MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 4c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has gone to Algiers with a view to restoring his health.

THE JURY in the case of O'Neill, one of the New York boodle aldermen, rendered a verdict of guilty on Tuesday night at 11.10 o'clock.

TWO POLISH SOCIALISTS have been sentenced at Posen to imprisonment, one for two years, the other for nine months, for circulating Socialist pamphlets.

MR. PARNELL'S MALADY is reported to be Bright's disease. It is thought improbable that he will be able to stand the strain of his parliamentary work.

THE ELYSEE AT PARIS and the royal palace at Brussels have been connected by telephone. President Grevy and King Leopold conversed over the wire.

THE SIMLA BANK, in India, has suspended payment. Arrangements for a voluntary liquidation have been made. It is expected that the depositors will be paid in full.

THE LIMERICK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL has refused to celebrate the Queen's jubilee on the ground that the Queen has visited Ireland only twice, and has never assisted Irish charities.

IT IS SEMI-OFFICIALLY stated that a complete entente has been reached between Prussia and the Vatican on questions of Church and State concerning the relations between the Government and the Curia.

IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSE of Commons the Radicals made a motion censuring the Government's Egyptian policy and urging complete evacuation. After a long debate the motion was defeated by 263 to 97.

A DESPATCH from Rome says a consistory will be held there on the 7th of March next, and that the Pope's allocution will affirm with increased emphasis the principle of the temporal power of the Church.

THE QUEEN attended a dramatic performance at Osborne on Wednesday. This is the first time she has been at a play since the death of Prince Albert. The performance took place in the council chamber of the palace.

THE POPE, through Cardinal Jacobini, has advised the Centre party in Prussia to support Bismarck's septennate army bill in return for the reform of the May laws and other tokens of friendship evinced by the German chancellor.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.—The Government has settled the transatlantic mail contracts so that the White Star steamers leaving Liverpool on Wednesdays and the Cunard steamers on Saturday will take mails. The vessels of both lines will call at Queenstown. Mails will also be sent by the steamships of the Inman line leaving Liverpool on Tuesday and by the North German Lloyd steamers which leave Southampton on Thursday.

CANADIAN.

THE NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL has by a large majority refused to pay over the country's proportion of funds necessary for Scott Act enforcement.

A POLITICAL MEETING called by Mr. Scarth was held the other evening, and proved to be of a lively character. At one time a free fight ensued, in which many persons engaged, caused by a statement made in respect to Mr. Blake's attitude to the Hudson's Bay Railway. Mr. Sutherland produced a cablegram from a rolling company that two hundred miles of rails for the Hudson's Bay road are being rolled.

AT LAST THE RELEASE OF BIG BEAR, the famous Chief of the Crees, has been determined upon. Recently word was received at Regina from Ottawa announcing the decision, and Mr. Hayter Reed instructed Warden Bedson to release Big Bear and three additional braves who were also mixed up in the rebellion, Warden Bedson at once communicated with the Indian Department. Accordingly an official left Winnipeg and returned from the penitentiary On their arrival back in the city, the lucky Indians will be quartered in the City Hotel until arrangements are completed with the Canadian Pacific Railway for their transportation to Regina.

THE BRITISH IN BURMAH.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Despatches from Mandalay state that the Buddhist archbishop has issued a proclamation urging the Burmese to pursue a peaceful life and accept British rule. The proclamation was issued under British approval. Amnesty has been offered to all belligerents who surrender before February 16.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Advices from Mandalay state that the British forces have captured the entire camp of the insurgent Boshway. Boshway, however, managed to escape. King Theebaw and the Tzawba of Woontho have issued an address to the Burmese, advising them to submit to the British rule.

A GREAT MAJORITY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—In the election in South Donegal to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Bernard Kelly (Parnellite), McNeill, the Nationalist candidate, defeated Mimster, Liberal-Unionist. The vote was 4,604 against 933, a Nationalist majority of 3,671, against one of 3,506 in the last general election.

THE KINGSTON CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(Special to the Witness.)

KINGSTON, Feb. 3.—At half-past seven, last evening, the General Secretaries of Ontario and Quebec met for conference in the new rooms of the Association of this city. Each secretary then reported the condition of his Association, revealing good healthy progress in many places. Secretary Brewer, of Owen Sound, then gave a paper on "The duty of developing young men as workers," after which Secretary George Williams, of Peterboro, read a paper on "The duty of the secretary to himself, mentally, socially and spiritually." A Bible reading by Secretary McCullough, of Toronto, closed the proceedings for the first day.

At 9.30 this morning the session opened by an able Bible reading by Secretary Williams, of Peterboro, on "Patience." Then Mr. Falconer, of Ottawa, read a lively article upon "How to get best results from young men's meetings." Some good points were brought out on how to follow up the influence made in meetings. Secretary Budge, of Montreal, gave a paper on "Social Purity," which showed how to deal with a subject of such vital importance. At 2 p.m. Mr. T. J. Wilkie, ex-secretary of the Brooklyn Association, answered questions which were put to him on various difficulties which had come up in the work. Secretary Chapman, of Brantford, introduced the "Secretarial letter," which will henceforth pass throughout the association monthly.

The delegates having arrived *en masse* from all sides, the convention opened in the Congregational Hall at 4 p.m. Dr. Anglin being elected president of the convention, and Messrs. A. J. McLeod of Toronto, C. Falconer of Ottawa, and R. H. Holland of Montreal, vice-presidents. Messrs. W. F. Chapman, Brantford, and Alex. Weir, Toronto, are associate secretaries of the convention. All the delegates assembled then gave their names, where from, and position in association. The programme for the evening session was given by the business committee.

The evening session met at 7.30, with a good attendance of towns people, when warm addressess of welcome to the delegates were given by the Rev. Dr. Jackson and President Anglin. The latter part of the evening was taken up by a "conversation" conducted by Mr. Wilkie, on "How to utilize to best advantage the reading-room, educational classes, practical talks and receptions." The meeting adjourned until 9.30 to-morrow, Friday.

MRS. CLEVELAND STANDS BY HER COLORS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 4.—At the President's dinner to the Diplomatic corps, last evening, there were glasses for seven wines at each plate except that of Mrs. Cleveland, where only water glasses appeared. This was the most conspicuous opportunity yet afforded the President's wife of indicating her position in regard to the use of wine at state dinners. It was remarked she took advantage of it in the most significant and yet most modest manner possible.

A CORRUPT LEGISLATURE.

BOODLERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3.—District Attorney James A. Lenahan announces that he will institute criminal proceedings against thirty-six Democrats and twenty-three Republican delegates for accepting bribes to vote for certain candidates for nomination at a recent convention held in this county.

A RASCALLY "ASTROLOGER."

NEW YORK, February 3.—Prof. John De Leon, the "astrologer", who was convicted of inducing young girls to go to Panama for immoral purposes under the pretext of finding employment for them, was to-day sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

A DECEPTIVE REPORT

LONDON, February 2.—A report from Winnipeg to the effect that the money to build the Hudson's Bay Railway has been provided in London is believed here to be utterly without foundation, and appears to be made solely for purposes of deception.—*Gazette.*

THE CANADIAN VIEW

OF THE GREAT FISHERY DISPUTE AS STATED BY AN OTTAWA OFFICIAL.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Much interest has been aroused regarding the Fishery difficulty pending between Canada and the United States, especially considering the belligerant attitude aroused by the latter, and the reticence manifested by the former as to the course they may ultimately consider advisable to pursue. One remarkable feature about the matter is that, however much agitated the general public may feel on account of the recent action of the United States Senate, the Cabinet ministers remain remarkably cool, and do not show the slightest intention of deviating from the course they have so far pursued. The general opinion in political circles here is that the Government consider their interpretation of the spirit of the treaty of 1818 so strong as to fully justify the offensive and defensive attitude they have from the outset maintained. In view of this your correspondent, in the course of an interview to-day with Major Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, obtained the following statements which may be safely assumed to accurately define the Government's attitude, and the reasons on which that attitude is based in regard to the much-vexed Fishery question. The following are both the questions and answers:

"Is it not true that the buying of bait and supplies as claimed by the United States Government belongs to commercial comity, and does not this apply alike to fishing and trading vessels?"

"It is difficult to decide just what the United States claim. Canada's position is that United States fishing vessels are entitled to come into Canadian parts for the four purposes specified in the treaty only. The purchase of bait and ice is not among these and such purchase is clearly, on the part of the United States fishing vessels, 'preparing to fish.' In 1870, when the Hon. P. Mitchell was Minister of Marine and Fisheries, two vessels were seized for buying bait."

"Did not the American Government oppose the interpretation put upon the treaty of 1818 that 'American fishing vessels have no rights before the Fisheries Commission at Halifax, and did not the Commission register a unanimous decision in favor of the American view on that point?"

"It is true the Commission at Halifax held, after discussion by the respective counsel 'that it is not within the competence of this tribunal to award compensation for commercial intercourse between the two countries, nor for the purchasing of bait, ice, supplies, etc., nor for the permission to tranship cargoes in British waters, but it will be observed on reference to the official records that the United States representatives before the Commission, with considerable ingenuity, mixed up commercial intercourse, buying supplies, etc., with those of 'bait and ice,' rendering it impossible to render any other decision than that reached, the Commission not being empowered to consider the question of commercial intercourse."

"Does the interpretation of the treaty of 1818 imposed by the Canadian Government allow American fishermen the same rights in Canadian waters or ports as those imposed or required of American trading vessels?"

"The privileges accorded to United States fishing vessels by the Treaty of 1818, are stated in terms that cannot be misunderstood, viz., the entering of bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water and for no other purpose whatever. The phraseology used is made law by Imperial Act 59, George III. cap. 38."

"Are not the instructions of your department to your subordinates that trading vessels alone have a right to call and trade.

"The instructions of this department to its officers are to the effect that United States fishing vessels when entering Canadian ports do so by virtue of their rights under the Treaty of 1818. The Department issues no instructions as regards trading vessels."

"By what section of the treaty of 1818 or on what authority do you find any power to discriminate against American fishing vessels as such providing they comply with the Canadian Customs laws?"

"By article 1 of the Convention of 1818. This last answer may be taken in a negative sense inasmuch as the article mentioned refers only to fishing vessels, and does not touch trading vessels at all."

It was also explained that the Act was interpretated to refer to the preservation of the deep sea fisheries. As, for instance, supposing American vessels engaged in the mackerel fishing were at liberty to bring their cargoes to the nearest Canadian port and then tranship them they would be able to make the return trip in about twenty-four hours, and consequently a wholesale despoilation of the beds would take place most destructive to the fisheries, while, on the other hand, if the vessels are compelled to go to United States ports the return trip would take over three weeks, which would militate very much against such wholesale despoilation as referred to.

There can be no doubt that, viewing the provision of the treaty in this spirit, is what has influenced the Canadian Government to take the action they have regarding this matter.

WHAT GEN. MIDDLETON THINKS OF ANY POSSIBLE RUPTURE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 6.—When asked to-day by your correspondent what he thought of the threatening state of affairs which might possibly draw the United States and Great Britain into hostilities, General Sir Fred. Middleton, commanding the Canadian forces, said the subject was almost too absurd to talk about.

"Have you given the question of a possible rupture any consideration as to the serious results which would follow to Canada were England dragged into war with the United States before this fishery squabble is settled?" was asked of the General.

"So little importance have we attached to all the bluster that has been fired off recently that neither the Minister of Militia nor myself have even referred to the subject. Not a single special order has been sent out of the Department to officers commanding corps to hold themselves in readiness and report on the efficiency of the regiments as would immediately have been done if any serious movement were contemplated. "No," continued the General, "this generation will never see war between the two great English-speaking nations of the world, but the day may come when the combined efforts of Great Britain and the United States may be required to protect themselves against the aggression of other countries. In fact we cannot afford to fight for the amusement of those foreign nations who with jealousy watch the great advancement the English-speaking population of the world is making in the four quarters of the globe, and who would like nothing better than to see us at war destroying one another."

THE FIRST BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Bishop Potters, of New York, on his way home from Italy, arranged with the Archbishop of Canterbury for an interesting memorial celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the first bishop of New York, which took place at Lambeth Palace, February 4th, 1787. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, on that occasion, consecrated Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Provost, of New York, thus founding the American branch of the English church.

A FALLING TREE'S DREADFUL WORK.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb 1.—Near Tacoma, W.T., yesterday, a large tree was blown down, falling into a camp where a number of Chinese laborers were sleeping. Nine dead bodies had been removed at last accounts and a dozen or more injured. Several bodies are still supposed to be buried in the snow under the fallen timber

THE CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The Government has decided not to call for tenders for the construction of that portion of the Cape Breton Railway extending from Point Tupper to the Narrows until next summer. The contract for the section between Sydney and the Narrows, forty-five miles in length, has been awarded to Messrs. Sims & Slater, of this city. The work of constructing the proposed docks at Point Tupper, on the Straits of Canso, will be undertaken next season.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN AFGHANISTAN.

REBELS GIVING TROUBLE TO THE AMEER AND BRITISH OFFICIALS.

BOMBAY, January 31.—The Duranis, an Afghan tribe, incited by the governor of Candahar, recently attacked the fort between Pitkin and Khojak range of mountains in Afghanistan. The intention was to kill the British political officer and the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway from Quettah towards Candahar. The route lies through the Khojak pass and the Duranis expected to find the British officials at the fort. It happened, however, that both were absent at the time of the attack. The Duranis have massacred a khan and a hundred coolies since the commencement of work on the section of railway between Gulisman and Chaman Chauki at the head of the Khojak pass. The governor of Candahar has ordered that everybody from Quettah shall find security for his future good behavior. The Ameer of Afghanistan has appointed several khans at Chaman Chauki to prevent the Duranis from intriguing against the British. It is believed that if any attempt be made to continue the construction of the railway beyond Chaman Chauki, it will meet with dangerous opposition from the natives. Great numbers of the Ameer's troops have perished from the cold while engaged in the pursuit of the Ghilzai rebels. The Ghilzai chief, Syder Khan, has written to Ayoub Khan that he left the present Ameer's service to raise a rebellion in Ayoub's interest, that treachery and disaster have thwarted his revolutionary plans up to date and that now he awaits some encouragement from Ayoub Khan himself.

IMPERIAL ARMY OFFICERS.

A NEW RULE REGARDING THEIR PAY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The Imperial Government have issued an order stating that when officers of the Imperial forces are serving the colonies they are to look to the latter for all pay and emoluments. Officers now employed in colonial service will therefore have their pay cancelled. This, it is claimed, will have the effect of discouraging English officers from entering the service of the colonies for the simple reason that they can secure better remuneration at home. For instance, the predecessors of Gen. Middleton received, in addition to the salary of the Dominion, a special allowance of $2,000 per year. The operation of the new order makes his position decidedly less satisfactory in point of emolument than that of a home officer simply. The pay of a major general on the Imperial staff is £1,700 per year.

THE MARINE CATASTROPHE.

OVER THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British ship "Kapunda," which left London on December 11 for Fremantle, Western Australia, with emigrants, and whose loss is reported, came into collision with an unknown vessel and was sunk. Three hundred of those on board were drowned. The remainder were saved, and have arrived at Bahia. The "Kapunda" was an iron ship of 1,084 tons, commanded by Capt. Mason. It is learned that the vessel with which the "Kapunda" collided was the British barque "Ada Melmore," which also went to the bottom. All told 301 persons were drowned.

THE END THEREOF IS DEATH.

A PHYSICIAN'S FRIGHTFUL FATE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Dr. Mott Alexander committed suicide, this afternoon, by taking five grains of morphine. He was one of the leading physicians of Knoxville, but had recently been dissipated. He left a note saying, "I die with malice toward none. I go to hell. Tell my son to go to heaven." Dr. Alexander was a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons of the Pension Department.

A NEW SENATOR.

OTTAWA, February 1.—The last of the vacancies in the Senate for Ontario has been filled by the calling to that body of Mr. Lachlan McCallum, ex-M.P. for Monck. Mr. McCallum represented Monck in the Commons from Confederation to 1872, and again from the general elections of 1874 to the dissolution of the late Parliament.

THE GREAT STRIKE

IN NEW YORK EXTENDING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western freight was being handled by the Starin Company and very little difficulty was experienced, as many of the men are old hands. The Erie road put on a force of men in place of the strikers and opened their piers for the receipt of freight. Very little was received. On the steamship piers there was much improvement. Freight was being moved, mostly by new men. There is an abundance of unskilled laborers to be had and the superintendents of the docks have more men than they have places for. The trouble is that these men have had no experience at freight handling. The superintendent of police has taken vigorous measures to repress outrages. The river points are practically in a state of siege. One thousand police have been massed at four points. Patrol waggons have been stationed at each place so that the whole force can be concentrated at any given point in a short time. One thousand more police are in reserve at police headquarters. In case of a riot the whole force can reach the scene inside of an hour. In addition, fully 100 detectives have been detailed for duty along shore, wearing plain clothes. All the river stations report half hourly to Supt. Murray. All the employees of E. S. Higgins & Co.'s carpet factory refused to work to day because the factory was being run on the "scab coal." The freight handlers on the Baltimore & Ohio, pier No. 43, North river, left work this afternoon, on being called out by a delegate. They obeyed with reluctance. They were the last of the railway men to go out. The men told Superintendent Brooks that they had no grievances but were forced to go out on the call. They loaded up all the freight on the pier and swept the place clean. They refused to accept pay for this work. The "Republic," of the White Star line, could not be loaded by the green hands in time to sail to-day. The "Erin," of the National line, was in a similar condition. The Morgan line pier is choked up with freight and the gates were closed.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

PROBABLY SENT BACK TO SIBERIA.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.—The announcement that Basshan Thiessen, a prominent citizen of Jefferson County, Nebraska, had been arrested in Russia and promptly executed is exciting great interest in this state. Action will be taken to ascertain the truth of the report, and if Thiessen is alive efforts will be made to secure his release. Thiessen escaped from Siberia whither he had been sent for Nihilism. He came to Nebraska three years ago, located with the Mennonite colony and engaged extensively in silk culture. He owns a large mulberry grove, and is possessed of considerable property in Nebraska. He was a naturalized American citizen. His object in going to Russia was to secure some money.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S GHOST!

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 4.—The alleged appearance of Stonewall Jackson's ghost to a sentinel of the Virginia Military Institute a few nights ago is the theme of much discussion here, and is held by believers in spirit manifestations to portend war.

AWFUL FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Feb. 3.—Julius Hanley, a settler near Wolverine, while locating section lines through the woods on snowshoes came suddenly upon a ravenous bear a short distance from her cabin. A terrible encounter ensued. Hanley's ears and nose were bitten off, his face frightfully slashed, the flesh on his breast torn off in stripes, one hand chewed off, and his bowels apparently ripped open. He was found in his cabin in a dying condition. Hanley fought with a pocket knife.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A JUDGE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—An attempt was made last night to assassinate Judge James W. Fitzgerald, of the Police Court, by some one who shot at the judge as he opened the front door. The affair has produced a profound feeling. The judge has for a long time been the terror of evil-doers, but no one has ever ventured to charge him with any feeling further than the desire to vindicate the law and to punish criminals.

A BIG RAILWAY SUIT

LOOMING UP BETWEEN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC AND GRAND TRUNK.

There is every prospect of there being a lively lawsuit between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk. The projected line of the latter company started from Kirkfield, on the Lindsay and Colbrooke branch, and running as direct as possible to the Sault, a distance of 380 miles, has stirred up the Canadian Pacific Railway to extend its Algoma branch to the same point. The Grand Trunk has located its line and bought most of the right of way, but while the construction is under contemplation the Canadian Pacific Railway has already commenced it. The Grand Trunk people claim their great rival is following the identical route as laid out by the Grand Trunk engineers, and have consequently applied for an injunction to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway to desist. Mr. J. C. Bailey, C.E., Toronto, has interviewed the Railway Department on the matter.

INFAMOUS DYNAMITERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The fuse of an infernal machine, which was placed on board the steamer "Guyandotte," was found in the cabin of the vessel yesterday. It was identified as something patterned after the infernal machine, which "Prof." Mezzeroff, the Russian Nihilist, Anarchist, plotter and dynamiter, has advertised so persistently as an invention of his own, and a sample of which, according to Captain Phelan, who was stabbed in Jerry Donovan Rossa's office in 1885, was put aboard the National steamship "Queen" by an Irish dynamiter in 1883.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The following account of the outrage referred to above is taken from a New York paper of yesterday's date:—Just after sundown last night as the Old Dominion Line steamer "Guyandotte" was passing Long Branch on her way south, at full speed, a terrific explosion occurred on board in the saloon. It destroyed nearly the entire after part of the steamer, ripping off her decks and sending boats, skylights and furniture skywards. That dynamite was the agent employed in attempting to wreck the steamer there is no doubt. It was placed in a closet on the starboard quarter of the saloon just before the vessel left the dock by a man who jumped ashore just as the gangway was pulled in. There was just daylight enough left for those on shore to see the accident. The greatest excitement prevailed on board immediately after the explosion. Every one expected to see the steamer sink at once. But after some five minutes they saw her head turn to the northward, and she began to come slowly back towards Sandy Hook. The crews of the life-saving stations were about to man their boats and go to the assistance of the crew and passengers, but the steamer set no signal of distress and a tug-boat soon after took her in tow and assisted her to her pier in this city. Captain Kelly and his crew had a thrilling story to tell when they lawnded late last night. The steamer left her Pier, 39 North River, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. She steamed down the bay, past Quarantine and through the Narrows to the Lower Bay, and the pilot had left her only twenty minutes when the explosion occurred. "It was a fearful sensation," said the captain. "It stunned everyone on board and I thought for a moment the ship would sink under us." All hands rushed to the after part of the ship as soon as the explosion was over and the engines stopped to learn the extent of the damage. Lying on the cabin floor D. A. Kelly, a passenger, and James Justin, a colored waiter, were found severely hurt. Robert Sinclair, a mess boy, stated to the Captain that before the steamer left her pier he saw a suspicious-looking man hanging about the saloon with a bag in his hand. He described him as about five feet nine inches in height, with light whiskers and complexion, and having a brown overcoat and black derby hat. He ran from the direction of the closet as the steamer was leaving her pier and was the last man to jump ashore. At the steamer's pier last night, when she arrived, there was the greatest excitement. The news had come by telegraph from Long Branch, and scores of people had come to see what the damage was. An immense hole, fifteen feet square, was all that remained of the handsome roof of the saloon, while a hole five feet square was blown in the deck. The machinery was intact, but hardly a vestige of the joiner work in the saloon was uninjured.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

HARTINGTON ON EVICTIONS.

