Mr. Martin in which that gentleman said that religious exercises ought to be obliterated from national schools, and that was the only way in which such schools could be justified as constitutional. Mr. Devlin alluded to a speech from the Comptroller of Customs, last night, at an Orange banquet, in this city, in which Mr. Wallace had referred to Roman Catholics as being disloyal, and spoke offensively of the Roman Catholic Church as the Romish Church. Mr. Devlin objected to this, and spoke of Mr. Wallace as being actuated by a mean spirit when

THE SPEAKER CALLED HIM TO ORDER.

Mr. Devlin said, 'I will then, Mr. Speaker, refer to the lovely spirit, the magnanimous spirit, the generous spirit, which has for its object the extinction of a language and the destruction of a people's rights.'

Mr. Tarte then took the floor. He commenced to speak in French amidst considerable noise in the chamber, which the member for L'Islet noticed by saying in English that the interruptions were in keeping with the object of gentlemen who desired to abolish the French language. 'This met with an emphatic 'Hear, hear,' from Mr. Jones on the Government side. Resuming in French, Mr. Tarte wished it to be understood that he reserved the right to speak on the bill at a subsequent stage and that it could only be carried now on a division. The motion was then put and the bill was read the first time in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Haggart stated that the Tay canal had cost up to date \$478,000.

A motion by Mr. Daly in regard to Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly's release was adopted after an assurance from the Minister of Justice that there would be no unnecessary delay in bringing the papers down.

MR. EDGAR SECURED AN ORDER FOR PAPERS RELATING TO THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The first tariff motion of the session was then brought on by Mr. Mulock, who moved that binder twine be placed upon the free list. Mr. Foster asked that the question should be postponed until the budget be brought down, which would be at a very early date. Mr. Mulock said he had on several previous occasions sought to find an opportune time for such a motion but he had never been able. Mr. Foster called across, 'Blundering as usual.' Mr. Mulock said that he would comply with the request of the Minister on the assumption that like Davy Crockett's coon the Government is at last going to come down.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Mulock in introducing a bill to regulate ocean freight rates on cattle, dealt on the exorbitant freight rates exacted by the vessel owners' combine at Montreal to the great injury of an important industry. So arbitrary had the shipowners become that they refuse to quote rates until the cattle are put on board at Montreal. The result has been to ruin the shippers of cattle and to depreciate the price they are able to pay to the farmers, the producers of the cattle. The remedy his bill proposed was to give the Governor-in-Council power to name from time to time a maximum scale for freight rates beyond which the vessel owners could not go without incurring a penalty. The vessel owners were practically the biggest combine in Canada to-day, and they placed the trade at the greatest disadvantage.

Sir John Thompson said every attention would be given this subject. It had been under consideration for some time, as well as the point about shipping Canadian cattle from United States ports. The latter would be a grave step, as it would mean giving up all hope of the removal of the schedule from our cattle in Great Britain. Communications had been received recently from the British authorities and answered. These papers would be brought down.

Mr. Ives said one or two cattlemen early last season gobbled up all the space for the season on cattle vessels by contract and then speculated with that space.

Mr. Featherston, himself a cattle dealer, denied this. Mr. Ives's statement would have been true of former years, but last year no more space was taken than was required from time to time at Montreal. He strongly advocated the privilege of access to the American ports as better prices would be realized and fewer losses sustained. Last season

their greatest losses occurred between Montreal and Father Point. Last season cattle shippers lost money heavily. Now dealers were afraid to buy a bullock. He, himself, was not going to touch a bullock this spring. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to take away from the Governor-in-Council power to reimpose export duties on logs. His bill provided that this should only be done after the prior consent of Parliament had been obtained.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates were laid on the table this afternoon by the Hon. Mr. Foster. The total amount asked for is \$40,038,392, a reduction from last year of \$4,485,522, of which \$4,114,171 is in items chargeable to capital and \$371,348 in items chargeable to consolidated fund. It must be remembered, however, that the supplementary estimates have got to come down.

The details of the various services are as follows, compared with last year:—

	Total 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public debt (including sinking funds).....	\$12,228,253	\$302,837	.....
Charges of management.....	164,850	6,000	.....
Civil Government.....	1,475,425	17,497	.....
Administration of justice.....	759,062	.....	1,386
Police.....	22,000	.....	.....
Penitentiaries.....	460,594	.....	33,584
Legislation.....	931,545	136,770	.....
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	172,290	.....	\$2,550
Quarantine.....	81,100	.....	21,000
Immigration.....	200,000	.....	.....
Pensions.....	28,158	.....	4,592
Dependent children.....	207,340	.....	10,000
Militia.....	1,433,982	10,287	.....
Railways and canals.....	128,650	.....	18,000
Public works.....	1,630,450	.....	78,508
Marine and fisheries.....	.....	.....	.....
Steamship subventions.....	283,856	.....	9,973
Ocean and river service.....	206,900	.....	1,103
Lighthouse and coast service.....	325,720	.....	8,650
Scientific institutions.....	85,150	.....	9,900
Marine hospitals and sick distressed seamen.....	39,000	.....	176
Steamboat inspection.....	20,000	.....	.....
Fisheries.....	437,900	.....	12,185
Superintendence of insurance.....	11,200	1,000	.....
Subsidies to provinces.....	4,070,000	.....	.....
Geological survey.....	60,000	.....	8,387
Indian Affairs.....	869,864	.....	26,390
North-West Mounted Police.....	656,000	27,700	.....
Government of the N. W. Territories.....	200,000	13,525	.....
Miscellaneous.....	173,800	.....	75,360
Consolidated fund.....	200,000	.....	.....
Customs.....	924,800	375	.....
Excise.....	487,671	6,628	.....
Cutting timber.....	27,850	.....	2,300
Weights and measures and inspection.....	84,150	.....	1,580
Inspection of staples.....	3,000	.....	.....
Adaptation of food.....	25,000	.....	8,753
Minor revenue.....	2,555	.....	.....
Railways and canals.....	4,061,620	350	.....
Public works.....	178,750	50	.....
Post offices.....	3,334,040	90,498	.....
Trade and commerce.....	14,000	50	.....
Dominion lands.....	137,138	.....	700
Total chargeable to consolidated fund.....	37,321,906	.....	371,348
Redemption of bonds.....	53,886	.....	1,404,931
Railways and canals (capital).....	2,432,700	.....	2,647,741
Public works (capital).....	80,000	.....	11,500
Dominion lands (capital).....	100,000	.....	50,000
Total chargeable to capital.....	2,716,586	.....	4,114,171
Grand total.....	\$40,038,392	.....	\$4,485,521

THE NORTH-WEST SCHOOL AND BEHRING SEA QUESTIONS INTRODUCED.

Ottawa, March 22.—Upon the opening of the House yesterday afternoon Sir Richard Cartwright brought up the question of the enforcement of the regulations respecting sealing in Behring Sea. It was stated in the American press that the American Government was going to protect the annual migration of the seals in the waters below San Francisco northward to Pribilof Islands and that they were instructed to deal with trespassers against these regulations. If these regulations were in force the Government should notify the parties interested. It would be great mischief should a fresh crop of demands should spring up in consequence of the policy of the American Government. If the seals were to be shepherded in their migration by Yankee cruisers they should also be accompanied by a British force to receive fair play.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON EXPLAINS.

Sir John Thompson said that the regulations had no force or validity as against British subjects until enforced by a statute by the Imperial Parliament. It did not require concurrent Canadian legislation. The view had been communicated to Washington. Any prosecution for violation of the regulations when they became effective would take place in British courts. A bill for the encouragement of the regulations had by this time no doubt been introduced into British Parliament. He did not believe for a moment that the United States would attempt to give effect to the regulations as against British vessels before they had been confirmed by legislation, but if there was any such project contemplated the Government would request that some British vessels were there to see that the duty undertaken by the United States Government was not too zealously discharged. The 'modus vivendi' in existence last year had expired and the Canadian Government had notified the Imperial authorities that any provisions for the enforcement of regulations should not be applied this season to vessels which had already sailed. From what the Premier said it would appear that the Government does not contemplate the enforcement of the Paris regulations this year so if the United States Government takes a contrary view as they undoubtedly do the chances are that there will be trouble.

Mr. Davies introduced a bill to amend the Scott act. In the cities and towns the cases are tried by a justice of the peace. There are not stipendiary magistrates for the outlying portions of the province. Appeals against prosecutions are delayed so long that witnesses absent themselves and justice is frustrated. It is proposed to appoint a stipendiary magistrate for counties outside the towns and the proposed amendment was that when these magistrates are appointed cases may be heard before them just as before stipendiary magistrates in the towns. The bill was read the first time.

CORNWALL CANAL JOBBERY.

It had been frequently stated that Messrs. Davis & Sons, contractors for the Cornwall Canal had been given the work of constructing the dams at Shell's Island and denied by the officers of the department, who stated no contract had been signed. A question in the House to-day by Mr. Charlton brought out the fact that the work was given to Messrs.

Davis & Sons without tender for the sum of \$374,000 in May, 1893. This is the work which was condemned by Mr. Page, the late chief engineer of the department.

In reply to a question, of Mr. Davies, Mr. Haggart stated that thirty-eight employees of the Intercolonial Railway were discharged during the last fiscal year and eighty-six men appointed.

Mr. Fraser elicited from Sir C.H. Tupper the fact that the yearly payment of bounties to fishermen in Nova Scotia was made last month and as this was just prior to the Nova Scotia general election the Minister's answer was greeted with a loud 'Hear, hear.'

MR. TARTE AND THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. Tarte, in moving for papers in the North-West school question, declared that a grave national crisis existed, due to the unwise, imprudent and irritating policy of the Government on this question. He quoted the language of Attorney-General Casgrain, of Quebec, that Mr. Haultain had done indirectly what he could not do directly and that if necessary they would oppose a united Quebec against those who sought to deprive them of their constitutional rights. The Government press in Quebec had endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Casgrain. Mr. Tarte recited the dissensions in the Cabinet on this question and read extracts to show how these dissensions were reflected in the Government press of Quebec. Organs of Ministers of the Crown stated at the time that the three Quebec Ministers and one from another province had determined to resign if the ordinance was not disallowed. In view of the fact that the ordinance had not been disallowed the Quebec Ministers should explain their position to the members of the Cabinet. Were they sincere when they threatened to resign or were they still pandering to a dangerous agitation? Alluding to the attack on Mr. Laurier in the Government French press for introducing Mr. Martin to the House, he condemned such attacks because Mr. Martin was elected on Mr. Laurier's platform and not on any religious question. In the course of his subsequent remarks, Mr. Tarte took strong exception to what he termed wickedly mendacious attacks on Quebec province, which constantly appear in the Toronto 'Mail.' 'We have a right,' declared Mr. Tarte, 'to be respected by our fellow citizens of English origin; a right to be treated like men. Quebec and her institutions are traduced and denounced daily in such a way that I think the Ministers of the Crown should taken cognizance of it.'

MESSRS. DAVIN AND DAVIES REPLY.

