

SUMMARY.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY is seriously ill. LORD WOLSELEY has been gazetted a viscount. THE REV. DR. WILLIAM SMITH has been appointed Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh.

MURDERS and outrages of various descriptions by Indians are reported from Arizona as having occurred in Sonora.

IT IS REPORTED on good authority that Lord Melgund will resign his position as Military Secretary on his return from the Pacific coast and proceed to England.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS, the well-known war correspondent, who gained such renown in the Sudan campaign, has left England for Bulgaria, where he will watch the progress of the Roumelian revolution.

JEANNE LORETTE, who shot and killed her lover, the Japanese Consul Sakurada, in Rotterdam, was, on Thursday, sentenced to three years imprisonment. A French gentleman has offered to marry JEANNE.

THE NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE is the son of Mr. J. T. Thompson, a Halifaxian litterateur, and has figured prominently in local politics, having frequently occupied important positions in the Legislature. He was born and brought up a Methodist, but accepted the Catholic faith when he married.

MR. DAVID B. HILL, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland, and who has been governor since Mr. Cleveland's election to the Presidency, was unanimously selected as the candidate of the Democratic party for governor by the New York State Convention on Thursday night.

THE MEXICANS have begun a warfare against polygamy, and will grounded rumors are afloat that a demand has been made of President Diaz that he rescind the grant of land in Northern Chihuahua to the Mormons. The Catholic Church is at the head of the movement, and demands that the laws against polygamy be enforced.

MUCH ANNOYANCE is felt in Calcutta over the Franco-Burmese treaty, and trouble appears to be brewing. The various chambers of commerce are protesting against the treaty, alleging that British interests are seriously affected by it. The British corvette "Turquoise," has suddenly received orders to proceed without delay to Rangoon.

LORD CARNAVON has resolved to signalize his administration of the Viceroyalty of Ireland by reviving the Irish fisheries. He has become satisfied that an Imperial loan of £500,000 is necessary to rescue the fishing industry from the present stagnation, which is due largely to the harbor accommodation and to the antiquated implements used by the fishermen. He intends to ask Parliament to advance the money at a nominal rate of interest to enable the fishermen to obtain proper boats and facilities for pursuing their occupations successfully.

CANADIAN.

MR. JOHN A. MACKENZIE, of Sarnia, has been appointed Janitor of Lambton.

MR. CHAS. TUPPER laid Winnipeg for Victoria, B.C., by the Northern Pacific Railway, last week.

GEN. MIDDLETON opened the Central Exhibition at Hamilton last week. The show bids fair to be a success.

THE HON. MR. CHAPLEAU left Paris on Saturday last and is expected to return to Canada on the 3rd of October.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the Department of the Interior has decided to throw open the Mennonite reserve in October.

WRITS have been issued for Antigonish the nominating day being the 9th and election 16th of October; and for St. John, N.B., nomination 13th and election day 20th of October.

AN INVESTIGATION has been opened by Judge Routhier, as Royal Commissioner, to enquire into the details connected with the construction, administration and sale of the North Shore Railway, by the Chapleau Government.

NO REPORT has yet been received from the officer commanding the Kingston camp, who was called upon by the Minister of Militia to give a full statement regarding the burning of Riel in effigy at that camp on Friday last.

W. KYLE, of Toronto, has been committed for trial at the next assizes on a charge of uttering forged paper. The Police Magistrate held that a prima facie case of being accessory to the forgery of Munro, his clerk, had been made out. Bail has been accepted.

SCHUMERS CROWDS attended the concert given by Christine Nilsson at Stockholm, on Wednesday, that seventeen persons were crushed to death. The accident occurred after the concert and while Mme. Nilsson was singing from the balcony of the Grand Hotel. The crowd numbered 30,000 at the time of the accident.

A PETITION, signed by the requisite number of citizens, was presented to Mayor Manning, of Toronto, asking him to call a public meeting to discuss the libel case of Dugas vs. Sheppard. The Mayor decided that the law does not oblige him to call a meeting to discuss questions other than those of civic importance, and, therefore, denied the petitioners' request.

THE MARINE DEPARTMENT has ordered a temporary light to be placed at the entrance to the Spanish River, Lake Huron, until a permanent one can be established. A lighthouse for whole station has been placed at Caribou Island, Lake Superior, for the guidance of vessels on the Lake from Sault Ste. Marie to Port Arthur. It was at this spot the steamer "Spartan" was lost two years ago.

THE NEW CASTLEBRIDGE over the St. John River to connect the Intercolonial Railway with the New Brunswick line will be formally opened for traffic to-day, the 30th inst. A number of prominent railway men and several New Brunswick gentlemen resident at the capital have been honored with invitations to attend the ceremony. The new enterprise will enable through trains to be run from St. John to Boston.

A DEPUTATION of the Graduates Association, of the Ontario Agricultural College, waited yesterday on Mr. Ross, Minister of Agriculture, asking for certain changes in the management and the curriculum of the college and farm. The Minister thanked them for their suggestions, several of which had already commended themselves to the department. The same deputation waited on Mr. Ross, Minister of Education, asking to have more attention paid in the High School course to agricultural studies. Mr. Ross admitted that the tendency of High School work is universityward, but remarked

THE EASTERN WAR-CLOUD.

MR. J. NORMAN RITCHIE, Recorder of Halifax, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia vice Thompson, who has been appointed Minister of Justice in the Dominion Government. His appointment is remarkable for the fact that his father was a judge for many years, that his eldest brother, Sir Wm. Johnston Ritchie, is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and that another brother, Hon. John W. Ritchie, was for many years Judge of Equity in Nova Scotia. Four judges in one family is a coincidence without a parallel in the history of the country.

BY A MAJORITY of ten to eight, the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions yesterday agreed to insert in their presentment a paragraph objecting to the proposed submission of the Scott Act in Toronto. The objection was based partly on the deprivation inflicted on liquor users, and partly on the abolition of local industries. The Act was adopted yesterday in Peterborough by a majority of probably 400. The Liberal temperance campaign against it was energetic, but comparatively ineffective. There is a general feeling that the Act should be generally adopted, and have a fair trial before it is repudiated. In Renfrew it is reported that nearly \$2,000 has already been collected in fines. The circulation of petitions is being pushed in Toronto and York, and before long the necessary signatures will be obtained.

THE REV. D. J. MACDONNELL is out with another letter in the Toronto Globe against legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic. He wants only "restriction" because that will allow temperance men to get what they may require in the way of liquor without any real difficulty, and adds, "I will protest with voice and pen, while God gives me wit and brain, against the perversion of the plain meaning of God's Word to which some men resort in connection with the advocacy of total abstinence and prohibition. I will protest against the tyranny which is sought to be exercised in some quarters against men who will not say the shibboleth of the prohibition party. Time was when it required moral courage for a man to decline a glass of wine at a friend's table. We have fallen upon days when for some ministers of the Gospel it requires no small amount of courage to say out frankly that there is no sin in using good wine, if you can only get it. Mr. Macdonnell denounces the gin of drunkenness and admits the danger in this climate of using spirits at all.

MEALS FOR OUR BRAVES.—The British Government have forwarded for the approval of the Minister of Militia the die from which the medals to be given to the volunteers who served in the North-West rebellion are to be struck. A clasp will also be given to all those who were engaged in the several battles.