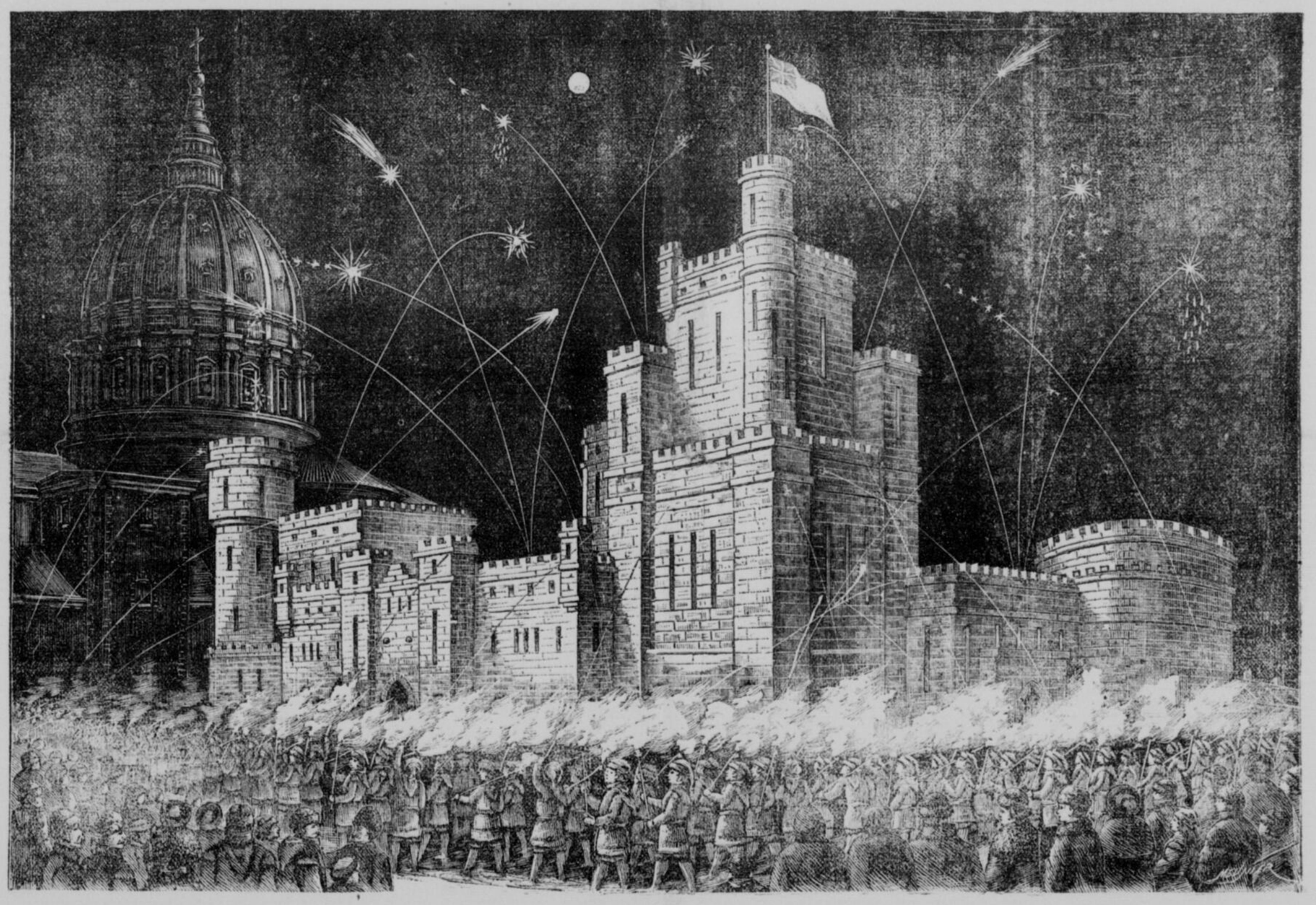
LONDON, Feb. 3.—Lord Hartington spoke at Newcastle last evening. He said it was unlikely that they would see the Government's Irish proposals this session if the present waste of the time of Parliament continued. He explained that though he continued to support the Government, he believed an official coalition would have diminished the Liberal-Unionist following. He could better help the Unionist cause by remaining independent. With Mr. Goschen the case was different. He had no sympathy with those who reproached the Government for its efforts to bring the Irish landlords and tenants to an agreement. He believed it was impossible to dispense with evictions. Certainly, no legislative measure of any kind could dispense with them. He urged that the agitators who, he said, were in many cases the originators of Irish troubles, be firmly dealt with, and that a steady endeavor be made to remove the economic causes of those troubles.

A SENSATION.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt has invited Mr. Gladstone to meet Lord Hartington and Lord Randolph Churchill at dinner at his house on Saturday. Lord Hartington sends his excuses and the presence of Mr. Gladstone is doubtful. The invitations have caused a sensation. It is rumored that Sir W. Harcourt is trying to effect a temporary coalition in order to attack the Government's war expenditure. The dinner is to be purely social in character and without political import.

PROHIBITION IN TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 1.—By a vote of 80 to 21 the House has passed a joint resolution proposing a prohibition amendment to the constitution.



THE STORMING OF THE ICE CASTLE ON DOMINION SQUARE.

THEIR INHERITANCE

BY MRS. OLIPHANT,

Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "The Wizard's Son," etc.

CHAPTER XVIII.

This interview did not calm the nerves of the agitated girl or bring her soothing or sleep. It was almost morning before the calm of exhaustion came, hushing the thoughts in her troubled brain and the pulses in her tired body. She slept without comfort, almost without consciousness, carrying her cares along with her, and when she awoke suddenly to an unusual sound by her bedside, could scarcely make up her mind that she had been asleep at all, and believed at first that the little babbling voice close to her ear was a part of a feverish dream. She started up in her bed, and saw on the carpet close to her the little three-year-old boy, a small, square figure, with very large wide-open blue eyes, who was altogether new to her experiences, and whom she only identified after a moment's astonished consideration as little George, her brother's child. The first clear idea that flashed across her mind was that, as Tom said, he was "the image of his mother," not a Chester at all, or like any of her family, but the picture, in little, of the very overblown beauty of George's wife. This sensation checked in Winifred's mind mechanically, without any will of hers, the natural impulse of tenderness towards the child, who, staring at her with his round eyes, had been making ineffectual pulls at the counterpane, and calling at intervals "Auntie Winnie!" in a frightened and reluctant tone. Little George had "got on" very well with his newly found relative on the night of his arrival, but to see an unknown lady in bed, with long hair framing her pale face, and that look of sleep which simulates death, had much disturbed the little boy. He fulfilled his *consigne* with much faltering bravery, but did not like it: and when the white lady with the brown hair started up suddenly, he recoiled with a cry which was very nearly a wail. She recovered and came to herself sooner than he did, and smiling held out a hand to him. "Little George, is it you? Come, then, and tell me what is it," she said.

Here the baby recoiled a step farther, and stared with still larger eyes, his mouth open ready to cry again, the tears rising, his little person drawn together with that instinctive dread of some attack which seems natural to the helpless. Winnie stretched out her arm to him with a smile of invitation. "Come to me, little man, come to me," she cried. Tears came to her eyes too, and a softening to her heart. The little creature belonged to her after a fashion; he was her own flesh and blood; he was innocent, not struggling for gain. She did not ask how he came there, nor notice the straying of his eyes to something behind, which inspired yet terrified him. She was too glad to feel the unaccustomed sensation of pleasure loosen her bonds. "It is true I am your aunt Winnie. Come, Georgie, don't be afraid of me. Come, for I love you," she said.

Half attracted, half forced by the influence behind, which was to Winnie invisible, the child made a shy step towards the bed. "Oo send Georgie away," he stammered. "Oo send Georgie back to big ship. Mamma ky. Georgie no like big ship."

"Come and tell me, Georgie." She leant towards him, holding out arms in which the child saw a refuge from the imperative signs which were being addressed to him from behind the bed. He came forward slowly with his little tottering steps, his big eyes full of inquiry, wonder, and suspicion. "Oo take care of Georgie?" he said, with a little whimper that went to Winifred's heart: then suffered himself to be drawn into her arms. The touch of the infant was like balm to her. "Yes, dear," she cried, with tears in her eyes, "as far as I can and with all my heart I will take care of Georgie." It was a vow made, not to the infant, who had no comprehension, but to Heaven and her own heart.

But there was some one else who heard and understood after her fashion. As Winifred said these words with a fervor beyond description, a sudden running fire of sobs broke forth behind the head of her bed. Then with a rush and sweep something heavy and soft fell down by her side, almost crushing Georgie, who began to cry with fright and wonder. "Oh, Miss Winnie! God bless you! I knew that was what you would say," cried Mrs. George, clasping Winifred's arm with both her hands, and laying down her wet, soft cheek upon it. "He thought not; he said we should have to go back again in that dreadful ship; but oh, bless you! I knew you weren't one of that kind!"

"Is it you, Mrs. George?" said Winifred faintly. The sudden apparition of the mother gave her a shock; and she began to perceive that the little scene was melodramatic, got up to excite her feelings. She drew back a little coldly; but the baby gazing at her between his bursts of crying, and pressing closer and closer to her shoulder, frightened by his mother's onslaught, was no actor. She began to feel after a moment that the mother herself, crying volubly like a school-girl, and clutching her arm as if it were that of a giant, was, if an actor, so very simple an actor, with devices so transparent and an object so little concealed, that moral indignation was completely misplaced against her artless wiles, and that nature was far stronger in her than guile. In the first revulsion she spoke coldly; but after a moment, with a truer insight, "Stand up," she said. "Don't cry so. Get a chair and come and sit by me. You must not go on your knees to me."

"Oh! but that I will," cried Mrs. George, "as if you were the Queen, Miss Winnie: for you have got our lives in your hands. Look at that poor little fellow, who is your own flesh and blood. Oh, will you listen to what worldly folks say, and send him away to be brought up as if he was nobody, and him your own nephew and just heir?—oh! I don't mean that. It appears he's got no rights, though I always thought—the eldest son's eldest son! But no; I don't say that. George pleased himself marrying me, and if he lost his place for that, ain't it more than ever my duty to do what I can for him? And I don't make no claim. I don't talk about rights. You've got the right, Miss Winnie, and there's an end of it. Whoever opposes, it will never be George and me. But oh!" cried the young woman, rising from her knees, and addressing to Winifred all the simple eloquence of her soft face, her blue eyes blurred with tears, which flowed in half-a-dozen channels over the rosy undefined outline of her cheeks, "oh! if you only knew what life was in foreign parts. It don't suit George. He was brought up a gentleman, and he can't a-bear common ways. And the children! Oh! Miss Winnie, the little boys. Would you stand by and see them brought up to hold horses and to run errands—them that are your own flesh and blood?"

Little George had ceased to whimper. The sight of his mother crying overawed the baby. He was too safe and secure in Winifred's arms to move at once—but reflecting in his infant soul, with his big eyes turned to his mother all the while she spoke, was at last touched beyond his childish capacity of endurance, forsook the haven in which he had found shelter, and flinging his arms about her knees, cried out, "Mamma, don't ky, mamma, me love you!" burying his face in the folds of her dress. Mrs. George stooped down and gathered him up in her arms with a sleight of hand natural to mothers, and then, child and all, precipitated herself once more on the carpet at the bedside.

Winifred, too, was carried out of herself by this little scene. She dried the fast flowing tears from the soft face so near to her as if the young mother had been no more serious an agent than Georgie. "You shall not go back. You shall want nothing that I can do for you," she cried, soothing them. It was some time before the tumult calmed; but when at last the fit of crying was over, Mrs. George began at once to smile again, with an easy turn from despair to satisfaction. She held her child for Winnie to kiss, her own lips trembling between joy and trouble.

"I don't ask you to kiss me, for I'm not good enough for you to kiss; but George—he is your own flesh and blood."

"Do not say so," said Winifred, kissing mother and child. "And now sit beside me and talk to me, and do not call me miss, for I am your sister. I am sure you have been a good wife to George."

"I should be that, and more: since he lost his fortune and his 'ome and all, for me," she cried. The scene which ensued was the most unexpected of all. Mrs. George placed the child upon Winifred's bed and began, without further ado, a baby game of peeps and transparent hidings, her excitement turning to laughter, as it had turned to tears. Winifred, too, though her heart was heavy enough, found herself drawn into that sudden revulsion. They played with little George for half an hour in the middle of all the care and pain that surrounded them, the one woman with her heart breaking, the other feeling, as far as she could feel anything, that the very life of her family hung in the balance—moving the child to peals of laughter, in which they shared after their fashion, as women only can, interposing this episode of play into the gravest crisis. It was only when Georgie's laughter began to show sings of that over-excitement that leads to tears, that Winifred suddenly said, almost to herself, "But how am I to do it? how am I to do it? with an accent of weary effort which almost reached the length of despair.

"Oh, dear! you that are so good and kind," cried Mrs. George, changing also in a moment, "just let us stay with you, dear Winnie—it's a liberty to call you Winnie; but oh! dear, dear! why can't we live all together? That would do nobody any harm. That would go against no one's will. It wasn't said you were not to give me and George and the children an 'ome. Oh! only think, it's such a big, big house! If you didn't like the noise of the children—but you aren't one of that sort, not to like the noise of the children, and so I told George—they could have their nursery where you would never hear a sound. And George would be a deal of use to you in managing the estate, and I would do the housekeeping, and welcome, and save you any trouble. And why, why! oh! why shouldn't we just settle down all together, and be, oh! so comfortable, Miss Winnie dear?"

The suggestion, it need scarcely be said, struck Winifred with dismay. The face, no longer weeping, no longer elevated by the passionate earnestness of the first appeal, dropping to calculations which, perhaps, were more congenial to its nature, gave her a chill of repulsion while still her heart was soft. She seemed to see, with a curious second sight, the scene of family life, of tragedy, which might ensue were this impossible plan attempted. It was with difficulty that she stopped Mrs. George, who, in the heat of success, would have settled all the details at once, and it was only the entrance of Miss Farrell, tenderly anxious about her pupil's health, and astounded to find Mrs. George and her child established in her room, that finally delivered poor Winnie.

"You would have no need of strangers eating you up if you had us," her sister-in-law said, as she stooped to kiss her ostentatiously and held the child up to repeat the salute ere she went away.

Winifred had kissed the young mother almost with emotion in the midst of her pleading; but somehow this return of the embrace gave a slight shock both to her delicacy and pride. She laughed a little and colored when Miss Farrell, after the door closed, looked at her astonished. "You think I have grown into wonderful intimacy with Mrs. George?" she said.

"I do indeed, Winnie. My dear, I would not interfere, but you must not let your kind heart carry you too far."

"Oh! my kind heart!" cried the girl, feeling a desperate irony in the words. "She suggests that they should live with me," she added, turning her head away.

"Live with you! Winnie! my dear!" Miss Farrell gasped, with a sharp break between each word.

"She thinks it will arrange itself so, quite simple—oh! it is quite simple. Dear Miss Farrell, don't say anything. I have been pushing it off. I have been pretending to be ill because I was miserable. Let me get up now—and don't say anything," she added after a moment, with lips that trembled in spite of herself. "There are no—letters; no one—has been here?"

"Nothing, Winnie." Her friend did not look at her; she dared not betray her too profound sympathy, her personal anguish, even by a kiss.

When Winifred came down-stairs she found Mr. Babington waiting for her. He was a very old acquaintance, whom she had not been used to think of as a friend; but trouble makes strange changes in the aspect of things around us, turning sometimes those whom we have loved most into strangers, and lighting up faces that have been indifferent to us with new lights of compassion and sympathy. Mr. Babington's formal manner, his well-known features, so composed and commonplace, his grey, keen eyes under their bushy eyebrows, suddenly took a new appearance to Winifred. They seemed to shine upon her with the warmth of ancient friendship. She had known him all her life, yet, it seemed, had never known him until to-day. He came to meet her, holding out his hand, with some kind, ordinary questions about her health, but all the while a light put out, as it were, at the windows of his soul, to help her, another poor soul stumbling along in the darkness. It was not anything that he said, nor that she said. She did not ask for any help, nor he offer it, and yet in a moment Winifred felt herself, in her mind, clinging to him with the sense that there was an old, old friend, somebody above all doubt and uncertainty, in whom she could trust.

"Miss Winifred," he said, "I am afraid, though you do not seem much like it, that we must talk of business."

"Yes; I wish it, Mr. Babington. I am only foolish and troubled—not ill at all."

"I am not so sure about that; but still—Your brother Tom has been warning me, Miss Winifred—I hope to save you from a false step: that you are thinking of—going against your father's will—"

"Did Tom tell you so, Mr. Babington?"

"He did. I confess that I was not surprised. I have expected you to do so all along; but so fine a fortune as you have got is not to be lightly parted with, my dear young lady. Think of all the power it gives you, power to do good, to increase the happiness, or at least the comfort, perhaps of hundreds of people. If it was in your brothers' hands do you think it would be used as well? We must think of that, Miss Winifred, we must think of that."

"If it was in my power," she said looking at him wistfully, "I should think rather of what is just. Can anything be good that is founded upon injustice? Oh! Mr. Babington put yourself in my place? Could you bear to take away from your brother, from any one, what was his by nature? To put yourself in his seat, to take it from him, to rob him?"

"Hush, hush! my dear girl. I am afraid I have not a conscience so delicate as yours. I could bear a great deal which does not seem bearable to you. And you must remember it is no doing of yours. Your father thought, and I agree with him, that you would make a better use of his money, and do more credit to his name, than either of your brothers. It throws a fearful responsibility upon you, we may allow, but still, my dear Miss Winifred—"

"Mr. Babington," she cried, interrupting him, "you are my oldest friend—oh! yes, my oldest friend. You know, if I am forced to do this, it will only be deceiving from beginning to end. I will not pretend to obey. I will be trying all the time, as I am now, to find out ways of defeating all his purposes, and doing—what he said I was not to do!"

Her eyes shone almost wildly through the tears that stood in them. She changed color from pale to red, from red to pale; her weakness gave her the guise of impassioned strength.

"Miss Winifred," said the lawyer very gravely, "do you know that you are guilty of the last imprudence in saying this, of all people in the world, to me?"

"Oh!" she cried, "you are my friend, my old friend. I never remember the time when I did not know you. It is not imprudent, it is my only hope. Think a little of me first whom you knew long before this will was made. Tell me how I can get out of the bondage of it. Teach me, teach me how to cheat everybody, for that is all that is left to me: how to keep it from them so as best to give it to them. Teach me! for there is no one I can ask but you."

The lawyer looked at her with a very serious face. Her great emotion, her trembling earnestness, the very force of her appeal, as of one consulting her only oracle, hurt the good man with a sympathetic pain. "My dear," he said, "God forbid I should refuse you my advice, or misunderstand you, you who are far too good for any of them. But, Miss Winifred, think again, my dear. Are you altogether a free agent? Is there not some one else who has a right to be consulted before you take a step—which may change the whole course of your life?"

Winifred grew so pale that he thought she was going to faint, and got up hurriedly to ring the bell. She stopped him with a movement of her hand. Then she said firmly, "There is no one: no one can come between me and my duty. I will consult nobody—but you."

"My dear young lady, excuse me if I speak too plainly; but want of confidence between two people that are in the position of—"

"You mean," she said faintly yet steadily, "Dr. Langton? Mr. Babington he has no duty towards George and Tom, I love them—how can I help it, they are my brothers; but he—why should he love them? I don't expect it—I can't expect it. I must settle this by myself."

"And yet he will be the one to suffer," said the lawyer reflectively in a parenthesis. "My dear Miss Winifred, take a little time to think it over, there is no cause for hurry; take a week, take another day. Think a little—"

"I have done nothing but think," she said, "since you told me first. Thinking kills me, I cannot go on with it: and you can't tell, oh! you can't tell how it harms them, what it makes them do and say. Tom—" (here her voice was stifled by the rising sob in her throat) "and all of them," she cried hastily. "Oh! tell me how to be done with it, to settle it so that there shall be no more thinking, no more struggling!" She clasped her hands with a pathetic entreaty, and looked imploringly at him. And she bore in her face the signs of the struggle which she pleaded to be freed from. Her face had the parched and feverish look of anxiety, its young, soft outline had grown pinched and hollow, and all cheerful glow of health had faded The lawyer looked at her with genuine tenderness and pity.

"My poor child," he said, "one can very well see that this great fortune, which your poor father believed was to make you happy, has brought anything but happiness to you."

She gave him a little pathetic smile and shook her head; but she was not able to speak.

"Then, Miss Winifred," he said cheerfully, "since you are certain that you don't want it, and won't have it: and have made up your mind to do nothing but scheme and plot to frustrate the will, even when you are seeming to obey it—I think I know a better way. Write down what you mean to do with the property, and leave the rest to me."

She looked at him, roused by his words, with an awakening thrill of wonder. "Write down—what I mean to do? But that will make me helpless to do it: that will risk everything: or so you said."

"I said true. Nevertheless if you are sure you wish, at the bottom of your heart, to sacrifice yourself to your brothers—"

She shook her head half angrily, with a gesture of impatience. "To give them back their rights."

"That means the same thing in your phraseology, If that is what you really wish, do what I say, and leave the rest to me."

She looked at him for a moment, bewildered, then rose up hastily and flew to the writing-table. How easy it was to do it! how blessed if it only were possible to throw this weight once for all off her shoulders, and be free!

CHAPTER XIX.

This was in the morning, and nothing further happened until the afternoon. Winifred, though she was tremulous with weakness, had her pony carriage brought round, and went out, taking Miss Farrell with her. They went sometimes slowly, sometimes like the wind as their conversation flagged or came to a point of interest. They had much to say to each other, and argued over and over again the same question. They went round and round the park, and along a bit of road between the Brentwood gate and the one that was called Hollyport. Winifred's ponies seemed to take that way without any will of hers. Was it without her will? But, if not, it was quite ineffectual. The long road stretched white on either side, disappearing here and there round the corner of the woods; but there was no one visible, one way or the other—no one whom the ladies wished to see. Once, indeed, as they approached the farthest gate on their return, some one riding quickly, at a pace only habitual to one person they knew, appeared on the brow of the Brentwood hill coming towards them. The reins shook in Winifred's hands. She let her ponies, fall into a walk, not so much of set purpose as because her wrists had lost all power: and the reins lay on the necks of the little pair, who, like other pampered servants, did no more work than they were obliged to do. The horseman came steadily down the hill, and disappeared in the hollow, from which he would naturally reappear again and meet them before many minutes. But he did not reappear. The ladies lingered, the ponies took advantage of the moment of weakness to draw aside to the edge of the road and munch grass, as if they were uncertain of their daily corn. But no one came by that way. They had not said anything to each other, nor had either said a word to show that she was aware of any meaning in this pause. When, however, there was no disguising that it was futile, Winifred said, almost under her breath, "He must have gone round by the other way."