Mr. Davin ridiculed the idea that any grievances existed on this question. He termed Mr. Tarte's speech 'a vocal scrap book.' It tried his patience to hear persons in the House talk of the North-West who knew nothing about it. Mr. Tarte was himself the greatest enemy of Roman Catholic separate schools, for if the ordinance had been disallowed it would have resulted in a Martin act for the North-West. The Government, by holding out false hopes, had encouraged a dangerous agitation. He claimed that it was a danger to provincial rights to place provincial rights over the peace and harmony of the confederation as a whole. He expressed his dissent from Attorney-General Casgrain's proposal to unite Quebec against the rest of the Dominion. He was willing to abide by the constitution.

Mr. Davies objected to Mr. Tarte's assertion that separate schools were abolished in the North-West and Mr. Tarte replied that they were not here to play with words for, in fact, Roman Catholic schools had been done away with.

In reply to the taunts that the Roman Catholics were led like cattle to the polls, Mr. Tarte declared that Mr. Laurier was leading a party in Quebec which had not the full sympathy of the Roman Catholic clergy. He appealed to the Government to stop this agitation by at once declaring their policy. It would be better to declare at once against the minority both in Manitoba and in the North-West than to prolong the agitation. 'For God's sake,' said Mr. Tarte, 'let us come to some understanding.'

It being now 6 o'clock the motion for papers went over the rules of the House. Sir John Thompson announced that the budget would be delivered on Tuesday next and suggested that the discussion on it should continue from day to day until the committee stage was reached. Mr. Laurier agreed to this. The House adjourned until next Tuesday, at three o'clock, at which hour Mr. Foster will begin his budget.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

EIGHT OF CHILI'S MOST VALUABLE NITRATE MINES ON THE MARKET.

A special to the New York 'Tribune' from Washington, says:—The United States Minister at Santiago has informed the Department of State that the Government of Chili will sell at public auction at that city, on June 15 next, eight of her most valuable and extensive nitrate concessions, and a large area of nitrate deposits that have never been touched. The syndicate, of which Col. North, the nitrate king, is the head, now has most of the concessions that are to be sold, but instead of renewing them directly, the Government expects to get better terms by open competition at auction.

A MALAY UPRISING.

Madrid, March 20.—The Government has received advices that a large force of Mindanao Malays have made an attack upon the Spanish garrison on the Island of Pantar, in the Malay Archipelago. The Spaniards defended their position stoutly, and succeeded in repulsing the Malays with great loss. Over two hundred Malays were killed and a large number wounded. The Spaniards had but one man killed, though many were wounded.

MORE BOMB-THROWING.

Paris, March 22.—A despatch from Grenoble states that a panic was created in the Church of Galliea yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a bomb, which had been placed inside the main entrance of the church. The explosion occurred while the congregation was leaving the building and twenty persons were injured, some mortally.

SENATOR BOTSFORD DEAD.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Moncton, N.B., March 19.—Senator Botsford died at his residence, Sackville, about noon to-day. For some time past he has been in failing health through old age, and this winter was taken with the prevailing epidemic, la grippe. A week ago he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which left him perceptibly weaker. Yesterday he appeared much better, but this morning he was not so well and death was clearly imminent. At noon he peacefully passed away. The funeral will take place on Wednesday from Sackville to St. John. The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Amos Edwin Botsford, Privy Councillor, was the second son of the late Hon. William Botsford, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, N.B., and formerly Speaker of the Assembly of that province, and grandson of Mr. Amos Botsford, a United States Loyalist, formerly of Newton, Conn., who was Speaker of the first Assembly, elected after New Brunswick was constituted a separate province. He was born in St. John, N.B., Sept. 25, 1804, and educated at Sackville. He married in September, 1864, Mary, relict of the late Mr. J. F. Allison, of Sackville. He



LATE SENATOR BOTSFORD.

was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was president of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, New Brunswick, and lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion Westmoreland militia. He was president of the Dominion Rifle Association from its organization until 1871, and later a vice-president of that body. He was a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick from 1833 to 1840, when he resigned, and a member of the Legislative Council of the same province from 1833 until the union. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Westmoreland in the New Brunswick Assembly in 1830. He was senior judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Westmoreland for several years; a commissioner with Mr. E. B. Chandler, 1836, to settle the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; a delegate, 1833, to Washington respecting the border difficulty; a delegate to Quebec during the government of Lord Durham, to discuss matters connected with the general interests of British North America; a commissioner with Col. Robinson and Mr. Joseph Bouchette, to settle the disputed boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, and a delegate a second time to Washington respecting a reciprocity treaty with the United States, 1832. He moved and carried, 1835, an addition to standing orders of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick to allow the public to be present at the deliberations of that body, which, up to that period, had been carried on with closed doors; moved resolutions in the same House, March, 1834, approving of the union of the British North American Colonies. He was requested to form an administration for New Brunswick, 1856, but declined. He was Speaker of the Senate from June 3 to June 5, 1872, and again from Feb. 16 to April 19, 1889. He was called to the Senate by royal proclamation in May, 1887, and appointed a Privy Councillor on May 30, 1891. He was a Conservative.

THE REV. THOMAS SPURGEON.

London, March 21.—The members of Spurgeon's Tabernacle met this evening and elected the Rev. Thomas Spur-



geon to be their pastor. The Rev. Dr. Plerson, of Philadelphia, who was the rival candidate for the charge, received but 619 votes, against 2,027 cast for Mr. Spurgeon.

OBITUARY.

London, March 23.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen died of heart disease to-day at his residence, No. 13 Kirkley Cliff, Lowestoft.

The deceased was very well known through his connection in different official capacities connected with the British representation at nearly all the great exhibitions of modern times. Some of these were Paris (1855), London (1862), Paris (1867), Vienna (1873), Philadelphia (1876), Paris (1878), Colonial and Indian, London (1884). He was also director of the South Kensington and Bethnal Green museums.

New York, March 21.—Mr. Frank Leslie, the eldest son of the late Frank Leslie, died at the Manhattan hospital on Monday evening of Bright's disease, after a lingering illness. Mr. Leslie was born in 1844, received a college education and as a young man entered business with his father. Owing to disagreements, he and his father afterwards separated and the young man established a rival weekly to partnership with his brother Alfred. The firm met with reverses and finally stopped publishing. When Frank Leslie died, Frank, Jr., contested his will, but the suit was decided against him.

LOUIS KOSSUTH DEAD.

THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT GATHERED IN AT LAST BY THE GRIM REAPER.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE AND ITS STRUGGLES—HE FREED HIS NATIVE COUNTRY FROM THE FEUDAL SYSTEM AND WAS OBLIGED TO FLEE.

Turin, March 20.—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, died at 11 o'clock to-night. His son, sister and other relatives were present when he died. He passed away holding the hand of the Hungarian Deputy Karoly. The agony of his last moments was extremely harrowing. His body will be interred in Genoa, near that of his daughter. Edmond de Amicis, the Italian author, will deliver a funeral oration in the name of Italy. The obsequies will be imposing, and will be attended by a great gathering of Hungarians.

Lajos, or Louis Kossuth, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born on April 21, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, where his father was a small landowner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharaschpatak, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and in 1830 became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the Government, and afterwards in M.S. circulars. The Government, which determined not to allow reports of Parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason, and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In January, 1841, he became chief editor of the 'Hirap,' a newspaper published at Pest. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased until, in March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon the Government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence the internal reforms which he had advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seigniorial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was dissolved and a new Diet summoned for July 2, by which Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary, and he held that post during the civil war of 1848-49. After the efforts of the Hungarians had been crushed, mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth was compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Schumla with Ben, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5,000 men, and was appointed a residence in Widdin, Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up, in which case they would probably have been executed. Through the intervention of England and France, the demand was refused. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until Aug. 22, 1851. Kossuth left Kutahia on Sept. 1, and after touching at Spezia, called at Marseilles, but was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton on Oct. 23, called for the United States on Nov. 21, and made a tour, agitating in favor of Hungary. He soon returned to England, where he resided for some years, occupying himself chiefly in writing for newspapers and delivering lectures against the House of Hapsburg. One of the occasions on which his name was brought prominently before the public was in 1860, when the Austrian Government instituted a successful process against Messrs. Day & Sons for lithographing several millions of bank notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by Kossuth, as governor of that country. In Nov., 1861, he published in the 'Penny Press' an Italian journal, a long letter, setting forth the situation of Hungary and urging the Italians to commence war against Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to develop their strength against that power; issued an inflammatory address to the Hungarians on June 6, 1866, and after the close of the war of that year, advised the Hungarians to reject the concessions offered by Francis Joseph. He was elected deputy for Witten, Aug. 1, 1867, but declined to accept office. In April, 1873, M. Kossuth was living in an unpretending dwelling in Turin, where he had resided for thirteen years, in the strictest privacy. Latterly he devoted much of his time to science, and he published a paper on the 'Farbenveränderung der Sterne' in 1871. In Nov., 1873, he lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen, the Chamber of Deputies having adopted a bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resided abroad for an uninterrupted period of ten years should lose his civil status. The Extreme Left violently opposed the measure, accusing the Government of levelling it directly against Kossuth, but it was finally carried by 141 votes to 52. Kossuth was engaged for several years in writing his 'memoirs,' the last volume of which appeared in 1882. Reports from Turin, where the aged Kossuth lived lately, stated that he was in extreme straitened circumstances. The Bugla-Pest 'Athenaeum,' the establishment where his writings were published, offered to send him an advanced payment of 3,000 fl. in anticipation of future work; but Kossuth declined the proffered assistance, saying that at his age he could not feel sure of being able to complete the writing if begun, and that it would, therefore, not be right for him to accept the money. His residing abroad was the subject of discussion in the Hungarian Parliament in 1890.

Buda-Pest, March 23.—As a matter of precaution there was a great and increased display of mourning emblems to-day as the citizens who do not make such an exhibition of respect to the memory of Kossuth are almost certain to have their windows smashed. The students have announced their determination to compel people of all classes

to show respect to the memory of the general. Police and military precautions prevented any serious trouble, though the crowds about the Parliament buildings and in the other streets were for a time troublesome. Some students were wounded in a collision with the police.

Inside the Parliament House there was a large attendance of deputies, and the public galleries were packed with people either dressed in mourning or conspicuously wearing mourning badges. When the president arose to address the House the most profound silence was observed throughout the chamber. All the deputies arose from their seats and stood with bowed heads while the president announced the death of Louis Kossuth. The president was deeply affected while making his address to the

majority the proposals made by the president. Washington, March 23.—The House today followed the lead of the Senate and adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Cummings (Democrat, of New York), expressing regret at the death of Louis Kossuth and requesting the Speaker to transmit the respectful sympathy of the House to the family of the deceased.

HIS MARVELLOUS POWER OVER THE PEOPLE

An American recently returned from a tour through Hungary and Austria gives the following incident which occurred at Szegedin, as telling more than a volume could of Kossuth's influence over the people, and the almost magical power of his name. A number of Hungarian prisoners were led into Szegedin, with a heavy Austrian guard at-



KOSSUTH THE HUNGARIAN GENERAL. (From an old Print.)

deputies, and almost broke down when he spoke of the patriot's death in a foreign land. The president of the Chamber of Deputies concluded his remarks with asking for the unanimous adoption of the proposals made by Premier Wekerle, who, at the conference of the Liberal members of the Hungarian Diet last evening, suggested that the House express the nation's gratitude for the services rendered by Kossuth, and that it also send a telegram expressing sympathy with the family of the dead general.