MRS. WELDON FREE AGAIN. GREAT MANIFESTATION IN LONDON OVER HER RELEASE—HER SEVERE REPROBATIONS UPON THE LAZERS AND JUDGES—THAT ARE DESCRIBED AS BOGUS, IDIOTS AND MONKEYS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Weldon triumphs. Her sentence expired to-day, but last night, hearing that a manifestation in her honor was being prepared, she Home Secretary sent a special messenger to Holloway, and she was released. The once fair Georgian left the goal, but she was not going to be cheated of her manifestation. To-day, when her friends were waiting outside expecting to see her issue from the prison, she drove up in a cab, took her place in the procession, and rode victoriously through London from Holloway to Hyde Park, applauded by her people. To parody a famous utterance of M. Proudhomme, "that procession was the proudest I have ever seen." The young correspondent caught a glimpse of it at Newgate, and it was very impressive. First came with a brass band, then a job lot of blood-red banners with anachronistic descriptions demanding the instant release of Roger Tichborne; then came more bands, more banners, and more costumed and robed persons, and finally came Georgina herself in an open carriage, drawn by four fiery steeds, escorted by two elderly gentlemen on horseback. The heroine looks a little rather faded, but otherwise a little the worse for her captivity. "The 'Ain't she lovely'" with which the grimy roughs greeted her did no more than justice. On her reaching Hyde Park the crowd unwhinnied the horses and

dragged her in triumph to the shores of the Serpentine, where she made a short address. In the evening she aired her wrongs at Clerkenwell, contriving in one speech to defy or libel half the judges and all the lawyers in England. Her voice was weaker than usual, for, as she explained, she had screamed herself hoarse in February, trying to make that deaf old fool of a judge hear her. But she managed to make herself clear enough—far clearer than would have been agreeable to some of the legal luminaries whom she playfully described as "idiot judges and monkeys." Georgina has come out of prison poor, but burning for battle. She has several new public grievances to agitate, and a great many private ones. She will agitate a good part of October, and will look for the verdict of a jury, if final; for the rehabilitation of Mr. Stead; for the ejection of several magistrates and for a host of other things. Meanwhile, to pay her way she has accepted an engagement at the Grand Theatre, Islington, in a new drama. On Saturday next she will go to Bow street and brave the "mission mob," which has been hounding Eliza Armstrong's abductors. In November she will lead a band of her followers to the law courts to groan and jeer at all the corrupt judges. She has "rods in pickle" for Sir Henry D. Balfour, Mr. Weldon and others, but for the moment her heart seems chiefly set on the rehabilitation of Mr. Stead and his company. If people will only back her at Bow street on Saturday, she vows she will feel consoled for her six months of captivity.

THE ORANGEMEN AND RIEL. KINGSTON, Sept. 22.—At one of the largest meetings of Orangemen ever held in this city, on Saturday last, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—Moved by Bro. James Adams, seconded by Bro. T. L. Snow: "Resolved, that the Orange body deeply laments the sectional feeling gotten up in this country, especially in the Eastern Province, respecting the notorious rebel Riel, now under sentence of death. We do not object to the receipt given to enable his counsel to obtain a full and fair hearing in the highest tribunals of the country, but we do object to any interference by any party who, by their actions, are making it difficult for the constituted authorities to carry out the just sentence of one who has been the means of causing so much bloodshed, some of his victims being our friends and relations."

THE MARQUIS ACQUITTED. BIRMINGHAM, D. T., Sept. 21.—The jury in the De Mores murder trial retired at 2:30 p.m., and in five minutes returned a verdict of not guilty. It is said that one vote was taken in the jury room, and not a word spoken. The jury was composed of the leading business men in the city and the verdict is regarded as just. It will be remembered that the Marquis was charged with murder, he having shot some cowboys who had laid wait for him at his house

DRINK'S AWFUL DOINGS.

MR. WALSH ON THE ELECTIONS. DUBLIN, September 26.—Archbishop Walsh has sent circulars to priests in the various parishes throughout Ireland, advising them to abstain from the Parliamentary election campaign. He exhorts them to beware of surprises at the coming convention for the election of members for seats in Parliament, and to resist any attempts to stampede the conventions in favor of any outside candidate. He especially advises that no priest should be present at the convention, and that if he is present, he should endeavor to secure an adjournment, and if this is not possible to withdraw from the convention. Dr. Walsh admits that he incurs a serious responsibility in taking this step.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO. LONDON, Sept. 27.—The political campaign, which has hitherto been devoid of life, begins to glow, and the prospects are that the occurrence of the coming week will make electoral affairs quite lively. Lord Salisbury will, on Tuesday, issue the Tory campaign manifesto. This Conservative hope will put new life into the Tory cause. The "Grand Old Man" dispensed the seeds of disruption and which were fast taking root in the divisions of the Liberal structure, but the Conservatives are again fastening upon it. Lord Salisbury's followers entertain the conviction that he can blow a counterblast that will shake the weakening Gladstonian temple to the ground.

MR. BRIGHT AND OTHER LEADERS. Mr. John Bright has determined to re-enter politics as an advocate of the restoration of the Liberals to power. He proposes to make the candidacy of Sir Henry James, Mr. Gladstone's agent-general, for the seat at Barry, a suburb of London, the object of his undertaking, and to stump the country. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest sensations of the campaign.

THE NEWCASTLE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION resulted in the formation of a distinct temperance party, which will support only those legislative candidates who will pledge themselves in favor of local option. Most of the conference orators upbraided the late Liberal Government with the neglect of temperance, and criticized Mr. Gladstone for the measure and in different references which his manifesto contains concerning the liquor traffic. The Rev. Mr. Garrett, president of the Methodist Temperance Society, held his own for the most part to the people of England, concluding with these words: "Let party landmarks go. Vote straight for a sober country."

MR. PARNELL'S STRENGTH. The Parnellites constitute at present the only thoroughly united and compact political party in the country. They believe that their prospects are bright. The American plan formulated at the meeting of the Home Rule League in London, to raise a fund at the January League Convention in America, sufficient to enable Mr. Parnell to pay salaries of \$500 per month for five years to himself, and \$250 per month to the Tories and Whigs. It is immensely elated the Nationalists. It is the greatest aid ever rendered to the Home Rule cause. It will enable Mr. Parnell to secure the services in Parliament of such able and energetic gentlemen, now deluged by lack of means from accepting a seat and will place the whole Irish delegation under more obligation and greater allegiance to the League than it has ever been. Mr. Parnell will accept a seat in the Nationalist cause and pledges himself to vote with the Home Rule party on all questions where unity shall be deemed advisable. Mr. Parnell estimates that the Home Rulers will secure eighty-four seats in the next Parliament, and possibly ninety.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chamberlain believes that in the event of a Liberal success in the coming campaign, Mr. Chamberlain will resign his seat in the House and retire after forming the cabinet and setting the governmental machinery in motion, leaving the leadership and possibly the premiership to him.

THE SPECTATOR deprecates Mr. Chamberlain's present political attitude as calculated to lead to Liberal disruption. It maintains that it will be impossible for Mr. Gladstone and a majority of the Liberals to accept a political alliance with the Tories in the event of a Liberal success, as that asserted just now by Chamberlain, and in that he is virtually becoming premier while Mr. Gladstone is in the cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain is a deeply intimate friend of Mr. Chamberlain's, and he is not likely to be deceived by Mr. Chamberlain's assertions.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

MR. WALSH ON THE ELECTIONS. DUBLIN, September 26.—Archbishop Walsh has sent circulars to priests in the various parishes throughout Ireland, advising them to abstain from the Parliamentary election campaign. He exhorts them to beware of surprises at the coming convention for the election of members for seats in Parliament, and to resist any attempts to stampede the conventions in favor of any outside candidate. He especially advises that no priest should be present at the convention, and that if he is present, he should endeavor to secure an adjournment, and if this is not possible to withdraw from the convention. Dr. Walsh admits that he incurs a serious responsibility in taking this step.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO. LONDON, Sept. 27.—The political campaign, which has hitherto been devoid of life, begins to glow, and the prospects are that the occurrence of the coming week will make electoral affairs quite lively. Lord Salisbury will, on Tuesday, issue the Tory campaign manifesto. This Conservative hope will put new life into the Tory cause. The "Grand Old Man" dispensed the seeds of disruption and which were fast taking root in the divisions of the Liberal structure, but the Conservatives are again fastening upon it. Lord Salisbury's followers entertain the conviction that he can blow a counterblast that will shake the weakening Gladstonian temple to the ground.