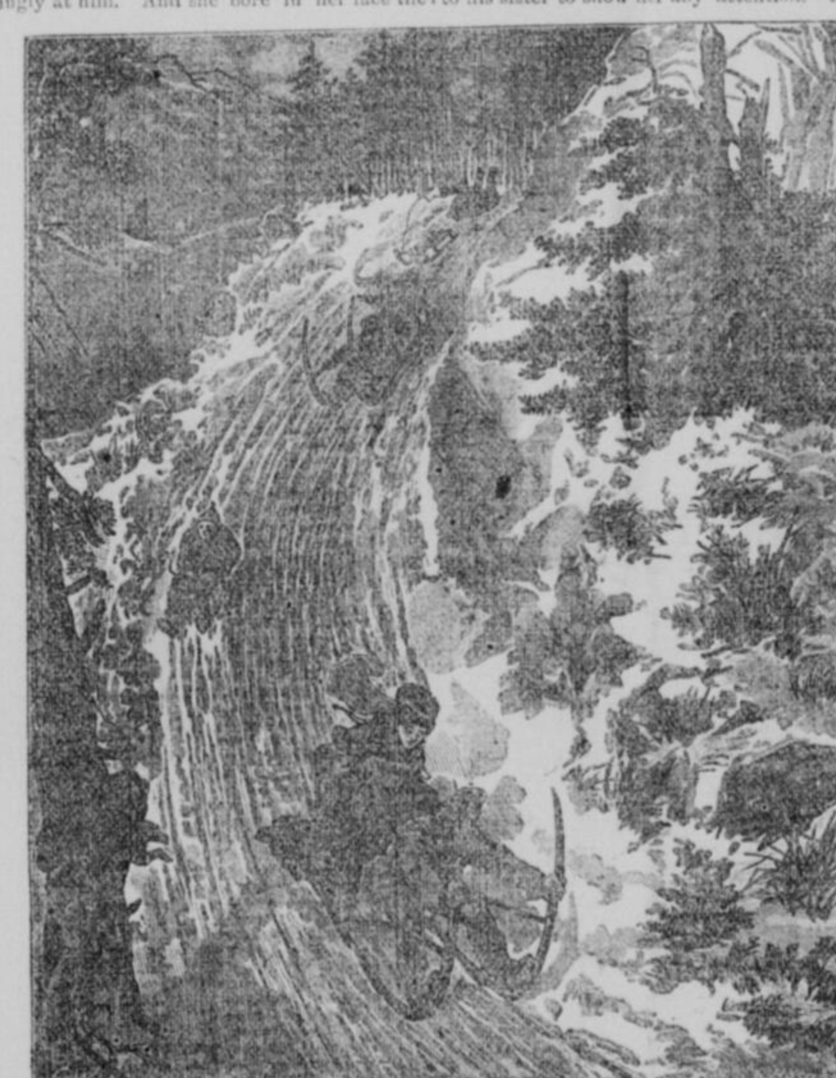
"I heard there was some one ill at the Manor farm," said Miss Farrell, with a quick catching of her breath.

"That will be the reason," Winifred said with a dreary calm, and she said no more, nor was any name mentioned between them as they drove quietly home. Old Hopkins came out to the steps as she gave the groom the reins. "If you please Miss Winifred, Mr. Babington has been asking for you. He said, would you please, step into the library as soon as you came back. The gentlemen," Hopkins, added, after a pause, with much gravity, "is both there."

"Will you come, Miss Farrell?" Winifred said.

"If I could be of any use to you, my darling; but I could not, and you would rather that no one was there."

"Perhaps," said Winifred with a sigh. Yet it was forlorn to see her in her deep mourning, walking slowly in her weakness, alone and deserted, though with so much depending upon her. She went into the library without even taking off her hat. Mr. Babington was seated there at what had been her father's writing-table, and Tom and George were both with him. Tom stood before the fire, with that air of assumption which he had never put off—the rightful-heir aspect, determined to stand upon his rights. George had his wife with him as usual, and sat with her whispering and consulting at the other end of the room. Mr. Babington had been writing; he had a number of papers before him, but evidently, from the silence, only broken by the undertones of George and his wife, which prevailed, had put off all explanations until Winifred was present. Neither of the brothers stirred when she entered. George had forgotten, in the composure of a husband whose wife requires none of the delicacies of politeness from him, those civilities which men in other circumstances instinctively pay to women, and Tom was too much out of temper and too deeply opposed to his sister to show her any attention. Mr. Babington rose and gave her a chair. "Sit here, Miss Winifred. I shall want to place various things very clearly before you," he said. "Now, will you all give me your attention?" His voice subdued Mrs. George, who had sprung up to go to her sister-in-law with a beaming smile of familiarity. She fell back with a little alarm into her chair at her husband's side.



TOBOGGANING IN NORWAY.

"You are all aware of the state of affairs up to this point," Mr. Babington said. "Your father's large fortune, left in succession first to one and then to the other of his sons, to be withdrawn from both as they in turn displeased him, has been finally left to Miss Winifred, whom he thought the most likely of his three children to do him credit and spend his money fitly. Exception may be taken to what he did, but none, in my opinion, to the reason. He thought of that more than anything else, and he chose what seemed to him the best means to have what he wanted."

"He must have been off his head; I shall never believe anything else, though there may not be enough evidence," Tom said.

"I dare say my father was right," said George in his despondent voice.

"I think, from his point of view, your father was quite right; but there are many things that men, when they make their wills, don't take into consideration. They think, for one thing, that their heirs will feel as they do, and that they have an absolute power to make themselves obeyed. This, unfortunately, they very often fail to do. Miss Winifred becomes heir under a condition with which she refuses to comply."

"Mr. Babington!" Winifred said, putting her hand on his arm.

"You may trust to me, my dear. The condition is, that she is not, under any circumstances, to share the property with her brothers, or to interfere in any way with the testator's arrangements for them. This she refuses to do."

"Don't be a fool, Winnie!" cried Tom. "Pass over that, please. We all know what you mean, and that she's to pose as our benefactor, and to receive our eternal gratitude, and so forth!"

"I think it would be a great pity if Winnie took any rash step," George said.

Mr. Babington looked round upon them with a smile. "She wishes," he said, "to give the landed property, Bedloe, to her brother George, and to make up an equivalent to it in money for Mr. Tom there. These are the arrangements she proposes to me—the sole executor, you will observe, charged to carry your father's will into effect." He took up one of the papers as he spoke, and with a smile, caught in his own the hand which she once more tremulously put forth to interrupt him. "Here is the proposal written in her own hand," he said. "Miss Winifred, you must trust to me; I am acting for the best. Naturally this puts an end to her, as her father's heir."

Here there arose a confused tumult round the little group in the middle of the room. Mrs. George was the first to make herself heard. She burst forth into sobs and tears. "Oh! after all she's promised to do for us! after all she's said for the children! Oh, George! go and do something, stand up for your sister. Don't let it be robbed away from her, after all she's promised. Oh, George! Oh, Miss Winnie! remember what you have promised!—and what is to become of Georgie?" the young mother cried.

"Mr. Babington," said George, "I don't think it's right to take advantage of my sister because she's foolish and generous. Who is it to go to if you take it from her? Let one of us at least have the good of it. I don't want her to give me Bedloe. She could be of use to us without that."

Tom had burst into a violent laugh of despite and despair. "If that's what it's all to come to," he said, "we'll go to law all of us. Winnie too, by Jove! No one can say we're not a united family now."

Winifred sat with her eyes fixed on the old lawyer's face. She said nothing, and if there was a tremor in her heart too, did not express it, though already there began to arise dull whispers, ought she to have done it? Was it her duty? Was this in reality the way to serve them best?

"The law is open to whoever seeks its aid—when they have plenty of money," said Mr. Babington quickly. "You ask a very pertinent question, Mr. George. It is one which has never been put to me before by any of the persons most concerned."

This statement fell among them with a thrill like an electric shock. It silenced Tom's nervous laughter and Mrs. George's sobs. They instinctively drew near with a bewildering expectation, although they knew not what their expectation was.

"Mr. Chester," said the lawyer, "like most men, thought he had plenty of time before him, and he did not understand much about the law. I am bound to add that in this particular he got little information from me: and the consequence was that he forgot, in God's providence, to assign any heirs, failing Miss Winifred. It was a disgrace to my office to let such a document go out of it," he added with a twinkle in his eyes, "but so it was. He thought perhaps that he would live for ever, or that at least he'd see his daughter's children, or that she would do implicitly what he told her, or something else as silly—begging your pardon: all men are foolish where wills are concerned."

There was another pause. Mr. Babington leant back in his chair, so much at his ease and leisure, that he looked like a benevolent grandfather discoursing to his children round him. They surrounded him, a group of silent and anxious faces. Tom was the one who thought he knew the most. He asked with a voice that sounded parched in his throat, moistening his lips to get the words out, "Who gets the property then?" bringing out the question with a rush.

Mr. Babington turned his back upon Tom. He addressed himself to George, whose face had no prevision in it, but was only dully, quietly anxious, as was habitual to him. George knew little about the law. He was not in the way of expecting much. Whatever new thing might come it was in all likelihood a little worse than the old. He was vexed and grieved that Winnie, who certainly would have been kind to him and his children, was not to have the money; but he had not an idea in his mind as to what, failing her, its destination would be.

"Mr. George Chester," he said, "you are the eldest son: your father I suppose had his reasons for cutting you out, but those reasons I hope don't exist now. As your sister refuses to accept the condition under which the property comes to her, and as your father made no provision for such a contingency, it follows that the will is not worth the paper it is written on, and that Mr. Chester as good as died intestate, if you know what that means."

Tom, who had been listening intently over Mr. Babington's shoulder, threw up his clenched hands with a loud exclamation. Into George's blank face there crept a tremor as of light coming. Winifred and Mrs. George sat unmoved except by curiosity and wonder, unenlightened, trying to read, as women do, the meaning in the face of the speaker, but uninformed by the words.

"If I know what that means? Intestate? I don't think I do know what it means."

"You fool!" his brother cried.

"It means," said Mr. Babington, "a kind of natural justice more or less, at least in the present circumstances. When a man dies intestate his landed property (I'll spare you law terms) goes without question to his eldest son—which you are—and natural representative. The personalty, that is, the money, you know, is divided. Do you understand now what I mean? The personal property is far more than the real in this case, so it will make a very just and equal division. And now Miss Winnie, tell me if I have not managed well for you? Are you satisfied now to have trusted yourself to your old friend?"

"George, George! I don't understand. What's to be divided? What do we get?" cried Mrs. George, standing up, the tears only half dried in her eyes, her rose tints coming back to her face.

George was so startled and overwhelmed with information which entered but slowly into an intelligence confused by ill-fortune that for the moment he made his wife no reply; but Tom did, who had already fully savored all the sweets and bitters of this astounding change of affairs.

"Mrs. Chester," he said, with an ironical bow, "you get Bedloe, my father's place, that he never would have let you set foot in, if he could have helped it, poor old governor. And the rest of us get—our dues; oh, yes we get our due, I know I was a fool and didn't keep his favor when I had got it; and you, Winnie, you traitor, oh, you traitor! There isn't a female for the word, is there? It should be female altogether, You that he put his last trust in, poor old governor! you've served him out the best of any of us," said Tom with a violent burst of laughter, "and there's an end to him and all his schemes!" he cried.

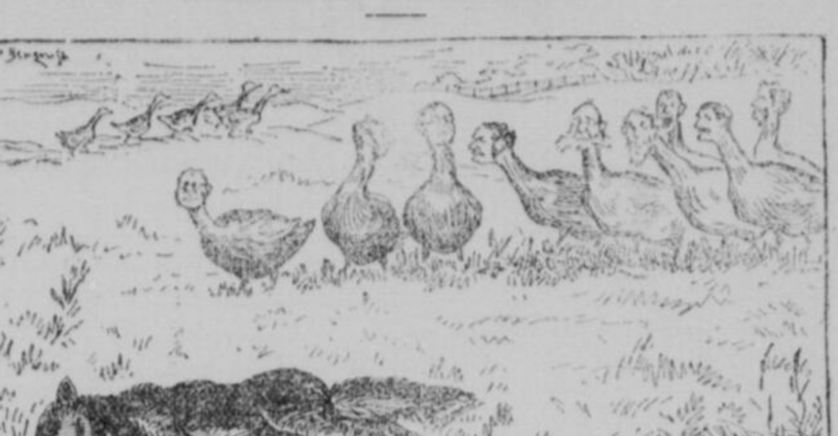
Winifred rose up tremulous. There was perhaps in her heart too an echo of Tom's rage and sense of wrong. This woman, the reverse of all that her father's ambition (vulgar ambition, yet so strong) had hoped for, to be the mistress of the house! And Bedloe, which Winnie loved, to pass away to a family which had rubbed off and forgotten even the little gloss of artificial polish which Mr. Chester had procured for his sons. She would have given it to them had the power been in her hands, she had always intended it, never from the first moment meant anything else. And yet when all was thus arranged according to her wish, above her hopes, Winifred felt, to the bottom of her heart, that to give up her home to Mrs. George was a thing not to be accomplished without a thrill of indignation, a sense of wrong. And the very relief which filled her soul brought back to her those individual miseries which this blessed decision (for it was a blessed decision though cruel) could not take away. She made Tom no reply. She scarcely returned the pressure of Mr. Babington's kind hand. She said not a word to the agitated, triumphant, yet astonished pair, who could not yet understand what good fortune had happened to them. She went straight out of the library to Miss Farrell's room. She wore her hat and outdoor dress. She took her old friend's hand, and drew her out of the chair in which she had been seated, watching for every opening of the door. "Come," she said, "come away."

"What has happened, Winnie? What has happened?"

"Everything that is best. George has got Bedloe. It is all right, all right, better than any one could have hoped. And I shall not sleep another night under this roof. Dear Miss Farrell, if you love me, come away, come away!"

(To be Continued.)

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



IS HE ONLY FOXING?—*Grip*.

"SYMPATHETIC" BOSTON.

Sympathetic is believed to be a word sacred to the Bostonese.

The other day a resident on the "hill" was overheard ordering the family dinner at a stall in the Bolyston Market, and this is the way she did it:

"You may send me spring lamb. Have you this spring's lamb? Very well, send that, and two bunches of asparagus and a can of 'petits pois.' They are so sympathetic with lamb."—*Boston Herald*.

THERE was a young maid of Mo;
With a temper like that of a Fo;
She scolded her ma,
And assaulted her pa,
And was brought up before the Grand Jo.

HAD HIM ON THE HIP.

A Cincinnati speculator went over into Kentucky to take a look at an oil spring which a farmer claimed to have discovered on his land. Sure enough, the surface of the water was covered with oil, and oil could be traced along a creek for a mile.

"Well, what do you think?" queried the farmer, after a long investigation.

"Why, I think you have used about three barrels of petroleum around here," replied the capitalist

"Humph. That shows how awful sharp you are! I didn't use but one and a half."

A LIBERAL HEART.

Publisher—"That book will cost you one dollar, sir."

Customer—"Is that your inside figure? I'm a newspaper man."

Publisher—"Oh, in that case we won't charge you anything for it. Just give it a half-column notice in your paper, and take it along. We wouldn't think of charging members of the press anything for books."

UNVARYING TRADE-MARKS.

American Wife (in palace car)—"I supposed that nice-looking couple at the other end of the car were Americans, but I see now they are English."

American Husband—"What have you noticed?"

American Wife—"The man drinks liquor at his meals."

At the other end. English Wife—"I wish we could make the acquaintance of those two at the further end of the carriage. I am sure they are English."

English Husband—"No, they are Americans."

"How did you ascertain?"

"The man drinks between meals."—*Omaha World*.

TOO FAR AHEAD.

"What do you want?" a woman asked as she held the front door open about three inches.

"Want to clean the snow off yer sidewalk," he replied.

"But it is clean."

"Then I want to engage to saw some wood for you next summer. The exigencies of the case demand that I get hold of some breakfast somehow or other right off."

AN INTERIOR.

Professor (who has been giving simple lessons in physiology):—"Where is your heart, dear?"

Mabel—"Here."

Professor—"And where is your liver?"

Mabel (indignantly)—"I haven't any. Cows have livers."

Professor—"Oh yes, you have."

Mabel (after some thought)—"Well, then, where is my bacon?"

WHAT KIND OF WATER?

Man at the water cooler (pausing reflectively in the midst of a drink): "What kind of water is this?" Native (reassuringly): "That? That's well water." Man at the water cooler: "You are too sanguine, my friend. This water may be convalescent, but it is gross satire to call it well."

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN who delights in calculations contributes this: "If the immortal George Washington when he was forty-eight years of age, had stepped into a railway office and pawned his little hatchet for a ticket to planet Mars, he would, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, have arrived there this year."—*St. Alban's Messenger*.

A YOUNG MAN residing on Capitol Hill, who has a red-headed sweetheart, contributes the following testimonial of devotion:—

They tell me your hair is red,
And I, who am so fond,
Repel the slander as I should,
My lovely sunset blonde!
—*Washington Critic*.

THAT "like cures like" the facts disclose
A statement sadly thin;
The boil won't vanish from your nose
When one comes on your chin.

IT IS SAID a dollar goes a great deal farther now than it did in war times. We've noticed that they are gone a good while.—*Oil City Blizzard*.

A CINCINNATI REPORTER wrote a long article on the decay of detective talent in this country, and next day was arrested for a crime committed fourteen years before. He now thinks he skipped a cog somewhere.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A NEWSPAPER has just been started in Greenland. It is a daily, but the editors are not pressed for time, as the day is about six months long in that part of the world.

GRAND CENTRAL

RISK AND RUIN RAILROAD.

—:o:—

The Directors beg to represent that the road is now in full working order. It has within the last few months run hundreds of thousands of passengers clear through from Risk Station to Destruction Terminus, and enormous quantities of freight, such as Mechanics' Tools, Household Furniture, whole Farms and Stock, have gone forward. The receipts of the year have been so large that we can pay a dividend of five hundred percent.

The Track is laid with Diabolus & Co.'s Trip Rails. No expense is spared to make it *superior to any other road to ruin in existence*.

Our experienced Engineers and polite Conductors have been long known to the travelling public, and need no commendations. Tickets may be procured of Agents at Drinkers' Office.

Being guaranteed a CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION—in fact authorized by legal enactment—the business is conducted by the MINOR PARTNERS and agents, licensed to run at full speed—indeed so swift are our trains that some have called them "The Flying Artillery of P—— ——."

REGULATIONS.

Down Trains start:—

Ciderville	at 6 a.m.	*Wineville*	at 6 p.m.
Portertown	" 7 "	*Brandyboro'*	" 10 "
Beerville	" 8 "	*And Whiskey City Midnight.*	

The speed greatly increased as the train proceeds.

Sunday cars run as usual, until further notice.

N.B.—All baggage at the risk of the former owners. No enquiry to be made at RUIN DEPOT, as in no one case will Directors hold themselves liable for property or passengers.

By order,

W. WHOLESALE, *President.*
M. P.'S (ex-officio), *Directors.*
R. RETAIL, *Secretary.*
REVENUE & GAIN, *Treasurer.*

HE'D FORGOTTEN HIS CREDENTIALS!

A gentleman went up to call at a boarding-house with a view to securing rooms. The servant opened the door, and when he asked for the lady of the house she told him to sit down in the hall. He gave her his card. "Mr. ——. Where is he?" said the landlady. "Shure, an' he's in the hallway there." "In the hallway? Dear me! Seat a gentleman in the hall! Go this instant and show him into the parlor." The servant girl retired. "I ax pardon, sir. If I'd knowed you was a gentleman I wouldn't a' axed you to sit in the hallway."

SHE'D HEARD HIM!

A lawyer of Galesville, Wisconsin, was going down town to his office, and as he was passing the residence of Mrs. P——, her little boy, about 18 months old, was running away across the street, and his sister was after him to bring him back. The lawyer said to the girl, "I'd let him go; he is hardly worth the bringing back." The mother of the child, who had not been seen, was standing near the door, and heard the remark; as quick as a flash she spoke to the girl and said, "Yes, you had better bring him back, as we intend to make a lawyer of him."

DR. CHALMERS BAFFLED.

When Dr. Chalmers became minister of Kilmany, in the north of Fife, he used to get his supplies from Anstruther. On one occasion—so the story runs—he sent a written order for a sack of corn to a Mr. Thomson there. The corn never came, and Mr. Chalmers was much annoyed. Next time he was in Anstruther he called on Mr. Thomson for an explanation. It was soon given. The merchant had been unable to decipher the minister's hieroglyphics and had put the note in his desk until Mr. Chalmers should call. "Not make out my writing!" exclaimed Mr. Chalmers, indignantly—"Show it to me." He read a few words, but then he stuck, completely baffled. He was, however, equal to the occasion. With a pawky smile he returned the letter to the merchant, saying, "But the letter is addressed to you, Mr. Thomson; it is your business to read it, not mine."

THE COUPAR-ANGUS BEADLE.

HIS OBJECTION TO THE MINISTER'S ESAU-LIKE APPEARANCE.

Many years ago, when beard and moustache were considered an unholy innovation on the part of some of the clergy, an unshaven minister went to preach for the late Dr. Stevenson, of Coupar-Angus. The beadle was one of the old orthodox school, as stereotyped in dress as in doctrine. After ringing the bell this functionary went round to the vestry, and found the minister standing with gown and bands on ready for work "Is it time?" asked the minister of the beadle, without being conscious of any dereliction. "No!" sharply answered the old man, with a meaning look. Dr Stevenson's son, Patrick, came in at the time and asked the octogenarian the cause of the delay. "Come wha may, Pat, that *hairy wratch* 'll get leave tae steek th poopit door himsel' for me the day."

HOW TO TELL HER AGE.

There is a good deal of amusement in the following table of magical figures, suggests the Hartford *Times*. It will enable you to tell how old the young ladies are. Just hand this table to a young lady and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is contained, and add together the figures at the top of the columns in which her age is found, and you have the great secret. Thus, suppose her age to be 17, you will find that number in the first and fifth columns; add the first figures of these two columns.

Here is the magic table:—

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

DICKENS SUPPLEMENTED.

ANOTHER ANECDOTE OF ONE OF THE CHEERYBLE BROTHERS.