After the president of the House had made the propositions agreed upon with Dr. Wekerle, M. Justh, leader of the Hungarian Independents, warmly protested against the proposals as being inadequate, lengthily extolled Kossuth's services to Hungary and moved that the expenses of his funeral be borne by the State, that his services be recorded in an act of Parliament and that the municipal authorities be instructed to close

tending them. It happened to be market day, on which the town was crowded with an immense mass of sturdy peasants from the whole country round. For some cause or other the van of the soldiers had fallen a little behind, and the first prisoner entered the market place almost alone for the moment. As he came to the spot where Kossuth's last and most spirit-stirring speeches were made he suddenly stopped, took off his hat, raised his fettered hands to Heaven, and with a voice which rang like a trumpet over the immense crowd, shouted again and again, 'Eljen Kossuth! Eljen Kossuth!' In a moment, without thought of preparation or of combining—despite the Austrian cannon which commanded the town and the long line of soldiers, whose bayonets almost touched them—there came from the vast multitude a shout like the roar of the sea on the shore—rung out again and again, and repeated: 'Eljen Kossuth! Eljen Kossuth! Eljen Kossuth!'



LOUIS KOSSUTH.

all the theatres until after the funeral. He proposed a vote of thanks to the Italian Government and to the municipal authorities of Turin for the sympathy which they had extended to the exiled patriot.

Count Apponyi moved that Kossuth's death be declared a national loss and that the Lower House of the Diet itself pay the expenses of the funeral.

Dr. Wekerle declared that the Government could only accept the proposals which the president of the House had made. The House then rejected the proposals made by M. Justh and Count Apponyi, and adopted by a large ma-

It is said the whole Austrian forces in the city were at once called out for fear of an outbreak.

RENOUNCES ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

New York, March 23.—Father A. Lambert, who has been one of the most active missionary priests of the Redemptorist order of the Roman Catholic Church, has withdrawn from his former connections and announced his conversion to Protestantism. His conversion is the result of long continued meditation. His resignation has been forwarded to the Superior-General of the Redemptorist order in Rome.

NOMINATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Mitchell, Ont., March 17.—At a meeting of the South Perth Reform Association, held here to-day, out of a representation of eighty-six delegates, the Hon. Thos. Ballantyne received seventy-four votes, against twelve for Mr. Hugh Campbell, Mitchell, nominating him candidate for the local Legislature. A motion to nominate a candidate at to-day's meeting for the Dominion election was defeated. Motions expressing confidence in the leaders of Liberalism, Sir Oliver Mowat and the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, were adopted.

Dundas, Ont., March 17.—A large gathering of Reformers from all parts of North Wentworth met in Dundas to-day to discuss matters of interest connected with the forthcoming provincial elections. Dr. McMahon, the present member, thanked the electors for past support and said he was not in a position at the present moment to say whether he would be a candidate for nomination, but would look definitely at the convention for selecting candidates. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in Sir Oliver Mowat and Dr. McMahon.

Brantford, Ont., March 17.—A prohibition convention was held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms here this evening. A fair attendance was present. The following resolution was moved and carried:— Moved by Dr. Lowry, seconded by Mr. R. M. Fuller, that whereas the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat has pledged itself to give us all the prohibitory legislation in the power of a local government to grant, and whereas, no other party in the province has declared for prohibition, therefore, resolved, that we the prohibitionists of South Brant pledge ourselves to give a united support to the Government candidate in the forthcoming election. The convention supports the Hon. A. S. Hardy.

Huntsville, Ont., March 21.—A meeting of the Reformers of the district of Muskoka and Parry Sound was held here to-day for the election of officers and selection of a candidate to represent the county in the House of Commons. The convention unanimously elected Mr. W. H. Pratt, president of the Conger Lumber Company of Parry Sound, to be the standard bearer in the coming contest.

THE CHAMPION CHESS MATCH.

STEINITZ AND LASKER STRUGGLE FOR THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Such keen interest and excitement have never been evinced before over a chess match as in that now in progress between Wm. Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker for \$2,999 a side and the championship of the world. At present the contest is being carried on at the Union Square Hotel, New York. From thence the players will go to Philadelphia, where they will play several games. Then they will come to Montreal, where the match will be completed. Each game brings out a goodly number of chess players to the Union Square Hotel and each move is watched with the utmost care. At present the players are tied, each having two games to his credit.

It goes without saying that the chess players thus already express their thanks to this great master for having given so young a man as Lasker a chance of showing of what mettle he is made. The public is not warranted in drawing a conclusion from the result of the first few games, and for the following reasons: Steinitz never did play his best at the beginning of a match. Zukertort, Tschigorin, and even Gunsberg led the veteran in their respective encounters, and, as history has shown, he came out the winner after all. Want of practice and the strain on the mind are telling on so old a man as Steinitz, and even Lasker seemed to be a little nervous when the first game was played.

One thing, however, has been clearly brought out by the play so far, that is the weakness of Steinitz's defence to the Ruy Lopez of 3. P-Q3 followed by B-Q2 and K. Kt-K2. This defence was adopted by the champion in both of his lost games. It was in the third game, however, that the inadequacy of this defence was demonstrated. Many doubts were raised as to the efficiency of this defence and most of the leading theorists as well as chess masters, were unanimous in condemning the scheme. But it was reserved for Lasker, by his ingenious move 6. B-Q3, to utterly prove its defects, and is much to be recommended for it. When Steinitz tried to improve upon the line of play he at first adopted, namely, by developing the king's knight to K2 instead of B3, he claimed as one of the advantages of his new departure that the white knight at K B3 had no scope for action. As Lasker plays it, black has to exchange his queen's knight for white's king's knight and subsequently gets not a restricted but a downright paralyzed position. Black's queen's pawn is weak; he cannot bring his queen into play; his king's bishop cannot stir without him losing the KKt pawn; he cannot castle on either side. It is a pity that Steinitz wastes his energy on such a game.

The opening moves were made as in the first game of the match, until upon Lasker's sixth move, B-QB4, Steinitz played PXP instead of KtXP as on that occasion. After the first game Lasker pointed out, that in reply to 6...PXP white would derive an advantage by 7. Kt-KK5, Kt-K4; 8. QxP; whereupon black, of course, cannot play 8...P-QB4 because of the simple but crushing rejoinder of 9. QxKt threatening BXP mate. Black, however, would play 8...Kt from K2 to B3 and in reply to 9. Q-Q5 win by Kt from B3 to K5. Lasker, for this reason, refrained from Kt-K5, but captured the queen's pawn with his knight instead, whereupon, after the exchange of knights followed by 8...Kt-B3; 9. Q-K3, Kt-K4; 10. B-K3, the identical position was arrived at as in the first game of the present match. 10...Kt-K3, as played on that occasion, proved anything but satisfactory and was condemned by Steinitz right after conclusion of the game. So on Wednesday Steinitz essayed his alternative 10...B-K3 and the game proceeded: 11. P-B4, Kt-B5; Q-K3; Kt-K3; 12. P-K3, P-QB3; 13. P-B5, BxP; 15. RXPB, Kt-Q2; 16. B-B4, Q-B2. Black's moves are all forced. Lasker now made a beautiful move, which showed his mastery judgment of position; he played 17. P-K4. Steinitz's reply, P-B3, allowed white to enter at K4 with his knight via K2 and Q4. Black's last move called forth some adverse criticism but there was little else to do; his game was simply wretched.

The game proceeded: 18. Kt-K2, Kt-K4; 19. Kt-Q4, Kt-K5; 20. P-B3. It was now believed that Steinitz would play his king to B2, as the adverse queen was cut off from checking at Q-K3, but to the surprise of all he took the bull by the horns and castled on the queen's side in face of the open rook's file. Of course Lasker played his knight to K6, dislodged the adverse queen with his bishop, then captured the rook's pawn, and ultimately won a piece.

Steinitz then began to play chess. He demonstrated that he still possesses those marvellous resources which established and maintained his fame for thirty years. He also demonstrated that he can outplay and beat Lasker, if he only does not handicap himself by the whimsical openings he is so prone to choose. Of course, he has done so all his life. In matches he has put his victory in jeopardy, and in tournaments he has severely damaged his chances by his idiosyncrasy for absurd openings.

Herr Lasker's conduct of the entire game is worthy of the highest praise. Against an opponent of lesser calibre,



WILLIAM STEINITZ.

Steinitz might have drawn or even won the game, as he had formed no mean attack after the loss of the piece. Lasker's defence of the latter part of the game is a pattern of correctness and precision, and he may well be proud of this game.

Appended is the score in this game:

THIRD GAME.—EUY LOPEZ.	
LASKER.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.
1. P-K4	1. P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	2. Kt-KB3
3. B-K5	3. P-Q3
4. P-Q4	4. B-K5
5. Kt-K3	5. Kt-K2
6. B-K4	6. PXP
7. Kt-K4	7. Kt-Kt
8. Kt-K3	8. Kt-K3
9. Q-K3	9. Kt-K4
10. B-K3	10. B-K3(a)
11. P-B4	11. Kt-B5
12. Q-K3	12. Kt-K3
13. B-K3	12. P-QB3
14. P-B5	14. BxP
15. RXPB	15. Kt-Q3
16. B-K4	16. Q-B2
17. P-QK4	17. P-B3(b)
18. Kt-K2	18. Kt-K4
19. Kt-Q4	19. Q-K3
20. P-B3	20. Castles
21. Kt-K6	21. Kt-Q2
22. B-K3	22. Kt-K3(a)
23. P-P	23. P-QK3
24. B-K3(ch)	24. Kt-K2
25. RxB	25. Kt-R
26. Kt-R	26. Kt-R
27. B-B4(d)	27. Q-B2
28. R-Q2	28. B-K2
29. Kt-K6	29. QxP(ch)
30. Q-K3(e)	30. QxKtP
31. P-K3(f)	31. P-QQ
32. Q-K2	32. Q-R6(g)
33. K-QQ	33. R-K3
34. R-B2	34. B-R7
35. P-Kt5	35. P-K4
36. Kt-KtP	36. P-Q4(h)
37. Kt-B4	37. Kt-Q(ch)
38. QxQ	38. Kt-K3
39. Kt-KtQ	39. R-P(ch)
40. Kt-R	40. BxP
41. B-B3	41. P-B5
42. Kt-K8	42. Kt-K5
43. R-K3	43. R-R6(ch)
44. R-K3	44. R-B6(ch)
45. R-B4	45. Kt-Q6(ch)
46. KxKt	46. PxR
47. KtXP	47. Kt-K3
48. Kt-K8	48. Kt-B3
49. P-B6	49. P-Q5
50. Kt-Kt7	50. PxB
51. RxB	51. R-K4
52. P-B7	Resigns(l)

NOTES BY LASKER.

(a) In the first game Steinitz played here P-Q B3, as that move is made later on it amounts only to a reversal of moves.

(b) Very risky on account of the hole which is created thereby on K6, and which the white knight at once tries to occupy. On the other hand, it is necessary for the purpose of relieving the queen.