MR. BRIGHT AND OTHER LEADERS. Mr. John Bright has determined to re-enter politics as an advocate of the restoration of the Liberals to power. He proposes to make the candidacy of Sir Henry James, Mr. Gladstone's agent-general, for the seat at Barry, a suburb of London, the object of his undertaking, and to stump the country. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest sensations of the campaign.

THE NEWCASTLE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION resulted in the formation of a distinct temperance party, which will support only those legislative candidates who will pledge themselves in favor of local option. Most of the conference orators upbraided the late Liberal Government with the neglect of temperance, and criticized Mr. Gladstone for the measure and in different references which his manifesto contains concerning the liquor traffic. The Rev. Mr. Garrett, president of the Methodist Temperance Society, held his own for the most part to the people of England, concluding with these words: "Let party landmarks go. Vote straight for a sober country."

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with subscription rates for Daily Witness, Weekly Messenger, and other publications, including prices for single copies and annual subscriptions.

TERMS TO MANAGERS AND TEACHERS. DAILY, \$2.00 WEEKLY, 75c. All the above papers sent free of postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—When set in our usual small type, 10c per line per insertion. For large type or cuts, 20c per line first insertion, and 15c per line every subsequent insertion. Contract Rates—1 year, \$5 per line; 6 months, \$3 per line; 3 months, \$1.75 per line.

Births and Deaths 50c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

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, or procure a post-office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: \$1 to \$4, 2c, and \$4 to \$10, 5c. When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations that are of any use to us are 1 cent and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rhode's Point, N.Y. State. 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 is not done such change cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: John Dougal & Son, "Witness," Montreal.

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquires, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Table showing circulation figures for the previous week, including copies of Weekly Witness, Daily Witness, and Messenger.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

THE ROUMELIAN REVOLUTION.

The newspapers may hide their diminished heads; they have suffered severe humiliation; they have allowed the world to be most completely taken by surprise. A popular rebellion, apparently involving risk to the peace of Europe, takes place without a single hint from the press or its agents beforehand that such an event was among the probabilities. Yet the populace of a whole city does not rise en masse and proclaim a revolution without having been, to a certain extent, prepared and drilled. It was not the unexpected that has happened. The moment the provisions of the Berlin treaty were made known, those who had even a superficial knowledge of the situation in the Balkan provinces knew that the arbitrary and cruel division of the Northern and Southern Bulgarians could not be maintained. When Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury came back to England declaring that they had secured peace with honor by a great diplomatic victory, which had restored the Balkan passes to Turkey, Mr. Gladstone declared that the settlement could only be of the most temporary character because it made two provinces of a country inhabited by one people. He declared then that it was race lines, not mountain ranges, which defined nations. To keep Russia out of Constantinople, however, was Lord Beaconsfield's aim and that could only be done by allowing Turkey to keep the Balkans, and Southern Bulgaria being allowed to remain a Province of Turkey, under the name of Eastern Roumelia, while Northern Bulgaria was erected into a principality independent in everything but in having to pay a stipulated annual tribute to Turkey. The aspirations and rights of the Southern Bulgarians could not be wholly sacrificed without danger, however, and Eastern Roumelia was made an autonomous Province. Its constitution provided that the Governor-General, though nominated by the Sultan, was to be a Christian, and that it was to have a Senate and a representative assembly, the large majority of whose members were to be elective. It was not to be garrisoned by Turkish troops, but only by Bulgarian militia, and the Sultan was precluded from sending troops there except on the requisition of the Governor-General. This extremely liberal constitution did not satisfy a people whom nothing but full nationality in union with their own people would content. A Bulgarian Christian Aleko Pasha, who had been educated in Greek schools and in western capitals, where he had been on diplomatic services, was appointed Governor-General. It was significant of the temper of the people that, when he made his entry into Philippopolis and was installed, he wore the Bulgarian bonnet, and not the fez of the Turkish Governor. When the Russian flag of occupation was hauled down, no flag was raised in its place, for neither the Governor nor the people would raise the Ottoman flag. In some of the smaller towns the people went so far as to raise the Bulgarian flag. The Sultan summoned Aleko Pasha to Constantinople to explain, but he refused to go and nothing came of it. The people of Eastern Roumelia threatened, in spite of these concessions, to revolt and join Bulgaria, but the influence of Aleko Pasha, who threatened to resign,

restrained them. The Mohammedans were persecuted, however, and a wholesale exodus took place, thus making the influence of the Turks less felt than ever in the province. In the meantime the northern Bulgarians had elected Alexander of Battenburg their prince, and the first discussion in their Assembly was over the question of the possibility of compassing the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Russia encouraged the agitation of this question, not only to confirm her influence over the Bulgarians, but to secure the union, and extend her influence south of the Balkans, and thus pave the way to Constantinople. Prince Alexander, who did not like being controlled by Russia, combated the agitation. The movement was too strong, however, and he was compelled to submit, but finding that the Bulgarians also were jealous of Russia's influence, he began to eliminate the Russian element which dominated his Government. This he succeeded in doing to a great extent, though the Russians kept their hold upon the War Department. The officers of the Bulgarian army are mostly Russian though, Bulgarian ones have been gradually supplanting them for some time. By wringing from Turkey the promise not to fortify or garrison the Balkans, as provided for by the Berlin treaty, Russia kept the way open for the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. During the six years which have elapsed since the Berlin treaty was signed the agitation for Bulgarian union has been constant, and disturbances springing from this agitation have been frequent. Everything pointed to the union. The only thing that prevented it was the jealousy of the great powers, Germany and Austria fearing Russia, and Russia fearing their designs in case the Eastern question was again opened. Some understanding appears to have been arrived at by the Emperors at the late meeting. It was known that Prince Alexander had been having long interviews with the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors. Whether a partition has been agreed upon or not has yet to be seen. One thing is certain, and that is that Slav of Serbia will not consent to be swallowed up by Austria without a struggle, and the Bulgarians would almost as soon be ruled by the Sultan as by the Czar. They are very jealous of Russian influence, which they tolerate only because they hope to gain their unity by it. There is a large Bulgarian element in Macedonia which is anxious to unite with Bulgaria and Roumelia, and the Greek element, though averse to Bulgarian aspirations, are not inclined to throw themselves into the arms of Austria. The English people are not inclined to help Turkey to re-instate her rule over Eastern Roumelia, even though Lord Salisbury's great diplomatic victory of 1878 is nullified if the Roumelian revolution is allowed.

THE VICTORIAN BUDGET.

The financial position of the colony of Victoria, as stated in the budget speech of Mr. Service, the Finance Minister of that colony, is one which may well excite the envy of Canadians. The Victorian national debt amounts to £31,757,407, which sum in October will be reduced to £28,576,787, instead of growing as the Canadian debt does with alarming rapidity. Of this sum £21,000,000 was borrowed for investment in railways, and the interest upon it is charged as a part of the working expenses of the lines. Last year, owing to several known causes, and admittedly bad management, the railway budget, showed a deficit of £34,000, but the leaks having been stopped a surplus of £46,000 is looked forward to for the present year. Of the remainder of the interest on the State debt, £140,000 is met by that amount of returns from profitable investments in irrigating works, etc., which are also of the greatest benefit to the community, and £130,000 yearly is the only sum paid directly as interest by the tax payers. The revenue for the financial year was £6,694,727, of which £314,074, was a surplus from the preceding year. The expenditure was £6,212,517, nearly two hundred thousand pounds less than the estimates passed by the House, and thus leaving the handsome surplus of £392,210. The Russian war scare assumed large proportions in Australia, and particularly in Victoria, which put quite a fleet on foot and built some very heavy forts, armed with ten and twelve-inch guns. The total expenditure for defence reached the sum of £247,000, £167,000 of which could not be paid until the House sanctioned the expenditure, and, besides the fleet and guns, the Victorians have an enrolled, well-armed and well drilled militia force of six thousand men, one thousand of whom are mounted infantry. The outlook for the following year is declared to be a hopeful one, a large income and a decreased expenditure being provided for. Victoria is not the most prosperous of the Australian colonies, the desire to grow rich fast having induced her to burden herself with a protective tariff about half as high as the Canadian National Policy. Canada, on the other hand, has a debt of three hundred millions for which she has nothing to show but a railway which cannot earn operating expense, and which, if it could, is not hers, and canals from which trade has vanished.