Temple Bar contains the following story, told of one of the famous Grant Brothers, better known as the Cheerybles in "Nicholas Nickleby":—They were shrewd men, says the writer, their benevolence notwithstanding. A master one day wanted some work done which could only be managed by a certain skilled workman. Unfortunately, the man was given to drink. So a bargain was struck that, besides his wages, he should have gin-and-water *ad libitum*. "Now, mind," said the master, "you promise to drink up what I first give you before you touch a drop more." As the work went on the man asked for his gin. "How much will you start with?" "Sixpenn'orth." "Now gin-and-water, mind you; and you must drink it all before you drink again. Hot or cold?" "Cold." "All right. Here goes. Bring me a pail of water." It was brought, and into that the gin was poured. The man was dumbfounded, but he was held to his bargain, and the work was done. As he went away—sober, of course, and with his wages in his pocket—he turned round and faced his employer. "Master," says he, "there's no one can get the better o' thee but one, and that's the ould chap hisself."

AN APPEAL.

LORD SALISBURY BEGS FOR MERCY FROM SENATOR INGALLS.

Oh! Ingalls, stay thy ruthless hand!
Have mercy on our stricken land,
And let Old England try her might
In showing thee she can do right!
A thousand years our country's stood,
A monument to earthly good.
And wilt thou, with one cruel blow,
Lay all our pride and beauty low?
Oh! do not, in your irate haste,
Make all this land a bloody waste!
Leave—leave our virtuous Queen her crown,
And do not tear our cities down!
Respect our statutes and our age!
Respect our place on history's page!
'Tis true that our offence is great,
But sweetest vengeance is not hate!
Forgive! Oh! Ingalls, please forgive
And in thy mercy let us live!
The British Lion is at thy feet,
A suppliant for thy kindness, meet;
His tawny main is ashen pale,
Oh! Ingalls, do not twist his tail!
Look on us from thy dizzy height
Of martial glory, wondrous might,
And let our punishment be mild:
A mother crying to her child
Is our appeal. Oh! take the earth,
But spare the land that gave yours birth.
—*Washington Critic*.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

A GERMAN VIEW.

The display of the resources of the Colonies and India in South Kensington, last year, and the presence of a large number of the Colonial and Indian subjects of Great Britain, whom it was deemed well to entertain, and whose entertainment afforded plentiful opportunity for the expression of fine sentiments about the unity of the Empire and the wickedness of all who were supposed to be unfriendly to that union, awakened, for the time being, a hazy feeling that the Colonies had not hitherto been made so much of as they ought to have been, and that the time for a new departure had arrived. In assembling together that matchless family of free nations in the home of their august mother, the Prince of Wales had been actuated by the kingly idea of showing to his country the silent achievements of her sons in distant lands, and the power which those achievements might place in her hands. To judge from the utterances of the English press, a high appreciation of the value of the colonies had at length made its way to the English mind, and, no doubt, a very large amount of permanent good has been done in this direction by the Exhibition. But from no English source have we such a perception of the necessity of an immediate and radical change in English and colonial relations, as we find in an article in *Unsere Zeit*, from the pen of Herr W. Balck. "The position of England's power to-day," says Herr Balck, "compared with what it was at the time of the overthrow of the great battle-emperor, at the beginning of this century, shows such a difference, that even the warmest Anglophite cannot deny that there are distinct traces of decay to be observed. The rotten body-politic of England, under the leadership of Gladstone, presents a sad picture, a very caricature of the time when statesmen like Pitt and Palmerston guided the ship of state safely and happily through all perils. But the time has, nevertheless, not come to prophesy a speedy end to the British Empire. At the side of the rotten trunk mighty saplings are growing, which bring new powers of life to the Mother Country, and are becoming the condition of life to Great Britain. Without Australia, Canada and India, England would sink to the position of states like Denmark and Sweden. And if the conquest by a foreign power of these chief supports of the English world-empire is not to be feared, things are beginning to look as though, at no very distant date, a loosening, a relative change, of the relations of dependency between the colonies and the Mother Country, may be expected, unless England use every effort to unite the Colonies more closely to her, and to identify her own interest with theirs. In this direction the initiative has been taken by the Colonies. The proposal of Imperial Federation came from Australia." While agreeing with Herr Balck as to the importance of the Colonies, I think exception may fairly be taken to his calling England a "rotten trunk." Notwithstanding the political condition to which England has, for the time being, been brought by faction, and the scandals in high life which have happened with such frequency of late, the English people are as sound, as a people, as any other in the world, and sounder than most. General healthiness, in fact, is the one thing which must strike any observer living among them. The political danger of England I believe to arise very much from the prevailing devotion to their innumerable frivolities on the part of what are still the governing classes, which prevents their giving serious, not to say scientific, attention to the momentous questions before the country. I observed that Mr. Gladstone himself, in introducing his Irish measures, made egregious historical misstatements, without being corrected by any man in the House of Commons; and I found, in conversation with Englishmen, that their ignorance of the history of their country's dealings with Ireland entirely debarred them from an intelligent understanding of the situation. The same want of patient study may be observed, generally, in the average utterance one hears upon all questions as they come. Now, if government by the people is ever to be a success, it can only be so when the people have fitted themselves to govern, by the acquisition of such a degree of general knowledge of everything bearing upon public affairs as will prevent their being at the mercy of party demagogues. Faction and ignorance are mainly responsible for what the German observer calls "rottenness." The detailed plans of Imperial federation proposed here and there by the English press are justly described by Herr Balck as Utopian, and he confines his own suggestions to the participation of the colonies in the burdens of defence, and the admission of their representatives to political equality with the home people, and to a voice in a general federal legislative and administrative body. He points out the defenceless state of the colonies in many respects in many places. "The Russian fleet, sailing in American waters in 1878, was instructed, in case of war in England, to destroy the coaling stations on the Atlantic and Pacific. Had war broken out in the first months of 1885, the Russian cruisers could have burned the seaports in the colonies without any opposition to speak of." He then proceeds to speak of the latent strength of the Colonies, which lies useless for want of organization, but which gave signs of life at the time of the English crisis, when Khartoum fell, and when the Colonies placed their resources at the disposal of the Mother Country, and troops from New South Wales actually proceeded to the seat of war in the Soudan. Summing up the present paper strength of the Empire he finds it to consist of 1,912,351 men, of which force Canada is down for the enormous proportion of more than one-third, or 693,200 men. Canada he considers to be in the best condition for defence of any of the Colonies, though the Australians, seeing that they would be thrown on their own resources in case of war, have taken steps to secure the services of retired British officers in the re-organization of their sea and land forces. But the intelligence of England, thinks Herr Balck, is not equal to the perception of a grand opportunity now within her grasp. "What Shakespeare says about the tide in the affairs of men applies in a higher degree in political life. As well as we can judge the tide has set in now. The Indian population showed itself loyal and self-sacrificing throughout the Russian crisis, and although the Australian colonies received no encouragement from England and had to complain more than once of slights, they were jointly prepared, on receiving the news of the fall of Khartoum, to make every sacrifice in placing their resources at the disposal of the Government. They were proud when England accepted the offer of auxiliary troops. The time for the realization of Imperial Federation had arrived. But while the colonial population eagerly showed itself willing to give up some of its rights for the general good, their readiness is not reciprocated on the part of England. Public opinion in general shows no misunderstanding of the wishes of the colonies and the interests of the Empire. The Englishman feels himself still the inhabitant of a small island, not the citizen of a world-empire on which the sun never sets."

THOMAS CROSS.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S "BOOM."

WONDERFUL PROGRESS IN WEALTH, POPULATION AND TRADE OF LOS ANGELES—HOW A POOR "COW COUNTRY" WAS TRANSFORMED INTO A PARADISE—THE FLOW OF WEALTH AND REFINED PEOPLE INTO LOS ANGELES—THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE COUNTRY.

(By an old Correspondent of the Daily Witness.)

LOS ANGELES, CALA.,
Jan. 8th, 1887.

In a recent issue of the *Witness* appeared a very interesting paper by Mr. Maguire, of Toronto, describing his journey across the Continent by the new trans-Continental Railway from Kansas City to Los Angeles, and of parts of Southern California visited by himself, a year ago, which was a faithful and unprejudiced sketch. As Mr. Maguire was here a year ago, and devoted most of his able article to the Canadian model colony of Ontario, 35 miles east of Los Angeles, it will be unnecessary to go over the subjects he touched on, but rather continue his article and let the readers know more about other parts, and what has been done since his visit to the land of the Angels, and try to point out some of the causes of the wonderful "boom" that is astonishing the rest of California, and causing Eastern people to doubt until they see for themselves.

As the great "boom" in Southern California had its rise and growth in Los Angeles, it may be well to take that city as an example of what is being done now in this region. Sixteen years ago Los Angeles was a small straggling town of 4,000 people—half Spanish and half American. It was a grazing centre, with its streets filled with rough cow-boys, sheep-herders and broncho-riders. Its trade was insignificant, and every second or third house was a saloon or some den in which the worst of characters assembled. The country surrounding for many miles was held in large tracts. It is said that so unprofitable were these large tracts of land that many of them were mortgaged to San Francisco capitalists, who eventually took them to satisfy their claims. This led, in many instances, to their subdivision and sale in small lots. In a few years after the soil and climate began to attract attention, and capital and population moved into the region. In 1880 Los Angeles had 11,000 population, and had all the characteristics of a thriving American town. Since that year the whole of Southern California has had a steady stream of immigrants of the better class. It is now estimated that Los Angeles city, to-day, has 50,000 inhabitants, and has become a great railway and distributing centre for all the southern country, including Arizona and portions of Mexico and Lower California. The county of Los Angeles, six years ago, had only 31,000; it has now 100,000 population. A better idea of the immense strides made may be formed by the official records of taxable wealth of Los Angeles county, which was in 1880 $13,000,000; now it is $41,000,000. In 1880 the city of Los Angeles showed only $7,250,000 taxable property; now it is $18,500,000.

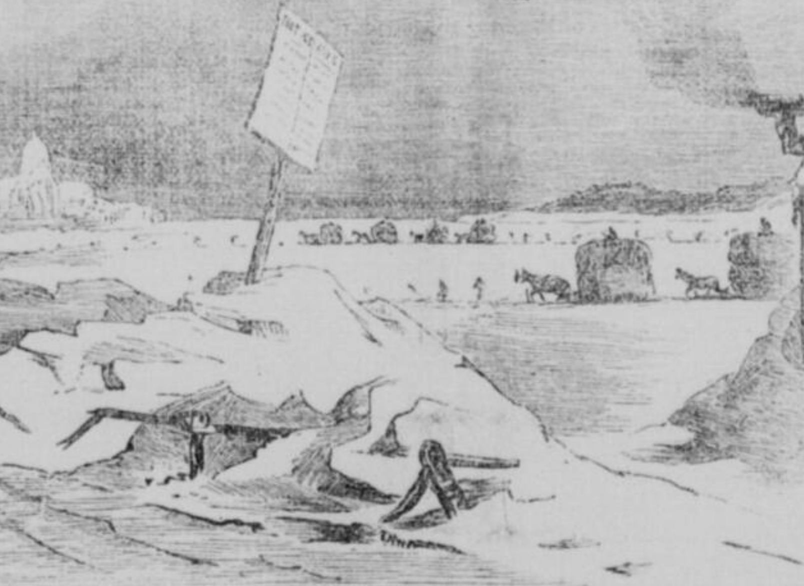
When the writer came to Los Angeles, three years ago, he gave the *Witness* a description of the city as it then appeared. Anyone who read that article and visited Los Angeles now would hardly be able to recognize any of the places described. The low one-story Mexican mud houses (adobes) have nearly all vanished, and in their places are fine brick blocks that would be a credit to any eastern city ten times the size of Los Angeles. The street car lines extend from the north-east to the south-west six miles and there are two cable roads running at right angles to the horse railways and several other cable roads under construction. The only successful and practical electric street railway west of the Rocky Mountains is now in full working order in Los Angeles and passes near where the writer now sits. This new road is a great curiosity to the thousands of eastern visitors. The cable roads paid a profit from the start, and that encouraged capitalists to start others, and the electric motor. There are over two hundred large tracts in Southern California that have been divided into lots of from one to twenty acres, and are being sold to suit the purchasers. Some of these have attracted thousands of eastern people and large amounts of capital, and have grown from mere colonies to cities. Of this class, Pasadena, Riverside and Ontario are illustrations, the latter has an electric street railway. There are in Los Angeles city 175 licensed real estate agents, and during the past 12 months, according to the official records of Los Angeles, the real estate sales amounted to over $27,000,000. The business development of the city of Los Angeles has been so rapid and enormous that it has outgrown the present postal facilities. Four months ago eight letter carriers were enough to supply the city with the mail, now fourteen can hardly do the work. There are 1,500 post-office boxes, and applications on file for 500 more. The number of people arriving in Los Angeles daily is very large. During the last week of December, over 10,000 people arrived by the overland trains. In every direction from Los Angeles are thriving settlements, to which branch railways are in operation, or under construction. The most wonderful progress has been made in the San Gabriel Valley, north of Los Angeles, where a branch line was built last year. The traffic on this little twenty mile railway has been so heavy that a second line had to be built, and a third is under construction. Yet, two years ago, when the first line was being built, there were men who ridiculed the undertaking, and predicted nothing but failure and ruin to the enterprising men who undertook it. Some say the boom is only temporary. They said so three years ago, but it has gone on increasing wonderfully all the time, and to-day the sales of real estate—during only 12 hours—numbered 117—aggregating nearly one million dollars! While on the same day the San Francisco city and county real estate sales did not come up to $100,000. The great prosperity in Los Angeles has excited the envy and jealousy of the northern part of California. They formed an association at Sacramento to "boom" that region and called it the "Northern Citrus Belt." They hunted all over northern California diligently for oranges grown there, and succeeded in finding a few boxes of small and large oranges and held a citrus fair. Some say they bought a lot of oranges from Los Angeles to pass off as those grown in the north. But all this did not boom the northern part of California, and it is still under the grinding monopoly of the Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. The association deputed their chairman, Dr. Latham, a learned gentleman, to visit Los Angeles to find out the secret of the "boom," and to see if all the wonderful stories about the prosperity of the city of the Angels were true or not. He accomplished his mission a few days ago and returned to the north and told his associates and the press reporters that all they had heard of the progress of Los Angeles had not been exaggerated but rather understated. When he was asked if the "boom" would last long, he is reported to have said:—

"A volume would not contain all that might be said of the results of the boom there. It should be stated, however, that if anybody is of the opinion that the "boom" there is only a temporary one, he will soon see his mistake. There is a country south of the Tehachehpi range larger than the Empire State, and there are large tracts of rich, arable lands that still await the settler. That area is capable, when properly developed, of sustaining one million people. There are many thousands of people in the Eastern States and Territories who are anxious to escape from the terrors and oppressions of their winters, and these will come in a vastly-increased volume for years hereafter. In my opinion the boom there will be greater ten years hence than now." [And this from one who was hostile to Los Angeles.]

Now for the secret of this wonderful "boom" in Los Angeles and Southern California. It is not the 2,000 carloads of oranges and lemons alone that causes the boom. The very railway men who built up Kansas city, are in Los Angeles, and have been there for some time quietly working their way to undermine and overthrow the giant monopoly—the Southern Pacific Railway—(the readers of the *Witness* know what these monopolies mean). They obtained right of way for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to Los Angeles, San Diego and branches all over, and hurried their railway on with the greatest speed. The people were favoring the new line and the Southern Pacific opposed it. When the Southern Pacific Railway people saw the hopelessness of their opposition they sent their president down to Los Angeles to promise anything, and to ask "what the dear angels wanted?" The reply was "We want the Santa Fe Railway," and they have got it. The monopoly has been broken. A big union depot is to be built in the heart of Los Angeles, costing over $150,000, and workshops costing a large sum. This new line is now known as the Chicago, St. Louis and Chicago Railway, and is the best and shortest route between Los Angeles and the Eastern States and Canada. The railway building is but one of the causes of the "boom." Cause No. 2, and the chief one, is the subdivision of large tracts of land into lots of five to ten or twenty acres each, with abundance of water for irrigation purposes, making the purchasers of the land independent of the rainfall. The water is invariably deeded in perpetuity with the land. They have plenty of neighbors around them, schools and churches, newspapers, stores, railways in all directions, the best of climates, purest of mountain water, low taxes and good government. This has drawn to Southern California and especially to Los Angeles a class of people of refined tastes, high cultivation and wealth, who have made a powerful element in transforming the cow country town into a metropolis. They have put a $600 tax on the sale of liquor, where previously a $10 one armed any low character with power to sell drink to any one in the city. Three years ago there were hundreds of saloons in Los Angeles, but to-day they are pretty scarce, and the prohibition party is working hard to abolish the liquor traffic altogether. The finest and largest school houses and most efficient staff of teachers in California are to be found in Los Angeles to-day. There are colleges, normal schools and a large brick university amply endowed at Los Angeles, which students from all parts of Southern California attend. The City of the Angels boasts of four first-class dailies, fifteen or eighteen weekly papers and a number of other publications. The leading Republican daily is the *Times*, which, like the *Witness*, rigorously excludes all liquor or saloon advertisements from its columns, and manfully fights for the rights of the people and good morals.

No bed bugs trouble the good housekeepers of Los Angeles, and children can run out in the sunshine 350 days in the year and gather flowers and fruits. I am afraid I shall not know where to stop if I go on enumerating all the good things obtained here, and your readers will wonder where the drawbacks are. Of course there are some drawbacks. Hard work is as necessary here to obtain a livelihood as it is in Canada. A man who has a few hundred dollars to buy a few acres of good land with water, and is willing and able to work hard for a few years, till his trees grow to bearing, will do well here. He will have twelve months to cultivate his land, instead of only six months in the east and north. I have no land for sale, though I own a home which I do not want to sell. It is not always certain for a constant flow of water to be obtained with land, unless it is bought in the established colonies, which have abundant water-pipes to the lands. The best lands are in the foothills, and they are the healthiest, but they are very high. I hope in my next article to let you know how some succeed and some fail in farming here, and what profits and losses are made.

UNIVERSITY.



CROSSING THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

A VOICE OF WARNING FROM FRANCE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—It is very hard here in Canada to make any opposition to expenditure on public works or on subsidies to railways. Everyone likes an expenditure in his neighborhood; the money is borrowed, and the taxation is only to pay the interest, and is indirect. But still, it is a truth that all borrowing for such enterprises is a mortgage on the resources of the country; and I fear that most of the enterprises on which money is now being lavished by the Government to please constituencies, so far from ever being self supporting will require constant aid to keep them in operation. The following from an article in the London *Spectator* on French finances will show the result of similar action there:—

"The excuse for the expenditure of the extraordinary budgets and their accompanying deficits is, of course, the creation of public works and the development thereby of the internal wealth of France.

"There cannot be a more striking warning for the statesman who hankers after using the National resources in order to develop the wealth of a country than that contained in the results of the French policy.

"When M. DeFreycinet first proposed his great scheme of public works, nothing could have sounded better in theory. In practice, however, nothing could have worked more deplorably. Every deputy has jobbed for his own constituency, and France has been covered with a net-work of unnecessary, unremunerative railways, not only without traffic, but without even the expectation of traffic usefulness."

OBSERVER.

BAILLE BEINN A RIGH.

(Gu Fear cur an ordugh na Fianuis.)

A CHARAID IONMHUINN.—Bho na bha sibh cho coimhneal agus gu'n dug sibh rum do'n cheud litir a sgriobh mi a dhionnsaidh na *Fianuis*, tha mi ri gabhail misneach gu litir bheag eile a sgriobhadh thugaibh, theagahm gu faigh sibh rum dhi. Tha barrachd Ghaidheal anns a bhaile so na tha moran an duil. Chuir e aoibhneas mor air mo chridhi na h' urad do litrichean fhaotainn bho luchd labhart na Gailig air an seach dain a chaidh seachad.

"Clannaibh nan Gaidheal ri quallibh a cheile," "Agus O Mhorag, Ho ro, march together," (Professor Blackie.) Tha mi creidsinn gu bheil barrachd Gailig ga labhart anns an duthaich so na tha air a labhart ann an Gaidhealdachd Abba. Tha duil againn gu 'm bi searmoin Ghailig ann an Eaglais Chleireach Sraid Stanli ri toiseachadh air a cheudsabaid agus tha mi an dochas gu 'm bi cruinneachdh, Mor Gaidheal againn. Bha mi an nochdaig coinnabh a lhomain Ghaidhealach ann an Oil Thighna h' Eaglais Chleireach. Tha mi ri smaointian na 'm biodh na coineabhan so air an cumail na b' fhaisgi air meadhon a bhaile gu 'm bitheadhan tuilleadh ga ann frithealadh.

TORMAID.

An Seachdamh la thar fhichead do chena mhios na bliadhna, 1887.

DANGER IN NEW HOUSES.

New houses are liable to be damp from the evaporation from the plaster and mortar, which contains a large amount of water. A Spanish proverb says of new houses: "The first year for your enemies, the second year for your friends, and the third year you may live there yourselves." This tells the whole story. Again, cellar air is apt to be unwholesome; and this is another reason why basement rooms are bad. It is very unwise to store vegetables in cellars until they decay.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A CHECK TO MONOPOLY

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL CHECKING THE MONOPOLISTIC PRIVILEGES OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Interstate Commerce Bill, which, on the 21st inst., was passed by the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 219 to 41, and which, therefore, only requires the consent of the President of the United States to become law, is the most radical attempt yet made by legislators to deal with the problem of this continent, the railway question. The first section applies the provision of the Act to any common carrier engaged in the transportation of passengers wholly by railway or partly by railway and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management or arrangement, through more than one State or Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country. It defines the term "railway" to include all bridges and ferries used or operated by any railway. All charges made for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such services is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Section 2 makes it unlawful for any such common carrier to charge, demand, collect or receive directly or indirectly from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or property than it charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him, or them, a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any such common carrier to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic. Every such common carrier shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines, and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines. Sections 4 and 5 (the long and short haul and pooling sections) are as follows:

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance; provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property, and the commission may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier, or carriers, for the pooling of freights of different and competing railways, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railways, or any portion thereof, and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offence.

Section 6 requires that, after ninety days from the passage of the act, every common carrier subject to its provisions shall have printed and keep for public inspection schedules showing its rates, fares and charges, and in addition to requiring the railways to give them publicity at all of the depots on their several lines it gives authority to the commission, where it is proper and necessary, to require them to give publicity to their rates to other places beyond the lines of their several railways. It also provides that the rates, fares and charges shall not be raised except after ten days of public notice, but that they may be reduced without previous public notice. The notice, however, shall be simultaneous with the reduction itself.

Section 7 makes it unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination or agreement to prevent the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination.

Section 8 declares that any common carrier violating the provisions of the Act shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee. The ninth section provides that persons claiming to have been damaged by the action of common carriers may proceed for recovery of their damages, either in the courts of the United States or before the commission herein provided for, but not before both tribunals. The tenth section makes it a penal offence to violate any of the provisions of this Act, and puts the maximum of the fine which may be imposed at $5,000.