(c) A grand conception, for if 22... P-B4; 23 castles, P-Q R3; 24 PxB, PxB; 25 P-Q Kt4, and white wins a pawn



EMANUEL LASKER.

with a perfectly safe and strong position.

(d) Of course Kt-R only leads to a draw by perpetual check.

(e) The proper reply, K-Qsq would be bad on account of Q-K5ch; B-Bsq, Kt-Q6; QxQ P. KtXPch; K-K2, Q-Pch; B-K3, QxBch.

(f) If Q-K2 at once, Q-Q4 follows with a very strong attack.

(g) Of course not Q-Q4, as P-B4 forces the exchange of queens.

(h) A last attempt, and as such an ingenious resource. White's material advantage, however, must tell in the end.

(i) For if R-K5ch; K-Q2, R-K B3, Kt-K6, winning the rook.

FOURTH GAME.

This was played on Friday and was won by Steinitz.

BRITISH MARINE ARTILLERY.

THEY STOP IN MONTREAL ON THEIR WAY TO THE PACIFIC.

A CHAT WITH A SURVIVOR OF THE ILL-FATED 'VICTORIA.'

A detachment of British soldiers consisting of fifty-five men of the Royal Marine Artillery arrived in the city on Thursday on their way from England to British Columbia. Major Rowstone in command. They crossed the Atlantic



ON THE CARS.

by the Allan S.S. 'Laurentian,' arriving at Halifax about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, after a pretty rough passage. At seven o'clock the same evening they left Halifax and arrived at Levis at five o'clock Wednesday after-



OUT OF THE CARS AND FALL IN.

noon and crossed the river to Quebec by ferry during a heavy snowstorm, a novel experience for the soldiers who were accustomed to warmer climes. They left Quebec Wednesday arriving in Montreal at half-past six o'clock next morning. Mr. J. B. Lambkin, of Quebec, travelling passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was in charge of the train from Halifax to Montreal, and Mr. G. Blake will be in charge from here to the Pacific coast. There



POLISHING EACH OTHER UP.

are three cars, one for the officers and two for the men, and the detachment is travelling in that comfort of the price and duke character that people have heard so much about. Each car has its own culinary department and hot meals are always on hand.

When the 'Witness' representative went down to the Pothuouse square station on Thursday he found the men busy brushing up their kit and in the best of humor. Most of them were in the open shed just beside the cars, and although it was a damp and cold morning they shaved with as much care and apparent

comfort as the ordinary man would in his warm house; and this, too, with a small hand glass stuck in a crack in a box or laid against a pile of clothing. It was a great cleaning up they had, for their accoutrements got pretty well soiled by the snow in Quebec on Thursday.

Among the men was a survivor of the ill-fated 'Victoria,' which was sunk in the Mediterranean last summer with great loss of life. His name is James Sawyer and he is a bright, handsome fellow. He related his experience to the reporter. He told of how when the crash came he was below decks and when they realized what was done he and his comrades made an attempt to close the water-tight doors; how when they saw the water pouring in they sought the deck and assembled aft in response to the command, and how, when the order was given, every man for himself they all jumped overboard and tried to get clear of the sinking vessel. It was a old story, how many were drowned or killed, and how comparatively few were saved uninjured. Out of forty-four men comprising the detachment to which Sawyer belonged only thirteen escaped. The survivors were all more or less injured, and it was two weeks before he was himself again. He spoke of the death of an old chum of his (which occurred just before his leaving England on this trip) the result of injuries received in that catastrophe. Sawyer's escape was narrow and was due to a friendly plank that came in his way, upon which he sustained himself until picked up by the boats of the 'Dreadnaught.'

Major Rowstone informed the reporter that the detachment would be stationed in Esquimaux for five years to do garrison duty and mount guns in the new fortifications. He was very well satisfied with the trip so far. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rowstone.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The skeleton of a woman found on the roof of a Mackay street house has been traced to medical students, who had been dissecting the subject. The police took care of the skeleton.

News from Chicago is received stating that George W. Frankum, a Montreal musician, was murdered in Chicago last week by men who were trying to rob him.

Opposition to the St. Lawrence River is threatened to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers this season on the Quebec and Montreal line, which is the best paying of all departments of the river navigation.

A few days ago the 'Mondo' announced that it would give Alexander Dumas's 'Three Musketeers' as a premium, but it now declares that, at the request of the Archbishop, it will not do so. The newspaper is docile.

Mr. Paul Blouin, a well-known plumber, ill from scarlet fever, was able to be out on Thursday, but died so suddenly on Friday as to give rise to the story that he had been poisoned. Heart disease was the cause of death.

About fifty French-Canadians returned last week from the United States, owing to lack of work. All were smitten with desire to return when factory work was in a better condition than it was when they left Massachusetts to come back to Canada.

Mrs. Beau, wife of A. Beau, of the Arcade cafe, St. Catherine street, and of 110 Mansfield street, is in hospital, having as is reported, attempted to commit suicide, owing to drink, on Sunday. She has a pistol-shot wound in her left lung and is believed to be in a fair way of recovering, unless complications set in.

One million dollars to make a Canadian Pacific Railway depot in the east end of Montreal is what the city is to give to that railway. It will be given without any particular reason, except for the advancement of selfish interests as the railway is able to do as other enterprises do—rest on its merits and purchase its own plant.

Messrs. Stewart, Munn & Co., received on Thursday afternoon a telegram from their houses in St. John's, Nfld., to the effect that about 20,000 seals had just been caught at Fogo and Toulouquet. This enormous catch was, no doubt, one of the consequences of the terrible storm which has agitated the Newfoundland coast for the past few days.

The investigation into the escape of prisoners from the Police Court on St. Patrick's day proved only that the lock was easily tampered with. The prisoners have all been recaptured except Young, who is in the hands of the Ogdon police. He will probably go to jail for the crimes committed and for which he was wanted.

A gang that has been committing many robberies lately was brought to book for it on Friday night. The police caught Michael Henley, Richard Mulcahy and James Sennitt at the store of Michael O'Connell, St. Antoine street. The oldest of the youths, Mulcahy, is twenty-one years old, the others are nineteen. Quite a number of robberies are charged against them.

In the Police Court, on Thursday, Napoleon Joubin and Charles Beley, who were arrested some days previously on a charge of running a gambling house at 24 St. Lawrence Main street, were each fined \$5. Judge Dugas told the accused that but for the fact that part of the proceeds of the games went to a charitable institution, he would have inflicted a heavy fine, and that Montreal did not want games of that sort. Gamblers are tiring of the constant warfare upon them, and are leaving for more congenial places.

Mr. Robert Wright, treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway, having resigned because of ill health, Mr. Charles Percy has been appointed in his place. Mr. Wright was born in Darlington, England, on Nov. 15, 1813, and was in the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. Mr. Percy, who succeeds him, was on the G. T. R. as assistant to the General Manager, and spent fifteen years in the London Railway clearing house. He has also had experience in the Great Western, Chicago and Grand Trunk, and will be remembered by many for his genial qualities. Mr. Jos. John Lambkin, who succeeds Mr. Percy as assistant to the general manager, was born in Templemore, Ireland, June 3, 1852, was educated at Great Yarmouth and Carlisle and at Dundalk, Ireland. He has been in the G. T. R. service, and none is better known or held in higher esteem than he, not only in Canada, but all over the railway system of America.

NO SEPARATION.

LET MR. ROYAL TAKE A NOTE OF IT. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I was much surprised at finding two columns of the 'Witness' devoted to the late Lieutenant-Governor Royal's ideas of the separation of Canada from the British Empire. I presume he has changed his opinions since his appointment to the North-West. The Canadian constitution was the last of the Anglo-Saxon constitutions, and I voice the sentiment of the country when I say that we consider it the best, and under it Canada is contented and prosperous. Mr. Royal says Canada has a right to seek independence if she desires it. She neither desires it nor does she ask for it. History declares that no empire has yet given the right to secede, and so far as our empire is concerned, it fought against it in America for seven years, and the Anglo-Saxon republic of America also fought against it for four years when secession was crushed, and we may feel assured that if Democratic America warred against secession, monarchical England would.

If the Christian empires were to give the right to secede, anarchy and disaster would follow, such as the world has not witnessed; it would mean the breaking up of the best of the kingdoms, and the world would be thrown off its track of progress and blessing.

No empire, no federal compact, has ever admitted the right to secede. What is to be gained by leaving the empire? What did the United States gain? Nothing either in law, or in order, or liberty, or religion, or temporal prosperity, nothing in all that constitutes the well-being of a people. Had they not seceded more English money would have been invested in America, and they never would have had the great civil war, which cost them thousands of millions of dollars, and hundreds of thousands of lives. Unwise legislation in England with hasty legislation in America, resulted in the greatest blunder ever committed by the English-speaking people, a blunder which the mightiest empire and the greatest republic will partly rectify in the near future by the formation of some league or alliance beneficial to both, and a blessing to the world.

Mr. Royal says that the greatest objection to independence is that Canada would lose the protection of the British flag. We could not protect our territory nor our commerce, and the sons of the men who carved out the empire we glory in, would not be weak enough to endeavor to set up a kingdom of five millions of people beside the mightiest empire of to-day.

Mr. Royal is a long way behind the age. This is not the time in the world's history for small kingdoms, but rather for the building up of great empires, not the time for disintegration but for confederation. Britons will hold their own. As they stand by the ashes of their mighty dead, they stand by the old throne, the old flag, the best constitution, and the finest empire the world has ever seen. We share its present greatness; we will share its future destiny.

J. E. THURLOW.

Lancaster, March 12, 1894.

THE LATE LOUIS KOSSUTH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—There are so few, if any, in this city who ever knew the late Hungarian Louis Kossuth, that a word from one who met him several times during his stay in England may be interesting. After the battle of Temesvár, there was a flight of Poles and Hungarians to Turkey, where they received the protection of the Sultan—one of the most honorable acts ever done by a Mohammedan potentate. A number of these men afterwards came to England, amongst them being fifty-two (if my memory serves me aright) who were hospitably received at Sheffield, and kept until they were able to maintain themselves. Amongst these were several Hungarians. When Kossuth came to England he paid a visit to Sheffield to see his countrymen, and thank those who had so generously given them shelter and maintenance. As one of the secretaries of the refugee committee it fell to my lot to have a number of interviews with this illustrious patriot, who, to my astonishment, spoke English better than the great mass of my countrymen. His diction was somewhat less modern than was commonly heard, having evidently been acquired by a close study of Shakespeare, reminding me of the style of another great master of English, George Dumas. Kossuth delivered a lecture on Poland while in Sheffield, for which I made a colossal chart, showing its repeated carvings up by its greedy neighbors. The great patriot was seriously depressed by the turn events had taken in Europe, and looked upon the deliverance of the people from despotism as hopeless, unless England and America could be induced to make common cause with the party of progress. He seemed somewhat unable to understand the apathy of the advanced Liberals of England, and of Conservatives who were strongly opposed to Russia. In regard to armed intervention on behalf of the peoples oppressed by despotism, I saw him shrug his shoulders, disdainfully, as an enthusiastic local Democrat, or Radical, denounced despotic rulers, but declared that the people suffering from tyranny must be their own deliverers. In conversation he argued with a quiet, but intense force, that the odds in favor of material power in maintaining the existing system in Russia, Austria, Hungary, etc., were enormous, and that they would keep the existing dynasties, with their tyrannous rule, dominant for generations unless the nations enjoying freedom interfered in the interests of liberty and humanity.