THE ABBE FILIATRAULT AND THE TIMES.

When prophets come forth they may fairly be asked to show their credentials. The New York Times gives a organym of this city a worthy lecture on blasphemy from which we deduce that the Times is not an authority on that subject. Yet we may be wrong, for we do not know what god the Times worships. Great is Physical Law and the Times is his prophet and physical law has been blasphemed by ascribing small-pox to any other cause than filth. Gashim saith it. Those who have not eliminated a Moral Providence from the universe will be inclined to regard an impenitent denial of moral as well as of physical relations between events as a worse blasphemy than a mistaken diagnosis of the plague, and an ascription of it to the displeasure of God at what the preacher looked upon as a sin of the community. If that be blasphemy, then the Old Testament is full of blasphemy, and the whole moral teaching of the world for ages and generations was blasphemous. Perhaps the prophet of materialism would not shrink from this deduction. We do,

The raller mocks at the believer because, in his view, "Sentence against an evil work did not go forth speedily." That would not even touch the province in the mind of one who believed that the people had committed a great trespass, for which they must, sooner or later, as a people, be punished. But the Times is simply at fault in its facts. The French people did not, as a people, take part in the former carnivals, and they did in the last one, and the clergy mourned at the time that, through mismanagement, the celebration was not free from scandal. We believe that, as the Times puts it, we are now better able to diagnose our national calamities than were the good people of old, and that the sins that are primarily punished by a visitation of plague are sins against the laws of health that have been revealed to us, not by spiritual revelation, but by science. But we may be losing more than we gain if we allow the outward and material to obscure, as it too easily does, the inward and spiritual, and fall when conscience is awakened by calamity to cry out, I have sinned a great sin, simply because we can trace the calamity to a physical cause, and thus think we have taken it out of the hand of God. We do not think the Carnival was, in itself, a sin, but to any one entered upon it with an evil conscience of course it was a sin, and, being in their eyes a public sin, they were certainly not wrong in looking for its public punishment. We, however, agree entirely with the final conclusion of the Times, that, whatever the moral elements of the visitation, the administration of carnal vaccination and secular soap and water should be persisted in by the authorities, upon both priests and people. A manist at liberty to make himself a centre of infection because he believes that he deserves to catch the small-pox.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Our correspondent who asks our French fellow-citizens to give up their language because it is a lost cause should remember the story of the viceroy between the sun and the wind as to which would get a traveller's coat off. Why is it that the farther we go from the centres of English population the less bigoted we find the French people against everything English, and everything they associate with the English, even to vaccination. The only conceivable cause for this is that the English have not the knack of making themselves agreeable. Matthew Arnold remarks of the relations of England with Ireland, that the English are anxiously just, and even generous to Ireland, granting to her people what they have not granted to their own, but they are not amiable. Necessarily we would like to see all our people speaking one language, and we can hardly expect that language to be French, but how would an English people like, under similar circumstances, to be asked to give up, or to see it quietly assumed that they should give up the language of their mothers, the vehicle of all their most sacred traditions. Especially would they be sensitive if such a request came from a people of overwhelming numbers and aggressive disposition. It is not always the case that those who learn English, become for that reason more friendly to the English people. The language opens to them not only a medium of good-will, but the means of overhearing much that they do not like. It is useless to say the English in Canada show a winning respect for their French neighbors. The study of the French language, though more taught now than formerly, takes even yet a minimum place in our schools, getting less than half the attention given to dead languages, which will never be used, and will, in nine cases out of ten, never be acquired at all. After the three Rs, French should, in Canada, be a *studium quo non*. Courtesies and amenities should be cultivated with the French people. Their modes of thought should be studied, and they should learn to know their countrymen as countrymen and not as a separate people who implicitly assume the right to dictate and to rule.

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case through the stoppage of general business. But the mere printed word small-pox, though it seems at times to affect the brain, does not carry the specific contagion of the disease with it. Newspapers are hardly touched by human hands at all till they reach those of the reader. Paper is made on Fourdrinier machines, and cut and piled by machinery. It is tied up in large bundles by hand, but very little touched. All this is done, in our case, in the beautiful and healthy Province of Ontario. When the paper is to be used it is dipped in water, a considerable quantity at a time, then it is printed, folded and despatched by machinery, being just touched by human hands. There are, roughly speaking, a hundred and fifty thousand people living in Montreal who have not got the small-pox and have never come in contact with it. These people are living as merrily as ever they did but for the injury done their business. Although a placard is placed on every house where small-pox is known to be, this present writer, though he has been in Montreal all the time, has not yet seen a single one. Everyone in this office has been re-vaccinated, and everyone is as anxious to keep out of the way of small-pox as anyone in the country needs to be if he wishes to live a life worth living. As anyone kept away by reason of small-pox at home would have his wages all the same, there is no temptation to conceal the matter. In fact, there is about as much danger of catching small-pox through a Montreal newspaper as there is of catching cholera from using Castle soap. We therefore advise a few of our country friends to get vaccinated and not be foolish.

THE "GAZETTE" announces that the transfer of the North Shore Railway from the Grand Trunk Railway to the Canadian Pacific has been accomplished through the intermediary of the Government. It was known that there was some hitch about the affair. The Canadian Pacific Company did not want the road but the taking of it over and the making of Quebec the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a part of the price of the twelve million loan and other concessions of last session. When the Canadian Pacific Company succeeded in floating their bonds and in paying off the five-million cash loan within a few months instead of in a year as at first arranged, it was stated that the Canadian Pacific Company, no longer under a legal obligation to the Government, objected to taking over a line which could only be a source of loss unless the Company was subsidized. This report has never been contradicted. What the people want to know is the price paid the Canadian Pacific for taking the road. The Gazette says: "The charge upon the property taken over" comprise the debt due the Government "\$3,500,000, the bonds outstanding \$1,750,000, and some half million dollars for com. "no stock and investments in the road by the late proprietors." That does not explain much. The price appears to have been \$5,750,000, a pretty big one. But the information wanted is: How much of this does the Government shoulder, and how much the Canadian Pacific Company; also is the Company to be indemnified in any way for running the road, and were there any commissions paid or perquisites secured?

THERE ARE IN TORONTO some short-sighted people who seem bent on mischief. Do those people who are trying to force the Mayor to call a public meeting for the purpose of forming an anti-French Society, know the geography of their country? Do they not know that the key-stone province is French-intensely French? What do they mean to propose to do about this? Do they mean to make these French people into Anglo-Saxons? Do they mean to exterminate them? Do they mean to take the suffrage from them? Do they mean to force them to speak English? None of these questions needs an answer. For the present condition of things the English and not the French are responsible. It was the English Government which made this a French province from the first. It was the Ontario Reformers who broke the union which was to mend the mischief by forcing the two peoples together, and who formed a federation with this keystone. It was the English from whom the French got constitutional government which places power in the hands of the majority. It is not the fault of the French that the English do not multiply as fast as they do, and thus retain the power of numbers in their own hands. They are admirably adapted to each other socially. They must learn to get on together. All bombastic talk is mischievous nonsense. The only alternative would be to divide the country into two. We are glad to note that the Toronto people seem to be treating this unpatriotic movement with contempt.