The eleven following sections contain the commission features of the bill. They provide for a commission to consist of five persons, whose term of office shall be for six years, except for the first appointments, which are to be for two, three, four, five and six years. The members of this commission are to be appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate. Their principal office shall be in Washington, but they may hold sessions at other places than Washington, and a single member of the commission may take testimony anywhere, as may be directed by the commission. These commissioners have salaries of $7,500 each. The commission has power to appoint a Secretary, with an annual salary of $3,500, and to employ and fix the compensation of such other employees as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 22 provides that nothing contained in this act shall abridge the remedies now existing at common law or by statute. Section 23 appropriates $100,000 for the purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. Section 24 provides that the provisions of sections 11 and 18 of this act, relating to the appointment and organization of the commission herein provided for, shall take effect immediately, and the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

PERSONAL.

The death of General Hazen, it is supposed, will elevate Captain Greely, of Arctic fame, now assistant signal officer, to the office so suddenly vacated, though Col. Black, of the 23rd infantry, stationed at Detroit, is spoken of.

It is said that the President and Mrs. Cleveland contemplate a lot of jaunts this summer; that they intend going to the Pacific slope, through the South, spending some time in the woods of Michigan and New York.

PROHIBITION AND POLITICS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—With your permission I desire to draw the attention of your numerous readers to a few thoughts on the temperance question as it now stands. Both political leaders in Parliament have pronounced against immediate prohibition and temperance people are told to go on with their cultivation of the minds of the people on this subject until the vast majority are in favor of it, and they promise that then we shall have a prohibitory law from either party; that is, either party will give the necessary legislation when compelled to do so. Now, sir, I ask why have our independent journals shut their eyes to the fact that the Privy Council of England decided that each province has a right to its own temperance legislation, and the regulation of its own liquor business, and if so, why does not the Hon. Oliver Mowat, with his thirty temperance followers, give a prohibitory law for Ontario when the people have so plainly spoken in its favor by passing the Scott Act in about two-thirds of the counties. Then such counties as Prescott and Russell which have not passed the Act will have to fall into line instead of being thorns and briers as they now are to the rest, and we will have a land of Canaan in that fair province which is now cursed with half-hearted temperance legislation. Why waste time in dinging at the Dominion Parliament for something we have no hope of getting. Let us work where we can to the best possible advantage. But I again ask with fear and trembling: "Is not our temperance talk a farce?" The present Government of Ontario have been in power long enough since the decision of the Privy Council to have done this if they would. They have been thus tested and have been "found wanting." Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Ontario Opposition, declared openly in favor of Prohibition, Equal Rights, etc., yet our temperance people voted him out or down. And now many of our strongest and most conscientious and faithful temperance workers say that that kind of electioneering is played out, and that the *Witness* or any other paper need not direct people to vote only for temperance candidates in future. It seems that parties preach temperance only when it suits their politics. When our fondest professors of temperance will openly uphold and vote for a candidate who is barefaced enough to stand up on the platform on the nomination day in an intoxicated state, and when our license inspectors carry around several complaints in their pocket of people selling liquor without license and promise not to proceed if they will only vote right, is it any wonder that people should determine in future to vote on other questions? Why do not our independent papers raise their voices in tones of thunder against the Government of Ontario until it shall be compelled to give this law we so much need and thus one province after another will fall into line until this whole Dominion of ours will rise and shine among the nations of the earth as the fairest and most precious jewel in the British crown. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

A writer in your paper a few days ago refers to Mr. Blake as having no policy now since prohibition has been thrown out. And is it not painfully true? He does not any more attack the "National Policy," (and you, Mr. Editor, claim it cannot be touched for a few years yet) and then I ask what is he wanting except it be the "Treasury benches." Give us all the reform you like, but give us real reform, the realities not a shadow, something instead of nothing. I for one do not like to be led by a man who has no policy, nothing to offer in preference to what we have; one who will howl no matter what on side, one who would not speak in Riel's behalf while he was alive, but after he was hanged raised his voice against it, and seemed to think the man insane, although Dumont claims he was sane and responsible. Now, sir, in conclusion, let me say success to all independent journals, who, without fear or favor, preach righteousness and denounce iniquity, to all who use the sword that cuts both ways until temperance and that which is right shall prevail everywhere, and the time shall have come when none shall be for the party, but all shall be for the State. I trust that you will find space for these few hints from an old subscriber.

J. HUGHES.

Cannamore, 15th Jan., 1887.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The following lodges of this Order have been recently organized:—

At Frelighsburg, Missisquoi County, on the evening of the 7th inst., with 21 charter members. This lodge will be known as "Maple Leaf" Lodge, No. 30, and will meet on Thursday evenings. Thos. Morrison, C.T.; W. D. Sharpe, Secretary; John Bell, L.O.; organizing officer, Rev. E. S. Howard, G. Chaplain.

At North Hatley, Stanstead County, on the evening of the 10th inst., with 15 charter members. The lodge will be known as "Lakeview" Lodge, No. 105, and will meet on Monday evenings. Organizing officer, L. W. Wyman, G. Treasurer.

At Johnville, Compton County, on the evening of the 13th inst., with 20 charter members. The lodge will be known as "Wide Awake" Lodge, No. 106, and will meet on Thursday evenings. Arthur Hunter, C. T.; Rue Bailey, Sec.; organizing officer, Mrs. Alice A. Draper.

At Birchton, Compton County, on the evening of the 17th inst., with 33 charter members. The lodge will be known as "Maple" Lodge, No. 108, and will meet on Thursday evenings. George Ayer, C. T.; A. E. Bridget, Sec.; Eloa M. Chaddock, L. O.; organizing officer, Mrs. Alice A. Draper.

At Pike River, Missisquoi County, on the evening of the 18th inst., with 24 charter members. The lodge will be known as "Excelsior" Lodge, No. 63, and will meet on Wednesday evenings. R. P. Ewing, C.T.; M. A. Wadson, Sec.; L. A. H. Hogle, L.O.; organizing officer, Rev. E. S. Howard, G. Chaplain.

At Guthrie's Corners, Missisquoi county, on the evening of the 19th inst., with 14 charter members. The lodge will be known as "Comet" Lodge, No. 64, and will meet on Saturday evenings. Robt. McKee, C.T.; Thos. W. McKee, Sec'y; organizing officer, the Rev. E. S. Howard, G. Chaplain.

At Robinson, Compton county, on the evening of the 20th inst., with 31 charter members. The lodge will be known as "Golden Rule" Lodge, No. 109, and will meet on Tuesday evenings. T. B. Monroe, C.T.; Peter Smith, Sec'y; Geo. Colby, L.D.; organizing officer, Mrs. Alice A. Draper.

ON THE EAR.

I heard of a pathetic outgrowth of nervous sensibility yesterday. A professional man who lives at the West End, and who is not only a painfully self-conscious man, but also one given to observing things about him with great minuteness, has become so acutely susceptible to the essential ugliness of the human ear that he scarcely sees anything else in the people about him but their ears. To a physician, an expert in nervous affections, whom he was wise enough to consult, this gentleman told his story somewhat after this fashion: "It was as many as five or six years ago that the sight of a particularly hideous pair of ears, one of which had been slit in a ghastly manner in some accident or fight, set me to reflecting on the extraordinary caprice of Providence in setting in the most conspicuous place upon the head of its curious earthly achievement, such utterly absurd and unsightly contrivances as human ears. The ear is useful, no doubt, but might not an infinite ingenuity and an omnipotent choice have provided man with an auditory appliance less hideous than this convoluted excrescence? I was led to ask myself, is there any such thing as a beautiful human ear?

"I looked up all the passages in which the human ear is referred to, and found not only the beauty referred to—all the comparisons of delicate, pink-edged feminine to the translucent interiors of sea-shells and the like—are simply comparative. No poet ever thought, so far as I can find, of finding absolute beauty in the ear. It is only as a pendant or an accompaniment, less hideous than usual, to the beautiful head and face of a lovely woman that the actual ear itself, apart from the faculty of hearing, ever becomes tolerable in poetry.

"In art the ear is a thing to be dissembled; no realist was ever so unblushing as faithfully to paint the ear as it is. Photography reveals it in all its ugliness, but photography bears the same relation to art that the dissection of the body does to the love of humanity."—*Boston Post.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

FATAL ICE ACCIDENTS continue to be reported with painful frequency.

THE CHRISTMAS LETTERS received by the Liverpool postal officials showed an increase of nearly a quarter of a million, the total being nearly 1,900,000. The increase in the parcel post is thirty percent.

AMATEUR FIRE BRIGADES.—The Duke of Bedford is about to establish a fire brigade for the protection of Woburn Abbey and district. Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild has taken similar steps at his country seat.

APPLE CULTURE.—Farmers in Kent and Sussex are being advised to cultivate apples on a more extensive scale. It is contended that a young tree will grow twenty gallons or more of fruit, which would fetch 6d to 7d per gallon, and yield a very fair profit.

A "JUBILEE MILL."—Messrs. Musgrave & Sons, cotton spinners, of Bolton, who have already five large spinning mills, will, in commemoration of the Jubilee year, erect another mill, to contain eighty thousand spindles and employ three hundred people. It will be called Jubilee Mill.

A ROYAL BANJOIST.—*Life* says that the Prince of Wales has recently added to his many and varied accomplishments by acquiring proficiency on the banjo. The Princess is known to be an accomplished performer on the zither.

THE DEATH is announced of Mrs. Higgins, the widow of "Jacob Omnium." Nobody was better known in society, and none more respected or beloved. Mrs. Higgins was the youngest daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, and was born in 1818.

THE WESLEYANS.—It is reported that the new mission of the Wesleyans has it seriously in contemplation to obtain, either by purchase or lease, Her Majesty's Theatre, for the purpose of converting it into a conventicle something after the style of General Booth's Congress Hall in Clapton.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—The usual production of notes by the Bank of England equals a value of about £24,000,000 a week. This apparently over large issue arises from the fact that it is the policy of the bank to renew its notes before the paper loses that peculiar crispness which distinguishes it from all other, and is a safeguard against forgery.

THE "DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER."—It is worthy of remark, says *Life*, that the army owes the new decoration—the Distinguished Service Order—in a large measure to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Shortly after his marriage the Prince expressed to Her Majesty his surprise that no such means existed in the English service of recognizing regimental officers who distinguished themselves in the field.

HARDWARE TO THE FORE!—Hardware merchants and makers in South Staffordshire give most encouraging accounts of the way in which business is opening after the holidays. There are more orders and less unemployed labor than at this time for several years. Makers of cultivating and edge tools are reported to be very busy, largely on South American, Indian and Australian account.

HANGING MADE EASIER.—According to the *St. Stephen's Review*, the Home Office has under consideration a new and improved method of hanging by which the vertebræ will not be dislocated as under the present system, but the head will be twisted round and the jaws compressed by a sheath, which acts instantly on the fall of the drop. The scheme is, says that paper, so far past the nubibus stage that drawings and plans have been prepared, and are already printed.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN A POLICE COURT.—At Pontefeac, recently, James Byram, a miner, was charged with having deserted his wife Susannah Byram. A most amusing incident occurred during the hearing of the case. The woman's first husband, James Illingworth, appearing in court, and confronting his wife, greatly astonished the applicant, she believing her first husband had been killed in a railway accident twelve years ago.

"A CANADIAN WINTER."—A reader of the *Witness* residing in Leicester thus writes: "We are having quite a Canadian winter, except the blue skies. I have not seen so much snow for years, about four hundred men are constantly employed carting it away, and yet the streets are almost impassable. The weight of snow upon the roofs has taken down much spouting; the tramcars are obliged to have four horses and can scarcely get along then. . . . . If I remember rightly the weather is 'Jubilee' weather, for I think it is just fifty years since I went to see a snow-drift that the stage-coach was dug out of near Aylesbury."

GENEROSITY TO THE AGED.—In accordance with his custom for several years, Mr. J. H. Cooper, one of Leicester's most prominent and respected manufacturers, entertained at tea on Christmas Eve such of that town's poor people over seventy years of age as chose to accept his invitation. The *Midland Free Press* says that more than seventeen hundred of these aged pilgrims were present in the large room in which the feast was held, some of them having seen considerably more than fourscore winters. After spending an enjoyable evening, each visitor was made the recipient of a new half-crown. Mr. Cooper, in the course of his address of welcome to the old folks, stated that no less than four hundred who had received the half-crown on the previous Christmas Eve had passed over to the majority. Such benevolence as that of Mr. Cooper is well worthy of imitation by all—whether English or Canadians—who are blessed with an abundance of "this world's good," for, as a gentleman who was present writes to the *Free Press*, "these weary ones will have felt that touch of human sympathy which is the best balm to all the sorrows of life." Besides the viands, Mr. Cooper's money presents alone cost that gentleman over a thousand dollars.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—It has been announced in several papers that Lord Tennyson has composed a Jubilee ode, which is to be set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, in order that it may be sung "at the thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral." Lord Tennyson has composed no ode, says the *World*, but intends, all being well, to write a short poem in honor of the Jubilee. There has been no question of Sir Arthur Sullivan setting anything to music for a service at St. Paul's, because there is to be no such celebration, the Queen having decided that the thanksgiving service is to be held in Westminster Abbey on the afternoon of June 20th, and whatever special anthem may be sung on the occasion will, of course, be the work of Dr. Bridge. *Truth* understands that there is to be a meeting of the Privy Council in February, after the Queen returns to Windsor from Osborne, at which the arrangements for the public celebration of the jubilee will be discussed. To this Council will be summoned the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Cabinet, the Great Officers of the Household, the Speaker, Lord Granville, Lord Sydney, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington and the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is probable that after some general agreement on the subject has been arrived at, and the Queen has approved of the proposals, all details will be settled by a committee of the Council. The *St. Stephen's Review* says that the national rejoicing in connection with the jubilee will, among other things, take the form of an illumination of London on a most complete and lavish scale. A correspondent tells us that Dr. A. C. Mackenzie is to write the cantata to be produced by the Handel choir of three thousand voices at the Crystal Palace in June.

A "RANGE FINDER."

A MONTREALER'S IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. W. Farquharson, of St. Peter street, has given his spare time, since 1869, to perfecting a "range finder" and "distancer," which he has so far succeeded in doing as to obtain patents protecting his inventions in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The object is to facilitate the determination of distances and vertical heights.

The first is an improvement on the ordinary cross staff, and consists of two telescopes fixed at right angles and so mounted that one revolves exactly on the axis of the other, which itself can be elevated and depressed, revolving on the first's axis. With this improvement a right angle can be set with great rapidity and absolute accuracy in any required plane, superseding the use of a theodolite entirely.

The distancer is intended to be set up at a distance predetermined from the cross staff, and consists of a circular plate around which an index hand revolves; this hand being geared to the pivot of a telescope also surmounting the plate, similarly to the two hands of a clock, or so that one revolution of the telescope will revolve the index hand twelve times. The edge of the plate is graduated so as to show the length of the perpendicular between the cross staff and the object, which is of course proportional to the angle measured by the telescope. These instruments have been examined and favorably commented on by some of the leading civil engineers here.

FIVE ICE CASTLES.

Our idea of ice castle building seems to have been taken from Russia. At all events we read of an Ice Palace built on the River Neva as long ago as 1732, when a sham fight was held, the Russian military taking the place of our gallant snow shoers in the attack and defence. The poet Cowper, in "The Task," refers to a similar structure built at St. Petersburg in 1740, and pictured on this page.

It was not, however, until the winter of 1883 that the idea was carried out on this continent. The first attempt was a highly creditable one, and attracted thousands of people from all parts of the neighboring country, though, as will be seen by our illustrations, it was a poor affair beside our later magnificent erections. Our first Castle was a square structure, each side 90 feet long, with a tower 50 feet high at each corner. In the centre rose another square tower with taper-



THE RUSSIAN ICE PALACE.

ing spire, nearly one hundred feet in height. This could not compare, as a work of art, with the beautiful structure which rose during the January of 1884, for which 10,000 blocks of ice (each 40 inches long, 20 inches wide, and one foot upward in thickness) were needed. The central tower of this building, although not quite so high as that of the previous year, was much more substantial, being built of solid blocks of ice, while the other had been built of beams and green boughs over which water had been poured and frozen. Still more imposing in appearance was our last Ice Castle,



THE FIRST MONTREAL ICE CASTLE, 1883.

built in January, 1885. In this case over 12,000 blocks of ice were used. It was 160 feet long and 120 feet across. Side towers rose to a height of 38 and 44 feet, while the main tower rose to a height of 100 feet, flanked on one side by double towers, and on the other by single towers, the former rising to a height of 40 and 50 feet respectively; the latter to a height of 70 feet.

Large, imposing and picturesque as our castles have hitherto been, the present is larger and more picturesque than any hitherto built. Instead of following the designs of former winters, the architects have placed the principal tower at the north-western angle, the whole design being intended to give great variety of view, no two



ICE CASTLE THE SECOND, 1884.

sides being alike. The form is an irregular square, enclosing an area of some 14,000 feet, entirely clear and open to the sky.

From each angle of the square a tower rises—that on the south-western corner being a reduced copy of the great tower at Windsor Castle, and provided with a circular staircase in ice, leading to a parapet commanding a fine view.

A height of 102 feet is attained by the principal tower, shown in our various pictures. The tower at the eastern angle rises to a height of 80 feet, and is placed diagonally to the walls. At the north angle there is a fourth tower, 32 feet square and 50 feet high. Curtain walls with loop-holes and battlements connect the turrets and towers together.

Special provision (dictated by experience) has



THE LAST ICE CASTLE, 1885.

been made in the design for effective aids to electric illumination and pyrotechnics. The Ice Castle will be lighted by electricity for a fortnight after the Carnival and will in all probability be in perfect order until the second week in March.

A large section of the Castle's interior is enclosed and devoted to a comprehensive exhibit of Canadian grain, vegetables and fruits. This will, to a very desirable extent, qualify in the minds of visitors from a distance any Arctic idea they may have formed of our climate.

A LONGFELLOW POEM.

The following poem written by Longfellow in his fourteenth year, and never printed in any volume of his collected works, has been recently unearthed and printed:

THE BATTLE OF LOVELL'S POND.

Cold, cold is the north wind and rude is the blast
That sweeps like a hurricane loudly and fast,
As it moans through the tall waving pines lone and drear,
Sighs a requiem sad o'er the warrior's bier.

The war-whoop is still, and the savage's yell
Has sunk into silence along the wild dell;
The din of the battle, the tumult is o'er,
And the war clarion's voice is now heard no more.

The warriors that fought for their country and bled
Have sunk to their rest; the damp earth is their bed.
No stone tells the place where their ashes repose,
Nor points out the spot from the graves of their foes.

They died in their glory surrounded by fame,
And victory's loud trump their death did proclaim;
They are dead; but they live in each patriot's breast,
And their names are engraved on Honor's bright crest.

HENRY.

TALL WOMEN AND SMALL MEN.

In minor matters it is of course universally admitted that short men, as a rule, prefer tall women, while tall men admire little women. Dark pairs by preference with fair; the commonplace often runs after the original. People have long noticed that this attraction toward one's opposite tends to keep true the standard of the race. They have not, perhaps, so generally observed that it also indicates roughly the existence in either individual of a desire for its own natural complement. It is difficult here to give definite examples, but everybody knows how, in the subtle psychology of falling in love, there are involved innumerable minor elements, physical and mental, which strike us exactly because of their absolute adaptation to form with ourselves an adequate union. Of course we do not definitely seek out and discover such qualities; instinct works far more intuitively than that; but we find at last, by subsequent observation, how true and how trustworthy were its immediate indications. That is to say, those men do so who were wise enough or fortunate enough to follow the earliest promptings of their own hearts and not to be ashamed of that divinest and deepest of human intuitions, love at first sight.

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Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies to one address	2.50
" " 25 " "	6.00
" " 50 " "	11.50
" " 100 " "	22.00
Weekly Messenger	50

All the above papers sent free of postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Annual Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," 10c per insertion, up to 20 words; "Situations Vacant," 25c per insertion, up to 25 words. Money must accompany notices.

Births and Deaths, 25c 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 are 1 and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y. 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 change cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

If any of our friends will send us a list of names of their neighbors who are not receiving the "Witness" we will mail sample copies for a few weeks free.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

The meeting in the Queen's Hall last week was only limited by the size of the hall. Platform, galleries, aisles and doorways, were jammed with people anxious to hear Mr. Blake, and even the corridors and entrances were full of people, quarrelling apparently for the privilege of positions within ear-shot of the doors, from which an occasional sentence of the speaker might be heard. It is clear that we ought to have larger halls, if we wish to listen comfortably to statesmen of the calibre of Mr. Blake. Jammed as it was last night, the Queen's Hall was not only uncomfortable, but unsafe. Even in the ladies' galleries there was crushing, of course by men, and at least one old gentleman was probably injured. Considering the numbers who were present, and the fact that many who were extremely anxious to hear Mr. Blake could not get within hearing or even seeing distance, the immense audience was very orderly. The disturbances were, with one exception, involuntary, being created by people in the passages struggling for places, and talking in tones which probably they did not consider could be heard in the Hall. The meeting could not be called an enthusiastic one, if enthusiasm is to be measured by uproarious applause. There was plenty of applause, but it was not "wild."