Kossuth was somewhat like in face to his great teacher, and model of English, Shakespeare. He was of a medium height, very dignified, but affable in manner, and seemed to be burdened with thoughts too deep for words. I saw him at a later date in London in company with Mazzini and Louis Blanc, with whom, I gathered, he was not very sympathetic, except in their general aims to secure larger freedom for their respective nationalities. Kossuth, indeed, was more of a great statesman than a revolutionist, and in his death Europe loses one of its noblest, historic characters. It is a deadly accusation against any form of government when men so patriotic, so able, so gifted with statesmanlike qualities, are driven into revolutionary courses.

J. H.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD ROSEBURY ACCUSED OF IRREGULARITY.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRENGTH—ESTIMATED EXPENSES—THE 'FREEMAN'S' JOURNAL AND THE PREMIER'S EDINBURGH SPEECH.

London, March 19.—The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon when Lord Randolph Churchill arose to move that Lord Rosebery had infringed upon the privilege of the House of Commons as embodied in the sessional order that no peer shall concern himself in the election of a member of the House of Commons. This motion created great laughter among the Liberal and Irish members. Lord Churchill said the Earl of Rosebery had spoken in Edinburgh on Saturday night, on the eve of Leith election, in defiance of the sessional order, and doubtless with a view of influencing the electors. Knowing the nearness of the election in Leith, Lord Rosebery should have postponed the Edinburgh meeting if he had desired to respect the privilege of the House.

Sir William Harcourt congratulated the Unionists upon having chosen such a field in which to make their first attack upon the Government in force. He had no intention of maintaining the right of peers to interfere in elections, but he could show some hundred peers who constantly interfered in such matters. He regarded Lord Churchill's motion as a trumpery and the whole proceeding as petty and contemptible. (Cheers.) He, therefore, moved an amendment that the House proceed with the orders of the day.

Mr. Balfour said he thought Lord Churchill had done well to bring before the House a critical example by which to test the doctrine that a peer had no right to take part in the election of a member of the House of Commons.

Sir Henry James contended that the sessional order was obsolete and useless. Mr. Labouchere said the order was as ridiculous as the annual search of the cellars of the house for Guy Fawkes. (Applause.)

Lord Randolph Churchill said he had no desire to press his motion to a division and Sir William Harcourt's amendment was carried.

In the House of Commons to-day the Government was interrogated as to the tonnage of battleships launched by Great Britain during the year 1893 as compared with other powers. Sir U. J. K. Shuttleworth, secretary to the Admiralty, stated in reply that in 1893 France had launched battleships of an aggregate tonnage of 29,925, Russia 12,490, and the United States 30,600, while England had launched no battleships at all.

The estimated Government expenditures for the coming year to be met by the budget amount to £98,682,666. This is the highest estimate ever submitted.

Dublin, March 19.—The 'Freeman's Journal' says Lord Rosebery's Edinburgh speech has confounded the prophecies of disaster to home rule and justified the confidence felt by his friends that he never at any time harbored the absurd doctrine ascribed to him by the London 'Times' and Mr. John Redmond.

RATIONAL TALK.

THE UTOPIA OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE REMEDY FOR ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

The 'Presse' remarks that the mass of the people have, with their great common sense, taken but very little notice of Mr. Royal's pamphlet, and referring to Mr. Martineau's scheme of independence for Quebec it says: 'This solution, desirable as it may be, is unfortunately outside of all possibility. The Province of Quebec can only get out of the Confederation with the consent of the majority. To try and effect separation violently would simply be to renew, in smaller proportions, the war of secession, with the certainty of having to fight at the same time both against England and against the other provinces of Canada, besides being exposed to the ill-feeling of the United States that would not favor the foundation of a French and Catholic state on their frontier. The creation of an independent state at the mouth and on the shores of the St. Lawrence would separate Great Britain from what would remain of Canada; would deprive it of an American port on the Atlantic and would close free access to the sea for the products of western Canada. To enumerate the consequences entailed by the independence of our province is to show its impossibility.'

The article then goes on to ask whether the people of this province have not themselves to blame for having to complain of the present 'status quo.' Have they taken the proper means to preserve the rank which they held when Confederation took place? Those who have strong protection are never oppressed, and if the Province of Quebec was rich and strong, no one throughout the Confederation would dare touch the North-West schools, or speak of driving the French-Canadians from the positions which they occupy. The writer then winds up as follows: 'If one and all worked towards the development of the Province of Quebec, we would soon recover in the affairs of the country the influence which we should have therein, and the judicious exercise of which would relieve us of the necessity of seeking a solution outside of the "status quo".'

TARIFF AND SILVER MEN.

Washington, March 25.—The week in the Senate depends more upon the unexpected than upon anything fixed and determined. Should the President send in a message vetoing the Bland Seigniorage bill, the Senate may find itself plunged into an irregular financial debate on various ill-considered propositions now before it, and a tariff twist will certainly be given to this discussion of silver. Senators who now threaten that a veto of the Seigniorage bill means illimitable opposition to tariff reform know what they are speaking about and have their forces well in hand, as they say they have. Another week remains before the Tariff bill can be taken up in the regular order of business, but the silver men are threatening that this week may be spread into months of discussion if the Seigniorage bill should be vetoed.

REMEMBERED AT SHERBROOKE.

GEN. NEAL DOW'S NINETEENTH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 21.—A public temperance meeting to celebrate the nineteenth birthday of General Neal Dow, known as the Father of Prohibition, was held in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, last evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city. The hall was well filled. The chair was occupied by His Worship Mayor Gordon, who opened the meeting by reading a psalm and then called upon the Rev. W. H. Sparling, who offered prayer. Mrs. (Rev.) Mitchell sang a very pretty solo. The chairman then called upon the Rev. S. L. Mitchell to address the meeting, who took for his subject the 'Life and Work of Gen. Neal Dow,' and for about thirty minutes held the undivided attention of his audience, while he depicted the life and doings of this great apostle of temperance. He closed his very interesting address by asking all to join him in the prayer that Gen. Dow might be long spared to give counsel and advice in this great work which was so dear and near to him.

Mr. J. R. Wilcox then sang a very acceptable solo in splendid voice. Mr. H. Bartlett, representing the Royal Templars, gave a short but stirring address and denounced rum selling in unmeasured terms.

Miss Bunker added to the evening's enjoyment by favoring the audience with a song.

The last speaker of the evening was the Rev. W. H. Sparling. He began by saying that he was sorry he could not give the time to his address that he got the subject demanded, but the audience was pretty well convinced before he got through that he had done the subject full justice. He spoke upon the aims and objects of the W. C. T. U. and pointed out in a clear manner the many ways in which the women were doing a grand and good work for Christianity and temperance. The meeting was a very successful and profitable one.

A LAND TAX TO BE ADOPTED.

HOW THE PREMIER OF PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND INTENDS TO RAISE THE REVENUE OF THE ISLAND.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 20.—At Mount Stewart last night Premier Peters laid down a plan of taxing to a large audience amid great enthusiasm. He will devote the proceeds of the land office to wiping out the debt. He said it was a wrong principle to tax industry, thrift and enterprise, and will revert to the old system of a tax on land of 2½ or 3 cents an acre, the farms to be valued in three classes, five hundred, one thousand and two thousand dollars each, no commission or discount to be allowed and the taxpayers not to be called on. He will abolish the statute labor tax and impose a poll tax instead. A bill will also be introduced to license banks, insurance companies and commercial travellers. He will economize at every point, beginning with his own salary. All holding ornamental positions will have their salaries reduced.

ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION.

New York, March 13.—The members of the Walter Wellman North Polar expedition party arrived last night from Washington. They will sail to-morrow from Liverpool. 'At Aalesund, a town on the coast of Norway,' said Mr. Wellman, 'we will take a steamer chartered for the entire season of 1894. We will take aboard sixty draught dogs and the remaining members of our party. These gentlemen are all Norwegians. Four are professors in the University at Christiania and the others are young men of education and wealth who are going with us for amusement.'

On April 24 we will go north and will establish our headquarters in latitude 90 degrees. From there we will push north over the frozen surface of the sea. When we reach the edge of the ice about May 1, we will continue our journey in our aluminium boats. These have all the strength of iron, and only about one-third the weight. Our sledges are also made of aluminium. The moving party will be made up of fourteen men and will proceed north in two sections for twenty-five days. Seven men will then leave for headquarters and the other seven will continue to push due north for about forty days more, when we hope to reach the unknown polar area in latitude 85 degrees. This point is 125 miles beyond the furthest point ever reached before. While pushing north we will travel anywhere from five to twenty-five miles a day as the conditions of the ice will permit. This journey is a mid-summer race for the North Pole. Four other parties are trying to reach the pole with steamers. This has been tried so often and failed that I decided to make the trip in the manner I have just described.'

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT STEWART.

Dublin, March 25.—Sir Robert Prescott Stewart professor of music at Dublin University, died to-day, of apoplexy. He was a son of the late Sir Charles Frederick Stewart, of Dublin, by Anna, daughter of Mr. Francis Dawson, of Monaghan, was born in Dublin in December, 1825. He received his education in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and at the age of eighteen he was appointed organist of Trinity College, Monaghan, was born in Dublin in 1825. He took the degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Music in 1851. He composed an 'Ode to Industry' for the exhibition held at Cork in 1852, and a 'March,' which was played at the opening of the Dublin exhibition in the following year. In 1858 he produced his cantata 'A Winter Night's Wake,' and subsequently another cantata, 'The Eve of St. John.' He became professor of music in the University of Dublin in 1862. In 1872 he was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in acknowledgment of his musical attainments. He was a member of the council of the Royal College of Music.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYES.

The 'Daily News' says:—Dr. Nettleship, the eye specialist, is confident that the simplest operation will restore Mr. Gladstone's sight, so that he soon will be able to read without the slightest difficulty.

HONORS FOR GEN. NEAL DOW.

EXETER HALL PASSES RESOLUTIONS IN PRAISE OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

London, March 21.—At the Exeter Hall meeting celebrating the 90th birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, under the chairmanship of Lady Somerset, the following address to the great temperance reformer was unanimously adopted:

'We are profoundly grateful for the character that illustrates the spotless purity of life, for a career devoted to the emancipation of the slave, the cause of total abstinence and the enfranchisement of women, and for the courage that dared to be in the right with two or three and held steadfastly on its way till crowned by the action of that great majority which gave constitutional prohibition to the State of Maine.'

'We pray that your ninety beneficent years be rounded to one hundred, and that you may tarry with us until the Mother Country enables her people to put the liquor traffic under the ban of the law and make home protection the watchword of her politics.'

'We feel sure that a birthday was never so universally observed without distinction of nation, sect or party, and we argue from this indication of the cosmopolitan character of temperance reform its universal conquest when "the race out of childhood has grown".'