THE VERDICT in the case of Mr. Sheppard, of Toronto, for libelling the Sixty-Fifth Regiment is a fair one, and Ontario will have from it no cause to complain that justice cannot be had in this Province. The demand for a change of venue was, however, after the trial fully justified by the howling mob. Such a verdict is, of course, a serious fiction. Morally, it would seem impossible for a man to be guilty of a crime of which he has no guilty knowledge. It was, we sincerely hope, unnecessary for the judge to assert that there was no vindictiveness on the part of the Court. The occasion afforded Judge Ramsey another opportunity of getting off his favorite little speech against the newspapers. That he may live long to afford them his valuable counsel and instruction is the wish of the press for Judge Ramsey, and when he retires it will, no doubt, be found that many editors have framed his remarks for reference. After the trial was over, Mr. Sheppard escaped punishment for the Texan offence, very publicly proved, of carrying concealed weapons, for which any street rowd would have been heavily fined. This is said for him that nobody ever had more visible excuse for carrying arms, but showing a pistol is always foolish. A man could not take a reader means of increasing ill-will and forfeiting sympathy. We have not heard, either, of the punishment of the disorderly person who, on the very steps of the court house threatened Mr. Sheppard with a horse-whip, and afterwards bullied him in a most cowardly manner. Judge Dugas and

THE YOUNG LIBERALS of Ontario, in shirking the question of the future of Canada and in refusing to accept any of the three schemes—imperial federation, annexation or independence—have expressed about the true feeling of the English-speaking population of Canada. There are constant expressions of loyalty on the stump which meet with never failing applause, but except on the part of somewhat young men we seldom hear from English speakers anything that is not very vague on the subject of the future. The French are different. Many of them make it evident that if ever the question of a change has to be settled their minds will be found made up. They are not for Imperial

Mr. Terronx are to be honored for having interfered to save Montreal from disgrace, and to prevent an act which, in the monetary state of public feeling, might have had serious consequences.

A CASE OF SMALL-POX broke out in Toronto and it became a patriotic duty to trace it to Montreal. To have traced it like all other cases to some person who had travelled from Montreal would not have served the turn. Toronto could profit nothing from such a discovery as that, but a much more damaging discovery is made. The child that has the small-pox is supposed to have played with a child in the next yard and the neighbor child had a father. The father belonged to an establishment which had imported a case of gloves from Montreal, and had opened the parcel with his own hands. What more certain than that after handling the axe which opened the box, perhaps, actually touching the gloves, this father went home and took his child on his knee, who afterwards played in the yard with the other child. Had the parcel of gloves ever been opened in Montreal? That is not said. Had the parcel ever been near a person contaminated with small-pox? Not the very least likelihood of it. Dealers here know their business as well as Toronto ones. It was enough that the neighbor's master had committed the sin of buying from a Montreal house, and that must not be done again. Investigation instituted by the health authorities since the above was written, shows that the disease was not contracted in the manner indicated.

THE OLD ARGUMENT, that an independent Canada would be unable by force of arms to resist conquest, no longer carries weight with the young men who have national aspirations. They can perceive no symptoms of a desire for military conquest on the part of the United States, and, with the hopefulness of youth, believe that the men of the American north land could keep their independence as well as Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland or Belgium. Leaving aside the question of the advisability of another division of the Anglo-Saxon race, the Nationalist has to satisfy himself before he can rightly demand independence that Canada is strong enough to resist, not external attack, but internal corruption and division of race and party. If, at present, we are not in smooth water, it is because we have ourselves brought about the tempest in our own teapot, and in what manner would independence change this? Would it give us a better fiscal system, a decreased expenditure, a pure House of Commons, an honest executive. It is for the want of these that we are now groping in the dark for a Canadian future.

ALTHOUGH the Bulgarians owe their liberty to the Russians who got but little else as the result of a long, costly and victorious conflict, there has of late been but little love lost between the Bulgars and the Russian officers who kindly undertook to hold all the offices of their Government for them. The Bulgarians have proved themselves astonishingly good men of affairs and are inclined to look well after the spending of money. They soon recognized the fact that the Russian officials were there more for their own good than that of Bulgaria, and got rid of the Russian civil officials in a very short time. In the army, however, the need of trained officers prevented any such change. The conduct of these officers in refusing to march with their troops in a cause that is sacred to the Bulgarians could not fail to produce an unreasonable feeling against Russia, and Russians that will last for a long time. United Bulgaria may indeed become a stronger bar to a Russian or Austrian advance to Constantinople than the Turk has been for the last hundred years.

THE RAILWAY for which the necessary surveys are now being made from the banks of the Missouri to the Sault St. Marie, will be the most important road for Montreal that could be built anywhere, giving us the prospect of an air line to the heart of that part of the great west which especially looks to this port. Upon the Canadian side the road has been built for some distance past Algoma Mills, and the line to the Sault can be readily completed, as soon as the American connection is made. On the Canadian side there will be but little difficulty in keeping the line open in winter, and, although there will be no great amount of local traffic, the line should be a most effective one for the handling of through freight. The creation of new highways of trade into Canada will, however, have but little effect unless we allow it to flow along the highway unchecked, and then allow it to seek the sea untaxed by vexatious charges.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO is a most wonderful achievement. By the consent of both political friends and enemies it is a tame affair, with little but words in it, yet it has had the astonishing result of consolidating the Liberal party. All sections of Whigs and Radicals are satisfied to fight together in defence of the principles enunciated in it. "There never is anything but words in Mr. Gladstone's speeches, and they would have no effect if it were not for his wonderful 'oratory,'" say his enemies. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, issued in the shape of a pamphlet, proves the contrary, for it has had an immediate and marvellous effect. The papers say there is nothing in it to arouse enthusiasm, but in spite of that it has aroused enthusiasm. The fact probably is that people have confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and, whether he says a thing or writes it, it comes with a sense of his personality behind it, and, whether heard or read, it has its effect.

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Federation. They are not for annexation. They are for independence.

WE CONGRATULATE the Canadian Pacific Railway on its prospect of securing a good part of the Montana cattle trade. It can certainly offer a shorter and better route from that territory to the seaboard than any other. Indeed, it could probably give the Montana ranchers quite as easy transport to Chicago as other lines. The great hope of Canada's carrying trade is to afford great circle routes to the people of the United States. We note with pleasure that the Evening Post of New York also congratulates our great railway line on this extension of its prospects. According to Canadian and Canadian Pacific tactics the United States should at once pass a law forbidding the building of any railway in Montana within fifteen miles of the Canadian boundary.

THERE IS MUCH UNNECESSARY TALK about a letter written to the Globe, proposing the secession of Montreal from Quebec and its union with Ontario. The reason given for this is French domination. But if the French are preponderant in Montreal, is it likely to vote itself into Ontario to escape French domination. The proposal contradicts itself. The same may be said of any possible section of the Province of Quebec concerning which such a secession could be proposed. It is far more likely that a considerable portion of Ontario will secede to Quebec, being now embraced between two arms of this Province, and being on the eve of having a French majority. Moreover, it is far more likely that Ontario would consent to this change than to the other.

THE WELSH PEOPLE appear to have a very great and active hatred of all toll-bars, for which they are not to be blamed, but they sometimes allow this feeling to lead them into blameworthy conduct. Some forty years ago a conspiracy against toll-bars became a veritable insurrection, and the Rebecca riots added a curious and not unstated page to Welsh history. At that time, after some hard fighting with the soldiery and the destruction of many gates, the matter was settled by the transporting of the ringleaders and the reform of the toll-bar system. The spirit still lingers, and a short time ago there was a riotous attack upon toll-bars at Swansea. It is to be hoped that while the rioters have been sufficiently reprimanded the relic of feudalism will be abolished.

THE CAROLINES AFFAIR has been a rather curious one from the beginning, but the likelihood that the Pope is to be the arbitrator will make it more curious still. Owing to the Spanish knack of leaving things undone, Spain's principal claim to the islands is that given by that old papal bull which gave all the world to the East to Portugal, and all the world to the West to Spain. This title a Pope would have, of course, to declare a valid one. If Germany consents to Papal arbitration it must be with the expectation of being non-suited. Spain is still a medieval country, and it is so far appropriate that a medieval custom, the reference of disputes to the head of the Church, should be revived.