Mr. Blake's speech was not, either in matter or in manner, one of his greatest. He has been suffering from overwork during this extended political campaign, and from consequent sleeplessness. Although not a great speech for Mr. Blake, all who heard it will allow that delivered by any other Canadian statesman it would have been considered as second only to Mr. Blake's. No other statesman in Canada, since Mr. Mackenzie's voice became hushed, speaks to the people as if they were reasoning human beings, as if they were British and loved fair play, as if they were Christians and demanded moral elevation in their politics. There were no immoderate appeals to the passions and prejudices of his audience; there was an absolute absence of epithet, whether abusive or otherwise. Facts were laid before the audience in an interesting way and in a striking light, but never in a false light; the argument was never specious or tricky, but solid and straightforward. We have said so much of Mr. Blake's style and manner, for it is the essence of the man, and the people of Canada should respect and honor and learn to revere, and support as well, statesmen who are as noble as Mr. Blake. They are the salt that saves the otherwise rotten and corrupt Parliament, which—as everybody knows, though it was startling to hear it plainly stated by a man so studiously moderate in his utterances as Mr. Blake—was, "systematically debauched and corrupted." Of this debauchery he gave a striking illustration in the case of Mr. Burns, the member for Gloucester, New Brunswick, who owned eleven out of every twelve shares of the stock of a railway for which, on the petition of Mr. Burns, the Government of which he is a supporter, has recommended subsidy after subsidy almost annually during this Parliament. As the subsidies bills are brought down at the end of the session after the Government has had an opportunity of knowing whether Mr. Burns has been faithful to it, it is not likely that Mr. Burns could have been easily convinced that the Government could do wrong. All Mr. Blake's sound reasoning and eloquence could not convince two hundred and twenty thousand dollars—Mr. Burns's share of the subsidies—out of Mr. Burns's pockets. One despairs, too, of being able to convince Mr. Burns's constituents, who have received, as represented by him, a present of a railway, that it would be better to have a more independent, a more honest member. The people only can put a stop to corruption by putting extinguishers upon these boodlers; but will they? Mr. Blake thinks they will, and certainly it is to be hoped that he is right, for the very heart and soul of Canada's political life are being eaten out by corruption. The extravagance which has resulted in the immense addition to our national debt, and in the extraordinary increase of our annual expenditure are hardly worth speaking of in the same connection, great and deplorable as they have been. Mr. Blake's "home rule" views for the provinces are not popular among the English-speaking people of this province, naturally; and he showed, as usual, the courage of his convictions and his direct honesty of purpose in stating them so uncompromisingly to his audience. The minority in this province do not like being dependent for the recognition of their rights and privileges upon the willingness of the majority to follow a supposititious good example of the majority in an adjoining Province. Naturally, we believe that the minority of this Province would be safer if their dependence was directly upon the majority of their own race and creed in the other Provinces, and therefore we are in favor of consolidation, if not altogether of centralization. It is probable that, as a result of his speech, all English people who heard Mr. Blake last night are conscious of a change of feeling with regard to the Government and the North West rebellion. Mr. Blake's scathing arraignment of the Government upon this question created a sensation; it fairly took the breath away from an audience which probably did not start out on this subject in agreement with him. When he told the story of the Government's extraordinary neglect, year after year, there was a painful silence in the hall, and when he made it plain that the rebellion was the result of that neglect—even by the confession, through inference, of one of the ministers—Mr. White—the audience was astounded and applauded Mr. Blake heartily for having set them right. Mr. Blake's speech was not satisfactory to free traders like ourselves. He clearly bows to the will of the people, which he evidently considers to be in favor of a high tariff, partly protective and partly revenue. He bows to their will—though he does not yield the principle—and he does so in order to offer to them honest administration with legislative reform and a regime of good-will among all classes and creeds and races.

MONTREAL'S POPULATION.

The census of the city, which was proposed by the *Witness*, has been completed, and the result of the numbering of heads is to show an immense increase in the population of the city during the last five years. The total population of Montreal in 1880, according to the Dominion census, was 150,732; the municipal census just taken shows it to be now 185,544, an increase of 34,812. Of this increase a part was due to the extension of the boundaries of the city, which now include St. Jean Baptiste and Hochelaga towns, whose combined populations amount to 15,173, leaving a net increase in the remaining nine wards of 19,639 or a little over thirteen percent for the five years. Large as the increase was, it must never be forgotten that it would have been larger still but for the fact that Montreal has during that period passed through an epidemic which not only sensibly lessened her population, but doubtless kept many people from settling here for a time. The population of the city, in 1880, as compared with 1886, according to wards, is as follows:—

WARD.	1881	1886	Increase	Per cent
St. Ann's	23,433	25,442	5,009	24
West	842	2,991	2,149	255
Centre	827	1,434	607	71
East	2,966	4,183	1,217	41
St. Louis	19,375	23,278	3,903	20
St. James	25,598	28,288	3,890	15
St. Mary's	22,733	27,226	4,493	19
St. Antoine	53,845	62,041	8,196	24
St. Lawrence	14,318	16,447	2,129	14
St. Jean Baptiste	5,874	8,834	2,960	50
Hochelaga	4,111	6,359	2,228	54
Total	150,732	185,544	34,812	23

It is very noticeable that the ratio of increase is very much greater in the West and Centre wards, which are the business districts, than in those wards which are the residential portions of the city. There are two possible reasons for this: Either the business people have been counted at their business offices and not at their homes, or else they have been counted at both places. If the latter reason is the true one, of course the census is not accurate. The ratio of increase for the whole city—twenty-three percent—is very large. If the suburbs, which are really portions of the City of Montreal, but which are not yet annexed, are counted in the population of the city would be over 207,000.

If we add twenty percent to the population of these in 1881 we have:—

	1881	1886
St. Louis, Mile End	1,537	1,844
Cote St. Louis	1,571	1,885
St. Henri	6,415	7,698
St. Cunegonde	4,849	5,818
St. Gabriel	4,506	5,207
Total	18,878	22,452

With the addition of these populations the City of Montreal would to-day contain, according to the present census, 207,996 inhabitants.

WHAT CAN IT BE DOING THERE?

Shrewd old Mrs. Poyser, who had perhaps more contempt for stupid people than for cleverly wicked people, once said, in reference to some remark upon her sharpness, that she was not one of those people who see the cat in the dairy and ask what she can possibly be after there. The *Gazette* can hardly be credited with all the innocent stupidity it assumes when it says:—

> The following circular, said to have been issued by the Premier, has caused much distress of mind to our Liberal friends:—
>
> EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA.
>
> DEAR SIR,—At the present crisis it is, in my opinion, necessary that energetic steps should be taken to obtain united action in the maintenance and development of the National Policy. With this view I venture to write you, together with other gentlemen favorable to that policy, to meet me at the Queen's hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 1, at 2 p.m.
>
> Believe me, yours very truly,
>
> JOHN A. MACDONALD.
>
> The Grit press discovers all sorts of improper purposes in the summoning of this conference, but there is a venerated motto which exactly fits the case, "Evil be to him who evil thinks."

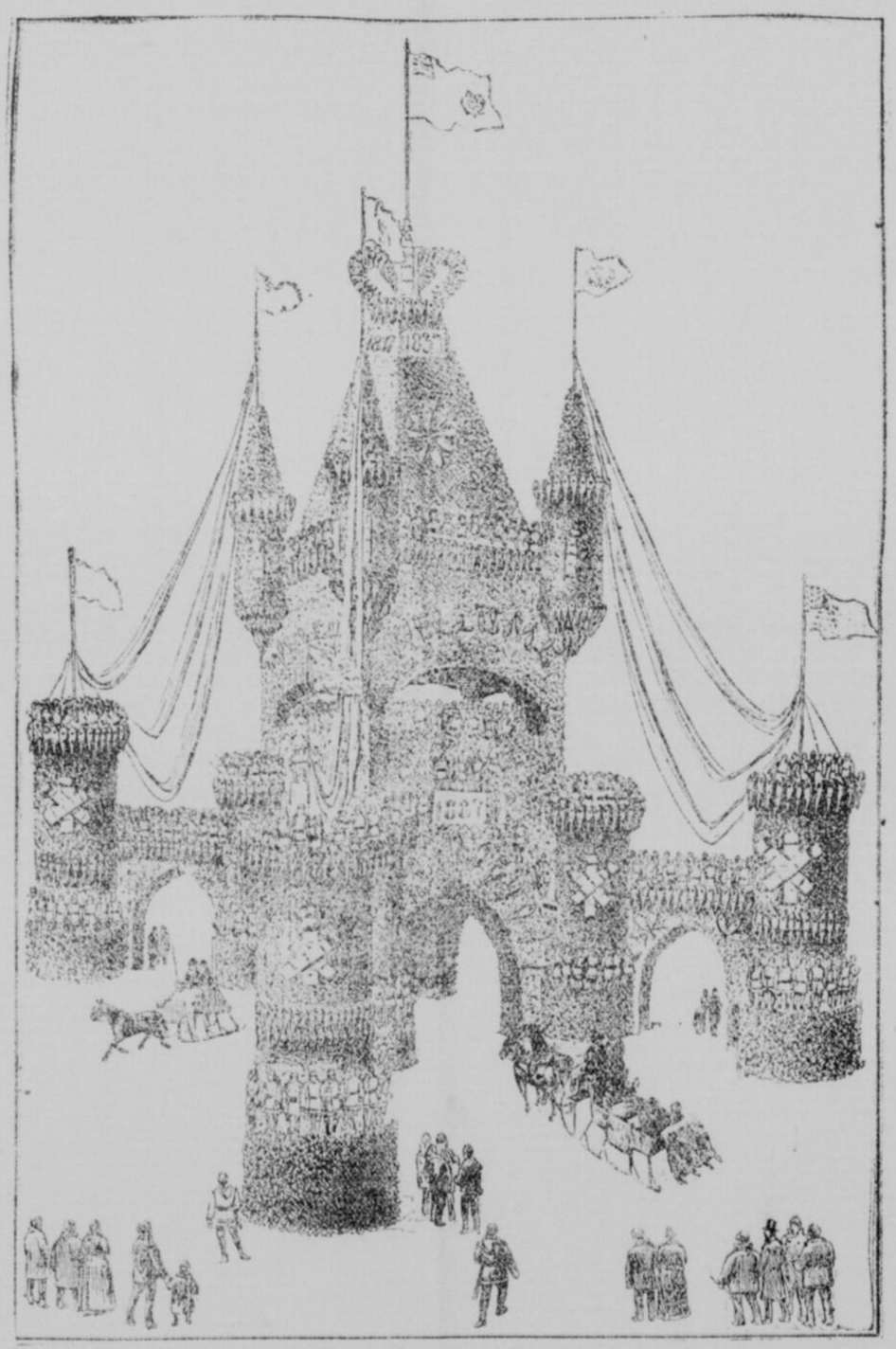
A few days ago a report had it that the manufacturers of Montreal and the Canadian Pacific Railway representatives had held a meeting and had subscribed large amounts varying from five to fifty thousand dollars each for the purpose of carrying the elections in favor of the Government. It is only ordinary political tactics, we suppose, for the manufacturers and the Government to play into one another's hands as they are doing. Like partners at cards, both are bent upon cuchring all other classes out of their money. They may succeed, but if they do, our political world will become more and more putrid until by-and-by it will explode like a rotten egg.

TRADE FOR TINKERS.

In his speech the other night, Mr. Blake condemned the constant tinkering with the tariff, which has been such a source of inconvenience, annoyance and loss to the merchants of Canada. Importers have suffered heavy losses through this tinkering. When they bought goods on the basis of the tariff, as it existed at the time, they were never certain but some change in it or some new interpretation of it would meet them before the goods were got through the Custom house. This tinkering we never heard the manufacturers condemn, though, during the cotton troubles, brought on by the high protective tariff, certain prominent manufacturers here explained that Sir John Macdonald was to blame, as he had insisted, against the advice of the manufacturers, in making the increase in the duty about twice as great as it should be. They were protected to death, in fact. Now, it appears the Government organs and the manufacturers are extremely afraid of "tinkering," which they have borne so long with much complacency. As long as the tinkering was in the direction of higher duties they were with the one exception which we have mentioned in favor of tinkering. Now they fear, or profess to fear, without much foundation, we are afraid, tinkering in the other direction. During the last few years manufacturers, big and little, have been running to Ottawa and asking that the tariff be tinkered at some spot for their benefit, and the tinker has been kept busy gratifying them. Every session Parliament has had to pronounce upon and ratify the tinkering. The fact of the matter is that the manufacturers do not fear the tinkering, but some of them fear that tinkering will be stopped. We candidly confess that we wish they had good grounds for their apprehensions. We have stated over and over again that there is not much hope of our protective tariff being abolished until that of the United States goes. When our neighbors cut off the shackles with which they have crippled the trade, commerce, manufactures and shipping of their country, Canada will be compelled to do the same.

A GERMAN VIEW.

A German writer named Balck, quoted in Mr. Cross's article on Imperial Federation, declares England to be a rotten trunk because the non-committal but earnestly conscientious foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone did not glitter in his eyes as did the playful yet destructive bravado of Palmerston. England must, he says, become one with her colonies or take rank as a minor power with Holland and Denmark. There seems enough of probability in favor of this general proposition to make it worth considering, but we cannot avoid looking at it as a less simple problem than it appears to this stranger, who claims to know so much more about it than the English people and their statesmen do. Herr Balck puts down Canada as good for two-thirds of a million out of the two million men available for the defence of the empire. The 693,200 men here referred to, doubtless appear on our militia rolls, but they are far more than our proportion on the basis of either wealth or population. By the same proportion, Great Britain should furnish between five and six million men, and India an innumerable host. Though Australia actually did send a force to the Imperial aid for the defence of the line of connection between her and the Mother Country, we are not aware that Canada ever genuinely offered one of her seven hundred thousand fighting men to the service of the empire, nor has it been made plain that she ever will. Sir John Macdonald, speaking in England, cordially offered all Canada's powers for defensive purposes, but that was in a figurative sense, as in the case of Mrs. Partington, who had understood, on the occasion of her union with the late Mr. Partington, that when he said, "with all my goods I thee endow," he meant all the goods on the shelves of his shop, but who afterward learned that the endowment had a very narrow significance indeed. Certain it is Sir John never made a similar proposal in Parliament. It is true we have indeed sent trusty men to the British army and will send more. It is true we have frequently offered bodies of men to receive British pay in the Imperial service, but we have never sent or seriously considered the duty of sending a single man at our own cost to fight on our behalf in the common cause. A single act of this kind would give a more hopeful view of Imperial federation than all the Queen's Birthday loyalty in the world. Practical Englishmen perhaps understand what the facts are better than theorizing Germans. Canada cannot aspire to an equal place in the great Empire, nor are her interests likely to be considered much on Downing street till she is ready to contribute not seven hundred thousand men but her fair share to the Imperial and Federal armament. We may as well look the matter fairly in the face.



THE SNOW-SHOERS' JUBILEE ARCH.

THE WHITE RIVER TRAGEDY.

A disaster more complete, more horrible in every detail and circumstance, than that which befell the Central Vermont Montreal express at Hartford, on Saturday morning, cannot be imagined. In an instant of time the train plunged seventy-five feet into an abyss, and eighty-one human beings were hurled, from secure repose, into a chaos of ruin, flames, and death. Surely those who made that plunge, and passed away, through the ruin and flames in the bottom of that gorge, tasted deeply of the bitterness of death. The disaster itself was an accident, that is, it was caused by circumstances which it is doubtful if men can control. As far as can now be learned, a broken axle threw the train from the track, at the critical moment when it was on the bridge, and it is fair to presume that every precaution was taken to test the iron's strength before the car was sent out. The mad plunge into the river was not the worst feature of the disaster. Within twenty minutes of the time the disaster took place, the whole mass of wreckage was a mass of flames, and life after life was taken by fire. The railway company may be held guiltless of the blood of those slain by the plunge into the river. What of those slain by fire? By the present system of heating and lighting passenger cars, any accident resulting in the equilibrium of the car being greatly disturbed must result in the total destruction of the car by fire. This has been proved hundreds of times, and by hundreds of tragedies it has been shown that it is impossible for the heavy wreckage of a passenger car to be moved in time to allow the passengers to escape this certain result. Hundreds of safety furnaces,—there are over three hundred patents for inventions of this description—have been invented, but the furnace that will prevent the fire within it being communicated to the car after it has dropped seventy-five feet is too ingenious a contrivance to be trustworthy. There is one system, and one alone, by which safety from fire can be secured, and that is by removing all fire from the cars. Although railway managers say this is impossible, such is not the case. The New York elevated railway trains are all heated with steam from the engine, and the system is not only safe and practical, but it is found to be economical. A new train of close coupled carriages, warmed by hot water pipes from the engine and lighted by gas throughout, has lately been placed upon the Glasgow and Cathcart District Railway, and it is to be at once followed by many others on the Caledonian railway system. There is, of course, danger connected with either of these systems, but there is no danger of fire. Of course, the doubly dangerous coal oil, which anoints everything for the blaze which it lights, should be replaced by incandescent lights. The only thing which prevents the general adoption of such improvements is that they cost money. The pleasures of the Carnival must necessarily be damped by the sad death of so many of those who were to have taken part in it. To grieve with those who are afflicted is well, but it is better still to let calamity spur on to action which will prevent them in future.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD and the manufacturers had a meeting in Toronto, the other day, at which the manufacturers are understood to have subscribed thousands of dollars for the purpose of aiding the Government. Such open conspiracy between a government and a class would not be tolerated in any other country than Canada, and would not be tolerated here if Sir John Macdonald had not, ever since he sold a railway charter to Sir Hugh Allan for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars or more, set himself to debauch the electors, and he has succeeded so well that he no longer needs to hide his and their shame; nobody minds it. The Toronto *Globe* gives a report of what occurred at the meeting, which has the appearance of a more or less truthful one. Sir John Macdonald's likening of Mr. Blake to a puppy which does not get its eyes open for nine days is characteristic of the man. Sir John's joke, however, implies what his organs all declare to be untrue, namely, that Mr. Blake really is friendly toward a protective policy, or at least has his eyes open to the alleged benefits of it. The account of Sir John's visit to Archbishop Lynch looks like romance. People who read this account of the meeting and of Sir John's doings will wonder, as we do, how the *Globe* does it. Reporters, are, as a rule, respectable people who would refuse to act as spies and detectives.

THE INTENSE INTEREST which the railway companies take in the Interstate Commerce Bill, as regards its effect upon the public welfare, is very alarming. Mr. Gould said once that he was a Democrat in one State and a Republican in another, but he "always was an Erie man." When, therefore, he says that the people of the West will suffer from the practical enforcement of the law far more than the people of the East, it is but fair to presume that he means by "people," those who, like Mr. Gould, own railways. If his assertion is true in this respect, the practical enforcement of the law will not cause its repeal in less than six months, for the people are anxious to make the people like Mr. Jay Gould suffer. If the railway companies said less about the bill, no matter how badly it is framed, it would be better for them in the end. The object of the bill is to make illegal and criminal any railway rate that is either unjust, unreasonable, or that discriminates between individuals or localities. The railway which manages its business in accordance with that principle has nothing to fear, no matter how badly the bill is worded, and the people are determined that the railways shall be managed upon no other basis.

THE ITALIAN RADICALS who urged upon the Government of that country the advisability of withdrawing the Italian troops from the Soudan are in the right. The only advantage the Italians could hope for from the possession of Massowah, is the opening up of Abyssinia. They began well by effecting an alliance with these people, but if the reports be true, as there is little reason to doubt they are, that the recent defeat of the Italians in that quarter was received not at the hands of the Arabs but of the Abyssinians, it is evident that all hopes of a profitable business being done with them in the future must vanish. If the Italians continue to occupy the place they must revenge the death of their compatriots, and by the time they have done this a blood feud that will last for centuries will have been created. The Italians are in need of colonies, but the Soudan is a country out of which nothing approaching a colony can be made. No country in Europe, excepting Portugal, is as deeply interested in South America as is Italy, and it would be as legitimate a transaction for Italy to become the protector of Montevideo, for instance, as it was for Germany to seize the Cameroons.

AMERICAN JOURNALS think there is not much use in strengthening their navy on the Lakes in view of the present "war feeling," as having one gunboat with one gun the United States has one man-of-war and one piece of artillery more than Canada. In order to be in a position to prevent British gunboats from reaching the Lakes by the St. Lawrence they favor the construction of a great fort to command the river at Ogdensburgh. That would necessitate the construction of one on the opposite shore by Great Britain, and so the exhausting military race which is now crippling the States of Europe would be begun in America, and the money of the people which is needed for the development of our resources would be thrown away. The United States and Canada ought to agree not to inaugurate such a suicidal policy.

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER to the Italian troops in the Soudan, which has thrown the Italian people into a frenzy of excitement, is exactly the fate which would have met the British troops in their famous march to Gubat, had the British square not proved impenetrable or had the stout English hearts of the soldiers, accustomed to fight almost any odds, grown faint in those two battles of twenty to one. English people have never fully appreciated the work done by British soldiers in the Soudan. The Germans, who are just now a nation of soldiers, speak of the expedition up the Nile, the march to Gubat, and the reaching of Khartoum with much admiration to this day. The fact that the English troops did not save Gordon has robbed that expedition of all its honors in English eyes.

ONE UNFAILING RESULT of a European war scare is that the burdens of the people are greatly augmented. The German Government is now arranging for a loan of seventy-five million dollars, the Belgian Government will demand a war credit of sixteen millions, little Roumania has voted a credit of a million, the new burdens laid upon France for military purposes since the war scare began are tremendous, and a British Cabinet Minister resigned office because the military estimates were too large. At one time war meant the slaughter of "cannon fodder," the destruction of cities, and the conversion of a fruitful land into a desert. It is as cruel now as it ever was, but to the actual terrors of war have to be added the terrors of the debt it creates, which still continues to crush the community long after the war has ceased to be anything else but a memory.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway, promised a few years ago that when the line was completed the Company would abandon the monopoly clauses of its contract, and independent railways crossing the boundary line would be chartered. The people of Manitoba are evidently determined to discover why it is that promise has not been kept, and why, in direct violation of it, the railway charters passed by the Manitoba Legislature have been persistently disallowed, for they have pledged every candidate that has come forward to do everything in his power to secure the abrogation of all the Canadian Pacific Railway's monopolies.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION of Egypt itself is probably the best thing that has happened to the fellaheen for some thousands of years and the most wearisome thing possible that could happen to the British soldiers who do the occupying. The war in the Soudan is a different matter. It was as bad a business from beginning to end as the Afghan and Zulu wars, with this exception, that it was not begun with any deliberate purpose, but was thrust on the British people by a succession of events.

THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA has voted in favor of the submission of prohibition to a vote of the people. An amendment in favor of compensation in case prohibition was carried was rejected. The vote was an almost strictly party one, the Republicans voting for and the Democrats against. If adopted the prohibitory law will be in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution of the State.

THE CARNIVAL NUMBER.

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

The CARNIVAL NUMBER of the WITNESS, whose publication we chronicled last week, has had a tremendous run, and is now already in its fourth edition!

This being Carnival Week the Carnival Number is selling faster than ever. The edition is limited, so orders should be sent in at the earliest possible moment, enclosing 25 cents for two copies, or 15 cents for one. This is an opportunity that does not often occur.

Notice the sample pictures from the CARNIVAL NUMBER in this number of the WEEKLY WITNESS, and remember that these (as well as many others, in color) are contained, along with special articles, all beautifully printed on the finest paper, in that gem of Canadian illustrated journalism which has taken the public by storm.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

A MOSCOW NEWSPAPER SPEAKS—ESTABLISHMENT OF A COALITION.