The despatch cable to Gen. Dow from the Exeter Hall meeting, signed by Lady Somerset, Miss Frances Willard, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and Messrs. Price-Hughes, Ormiston-Chant and others, to be read at Portland, Me., was as follows:—

'To Gen. Neal Dow: A mighty throng gathered in Exeter Hall crowns your ninety beneficent years with love and gratitude, for you can truly say: "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me. Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I put on righteousness and it clothed me; my judgment was a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not I searched out." Job xxxix., 11-16.'

A letter was read from Gen. Dow to Miss Frances Willard, dated Portland, Me., Jan. 3. It states that there is no tendency in Maine to repeal the prohibitory law. The General adds an expression of his belief that 'a successful attempt will be made in the Legislature this winter to pass a resolution submitting a proposal to admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men.'

A resolution was submitted by Sir Wilfred Lawson, and adopted by the meeting, expressing hope that the Government will permit nothing to interfere with the passage of the local veto bill during the present session of Parliament.

Letters were read from Canon Wilberforce, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, Editor of the 'Voice,' New York; Mother Stewart of Ohio; Mrs. Thompson, of Ohio; Mrs. Stevens, of Maine; Mrs. Youmans, of Canada, and a large number of others.

THE CRON MURDER.

CHARLES GOODRICH CONFESSES GUILT AND THEN MAKES A DENIAL.

Chicago, March 21.—Charles Ferguson Goodrich was brought up for trial in Judge Chetlain's Court, this morning, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Cron, in Wilmette, on Nov. 4, last; he is also charged with burglary and arson. Assistant State Attorney Knight is prosecuting on behalf of the State, assisted by Mr. Louis J. Pierson, Mr. Frank Wheeler's attorney. The prisoner is defended by Mr. Lawrence M. Ennis. An attempt was made on behalf of the defence to have the case postponed, but this was strongly objected to by the State and by Mr. Wheeler. The case had been originally set for Jan. 14, and had been held over to Feb. 14, to oblige the defence, and again postponed to March on behalf of the defence, and Mr. Wheeler had come from Los Angeles, California, to assist the state, and strong objections were made to any further delay.

The evidence against Goodrich is so complete that, even if his confession is not admissible, his conviction is almost sure. The defence will try and prove an alibi, and also fight hard against the admission of any confession, claiming that the confessions were obtained by the police by alternate threats and promises. The police deny this, and a lively time is expected when this point is reached. Several days will be taken up in securing a jury, and the trial is expected to last two weeks. Goodrich was arrested on Dec. 13. On Dec. 14 he confessed voluntarily to the police, and told who his accomplice was—Eugene Shafer—a professional burglar, well known to the police. He afterwards made several other confessions to the police in the presence of private citizens. His first confession was in writing, and while admitting that he assisted, he denied that he was inside the house or helped to murder Mrs. Cron. He afterwards confessed that he was in her room and himself cut her with the razor while Logan stabbed her with the carving knife, and that Mrs. Cron bit Logan on the hand. The carving knife was afterwards found in Mrs. Cron's remains, and Logan, the man shot by Mr. Frank Wheeler, was found to have the teeth marks on his hand, showing where Mrs. Cron had bitten him.

THE TENNESSEE FLOOD.

Memphis, Tenn., March 22.—The damage by the flood will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The railways have been the greatest sufferers, and it will be three or four days yet before the breaks can be repaired. Despatches from points along White River say the stream has flooded the low lands and compelled the inhabitants of the swamp to flee to the hills for safety.

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness'.)

CHRISTIAN ENDAVOR WORK.

Toronto, March 24.—Christian Endeavor work is sure to receive a strong impulse as the result of the great Epworth League meeting in London this week. It is the annual gathering of the representatives of the local Epworth leagues of this province, and in point of attendance, enthusiasm, crusading temper, and devotional spirit it has been up to high water mark. When the Epworth League movement spread from the United States into Canada a few years ago it was at once taken hold of and moulded into practical form by a few leading men of the Methodist Church, chief among whom was the Rev. W. H. Withrow, whose organizing skill proved quite equal to the task. Dr. Withrow was, and still is, the general editor of all the periodicals published under the auspices of the Methodist Church except the 'Guardian.' He has travelled much and in this and other ways obtained a wide and practical knowledge of men and places. He has made an intelligent study of the history of his own and other churches, and no man knows better than he the genius of Methodism. Through the media of the periodicals which he edits he reaches more readers and exercises a more widespread and direct personal influence on Methodist young people than any of the men in the Methodist Church. Dr. Withrow and his coadjutors had the good sense to affiliate their Epworth League with the Society of Christian Endeavor and assume the latter name as part of the title of their own association. In this way their young people, while they are the Epworth League of the Methodist Church are also the 'Epworth League of Christian Endeavor.' This prevents anything like rivalry between the 'League' and the 'Endeavor' inside of Methodism, and it adds immensely to the volume of 'Endeavor' influence as a non-denominational movement. What the future of the Endeavor Society may be in this province cannot be certainly foretold. All that one may positively assert at this stage is that it shows no sign of falling off, but the reverse. It came in the very nick of time to bind together into one organization a vast number of young people's societies that had sprung up in isolation, each in its own congregation. It thus found the way prepared for it, and the rapidity of its spread and the persistency of its strength are partly to be accounted for by the loyal support it has received from the Methodist young people through their Epworth League. It must not be supposed, however, that the League is merely a branch of the Endeavor society. It is that and something more. The great, apparently the sole aim of the Endeavor Society has so far been evangelical work; along with this the Epworth League strives to carry on

A WORK OF CULTURE that is not distinctively spiritual or religious. It is worthy of note that a denomination which was once regarded by older denominations as too intensely emotional, with its 'camp meetings,' its 'protracted meetings,' its 'class meetings,' its 'revival meetings,' its exuberant and demonstrative modes of praise and prayer, and what was contemptuously called its 'ranting,' should lead the van in recognition of the truth that purely secular culture may legitimately be placed alongside of purely spiritual culture as an object to be aimed at and worked for in its young people's societies. Literary work is formally recognized by the Epworth League as one of its aims, and experience has shown that so far from hindering the spiritual propaganda this has greatly helped it. Dr. Withrow in planning for this 'built-up' well but not 'better than he knew.' No one knows better than he the utility of trying to keep young people from reading after we have laboriously and expensively taught them in our public schools to read. Why do we train them in this direction if they are not to go on and use the accomplishment which they have acquired? They will continue to exercise their skill in reading all their lives. That is the one thing in the education given in our schools which is never forgotten because it is never allowed to fall into disuse. People will read and we may, in our dealing with and providing for them after their school days are ended, just as well take account of this fact. Dr. Withrow did so, and his desire to educate through the Epworth League the taste of Methodist young people so as to get them to enjoy something better than the trashy fiction that abounds in our bookstores, on our railway trains, in our public libraries, and even in our Sunday-schools, is quite compatible with a desire to promote a higher spiritual life. To bring a young man or woman at the most impressionable period of life under the dominating influence of Wordsworth or Tennyson is to do much for protection against evil influences whatever positive good may result.

THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting here next week, and if appearances may be trusted, this convention will far transcend in interest all its predecessors. The association has now a number of active branches. It has (1) a pedagogical section, (2) an inspectional section, (3) a primary educational section, (4) a higher educational section, (5) a trustees section, and (6) a kindergarten section. The higher education section includes several sub-sections, one devoted to modern languages, one to classics, one to mathematics, and one to physical science. Each section and sub-section are given up to the discussion of matters that interest the profession as a whole. This year the association has secured the services of President Hall, of Clarke University, to deliver two addresses on those pedagogical subjects to which he has for years been devoting his powers and opportunities. The President Angell, of Michigan University, will also be present, and will

give an address at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of University College. One of the long standing complaints of public and high school workers in convention assembled, that university men held persistently aloof from their gatherings, has at last been removed, chiefly by the change of the date of meeting, from midsummer to Easter.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

which was expected to be a lively one, has so far proved to be about the duller on record. The public have taken so far no more than the usual amount of interest in the proceedings, and the latter have been just as useful and unexciting as if there were no general election in prospect. The Opposition may have a mine or two to spring on the Government, the nature and existence of which are as yet known only to themselves, but no one now expects anything sensational to happen. This is of course satisfactory to those who desire simply to see defective laws amended, good laws enacted, and the administration of the public service closely inspected and thoroughly ventilated, but it is disappointing to those who look at the game of politics from a purely spectacular point of view. With a sigh of weariness the quidnuncs are even now beginning to ask themselves when the general election will be. Some time ago the prevalent expectation was that there would be a short, sharp, session, followed by an election in the late winter or early spring. No one now expects an election before June, after a dull, prosy and prolix session. The growing feeling is that the election will be postponed to September, as that is the season most convenient for the farmers, and on the farmers, in spite of the Patron movement, Sir Oliver Mowat places his chief dependence. During what remains of the session the Government measures will be pushed through, and the tide of miscellaneous discussion will be cut off. It was, perhaps, good strategy on the part of the Government to get the outspoken criticism first in order to see what was to be met; if this was intended the plan has not entirely failed. The opening of the session at Ottawa will draw public attention away from the Legislature here, for, thanks to Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Tarte, there is no lack of general interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons.

MISS HARE TO DR. CHINIQUEY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—For justice sake I beg that you insert this letter in the 'Witness.' The falsehoods contained in Chiniquy's letter in the 'Witness' of the 12th inst. I consider to be a direct insult to Roman Catholic women in Canada and the United States as well as elsewhere. The wicked old man dares to say that were there an Inquisition in America, to take the depositions of fallen female penitents, married and unmarried, seduced by their father confessors, there would not be a sufficient number of lawyers and notaries on this continent of America to take their depositions! Now, I give Chiniquy the lie direct, for were there such an inquisition I am quite sure that the only females who could say they were in any way scandalized by auricular confession would be those who had had the great misfortune to confess to Chiniquy himself. I have been regularly to confess every month since the age of ten to my present age, thirty, and having travelled a great deal, have had the opportunity of confessing to English, Irish, French, Spanish, Italian and American priests, and on my word as a Christian and a lady can truthfully say I never found anything approaching indecency in one of them; and I have numerous friends, some young and beautiful, who can say the same with regard to their confessions.

It is a good thing for Chiniquy that the days of chivalry are passed, for in those days men would not have remained quiet to hear their wives, mothers, daughters and sisters called immoral, but would have given their calumniator a sound horse-whipping. Money, of course, is Chiniquy's object in writing his wicked falsehoods. I think, to judge from his style, that he would fill his purse far better by writing what in England are called 'penny dreadfuls.' To make them more to the taste of his readers he could bring in a dreadfully wicked Popish priest, and he would not have to draw upon his imagination to describe the personal examination of the character could be drawn from life.

In conclusion I will just quote the sturdy utterances of one of the rectors of one of the Episcopalian churches at Omaha, Neb.:—'If the religious houses of the Roman Catholic Church be houses of infamy, and its priests and nuns the vilest of the vile, let it be so charged and proved by others than apostates, degraded either for drunkenness, lechitonsness and other abominations.'

ANNE KATE HARE.

Montreal, March 19, 1894.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, March 26, 1894.

WHEAT BOOMING.