SOMEbody tried to make the ordinary Winnipeggers see that they were second-class, but failed to do so. When preparations were being made for Lord Lansdowne's reception, it was very publicly announced that bishops, judges, members of Parliament and of the Legislature, and the clergy, with their wives and daughters, might enter at the front door, and all others must come in by a side door. This, it is said, was an entirely local idea, and was as much resented by Lord Lansdowne as by the common Winnipeggers, many of whom made the occasion an "at home," leaving the vice-regal festival largely to the pashas of the front door.

WE FEEL VERY MUCH PAINED at the angry language which is being exchanged by the French and English press. So bitter is it in some quarters that it is evident that if it continues the country cannot long continue a country. There are a number of French papers whose apparent intention is to arouse a war of races. Nothing is more easily done, but we have not been able to think what advantage could come to anybody from such a result. Two peoples live together here. They must continue to live together, and they fit well into each other. Let them live in peace. Strife means decay. Were it possible, would it do either any good to be without the other?

THE SULTAN has followed in the steps of his illustrious predecessor and traded horses while crossing the creek, by changing his advisers in the middle of the Roumelian crisis. A change of ministry in Turkey is said to mean either that the Sultan and his advisers do not know what to do, or that the Sultan knows what he wants to do and his advisers will not let him do it. In this case it is likely that neither the Sultan nor his old nor his new advisers know what to do.

THE TORONTO NEWSPAPERS are naturally excited over the discovery that soft and cheap brick is being laid in a large sewer now in course of construction, when hard brick was required by the contract. Of course, the difference in quality increases the profits of the contractor, perhaps enough to enable him to make it all right with the aldermen. It practically makes the sewer useless, but that, with some public bodies, is an understood thing.

IN BUT FEW countries, except the United States, could a picked team of regular soldiers be found that could compete in rifle shooting with a picked team of volunteers. In the little army of the United States rifle shooting is looked upon as a most important part of a man's duty. It is taught and encouraged in every way, and the great amusement of the men while in garrison is target practice. In European armies the old manuals are still followed, and a man is trained to obey, drill, and march.

HERE IS AN INSTANCE of how the duty on wheat injures Canadian trade: A schooner recently arrived at Kipkaton with some thousands of bushels of damaged American grain on board, and as the duty would itself be a very good price for the stuff it had to be sent across the lake to Oswego to be sold, instead of going to the nearest Canadian starch factory.

THE SHERIFF OF PRESCOTT and RUSSELL is being from time to time heavily fined for the most public and filthy indecencies, and yet he remains sheriff of Prescott and Russell under the Liberal Government of Ontario. It would be hard, we think, to find a parallel disgrace in any civilized country.

THE CENSUS OF THE NORTH-WEST is to be taken during the next few months, and it is hoped that the returns will be ready to lay before Parliament at the next session of the House. They will not be, however, if the procedure of the last census is followed.

WHAT WOULD THE PEOPLE of the United States think if a colony of Americans were massacred in China under circumstances of unheard of atrocity. They would say that China was a barbarous heathen country which there was little hope of civilizing for many generations.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

ECHOES OF THE REBELLION—THE GOVERNMENT'S WHITE ELEPHANT—DISPOSING OF CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION. (Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

THE REBELLION has been suppressed and the only traces of it now to be seen are the struggling efforts of the Winnipeg Volunteer Memorial Committee to raise sufficient funds for a monument and the presence of Commissioners whose principal business is to ascertain what "the little unpleasantness on the Saskatchewan" has cost the country. That there will be a big bill to pay there can be no doubt, to say nothing of the transfer charges. The Commissioners who are dealing with the claims for compensation have already five hundred cases before them, the amounts ranging from one dollar to forty thousand. This latter amount probably represents the claim put in by Batoche himself, but which we will scarcely get without some trouble. The Government has, it is said, come to the determination to consider no claims for compensation made by persons who participated in or sympathized with the rebellion. Under this rule the claims of the Commissioners are, at the south branch, recently, Messrs. Munn and Quimet, the Commissioners, are said to have collected evidence tending to show that Batoche's sympathies were with the rebellion, and that he was not, as is assumed, somewhat further, and lend them money. These stockholders' claims will be exceedingly difficult to settle. Take the Kerr Bros. for instance. Their case is at the present time before the Commissioners, and the amount of their claim is understood to be in the vicinity of \$30,000. They have presented statements showing the goods they had in store at the period when Riel told them that "the time had come when the Government would be disposed of in a rough-handed manner, and his followers to the stock in trade of these gentlemen; now they may have had only \$20,000 worth of stuff in their establishment, and may have been bought by much more than that amount, but what check can the Government put on the claims of the merchants? None whatever. The goods themselves have been scattered far and wide; in some cases the books and papers have also disappeared, and most of the claims will have to be proved on the strength of the receipts of the merchants. It is the Government's interest as apt to suffer.

THE BIEL CASE still commands great attention. I will not refer to it at any length, because ere this letter is published it will be definitely known whether or not the execution of the Emperor will be next. There is good reason for believing that the Dominion Government has all along been determined not to interfere in any way with the course of the law, and members of the Cabinet will have been anxious to see the Emperor executed. But of late the French-Canadian element has been taking up the case of the arch rebel with such effect that it seems almost too much to expect any Canadian Government to resist its insinuations. The French element in the Dominion is a powerful one, and the opinion is that Riel should receive no consideration, and no stock is taken in the insanity plea. Among the French element a contrary feeling is prevailing, and all the stronger by the fact that Riel's family resides in their midst. Here, as elsewhere, the Conservative party is placed between two fires, but it manages to get over the difficulty pretty well. It is not the French element, however, that is taking the extreme on one side, and its French organ, *Le Manitoba*, the extreme on the other. I am inclined to think the Dominion Government will allow of an opportunity to apply the principle of the Emperor's case. An appeal can but delay the execution for a week or so, while depriving Riel's friends of any substantial grievance. Speaking of Riel, it seems a pity that up to the present time all efforts to obtain a photograph of him have failed. Those now in existence are mere caricatures, representing the Riel of fifteen years ago, and not the Riel of to-day. His family have an excellent photograph, but they are very superstitious with regard to it, and all efforts made to secure a copy have signally failed.

THE OTHER REBELS.

The rebel trials at Regina have been pretty well disposed of, but there are a number of important cases to be disposed of, and two or three Indians known to have been directly concerned in the Frog Lake massacre and other like offences. In this list is included Wandering Spirit, and for all, no doubt, there was a photograph of him made before he was shot, and Poundmaker have been leniently dealt with, each receiving three years in the penitentiary. From the evidence many expected that both these Indians would be acquitted, and that the defence of the Indians was invariably used in favor of the white men. Judge Richardson, however, charged rather strongly against the prisoner, and a verdict of guilty was rendered. The counsel assigned by the Crown for the defence of the Indians appeared to think that the judge went too far, and intimated at the close that he would ask the Minister of Justice to be relieved from further attendance at these trials. I saw Poundmaker on the day after the trial, in a little summer house in the garden at Stony Mountain. He had a heavy iron ball chained to one of his legs, but beyond that has nothing to complain of and is leading the life of a gentleman. He is not asked to do any work, his name has not been cut, and he has a dormitory all to himself. His constant attendant is Alexander Fisher, a little, frizzled-up chap, whose ambition it was to be governor of the Saskatchewan. The other half-breed and Indian prisoners are drawers of rock and drawers of water for the Government buildings in process of erection at this point. They have donned the striped garments which the Government affords, and are minus the head coverings which they wore in the institution. Several of them are old and not of rugged constitutions, and several times have been on the sick list. It is probable that some of these will be released ere the termination of the term of the prisoners. A more merciful clemency appears to be an understood thing in the cases of Poundmaker and Big Bear.

THE CROPS.