MOSCOW, Feb. 5.—The *Viel Mosti* says: No compromise is possible between Russia and Austria concerning Eastern affairs without detriment to Russia and the Eastern races. German intervention is useless and will only create hostility between Russia and Germany. Prince Bismarck will render Germany the best service and do more to secure the peace of Europe if he abandons his game of alliances and confines himself to the existing good relations Germany has with Russia. There is nothing to hinder him from maintaining the same friendly relations with the other powers, including Austria, but he should not encourage Austria to adopt an aggressive policy in the East, where sooner or later she must come into collision with Russia. Prince Bismarck has achieved during his life great deeds. It is now time for him to take a rest. He should be satisfied to conclude his career by consolidating what is acquired. This can be done by relinquishing all further designs and renouncing all pretensions for a world-wide dictatorship. Such pretensions caused the first Napoleon's downfall.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A despatch from Vienna to the *Temps* says Prince Bismarck has succeeded in establishing a coalition between Austria, England and Italy against Russia. Germany will join the coalition if France supports Russia.

DEFENDING THE LANDLORDS.

SIR HENRY JAMES AT THE UNIONIST CONFERENCE.

MANCHESTER, Eng., February 5.—A great Unionist conference was held in this city to-day. Among the speakers was Sir Henry James, who was attorney-general under Mr. Gladstone's last administration. He said that while a year ago the Liberal leaders did not utter a single word in behalf of home rule, they now associated themselves with the promulgators of the plan of campaign. What safeguards, he asked, could protect the minority in Ireland? Casting off the Irish Loyalists was similar to abandoning a drowning man. If the Irish landlords appear harsh, he said, remember that the tenants and the agitators declared war against them. If landlordism is a crime in Ireland it must be a crime in England. Lord Hartington, the Earl of Derby and John Bright sent letters expressing regret at their inability to attend the conference.

A TRUE HERO'S ACT.

HE SHOULD BE DECORATED.

FORREST, Feb. 3.—While the east bound express train was waiting here for the west bound express, Mr. Sparling, a messenger of the Canadian Express Company, noticed two children standing on the switch a few yards from his car. He yelled to them, but the noise of the escaping steam from the standing engine drowned out his voice. The engineer of the incoming train at the same time noticed their danger and whistled, putting on the brakes and reversing his engine. Mr. Sparling, seeing that the children did not notice his yelling or the whistling, jumped out of the car door and ran and threw them under the standing train as the engine swept past, just grazing them. Had the messenger's foot slipped in jumping down on the icy ground nothing could have saved him from being killed, as well as the children. The excitement of the lookers-on, who were too far away to render any assistance, was intense, and when it was seen that all were safe they clustered around the express car to shake hands with the messenger and congratulate him on his escape and on his brave act.

LAWLESSNESS IN MADRID.

MURDEROUS ATTACKS UPON PEDESTRIANS—HOMICIDAL MANIA.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Great alarm is caused by frequent murderous attacks upon pedestrians in the streets at night. Seven persons have been killed, or bodily wounded, in less than a month. The victim is always attacked from behind with a knife, and never recognizes his assassin. The police reject the theory of robbery as the motive, and attribute the deeds to homicidal mania.

THE LATEST MORMON SCHEME.

BRIGHAM YOUNG SAID TO BE ALIVE AND READY TO PLAY THE RESURRECTION DODGE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A special to the *Tribune* from Lincoln, Neb., says: Brigham Young is not dead, as generally supposed, but recently returned from London and is living in seclusion two miles south of Lincoln in a palatial residence owned by an English gentleman long since identified by the Mormon Church. The despatch also says the prophet is to be apparently resurrected from the dead and to preach to the people of Zion as one having returned from the grave to tell what lies beyond.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Delegate Caine, of Utah, scouts the story that Brigham Young is alive. Mr. Caine said yesterday: "I know Young is dead. I saw him after his death when he was laid out. I went to his funeral and saw him buried and a ten ton stone put on top of him."

HEAVY FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Springfield Mills Company, manufacturers of sewing silks of this city and Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, have suspended. Liabilities, $75,000.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—It has been known for some time back that Patrick Burns, coal merchant, was financially embarrassed and people were, therefore, not much surprised when it became known that he had assigned this afternoon. Liabilities are placed at $400,000, of which sum $115,000 is owing American coal companies. Arthur Lepper and R. Trotter, two old and wealthy residents, are responsible to the Dominion Bank for the remaining $285,000. They are endorsers of Burns' paper in the bank, and whatever amount he lacks in meeting his liabilities will have to be met by them. Last week both assigned to James Austin, of the Dominion Bank, and although they are well off the losses they will sustain by Burns' failure will almost ruin them. What Burns' assets are cannot yet be estimated, but their face value will, it is understood, be but a small proportion to the liabilities.

CHURCHILL'S PLOTS.

LONDON, February 1.—The nucleus of a Churchill party is being formed by the younger members of the Carlton Club. In the Ministerial circle Sir Henry Thurston Holland, Mr. A. B. Forwood, Sir John Gorst, Lord Harris, Mr. W. H. Long and Sir Edward Clarke, who are in sympathy with Lord R. Churchill, are plotting for his return to the Cabinet. The *St. James' Gazette* denounces Churchill as an unprincipled politician who is playing his own game without regard for the interests of his party.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It is stated on the authority of his friends that Lord Randolph Churchill will, after his return from Algiers address his constituents, the electors of Birmingham, as well in defence of his resignation and his attitude as an economist. Lord Randolph Churchill will also submit to Parliament important revelations concerning the naval and military expenditures of the Government.

BRIGHT'S REBUKE OF THE "PATRIOTS'"

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. John Bright has written a letter, deploring the fact that men supposed to represent Irishmen and tenants in the struggle now going on in Ireland never speak a word of counsel to their country in behalf of industry, honesty or temperance, which would lessen the evils in Ireland, though they would not add to the Irish and American donations of cash.

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN PLUNGES THROUGH A BRIDGE, SEVENTY-FIVE FEET TO THE ICE BELOW—MORE THAN THIRTY LIVES LOST.

On Saturday the news arrived that the Central Vermont Springfield express, which includes a Boston and New York sleeper, had met with disaster. Early on Saturday morning, at 2.15 a.m. the two passenger coaches and the sleeping cars "Pilgrim" and "St. Albans" quitted the track on a high bridge four miles to the north of White River Junction and went crashing into an abyss seventy-five feet deep. The engine, baggage and smoking cars got over in safety and the first assistance that reached the wrecked train in the gorge came from those who had been saved on this forward portion. Twenty minutes after the accident took place the entire mass of wreckage was a prey to the flames.

George Parker, a brakeman, brought the news of the accident to White River. He jumped for safety. He saw the passenger car go down, and, running to a house near by, secured a team and drove to this place, and alarmed the railway officials and citizens as quickly as he could. All the engines there, including the shifters, were set to whistling to arouse the people. The officials made up a train as quickly as they could, and with physicians, citizens and railway help and wrecking apparatus went to the scene of the disaster. When the train reached the wreck the progress of the flames had been so rapid that the bridge and four cars were practically destroyed. A few burning timbers were seen and the iron work of the cars was scattered over the ice. Mr. McCarthy, who was on the relief train and looked over the track, says that the broken rail was about twenty rods from the bridge and that the engine and first two cars did not leave the iron. The baggage and mail cars being preserved intact afforded accommodation for a part of the wounded. One man died soon after being carried into the mail car. Mr. McCarthy saw a man with a little child in his arms on the bank of the river and both were dead. A woman was lying on the snow, and kind persons had covered her with what spare clothing they could procure. Soon after there was sufficient help to remove her to a farm house. She was badly hurt, but is yet alive. As soon as the flames had subsided sufficiently the work of recovering the bodies from the wreck was begun. Most of the remains are so

CHARRED AS TO BE UNRECOGNIZABLE.

The body of the Pullman car conductor, Burgess, was one of the first taken out. It was not badly mutilated. The remains of the porter of one of the cars were identified by his clothing and watch. The body of F. L. Wesson, son of the well-known arms manufacturer, of Springfield, was identified to-night by friends from his home. In the pocket of a blue dress coat was found a letter, dated Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, and addressed to "Dear Charles." The body of the owner is supposed to have been entirely destroyed, and is supposed by travelling men to have been that of Chas. W. Sanford, formerly employed by L. C. Chase & Co., of Boston. He was in the Boston Pullman car. A cap belonging to Charles A. Hibbard, of Boston, was found. Miss P. H. Follia, of Sharon, Vt., who started from Keene, proves not to have been seriously injured, and will be taken to her home in the morning. L. Counterements, of New York, is not seriously injured.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

Charles M. Hosmer, of Lowell, who was on the train, says he was in a Central Vermont sleeping car. He says: "I can remember twenty-one others in the car. I knew none of them. There were five ladies. I was awakened by the bumping of the car. There came a crash and all was darkness and confusion. I found myself pinned down by a seat which lay across my hips, but I broke a window and worked myself to the ice. I should think the car dropped fifty-five feet. The other three cars were also on the ice, having broken away from the train. My clothing with the exception of two shirts and my socks, was torn from me getting out. I lost everything else I had. There was a lady in the ruins, and underneath one whom we had succeeded in saving, but she was almost naked. When we had taken her out she proved to be Mrs. Bryden, of Montreal. In a few minutes after the crash the cars took fire and amid the swirling flames which lapped up to the bridge and illuminated the valley for a long distance, those who were unable to escape could be seen in the embrace of death. I cannot now even realize the terrible aspect of the scene. When the flames burst out I could see the imprisoned passengers either calling for help or insensible. I walked or rather crawled to a house, where I got some clothing. Out of the twenty-two in my car I know that nine at least were saved. Mrs. Bryden was seriously injured in the back. I saw two of those in my car in the flames. I remember a Montreal Trappeur who had been with his club in Boston. He was accompanied by a lady. He was saved, but his companion was lost.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION.

A despatch from Burlington states that an escaped passenger who had arrived there said that many were killed in the fall, while some who could be heard calling for help were unable to extricate themselves and the rescuers were unable to reach them. Shortly the cries would cease, showing that the devouring element had done its cruel work. F. W. Prew, of Providence, R. I., was a passenger in the coach next to the smoking car and only escaped being one of the unfortunates by taking a seat in the smoker. As he passed into the "smoker" he heard a jar and what appeared like a tugging of the coupling of the car. He re-opened the door and the four remaining cars of the train were seen, barely for a second, dashing down the sixty-five foot embankment. The train was brought to a stop as soon as possible and backed to the scene of the accident. The four cars were found down the embankment completely overturned, and in less than twenty minutes were one mass of flame. Conductor Sturtevant was removed from the coach next to the sleeper and probably met his death, as he was standing in the forward end of the car. His right shoulder was crushed in, his right ankle broken, and two severe scalp wounds were made on the head, and he was terribly burned. It is estimated that fully twenty-five passengers were in the car next to the smoker, and almost the same number in next car. It is not definitely known how many occupied the two sleepers, but it is known that they contained a large number of people.

THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The bridge is sixty-five feet high and is one of the longest railway bridges in Vermont, as it crosses over the pond at that point. The water is very shallow though, rendering the danger to passengers from drowning very slight. The fall of the train must have been terrible. The bridge was burned once before, some fifteen years ago, but there was no loss of life by its destruction at that time. A telegram was received from Dr. Gunnell, asking that fifty rooms in the Mary Fletcher hospital be placed at the disposal of the railway officials to care for the wounded.

HEROISM OF A BOY.

A New York despatch states that one of the first passengers to escape from the burning wreck was Jos. Maignet, a French-Canadian boy, living in Shawinigan, Canada. He was with his father, David Maignet, on their way home from Holyoke. The boy sat three seats behind his father in the third car from the rear. He was dozing in his seat when he felt the car shiver. This motion kept up a few seconds, and then the car dashed over the bridge upon the ice. By hard work the boy succeeded in getting out of one of the car windows which still held its shape. Joseph at once went in search of his father and discovered him just above him, pinned down by a part of the top of the car which had fallen across his chest and legs. Joseph, who says he was the only one who escaped from the car, rushed to his father's assistance and spoke words of encourage to him. His father was very cool under the circumstances and told his son to help him as soon as possible. The boy seized his father and struggled with all his strength to extricate him, but in vain.

THE FLAMES WERE APPROACHING

rapidly. "Joseph," said the father, "run and get me an axe or a saw," but the boy could not find either. "Pull me out then," said the father, "even if you have to break my legs to do it." Joseph tugged away with all his might, but could not stir his father an inch. With wonderful coolness the father gave himself up to his fate. "It's no use, my boy," he said. "There is no hope for me. Leave me and save yourself. But remember the dying words of your father: Always be a good boy; farewell, my son. I will meet you in the other world." The flames were then so close at hand that the boy could remain no longer. He left his father and got out of reach of the flames and watched his parent slowly burn to death. The first to go to the rescue of the passengers were engineer Pierce and his fireman. By the time they reached the imprisoned passengers the wreck was all on fire.

SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES.

Probably 8,000 persons visited the scene of the accident to-day. Seven or eight bodies were to-day identified by friends, and many heartrending scenes were witnessed. It is utterly impossible to identify more than ten or twelve of those recovered, the clothing being entirely gone and the bodies burned to a crisp. Conductor Sturtevant died to-day. The work of recovering the wreckage and bodies has been pushed vigorously all day. The ruins have been minutely searched, and probably all the bodies recovered that can be. The iron work of the cars has been pulled over and cleared away. The total number of bodies recovered to-day is five—one woman and four men. Doctors have thoroughly examined the charred remains of the victims thus far recovered for the purpose of ascertaining the number. They report it to be up to this morning twenty-seven, which with the five found to-day makes thirty-two thus far. All communications regarding passengers should be addressed to Henry E. Tinker, station agent, White River Junction, Vermont. From all information obtainable at this time from connecting roads, ticket agents and survivors, it is believed

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SOULS

on board of the ill-fated train, including the train men, was eighty-one. Of these thirty-two are accounted for as above, thirty-five are in the care of surgeons, one died to-day and nine left on the same train with the uninjured leaving only four unaccounted for. It is understood there were some children without tickets, so the above figures may be slightly changed. Every article of clothing, scrap of paper, or other thing found, is being carefully saved for the purpose of identification. Little idea can be formed of the difficulties in the way of obtaining a report of the accident that would give the public a correct idea of the condition of things. At the time of the accident, and ever since, the thermometer has registered from five to fifteen degrees below zero.

THE SUFFERING FROM COLD WAS INTENSE.

There are only two or three farm houses within two miles of the wreck and these are filled with wounded. Others are scattered along for three or four miles with no means of communication except by train. Everything possible is being done for the wounded and dead.

Hundreds of people are searching for friends. Work was suspended at dark last night, owing to the severity of the weather, but resumed this morning. The water in the river is not more than five or six feet deep, but the ice is fourteen inches thick. The falling of the cars upon and the heat of the fire melted the ice clear through, and but little of the personal effects of the passengers is left to reveal the identity of their owners. A comparison of the tickets taken up by the incoming and connecting trains

LARGELY REDUCES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS

on the train. Conductor Bean, of the Boston & Lowell Railway, gives the exact number of tickets taken for points beyond where the accident occurred at thirty-six, of which sixteen were collected in the car "Pilgrim" from Boston. Conductor Barrett, of the Connecticut River Railway, counts his as thirty, twelve of these in the car "St. Albans" from Springfield. This leaves only the very few who probably came over the Passumpsic and those starting from here.

SAD INCIDENTS.

Many of the survivors tell heartrending stories of the agonizing deaths of their friends and acquaintances. An old man and wife were seen locked in each other's arms, and were seen to kiss each other just as a sheet of flame hid them from view. The death of young Dillon was peculiarly distressing. He was pinned by car wheels and other debris, and calmly talked to friends who had gathered around him until the flames claimed him as their prey. Fully a score of powerful men watched him close his eyes with a despairing cry as the flames reached him and soon all was over. The five bodies recovered are those of the colored porter and a woman supposed to be Miss Bordeau, of Nashua, N.H., of Mr. D. D. Woodward, of Waterbury, Vt., and a man of large size wearing a Prince Albert black coat, black trousers and red flannel underclothing. In the pocket of the drawers was found a roll of bills amounting to $227. He wore a double truss. A ticket found on him was from Boston to Montreal and return via Worcester. The fifth body was apparently that of a woman, but it was so badly charred that it was difficult to determine anything about it. The above were all taken from the water beneath the ruins of the cars.

THE KILLED.

The following is a list of those dead, whose names have been ascertained:—

FRANK L. WESSON, of Springfield, Mass.
EDWARD F. DILLON, of Springfield, Vt., a member of the Sophomore class of Dartmouth.
EDWARD BANGS, West Lebanon, N.H.
S. S. WESCOTT and SON, 10 years old, Burlington, Vt.
CEPHAS MILLS, of Iroquois, Ont.
CHAS. W. SANFORD, of Boston.
ED. BROCKLEBANK, of West Lebanon, N.H.
CHAS. E. DONNETT, of New York.
M. A. BURGESS, conductor of sleeper.
MRS. EDWARD BLAISDELL.
D. MARQUET, Shawinigan, Que.
MISS NANCY DUNBAR, Somerville, Mass.

UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Following who were on the train are unaccounted for and are believed to be killed:

MR. CHAQUIN, Manchester, N.H.
C. F. MERRILL, of New York.
GEORGE BELL, of Bellows' Falls, Vt.
CHARLES W. HALL, of Boston.
— BONSIQUET, wife and two children, of Worcester, Mass.
FRANK M. PRATT, of Springfield, Mass., secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association.

BADLY WOUNDED.

SMITH STURTEVANT, conductor, has since died.
O. BOISVERT, Angeline, Que., internally injured.
L. COMBREMONT, New York.
M. LACAILLODE, Lawrence, Mass.
M. POULIET, Quebec, right leg broken and wounded about head.
MRS. W. BRYDEN, Montreal.
GEORGE GENETT, Syracuse, N.Y.
HORACE JUEAN, East Pepperel, Mass.
ANNIE MURPHY, Boston.
HENRY TEWKSBURY, Randolph, Vt.
MRS. CHAS. CASSNER, Boston.
J. HUTCHINSON, Montgomery, Vt.
JOSEPH E. JACQUES, Fitchburg, Mass.
HENRY MOTT, Alburgh, Vt., injured internally.
ANDREW WHEELER, Fitchburg, Mass.
MRS. JOHN GRAHAM, Medford, Mass.
JAS. RILEY, Burke, N.Y.
C. M. HOSMER, Lowell, Mass.
JOSEPH MAIGNET, Three Rivers, Que.
MRS. P. H. FOLLETT, Sharon, Vt.
FRANK M. PRATT, Springfield, Mass.
GENERAL LOW, Montreal.
KATE CAHILL, Boston.
ROBERT CUSHING, Middleboro, Mass.
MRS. D. BOISVERT, Angeline, Que.
H. G. WILCOX, Malone, N.Y.
JOSEPH JEANVILLE, Siota, N.Y.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has received the following despatch from the Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President of the Central Vermont Railway:—

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Feb. 5.

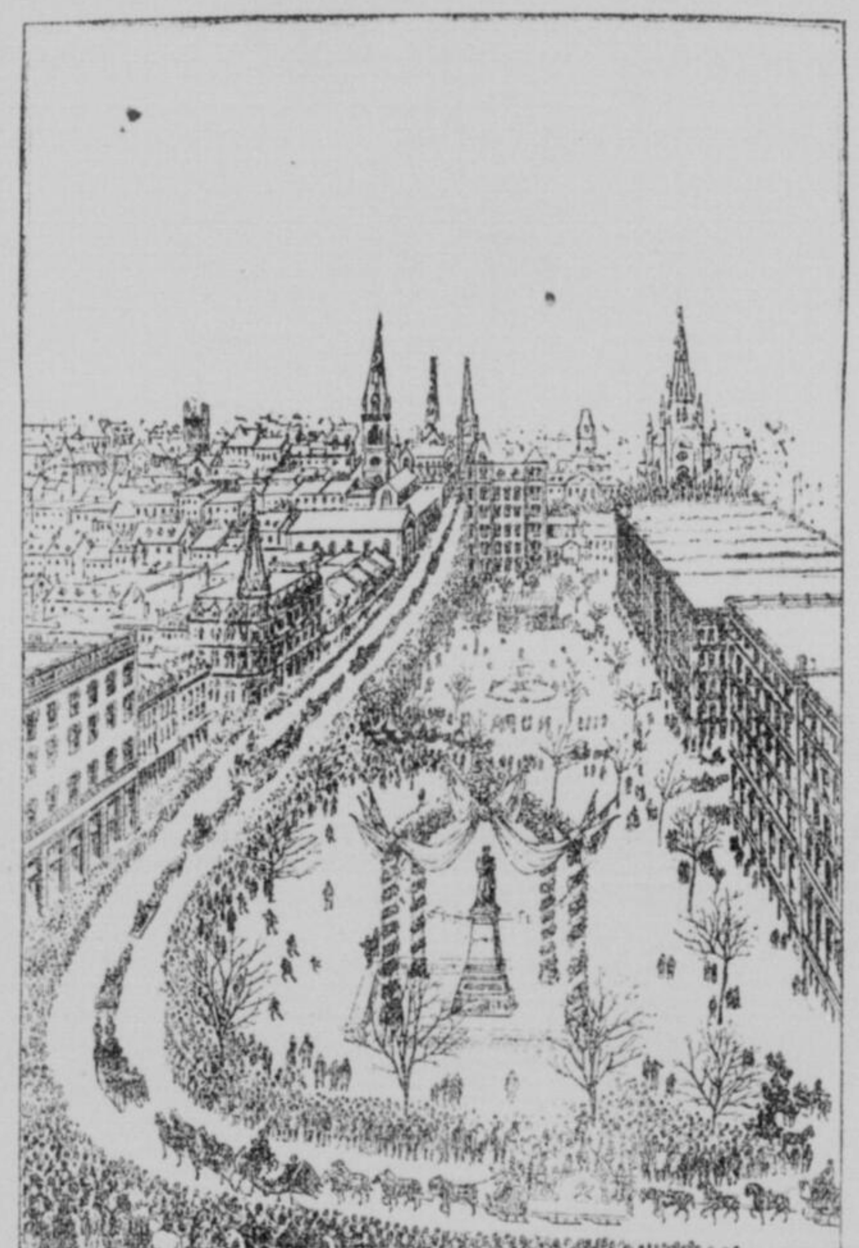
Joseph Hickson:

As the night train from Boston was approaching the bridge about four miles north of White River Junction, and proceeding at the rate of eight miles an hour, and just as the engine entered upon the bridge the engine gong rang, and the engineer immediately put on brakes, and, looking back, saw the rear Pullman car off the track and working its way towards the bank of the river, drawing with it the next sleeper in front and two passenger cars. The rear sleeper left the track about 40 or 50 rods before engine entered on bridge, the four cars went down bank together and took fire and burnt, setting bridge on fire underneath and entirely consuming them. There were thirteen in the cars that were killed, a considerable number, but how many cannot at present state, are injured. The injured are doing well and many have continued on their journey. Am unable to give names of those killed. So far as we are able to ascertain the accident resulted from a broken axle under the Boston Pullman.