The grain market made some reaching this morning that tickled the bull element immensely, and put it in a good humor that was quite refreshing to see after the many days of long faces and low prices. Wheat opened in Chicago from three-quarters of a cent to one cent higher than the closing prices of Saturday, and not only maintained this lead, but made further advances throughout the morning. The cause of this was the reports from all through the West, saying that the fruit was greatly injured by the cold snap, and more or less damage was done to the winter wheat. Grain men are anxiously waiting the Government report, for that will influence the market one way or the other. The wheat on passage shows an increase of about 2,250,000 bushels over last week. In Chicago the opening prices of wheat were 55c May and 60c July, and the market was steady; it declined to 55c May and 60c July, with every appearance of holding its ground at that point. Corn was also strong to-day, and opening at an advance of 3/4c to a cent over Saturday's closing prices. It maintained its position for some time, and

towards noon advanced an additional 1/4c to a cent to 55c May and 57c July. No. 1 hard spring wheat was sold in New York last Friday at 10 cents over May delivery. Some people evidently think that prices have reached their lowest point, if they are to judge from some of the remarks made lately. A Minneapolis dispatch says that on Thursday last the Pillsbury Washburn Company bought of the Pevey Grain and Elevator Company 3,250,000 bushels of wheat—all the wheat in that system of elevators at a price not stated. The wheat is to be delivered in the next four months. It is the largest cash transaction ever reported in the North-West.

This afternoon the grain market was very steady, and between noon and the close there was little change. In Chicago wheat closed at 55c to 57c May and 60c to 60c July, being one cent higher than the closing prices of Saturday. Corn closed at 27c May and 27c July, being the same prices as the closings of Saturday.

STATE OF TRADE.

Dry Goods. Owing to the long spell of fine weather spring orders are coming in fairly well and it is now thought that the volume of business will if anything exceed that of last year. Although there is a good deal of talk about hard times, there is a feeling growing in the mercantile community that the worst is about over and that better things are in store for the near future. Of course payments are yet rather slow, but perhaps the fourth of April will show more improvement. The city and suburban retail trade is very fair and there is a good demand for spring dress goods.

Iron and Hardware.—The iron men are waiting for two things before they hope for any improvement, and they are: the opening of navigation, and the settling of the tariff question now before the Parliament. There is little doing in any line of heavy metal. Pig iron is moving in a very small way; bar iron is lifeless; tin plates are only moving by holders making some profits in prices. Hardware is moving fairly well as the spring advances and building operations increase. Summer, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Galtier's, \$12.00; Carbo, \$12 to \$12.50; Sigsbee, \$12 to \$12.50; \$12.50; wrought iron, No. 1, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$12 to \$12.50; tin plates, coke, at \$3 to \$3.15; charcoal, \$3.50 to \$4; Canada plates, \$2.40 to \$2.45; tinned plates, \$2.75 to \$2.75; Oxford copper, 11c to 12c; ingot tin, 21c to 22c.

Leather.—The leather trade continues on its way quietly and slowly, exciting little interest and giving no promise of improving its position. There is little business in the line of leather and prices are unchanged. We quote to-day as follows:—Manufacturers' sole, No. 1, 15c to 16c; do. No. 2, 15c to 16c; do. No. 3, 15c to 16c; do. No. 4, 15c to 16c; do. No. 5, 15c to 16c; do. No. 6, 15c to 16c; do. No. 7, 15c to 16c; do. No. 8, 15c to 16c; do. No. 9, 15c to 16c; do. No. 10, 15c to 16c; do. No. 11, 15c to 16c; do. No. 12, 15c to 16c; do. No. 13, 15c to 16c; do. No. 14, 15c to 16c; do. No. 15, 15c to 16c; do. No. 16, 15c to 16c; do. No. 17, 15c to 16c; do. No. 18, 15c to 16c; do. No. 19, 15c to 16c; do. No. 20, 15c to 16c; do. No. 21, 15c to 16c; do. No. 22, 15c to 16c; do. No. 23, 15c to 16c; do. No. 24, 15c to 16c; do. No. 25, 15c to 16c; do. No. 26, 15c to 16c; do. No. 27, 15c to 16c; do. No. 28, 15c to 16c; do. No. 29, 15c to 16c; do. No. 30, 15c to 16c; do. No. 31, 15c to 16c; do. 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No. 434, 15c to 16c; do. No.

COUPON FOR PICTURESQUE CANADA.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

PART 4.

Out out this Coupon and mail with
FOUR Three Cent Stamps,
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Montreal. Write name and address plainly.

Series No. 3 will be mailed on receipt of Coupon.

Name

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CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLING.

MR. CHARLTON TO START A WAR ON ALL LOTTERY SCHEMES.

Ottawa, March 26.—Mr. Charlton tomorrow will start in on a campaign against the Quebec lotteries now running in full blast in Montreal, under a plea that they are operating under a clause of the Criminal Code, which makes lotteries for the encouragement of art legal. It will be remembered that some little time ago I drew attention in the 'Witness' to the operations of this concern, in Montreal, and the probability that Parliament would be asked to deal with it. Mr. Charlton now proposes to strike out that clause of the Criminal Code which makes church lotteries and lotteries for the encouragement of art legal. Mr. Charlton will also introduce a bill to-morrow, making men liable to punishment for seduction of a woman under promise of marriage, of eighteen instead of sixteen years of age. He also proposes an amendment to the Criminal Code, by making the abduction of girls who are not heiresses punishable as well as girls who are heiresses, as at present under the code.

DEATH OF A MONTREAL LADY.

THE WIFE OF SIR DAVID MACPHERSON DIES IN ITALY.

Toronto, March 24.—Lady Macpherson, wife of Sir David Macpherson, and mother of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Government House, Toronto, died at San Remo Italy, yesterday. For some years past both Sir David and Lady Macpherson have been in feeble health, and have spent each winter in Italy, fearing the effects of our own climate during the winter season. They left Canada last November, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Banks, and since then have made their home in San Remo, Italy. Advice from there led their friends to suppose that the climate was having a beneficial effect upon them, and that both were progressing favorably.

The announcement of Lady Macpherson's death consequently came as a great blow to her family and friends. The deceased lady had resided with Sir David in Toronto for nearly forty years past, their beautiful home at Chestnut Park being one of the best known in this city having been noted for its hospitality. Previous to their departure for Italy they made a gift which will be long remembered by the people of this city, in handing over to the corporation the magnificent collection of plants which they had gathered at Chestnut Park during a period of forty years—a collection, perhaps, which is the finest in the province, and which, it is to be hoped, the City Council will make suitable provision for the care of. Lady Macpherson was the daughter of the late William Molson, of Montreal, founder of Molson's bank. She was married to Sir David Macpherson on June 18, 1844. Her only sister, Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, Montreal, survives her. Seven children—two sons and five daughters—also survive her. The sons are William Molson Macpherson, of Quebec, and David H. Macpherson, inspector of the North-West Mounted Police. The daughters are: Mrs. Dobell and Mrs. Beckett, of Quebec; and Mrs. Mayrle Banks, Mrs. Percival Ridout and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Toronto.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

Toronto, March 26.—An army veteran, in the person of Mr. Alex. McKay, died yesterday, aged fifty-three years. Mr. McKay was a Canadian, having been born in West Zorra, Oxford county, Ont. After serving with the 4th regiment, stationed at Fort Erie, for eleven years he volunteered to the 25th King's Own Borderers and served ten years in India. In the Afghanistan campaign of 1878-9 he secured a medal and good conduct badge. He was in receipt of a pension of two shillings and three-pence per day. He was a member of the army and navy veterans' association of this city.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches, a simple and effectual remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect safety.

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 15c; marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When an announcement of funeral, extended obituary or service accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—At 381 Cadieux street, on Thursday, March 15, 1894, the wife of Wm. Boyd, of a son. 21

HAWTHORNE—At 43 Anderson street, on March 16, 1894, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hawthorne. 17

HODGE—At St. Laurent, on March 10, 1894, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hodge. 19

HERSEY—At 763 Cherrier street, on Sunday, March 18, 1894, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Milton L. Hersey. 19

OBORNE—At 136 Lusignan street, on Monday, March 12, 1894, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Osborne. 17

KYLE—At Carleton Place, Ont., on the 26th March, the wife of Mr. D. T. Kyle, of M. M.'s Office, C.P.R., of a daughter. 22

MATHESON—At Lake Megantic, on March 1, 1894, the wife of Malcolm Matheson, of a son. 17

McARTHUR—At 260 Bishop street, on the 13th instant, the wife of A. McArthur, of a daughter. 20

McCOWAN—At 28 Marlborough street, on March 19, 1894, the wife of Andrew McCowan, of a daughter. 17

MARRIED.

DAVIS—GRANSON—On Wednesday, March 14, 1894, at Eardley, Que., by the Rev. H. T. Kalem, B.A., Richard Davis to Susan, daughter of John Hay Granson, of Tarnbolton, Ont. 17

DOUGLAS—CLARKE—On Wednesday, the 14th March, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. D. Chown, Edward Douglas, to Emma K. daughter of John Clarke, both formerly of Quebec. 22

HANNA—HUTCHINGS—On Wednesday, March 14, 1894, by the Rev. S. S. Burns, of Knox Church, Westport, Andrew Hanna, of Athens, to Emma Hutchings, of Newboro. 17

IRWIN—STEWART—At the residence of the bride's brother, Rapid City, Manitoba, on March 14, 1894, by the Rev. Mr. Davies, Joseph Irwin, to Janet (Jessie) E. S. Stewart, daughter of Mr. William Stewart, of 'Fertile Creek,' Howick, Que. 21

McLEOD—WOODSIDE—At the Presbyterian Church, St. Sylvester, P.Q., on March 14, 1894, by the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, B.D., James Alexander McLeod, of Portneuf, P.Q., to Marietta Woodside, of St. Sylvester, County Lotbiniere, P.Q. 17

RIRIE—BEE—At Pao-wing Fu, West China, on May 25, 1893, by the Rev. W. W. Cassels, M.A., Ben Ririe, Aberdeen, Scotland, to Mina, fourth daughter of the Rev. William Bee, Toronto, both of China inland Mission. 20

SYMES—PALIN—On March 14, 1894, by the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, B.A., B.D., at the Presbyterian Church, St. Sylvester, P.Q., Robert John Symes, to Ada Emily Edith Palin, both of Leeds, County Megantic, P.Q. 17

TORRANCE—EWING—On March 14, 1894, at 54 Prince Arthur avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Henry P. Torrance, to Hugh Maude, daughter of the late R. D. Ewing, all of Toronto. 17

DIED.