As the telegraph will have informed you, there has been another visitation of frost this year in Manitoba. Up to the night of August 24th the weather had been extremely favorable, and had it continued for another week unquestionably the greatest crop of Manitoba has ever been sown. It was a very good season, and the crops suffered considerably, and that in some places, the farmer will lose heavily. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a good portion of the wheat crop had been sown before the frost came, and that the damage, where any resulted, was local rather than general. Returns are now being pre-

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PRAYING ON TRIAL.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE CHAIN OF LIFE.

We are standing at old Time's avail, In the workshop of human strife; And with Fate for our magic hammer, We are forging the chain of life.

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS.

Like custard, this is the base—the central idea, or fact—of numberless elegant compounds and is delightful in its simplest form.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under this head we invite letters from ladies on matters affecting home life.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The A. H. S. and the F. A. E. S. BY V. G. RAMSEY.

PRAYING ON TRIAL.

To pray, under trial, is one thing; and to pray on trial is quite another thing.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

Young gentlemen, said the lecturer in chemistry, "cool exposed to the elements loses ten per cent of its weight and power."

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS.

One package of Cooper's gelatine. Three pints of fresh, sweet milk. One even cupful of white sugar.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

What ought he to have done? MARK TWAIN'S OPINION.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Mr. Ashford's Boarding School for boys was situated in a beautiful place.

PRAYING ON TRIAL.

Thirty years have passed, and the boys of Ashford Seminary are among the men who are making names for themselves.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

ONE OF THE "LIONS" OF THE TOWN. The following amusing incident is said to have occurred during Prince Albert's recent northern trip.

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS.

Five minutes before taking the custard from the fire, add to it three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate rubbed to a paste with a little cold milk.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

At this point John Senior—meaning me—would not have said, "I had not a word to say."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Edgar Winslow mounted the platform, and with loud raps on the table called them to order.

PRAYING ON TRIAL.

It is a very sad task to trace a downward path, to follow an innocent and beautiful boy as he plunges into the broad road, and descends step by step towards the gulf of ruin.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

WHY HE GOT THE NAME. "Why on earth, Kesiah," asked Squire Jones of his sister, Mrs. Larkin.

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS.

Soak the gelatine in a cupful of strong, clear black coffee, instead of the cold water, and proceed as with plain blanc-mange, using no other flavoring than the coffee.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

But, granting that it did not turn out just this way, how would the child's mother have reacted?

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Edgar Winslow, the youngest of the school, the first to stand, the voice of Ed. Winslow was heard again calling them to order.

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MONTREAL NEWS.

MAYOR BRAGGARD is seriously ill with acute asthma. A SALOON KEEPER here, named Burdette, is charged with bigamy. THREE HUSBANDS were burned to death at a fire in a stable on Prince street last Saturday.

A NEW HOTEL, "The Balmoral," is to be opened shortly on Notre Dame street west. A YOUNG MAN named Deane, whilst out shooting the other Sunday at Cambray, was fatally shot by a companion.

A MR. P. MCGEE, from London, Eng., had the misfortune to accidentally shoot himself on the mountain recently. He will recover.

CONSTABLE BEATTIE, wounded by a rough in street fight some time back. His supposed murderer has given himself up.

DR. ALFRED WRIGHT, of the dental profession here, took an overdose of chloroform recently, and was discovered, stretched on his bed, dead.

THE CASE of Considine, charged with the murder of Constable Malone, owing to a case of sickness among the jurors, has been postponed until next term.

IN THE LABEL SUIT of Dixon vs. the Toronto Mail for alleged defacement of character, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant; damages, one dollar.

AN EX-POLICEMAN named McCaffrey, of Boston, has been arrested for attempted extortion. Some time ago he is believed to have broken the windows of a jewellery store, and then to have written a letter asking for money not to do so again.

A TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER took place on September 23rd, between some policemen at St. Catherine, a suburb of Montreal, and four drunken ruffians. One of the ruffians, named Paul Paquette, demanded the release of his brother, a prisoner, and on this being refused, ran at Officer Proulx with an axe and dealt him several terrible blows on the head with it, which is in a serious condition. Paquette has made good his escape.

THE EDITOR of the Toronto News, Mr. Sheppard, on trial for libellous utterances against the Sixty-Fifth Regiment, has been declared guilty of the same, and sentenced to a fine of \$200. Upon paying his fine and leaving the Court House, Mr. Sheppard was attacked by Capt. Normandeau, of the Sixty-Fifth, who threatened to horsewhip the editor. Mr. Sheppard was rescued, and after a noisy time, was taken before a Police Magistrate on the charge of unlawful possession of firearms, but was immediately discharged.

THE MONTREAL EPIDEMIC.

Although the figures with respect to new cases of small-pox in this city are not any more encouraging this week than they were last, the utmost activity to keep the disease within the present bounds—and ultimately stamp it out entirely—prevails, three special committees sitting daily in the city, whilst the local Boards of Health in the surrounding municipalities keep hard at work. During the week a special building for Protestant cases has been secured, which is being entered upon by the Protestant sisterhood of St. Margaret's.

A bad case was that of a man named Enoch Adams, who, in his delirium, rushed into the street early one morning amid the pouring rain, and died on the spot.

The dry goods trade here sent out fifteen thousand circulars showing that the business portion of the city is free from the disease, and that goods manufactured here are not likely to carry contagion.

"The week of moral suasion" being over, compulsory vaccination will now be resorted to.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, September 24.—At the session of the American Bankers' Association, to-day, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Council to take steps looking toward the amendment of the present extradition laws to prevent the harboring of United States defaulters in Canada.

THE PRIEST AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—The Rev. Mr. James McCaffrey, of St. Patrick's Church, created a sensation among his people by announcing from his pulpit that the Catholic children of his church who are sent to public schools will not be prepared for the performance of their first communion by any of the priests of the parish, nor would they be received and given instructions for the celebration of that event by the priests of the Jesuit Church. Father McCaffrey first returned from Europe, and this is his first public act.

KILLED IN A GRIST MILL.

GREENVILLE, P.Q., Sept. 24, 1885. An accident occurred last evening at the Calumet Mills which resulted in the death of a young man named Alex. Fraser, son of John Fraser, of the town of Grand Pré. The mill was occupied in putting on a belt to run a grindstone, when some part of his clothing caught in one of the main shafts, which drew him in and whirled him around with lightning rapidity. The mill was stopped at once, and when removed his legs were found to be broken, and also his ribs. He lived an hour and a half after the accident. Deceased was a very amiable young man, and much esteemed by all who knew him. Great sympathy is felt for the parents in their sad bereavement.

ACCIDENT TO COL. KIRKPATRICK.

KINGSTON, September 23.—This afternoon Col. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., met with an accident that prevented him from taking part in the parade of troops. He was on horseback while the bands were playing, and his animal growing restless, suddenly threw up his head, striking the Colonel in the forehead, and knocking out four front teeth. The shock threw him to the ground, but otherwise he was not injured.

A REMARKABLE CENTENARIAN.

TRON, N.Y., Sept. 25.—Messrs. Mervell, a Christian Jew, 106 years old, died to-day at the country house. He came to the United States from Germany 70 years ago, and had travelled all over the world. In 1845 he walked to California, and was actively engaged in mining several years. Twenty years ago he had taken a prominent part in camp meetings and other religious gatherings. He preached in school houses or wherever he could secure an audience.

THE FUTURE FINANCE MINISTER.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Prior to the last session Mr. Macenzie Bowell acted as Minister of Finance during the absence of Sir Leonard Tilley. Since Mr. McLellan made his exhaustive speech, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, during the Budget debate last week, he has administered the Finance Department while Sir Leonard Tilley has been absent from the capital, which is generally supposed here to point to him as the future Minister of Finance, which change in the Cabinet may be looked for at any moment. It has been observed by the officials of both the Marine and Finance Departments that Mr. McLellan has been actively meeting him, and is acquainted with the details of the Finance Department.

A REMOVAL OF THE FISH DUTIES WANTED.