BARBOU—In Clarence, on March 14, 1894, Elizabeth French, wife of the late Louis Barbou, aged 65 years, youngest daughter of the late Mrs. French, one of the oldest pioneers of this place. After a lingering illness she passed peacefully away; her end was peace; missed by all her neighbors. 17

BOYLE—At his residence, Bowmanville, Ont., on March 8, 1894, W. S. Boyle, M.D., aged 48 years. 17

BUD—On the 16th instant, at Verdun, Wm. B. Budd, Councillor of Verdun, aged 67 years. 17

CRAWFORD—At 79 John street, Toronto, on March 15, 1894, in her 80th year, Sidney, widow of Dr. Crawford, Peterboro, and mother of the late Isabella Valancey Crawford. 17

COOK—In this city, March 21, 1894, Ellen Tees, aged 73 years, widow of the late James Cook. 17

FAIRBAIN—At Ironton, Michigan, at the residence of his son, on Feb. 14, 1894, of pneumonia, Wm. G. Fairbairn, aged 70 years. He was a native of Hamilton's Mills, Hawkesbury, Ont. 19

FARMER—At his residence, 927 Dorchester street, on Friday, March 16, 1894, of congestion of the brain, H. B. Farmer, late of Sheffield, England. 17

GIDDINGS—At Montreal, on March 21, '94, William T. Giddings, of Franklin, Vermont, aged 70 years and 8 months; uncle of Mrs. F. A. Jackson, of Montreal. St. Alban's Vt., papers please copy. 22

HARDY—On March 15, 1894, at the age of 64 years, N. S. Hardy, Esq., bookseller, Notre Dame street, Lower Town, Quebec. 21

JOHNSON—At Lennoxville, on Friday, the 15th instant, Mary Francis (Pamela) second daughter of the Rev. L. Mathieu (missionary), of Lachute, and beloved wife of Alvin A. Johnson, of Lennoxville, Que. 21

KING—At South Quebec, on the 20th inst., George King, aged 48 years. Toronto, New York and Chicago papers please copy. 21

McKENDRY—At Bergerville, Que., on March 20, 1894, Daniel Patrick, son of D. McKendry, cutter, aged 19 years and 11 months. 24

McKENDRY—At Bergerville, Que., on Mar. 20, 1894, Daniel Patrick, son of Daniel McKendry, cutter, aged 19 years and 11 months. 24

McDONELL—At Chatham, Ont., on Feb. 18, 1894, Hannah McDonnell, widow of James Y. McDonnell, resident of Lansdowne for many years to 1866, then Sarnia for nine years, remaining then to State of Nebraska for some years, aged 79 years, six months and three days. 17

McCALLUM—On the 19th instant, at No. 51 Milton street, of scarlet fever, Angus W. (Gussie), aged two years and seven mos., beloved son of A. McCallum. 20

McNAUGHTON—At Lancaster Village, Robert McNaughton, youngest son of D. McNaughton, merchant, aged 32 years. 17

PHIPPS—On March 18, 1894, at his residence, 251 1/2 Richmond street west, Toronto, Robert W. Phipps, in the 60th year of his age. 20

PLAYART—In L'Avenir, on March 9, 1894, Margaret Montgomery, beloved wife of Samuel Playart, departed this life after a long and painful illness, aged 68 years. Manitoba papers please copy. 20

PHEPOE—At St. Luc, P.Q., on the 16th instant, in his seventy-ninth year, Henry Wm. Phepoe, Esq., a native of Dublin. His remains were interred at Christieville, alongside of his brother Richard, who died in 1882, at the age of eighty. 20

SHARPE—At Quebec, on March 20, 1894, J. Sharpe, moulder, aged 66 years. 22

WILSON—In this city, on March 22, 1894, Catherine, widow of the late James Rockford Wilson, in the 72nd year of her age. Brockville papers please copy. 22

These sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notices will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mothers

suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It will give them strength and make their babies fat. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists, 50c & \$1.

DR. LAVIOLETTE'S SYRUP OF TURPENTINE

USED WITH INVARIABLE SUCCESS FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS,
LOSS OF VOICE, CRUP,
WHOPPING COUGH, &c.

IT ALWAYS CURES.

PROOF POSITIVE

READ IT.

Mrs. Roy, No. 182 Church street, Ottawa, says: After having suffered for over four months from a very severe cough, a result of 'la Grippe,' I at last decided to try Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. I am happy to say, for the advantage of the public, that one bottle cured me completely.

Mr. John Bevan, Queen street west, Ottawa, says: It affords me great pleasure to say that by using one bottle of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine, I have been completely cured of a very severe cold I had suffered from for over three weeks. I therefore recommend it very highly.

Mrs. Xavier Gravelle, No. 184 Murray street, Ottawa, says: My daughter, eight years old, was suffering from a very bad cold. Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine cured her completely.

Mr. J. Berichot, No. 177 St. Andrew street, Ottawa, says: My little girl had a very bad attack of croup, choking and suffering very much; I was told to try Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Two 25c bottles of this marvellous remedy cured her completely.

Mr. E. Bellet, No. 44 McGee street, Ottawa, says: I was a sufferer from a very bad cough, when I was told by a friend to try Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. I did so and was completely cured by a single bottle.

Mrs. E. Potvin, No. 186 Church street, Ottawa, says: My three children suffered all at the same time from a very nasty cough for over two weeks. I tried Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine, and one small bottle effected a complete, immediate, and really marvellous cure.

ASK FOR IT
from your Druggists or Grocer,
who can procure it from
any wholesale house.

Or direct from the Proprietor,
J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE,
232 & 234 St. Paul street,
MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MONTREAL PRACTITIONER

RECOMMENDS

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Professional Men, Generally, Say: 'It makes
People Well.'

Dr. W. B. McGowan, L.D.S., Tells How He Banished
Dyspepsia—Paine's Celery Compound Wrought a
Complete Cure for Him—He Says It Is The Only
Medicine That Can Cope With The Terrible Trouble
—He Vigorously Advocates The Use of The Great
Healer.



DR. W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S.

Dr. W. B. McGowan, L.D.S., dentist, 65 Mansfield street, Montreal, is one of the most experienced and best known practitioners in Montreal. For over twenty years he has successfully practised his profession in the metropolis of Canada, and few men have ever attained a greater reputation. Dr. McGowan is an honest and fearless supporter of all that is good and great—all that tends to the welfare of suffering humanity. Professional men, like others, have their weeks and months of suffering; they are subject to the same troubles that overtake the ordinary run of men and women. When oppressed with dyspepsia and all its attendant woes, Dr. McGowan wisely used Paine's Celery Compound, with the result that he was perfectly cured. Animated with a desire to benefit others, he writes as follows:—

'At this time when the public (especially that portion of it who suffer) have

before them so many medicines and proprietary preparations, it is well that all should know just what to use in order that they may be speedily cured and made well, with the least possible outlay of money.

'To all who suffer from dyspepsia and indigestion, I would with pleasure and satisfaction recommend your wonderful preparation, Paine's Celery Compound. My experience two years ago with your medicine, when I suffered from dyspepsia and all its evils, leads me to affirm that it is the only remedy that can cope with this trouble which thousands suffer from.

Paine's Celery Compound cured me completely; it was also of equal value to my wife. I consider your medicine a most valuable tonic and appetizer, and would urge all afflicted ones to use it if they desire a prompt, efficacious and curing medicine. I will always strongly recommend Paine's Celery Compound to my friends.'

This is what is needed
A Food and Tonic Combined,
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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 uninterceptedly prescribed their 'Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Peppin 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.
If your druggist does not keep it, write
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
Established 1870.
NEW YORK AND NEWPORT, R. I.
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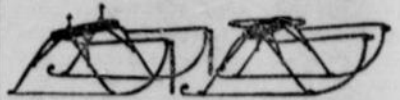
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WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1893, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarms
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMSTRONG'S BOB SLEIGHS.



Very strong. Very durable. Very light. Very easy to drag. 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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PRISCILLA PERKINS'

PER PANCAKE FLOUR.
A marvellous combination of all the Muscles, Nerve and Flesh-Forming Elements of—
BAILEY, RICE, WHEAT, CORN and RYE.
Requires no eggs, no yeast, no baking powder, no salt, no experience. A boon to dyspeptics.

HOWE, McINTYRE CO.,
Wholesale Distributors for the Dominion of Canada,
292 COMMERCE STREET, MONTREAL.
If your grocer does not keep it, show him this Advertisement.

AGENTS WANTED for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Good commission to canvassers. Send for circulars and terms. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office.

EXPERIENCED BUTTERMAKER wishes situation as manager or maker in large creamery or dairy. Best references. W. EASTON, care of Jesse Fueling, Tilsonburg, Ont.

FOR SALE—A Bargain. Printing Press and type; nearly new; listed at three thousand dollars. Terms liberal. J. GREEN, 473 St. Urbain street, Montreal.

M. BRONZE TURKEYS' EGGS FOR SALE from first-class stock and prize winners. Write for prices, etc. Orders booked now. JAMES A. STEWART, Jr., Menlo, Ont.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, from prize stock of Silver-Laced Wyandottes, scoring over ninety points; \$2 per setting. Address WYANDOTTES, 'Witness' Office. 28

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. L. Wyandottes; prize winners at Montreal and Eastern Ontario Poultry Exhibitions, scoring from 94 to 96 points; \$2 per setting. Apply to J. MITCHELL, 28 Darling street, Montreal. 23

WANTED—Twenty gallons of milk daily, commencing 1st May. Terms of payment to suit farmer. Address WM. CLARK, 183 Hyde st., Point St. Charles.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS can have a first-class Folding Machine; will cut, paste and fold to a suitable size; for \$100, being about quarter the cost of a new one. Address or apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 21

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—One Hoe Drum (cylinder press, two-form rollers, tape delivery, size of bed, 27 1/2 inches; height of press, 5 1/2 feet, and length, 7 1/2 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 McINTYRE, 65 1/2 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, \$2.50, without taxes. Apply to GEORGE BEATTY, St. Lambert. 7

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Farm of 100 acres or more; no objection to bush lot or poor buildings, but land must be cheap, and soil first-class, in English settlement, County of Russell or Prescott preferred. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal. 15

WANTED—Men to sell our Choice Nursery Stock and seed potatoes; experience not necessary; steady employment; choice of territory; low terms. Address the ALLIANCE NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y. 27

50 COMPLETE STORIES by famous authors, only 10 cents. Address DOMINION NOVELTY CO., Box 255, Montreal, Que.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

ATTENTION, FARMERS—We have fruit farms, dairy farms, stock farms, grain farms, garden farms, all sizes, low prices, easy terms. Also Manitoba improved farms, and farms on exchange. Give us the time to select your farms. Prices are sure to advance. See us for bargains. COOTE & SONS, Hamilton, Ont. 23

FOR SALE—Best Farm in Richmond Co.: new buildings; near best cash market in this province. Photograph and full particulars for 25 cents. J. C. STOCKWELL, Danville, Que. 28

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; no farm to exchange. Address COOTE & SONS, Hamilton, Ont. 29

CHOICE FARM OF 480 ACRES IN MANITOBA FOR SALE—Fine locality for mixed farming; 230 acres fenced under cultivation; sixty acres summer fallowed; good heavy soil; wood and water abundant; close to church and school; near railway. For terms or other information apply to JOHN H. ROSS, Strathclair, Manitoba. 21

GOOD FARM IN MANITOBA FOR SALE CHEAP, 1/2 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. 26

GOOD FARM IN MANITOBA FOR SALE CHEAP, 1/2 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. 26

PROFITABLE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS DAIRY FARM—100 acres. Brick House, water laid on, convenient barns; railway and mill one mile. Price \$2,800.00. B. MUSGRAVE, Barre, Plains. 14

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