The Boston Fish Bureau, an organization composed of the principal wholesale dealers and commission merchants in fish of this city, has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved—That the Boston Fish Bureau earnestly favors such arrangement between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland as shall include the reciprocal admission free of duties of the principal fish products of those countries. To-day the Bureau issues an address appealing to dealers in or consumers of fish throughout the country to aid in impressing upon Congress the importance of the free importation of fish from the British Provinces. The address asserts that many different kinds of fish needed for our consumption are no longer to be caught in American waters, and argues that the tariff upon Canadian fish benefits a hundred New England vessel owners only while it is an onerous tax upon thousands of dealers and millions of consumers throughout the country.

A SAD DROWNING CASE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—News has just been received of the accidental drowning, at Rimouski, of John M. Quinn, of Quebec, fourth son of the late Edward Quinn, of Quebec, lumber merchant. The deceased was a very popular young man and his untimely end has caused a great shock to the community.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or they cannot be inserted. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS. DICKSON—In this city, on the 21st instant, the wife of R. A. Dickson, of a daughter.

FISHER—At 16 Anderson street, on the 23rd instant, the wife of Samuel Fisher, of a daughter.

HALL—In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of A. G. Hall, of a son.

LABRE—At No. 31 Argyle Avenue, on Tuesday, 23rd inst., the wife of George H. Labre, of a daughter.

MASSIAH—On the 21st instant, Mrs. Massiah, of a son. McCLELLAND—At the Manor, Ashburn, Ont., on the 26th inst., the wife of the Rev. A. M. McClelland, B.A., of a daughter.

SMITH—At 116 Rueland street, on the 24th instant, the wife of Wm. Smith, of a son.

TRENHOLME—At Longue Pointe, on the 26th instant, the wife of W. H. Trenholme, of a son.

TYNDALE—On the 18th inst., at 300 St. Urbain street, the wife of W. H. Tyndale, of a daughter.

WILSON—At 118 Nadeau street, on the 17th inst., the wife of J. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIED. BELL—DEEKS—At North Williamsburg, on 22nd inst., by the Rev. David Kellison, M.A., of Spoorville, Lorenzo Sherman Bell, of Matilda, to Martha Elizabeth Deeks, daughter of William Deeks, Esq., of North Williamsburg.

BOYCE—TOWNSHEND—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Cole St. Laurent, by the Rev. J. E. Upshaw, Thomas Phillip Boyce, to Elizabeth Mary, third daughter of J. E. Townshend, both of Montreal.

BURNETT—EYLES—On the 15th September, 1885, in the Methodist Church, Mattawa, by Rev. W. Somerville, David B. Burnett, to Maria, daughter of Benjamin Zeigler, all of Mattawa, Ontario.

CHAMBERLAIN—LAWRENCE—At Melboro, P.Q., on Tuesday, 15th September, at the Melboro Church, by the Rev. S. Crookshank, Charles A. Chamberlain to Alice only daughter of Mr. Leander Lawrence.

OHLSHOLM—LAW—At New Carlisle, P.Q., September 10th, by the Rev. F. W. George, John Ohlsolm, to Ellen Law.

CRAB—FRENCH—At Alpen, Mich., September 24th, by the Rev. J. Mack, Thomas Craig, of Marquette, Mich., to Permilia Ann, second daughter of William French, Montreal.

FERGUSON—TRENHOLME—On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. J. Stolo, Mr. Chas. W. Ferguson, St. Louis, Mo., to Nellie Minerva, daughter of E. Trehane, Esq.

FERGUSON—DODGALL—On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, East Farmham, by the Rev. F. H. McFarlane, Thomas Ferguson, only son of Thomas Ferguson, Esq., Inverness, Que., to Clara H. Dodgall, youngest daughter of James Dodgall.

FORD—WILSON—On the 19th September, by Rev. D. Wright, Mr. Alex. Ford, to Miss Annie E. Wilson, all of Toronto, Ontario.

GARDNER—CAMERON—On the 24th inst., by the Rev. S. Teeson, William John Gardner to Maria E. Cameron, both of Knowlton.

HEDLEY—HOLT—On Sept. 22, 1885, at St. Agnes, Ottawa, by the Rev. H. Harrington, M. A., Thomas A. Hedley, Montreal, to Clara J., youngest daughter of J. Holt, Esq., Corvally, Eng.

HUNT—IRVING—On Thursday, the 24th instant, by the Rev. W. C. Wood, Mr. Thomas E. Hunt, of Oso St. Paul, to Carrie, second daughter of George Irving, Esq., Greenfield, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal.

MACK—SMITH—On the 22nd inst., at Grace Church, by the Rev. S. Beecher, Nathaniel Mack to Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Smith, both of this city.

MILLER—NORTON—At Rouss Point, on September 18th, 1885, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. John E. Miller, by the Rev. O. Thompson, Mr. George M. Miller, of Henningsford, P.Q., to Miss Christina M. Norton of Rouss Point.

OSALLEY—MURPHY—In this city, on the 22d Sept., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father David, John O'Salley, of Lewis, P.Q., to Mary E. Murphy, of this city.

SCHNEEBIN—VELLE—By Rev. E. Richardson, at the residence of the bride's mother, Lottwood, Ont., on the 15th Sept., Mr. John M. Schneebin, merchant, to Miss Louisa J. Velle, all of Lottwood.

STICKLER—WILSON—On the 23d Sept., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. Lerch, John Stickler, third son of Alex. Stickler, Esq., Lacombe, to Katie, youngest daughter of Hugh Wilson, Valleyfield, Que.

ATKENS—Sudley, at New Glasgow, on the 19th inst., John Atkins, for many years an inmate of the Church House, to a second daughter of the late Mrs. Atkins, to Katie, youngest daughter of Hugh Wilson, Valleyfield, Que.

BARRY—In this city, on September 26th, of congestion of the brain, Thomas Minnie Barry, daughter of John Barry, aged 6 years on 27th September.

BEATTIE—In this city, on Sunday, the 20th Sept., from wounds received while in discharge of his duty as a sub-contractor, John, youngest son of the late John Beattie, aged 31 years. He leaves a wife and five children.

BENNETT—In this city, on September 23, of consumption, Joseph Henry Bennett, only child of Edward and Sarah Bennett, aged eight months.

COVERTON—At St. Gould street, Toronto, Frederick George, youngest son of C. W. Coverton, M.D., aged 30 years.

DAVEY—In this city, on the 22nd instant, of consumption, John, aged 32 years, 2 months and 22 days, son of John Davey.

DAVIS—At Montebello, Sept. 5th, Arthur John Davis, of diphtheria, aged 13 years.

"I have a peace, it is calm as a river. A peace that the friends of this world never knew."

DODD—At Brantford, Ont., on the 20th inst., Jane Dodd, widow of the late Peter Dodd, and formerly of Heidelberg and St. Lambert.

EARL—At Mattawa, on Sept. 24th, Elizabeth M., only daughter of A. M. Earl, aged 25 years.

GAMBLE—In this city, on the morning of the 22nd instant, Joseph, youngest son of the late William Gamble, in his 36th year.

GARDNER—In this city, on Friday, 25th September, of inflammation of the bowels, William John, eldest son of David Gardner, aged 29 years, 11 months and 25 days.

RADFORD—At Tadoussac, Saguenay, on Wednesday morning, 23rd inst., Joseph Radford, aged 70 years.

STEWART—On the 20th Sept., Violet E., aged 4 months, only daughter of William Stewart and Sarah Brown.

SULLY—On Sunday, the 29th inst., at 110 St. George street, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Thomas H. Sully, Cambridge, Eng., papers please copy.

SYMONS—At St. Louis de Gonzague, on 29th Sept. 1885, Henrietta Richardson, wife of John Symons, in her 18th year, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

WHYTE—Suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at Ormstown, Que., on Sept. 26th, Robert Andrew Whyte, watchmaker and jeweller, youngest and beloved son of William L. Whyte, Commercial College, Montreal, aged 24 years, 4 months and 7 days.

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