J. GREGORY SMITH.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Court House and Church at Dijon was badly damaged yesterday by an explosion of dynamite. The miscreants who caused the explosion escaped.



THE DRIVE—VICTORIA SQUARE.

AN ARCTIC SPELL.

GREAT SUFFERING IN MONTANA.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—A special from Helena, Montana, says:—There is such scarcity of wood at Chateau that fences and unoccupied houses will be burned if the storm continues. Six to eight thousand cattle are strung along the river and suffering greatly for food. A Fort Benton special reports a fuel famine with citizens burning fences and outhouses. They have not enough flour and coal oil to last a fortnight. The missing Chateau coach reached Sun River last night. Sixty dead cattle were found in the Glendive herd. A special from Fargo, Dak, says:—Each blizzard seems more severe and terrible than its predecessor. The storm between Jamestown and Fargo has been worse than any in the history of the country. Numerous settlers are reported lost on the prairies.

MONTREAL NEWS.

MR. SAMUEL WADDELL, principal of the firm of S. Waddell & Co., wholesale dealers in railway supplies, died on Monday evening last, in his fifty-fourth year.

A VERY LARGE office building is to be erected by an insurance company on a large lot on the Place d'Armes, the only lot on that square not now occupied by a large building.

THE LATEST MOVE in the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway Company war is that the Hatton Board of Directors have got legal possession of the books of the Company.

THE POPULATION of Montreal, according to the assessors' census is 185,544, and the population of the surrounding municipalities not yet annexed is said to be 25,000, making the population as a whole 215,000.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY have now in connection with the Fraser Institute a library of seven hundred volumes, which can be referred to by the public in their rooms, and are circulated among the members.

THE ABATTOIR TROUBLE has culminated in a proposal to put the entire cattle business of the city, including stock yards, market fees and the abattoirs into the hands of a company, and this the railway companies are fighting.

THE GROSS EARNINGS of the Canadian Pacific Railway, according to the official statements for the year 1886 were $10,081.80, and the working expenses were $6,378,317, leaving a net profit of $3,703,317. The net profit for 1885 was $3,225,216, showing a gain of $488,269.

A BAND OF SAFE ROBBERS are now working in Montreal. Three wholesale stores were entered in one day a short time ago, but without results as far as the robbers' wishes were concerned, but they were more successful in a grocery store on St. Lawrence street, where they got $400.

COLONEL W. D. DAVID, for many years a member of the Bar of Montreal, having been the partner of Judge Ramsay, died at Coaticook on Wednesday last, in his seventy-fifth year. He took a prominent part in the affair of '37, commanding the Montreal cavalry corps, and at the battle of St. Charles his horse was shot under him. The three surviving officers of the rebellion, Col. Dyde, Col. Wylie, and Col. David have all died within the last twelve months.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Monday, February 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES

GRAIN.—The local market is dull and values are unchanged.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,809 barrels. The market was more active. Values are firm. On 'Change the following sales were reported: 125 Patent, $4.65; 125 Spring Extra, $3.50. We quote: Patent, $4.20 to $4.65; Superior Extra, $3.95 to $4.05; Extra Superfine, $3.80 to $3.85; Fancy, $3.65 to $3.70; Spring Extra, $3.45 to $3.50; Superfine, $3.15 to $3.20; Canada Strong Bakers', $4.00 to $4.05; Manitoba do., $4.35 to $4.40; American do., $4.50 to $4.55; Fine, $2.75 to $2.85; Middlings, $3.15 to $3.20; Pollards, $1.75 to $2.00; Ontario Bags (medium), $1.75 to $1.85; do. (Spring Extra), $1.60 to $1.65; do. (Superfine), $1.35 to $1.45; (Fine), $1.20 to $1.25; do. (Middlings), $1.00 to $1.10; City Strong Bakers in 140 lb. sacks (delivered) per 196 lbs., $4.30.

WHEAT.—Receipts, nil bush. We quote as follows: Canadian Red Winter, 87c to 89c afloat per bushel; Canadian White Winter, 88c to 89c; Canada afloat Spring, 89c to 90c; car lots about two cents lower than these prices.

CORN.—Receipts, 7,600. Quotations nominal; 47c in bond; 53c to 55c duty paid.

PEAS.—Receipts, 450 bush. Quotations are 64c to 65c per 66 lbs.

OATS.—Receipts, 4,100 bushels. Market steady at 28c per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—Receipts, nil. 45c to 55c per bushel

MEALS.—Receipts, 125 brls. Oatmeal, $3.90 to $4.00 per brl.; do., granulated, $4.15 to $4.25.

EGGS.—The supply is very small indeed, and the demand is not too heavy for it. The only business being done is in occasional cases and barrels. We quote at 21c to 22c for limed, and 23c for held.

HOG PRODUCTS.—Business is very dull, and very few even moderately large lots of goods are being got rid of. We quote:—Western Mess Pork, $14.00 to $14.25; Canada Short Cut, $15; Hams, city cured, 11½c to 12½c; Lard, in pails, Western, 9¼c to 9½c; do., Canadian, 9c; Bacon, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, 4¼c to 4½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The market has been dull for some time, but the divergency of opinion between holders and buyers has now become so great that business is practically suspended. We quote nominally at $6.00 to $6.10.

POULTRY.—The demand engendered by the Carnival has reduced the supply of turkeys and ducks to a very low point. We quote at 9c to 10c for turkeys and 7c to 8c for chickens and ducks.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The local trade has been moderately active during the last week, but the Carnival this week will shut this off to a great extent. Holders are not anxious to see their stocks reduced, however, until Lent, when they expect quite a rush. Creamery is about the only grade of butter that is not in active demand. Townships and Morrisburg are wanted for the Montreal trade and Western and off grades go out well. The following are the quotations:—Creamery, 22c to 25c; Townships, 19c to 22c; Morrisburgs and Brockvilles, 18c to 21c; Western, 17c to 19c; off grades, 13c to 15c.

CHEESE.—This week saw what was practically the end of the wholesale trade in this city, for the season. The last pockets of cheese, that are generally known to exist, have been picked up, and the local trade is not too sure of being supplied. We quote at 12¼c to 12¾c for finest, and to 13¾ for fine colored for the local trade.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.

Bank Stocks	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Seller p.c	Buyer p.c	Cash Value
Montreal	100	all	242	241½	...
Ontario	100	all	116	115	...
Peoples	50	all	103	101½	...
Molsons	50	all	142	140	...
Toronto	100	all	216	212	...
Merchants	100	all	130½	130	...
East. Townships	50	all	120	118½	...
Union	60	all	....	....	...
Commerce	50	all	123¾	122¾	...
Hochelaga			....	....	...
Western Union		all			
Federal	100				
Miscellaneous.					
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	all	95	94½	...
Rich. & Ont. Nav	100	all	64½	64¼	...
City Passenger Ry	50	all	260	218	...
Mont. Gas Co	40	all	222½	222	...
St. P., M. & Man			....	....	...
Canada Shipping Co	100		....	....	...
Canadian Pacific Ry	100		....	....	...
Do. L.G. Bonds			....	....	...
Canada Central Bonds			....	....	...
Can. North-West Land	25	all	....	....	...
Canada Cotton	100	all	90½	83½	...
Dundas do		60 p.c.	....	....	...
Montreal do	100	......	125	120	...
Hochelaga Cotton	100	......	....	....	...
Stormont Cotton	100	......	....	....	...
Bell Telephone	100	......	....	....	...
Merch. Man. Co.	100	......	....	....	...
Canada Cotton Bonds		......	....	....	...

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—FEB. 4.

There was a large attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, many of them having come a considerable distance, though the severe cold and drifting snows make sleighing rather unpleasant. The supply of oats was unusually large and prices were about 5c per bag lower. Potatoes and nearly all other roots and vegetables were higher priced, as the weather is rather cold for bringing them out, and there is an active demand for Carnival week. Mr. Denis McCarthy, the well known dealer of Bonsecours Market, was exceedingly busy to-day supplying his numerous customers with spinach at 50c the peck, parsley at 5c the bunch; rhubarb, 15c do.; radishes, 10c do.; lettuce, 13c each; brussels sprouts, 10c each; cucumbers, 25c each; pineapples, 75c each; tomatoes, 50c the dozen, etc., etc. Beef quarters are still very plentiful and low priced; choice print butter is higher in price; fresh laid eggs are in active demand at rather high rates. The fruit market has been unusually lively of late, and prices are without material change. The supply of fresh fish is pretty large and prices are lower. The hay market is well supplied and prices are considerably lower.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats, 60c to 70c per bag; peas, 75c to 80c per bushel; beans, $1.00 to $1.50 do.; buckwheat, 40 to 45c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 80c to 90c per bag; turnips, 30c to 35c per bush; beets and carrots, 30c to 40c do; parsnips, 40c to 50c do.; onions, 75c to $1.00 do.; cabbages, 55c the barrel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF, POULTRY &c.—Dressed hogs, 6¾c to 7¼c per pound; beef forequarters, 2½c to 4c do.; do. hindquarters, 4½c to 6c; mutton carcases, 6c to 7c; dead turkeys, 11c to 13c per lb.; geese, 8c to 11c do.; ducks, 12c to 15c do.; fowls, 8c to 12c do.; hares, 25c the pair.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $3.50 to $4.00 per box; oranges $4.50 per case; apples, $3.00 to $4.50 per barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; common prints, 25c to 30c do.; superior prints, 35c to 45c do.; packed eggs, 20c to 25c per dozen; fresh laid in baskets, 40c to 50c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $8 to $11.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 70c to 80c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.50 to $5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET.—FEB. 4.

There were about 35 milch cows offered on this market to-day with a very active demand and pretty high prices for any that were moderately good milkers; even the small lean bossies sold better than they did some time ago, and much better than they are likely to do for some time to come when once the pressing demand for milk during Carnival week is supplied. Sales ranged from $25 to $55 each, quite a number of pretty good cows were sold at about $40 each, with small cows at about $30 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Feb. 8.

The arrivals of live stock by rail at Point St. Charles since Friday were 189 cattle, 52 sheep, 8 calves and 62 horses. These numbers are smaller than usual, yet, owing to the excessive supplies brought in previously, the market is still glutted and prices have not gained much since the serious drop on last Thursday, though the butchers are buying freely on account of the increased demand for Carnival visitors. A large number of the cattle on the market to-day were of superior quality, and these sold at about 4c per lb.; common stock sold at from 3c to 3½c, and lean beasts at from 2c to 2½c per lb. Calves are in active demand at very high rates. Sheep are scarce and bring slightly higher rates, or about 4½c per lb. for mixed lots, with good lambs at 5c per lb., and in some cases a little more. The horse market continues very active, and during the past week there were shipped from here to the United States 120 horses and mares, costing $12,935.80, or an average of $107.80 each, also two stallions costing $436.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Feb. 4.—There was a fair demand in the morning and a moderately firm feeling, and prices were much the same, quality considered, as reported on Wednesday last. But before the finish the demand fell off, and some of the late sales were at a reduction of fully 10 cents per 100 lbs. from opening rates. About 15 car-loads were back on the road as late as 1 o'clock p.m., and it was not possible to close out these late arrivals. Common to prime native steers sold at $4.15 to $5.15 per 100 lbs. live weight; some of the best at $5.25, and common to good bulls and dry cows at $2.60 to $4.75

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, 45 carloads, or 8,600 head—28 carloads at Sixtieth street and 17 carloads at Jersey City; and about 20 carloads were in the pens, besides, that were carried over yesterday. The market was weak and depressed from first to last, and 30 carloads were carried over. Prices fell off ¼c to ½c per lb., and further concessions would have been made if a level could have been found that would have induced free purchases and so measurably cleared the pens. But the stock was not wanted at any price for the Washington market, and the trading was limited. Ordinary to prime sheep sold at $4.50 to $5.50 per 100 lb.; and common to prime lambs at $5.25 to $6.75. A carload of choice sheep reached $5.75 per 100 lb., and a carload of lambs went at $6.85

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—Sheep—Receipts, 3,200 head; consigned through, 15 cars, 11 to New York; 22 cars for sale; prices declined 10c to 15c; inferior to fair, $3.25 to $4; good to choice, $4.25 to $4.85; extra, $5; good to choice Western lambs, $5.25 to $6; Canadian lambs, $6 to $6.25; all offerings taken.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 9,000; market brisk; 5c to 10c higher; rough and mixed, $4.70 to $5.15; packing and shipping, $4.95 to $5.40; light, $4.50 to $5.10; skips, $3.50 to $4.30.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—The demand has continued active for all grades, and in some cases holders have been able to make a slight advance over last week's quotations; values remain about unchanged, but market closes very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:—Finest White and Colored 63s to 63s 6d; medium (latter very scarce) at 40s to 54s.

BUTTER has fully maintained former quotations and continues firm, with good demand, at 110s to 115s for finest American and Canadian Creamery, and parcels under finest, less active, at 70s to 85s.—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, January 22nd.*

BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Flour—Spring wheat patents, $5.25 to $5.75; Minnesota bakers, $4.25 to $4.75; extras, $3.25 to $4.15. Provisions—Mess pork, $12.75 to $13.50; extra prime, $11.50 to $12.00; lard, Western, 7¼c to 7½c. Butter—Northern and Eastern creamery, 24c to 29c; Western creamery, 21c to 30c; northern dairy, 17c to 26c; Western dairy, 14c to 23c; ladle-packed, 12c to 22c. Cheese—Extra New York and Vermont, 13c to 13½c; Western extra, 10½c to 13c. Eggs—Near by, 33c to 35c; Eastern, 31c to 32c; Canadian, 28c to 29c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 7.—Wheat, Fall, No. 2, 81c to 82c; spring, No. 1, 86; No. 2, 83c to 83½c; No. 2 Red Winter, 83c to 83½c; Barley, No. 1, 58c to 60c; No. 2, 53c to 55c; No. 3 Extra, 46c to 47c; Peas, No. 2, 51½c to 52½c; Oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c. Flour, Superior, $3.60; Extra, $3.50. Market quiet and no sales reported.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., February 25.—White wheat, per bushel, 80c to 82c; Red do., 80c to 82c; Spring do., 80c to 85c; Peas, 50c to 52c; Barley, 45c to 55c; Oats, 33c to 34c; Corn, 50c to 52c; Clover seed, $5.00 to $5.40; Timothy seed, $1.50 to $2.25; White wheat flour, per brl., $3.60 to $4.00; Strong Bakers', $3.60 to $4.00; Dressed hogs, per cwt., $5.50 to $5.75; Apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 75c to $1; Dried apples, per lb., 3c to 3½c; Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 95c to $1.10; Butter, in rolls, per lb., 12c to 16c; butter in firkins, per lb., 8c to 15c; Eggs, per dozen, 20c to 22c.

ST. THOMAS MARKETS.

Butter—Rolls or prints, 25c; large rolls, 20c to 22c; fresh packed crock, 20c; tub, 20c; store-packed, 10c to 15c. Eggs—Fresh laid, 25c. Vegetables—Potatoes, 60c per bush., or 90c per bag; onions, $1.50 per bush.; white beans, $1.00 do. Apples, $2.00 to $2.50 per brl.



THE PARK SLIDE.

Poultry—Chickens, 40c to 60c per couple; ducks, 60c to 80c do.; geese, 60c to 80c each; turkeys, 10c per lb.—*R. C. Wade & Co.'s Report, Feb. 5.*

CHATHAM MARKET.

CHATHAM, Ont. Feb. 7.—Fall wheat, 78c to 80c; spring wheat, 75c; oats, 28c; wool, 20c 26c; corn, 40c.

Notices 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 obituaries will be charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—On 1st Feb., the wife of D. N. Campbell, of 200 St. Dominique street, of a son.

CHENNELL.—On the 29th January, the wife of W. R. Chennell, of a son.

COUGHTRY.—At St. Therese de Blainville, on the 2nd Feb., the wife of R. C. Coughtry, of a son.

HODGSON.—On the 19th January, at Montreal Villa, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead, England, the wife of Thomas Harris Hodgson, (late of Rosemount, Cote St. Antoine, Montreal), of a daughter.

MATHER.—On the 29th inst., the wife of Alexander C. Mather, of a son.

PAXTON.—At Lachine, on the 4th Feb., Mrs. S. Paxton, of a son.

POW.—At 155 Laval avenue, February 1st, Mrs. James Pow, of a son.

SCLATER.—On the 1st of February, at 15 Lorne avenue, the wife of C. P. Sclater of a son still-born.

THOMPSON.—On the 28th inst., at Wheatlands, Hudson, P.Q., the wife of William Thompson, of a son.

WILDS.—At Morrisburg, Ont., the wife of James Wilds, late of Montreal, of twins, a son and daughter, January 26, 1887.

MARRIED.

BERGER—FRANCIS.—In Brooklyn, N.Y., on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D., G. Theodore Berger, of Montreal, to Sadie L. Francis, of Brooklyn. No cards.

BROWN—BOOTH.—At the residence of Mr. John McWilliams, 17 Mount St. Mary avenue, Montreal, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. B. Muir, Huntingdon, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Upham, Robert Brown, Esq. millwright to Mrs. Booth, youngest daughter of the late William Johnson, Esq. Huntingdon.

CHAMBERLAIN—DAVIS.—On the 1st ult., at West Bolton, by the Rev. S. Teeson, Nelson W. Chamberlain to Miss Lois P. Davis, West Bolton.

GILLESPIE—STEPHENSON.—By the Rev. Chas. R. Morrow, of Strathallan, on the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Gillespie, of Blandford, to Miss Jane Lee Stephenson, of East Zorra, all of the County Oxford. The happy couple left on the C.P.R. for an extended trip.

GRAHAM—BENSON.—On the 29th ult., at the parsonage, by the Rev. S. Bond, John Graham, Esq., of Hudson, to Miss Minnie Benson, of Montreal.

LANE—ERRINGTON.—On the 26th January, at the parsonage, Brinston's Corners, by the Rev. W. T. Smith, James Lane, of Williamsburg, to Fanny, daughter of Wm. Errington, Esq., of Matilda.

LAWSON—ASSELSTINE.—By the Rev. James Lawson, brother to the bridegroom, at the Methodist parsonage, Cobden, Ont., Edwin Porter Lawson, of Kingston, to Ella Amy, only daughter of Abraham Asselstine, Esq., of Westbrook

LEESON—BELL.—At Brockville, on February 3rd, by the Rev. G. J. Low, Harry Leeson, of Toronto, to Essie J., youngest daughter of William Bell, of Toronto.

LOCKE—REDMOND.—On the 27th January, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. T. Smith, Charles Milton Locke, to Emma Ruth, daughter of James Redmond, Esq., all of Matilda.

READ—SMITH.—At the Methodist Church, East Hatley, on the 2nd February inst., by the Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., Chairman of the Stanstead District, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Porter, B.A., of Compton, and Rev. C. R. Flanders, B.A., of Coaticook, Rev. F. A. Read, pastor of the Methodist Church, East Hatley, to Miss Ada M., daughter of Mr. Joseph Smith, and cousin of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Parker, of Hatley.

TACKABERY—HOWE.—In the Township of Hinchinbrook, on the 2nd, by the Rev. J. B. Muir, of Huntingdon, Mr. W. C. Tackabery, cheese manufacturer, Rock Spring, Ontario, to Bell M., second daughter of John Howe, Esq., farmer.

DIED.

BANCROFT.—On Tuesday, the 25th January, of diphtheria-croup, Allen Albert Bancroft, aged seven years, only son of Asa Bancroft, Esq., of West Hawkesbury.

Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes.

BARNARD.—On Sunday, January 30th, Russell, son of H. A. Barnard, aged nine months.

BOUGIE.—At Sault au Recollet, Joseph Bougie, aged 50 years.

COWAN.—At Gananoque, Ont., on Sunday morning, January 30th, of inflammatory croup, Julia Olive, third and beloved daughter of the late D. C. Cowan, aged 7 years, 1 month and 20 days.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

COX.—At Beauharnois, on Tuesday, 25th inst., William Caldwell Cox, aged 8 years, 2 months and 21 days. He is gone to find his three little brothers, who he continually mourned for since they parted. Frederick A. died May 22, 1883; Duncan A. died May 12, 1886; Albert H., June 13, 1886. All under 8 years of age.

Marlborough and Swindon, Eng., papers please copy.

CROTHERS.—At the parsonage, Morrisburg, Ont., on Sunday, the 30th Jan., 1887, Florence Edith, aged two years and five months, daughter of the Rev. W. J. Crothers, M.A.

DALTON.—Suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, on the morning of the 2nd Feb., William Dalton, printer, aged 58 years.

DILLON.—In this city, on the evening of Saturday, 29th inst., John George Bowes, aged 35 years, son of the late George Graham Dillon.

ELVIDGE.—At St. Remi, on the 24th of Jan., 1887, after a long and painful illness, Mr. William Elvidge, in the 82nd year of his age.

FOREMAN.—On Jan. 8th, 1887, at 34 Cundal street, Belfast, Ireland, John Foreman, brother of A. Foreman, of this city.

FRASER.—At Grenville, P.Q., January 14, Betridge Fraser, aged 66 years, a native of Banffshire, Scotland.

FRASER.—At the Ridge, West Hawkesbury, on the night of the 20th of January, 1887, Annie Fraser, beloved wife of Rodrick Fraser, and daughter of William Fraser Kenyon, Glengarry county, Ontario, aged 31 years and 20 days.

McDAWES.—Mrs. McDawes, Tuesday, the 1st, at her late residence, Ste. Anne's de Bellevue.

McLEAN.—On the 3rd inst., Thos. H. McLean, formerly of Quebec, aged 73 years.

McWILLIAM.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Thos. McWilliam, Contractor, aged 24 years.

My God is reconciled,
His pardoning voice I hear,
He owns me for his child,
I shall no longer fear.
With confidence I now draw nigh
My name is written in the sky.

MOECKEL.—In this city, on the 30th Jan., Charles Moeckel, proprietor Volunteer House, aged 64 years.

NICKERSON.—At 1473 Park avenue, New York, on 3rd inst., Dorothea, only child of Mrs. George W. Nickerson, aged 4 years.

PEARD.—In this city, on the 31st inst., John Frederick, dearly beloved son of John A. and Maria Peard, aged 15 months and 3 days.

PINDER.—On Sunday, 30th Jan., Lily Johnston, wife of John Pinder.

RANDALL.—In this city, on the morning of February 2nd, after a few day's illness, Mary Eliza (Minnie), beloved daughter of Alfred Randall, and granddaughter of William Ford, aged 16 years, 1 month and 21 days.

ROWETT.—In this city, on the first of February, Catherine Murphy, aged 40 years, beloved wife of Alfred Rowett.

SHAW.—At Minneapolis, on January 24th, Augusta E., wife of F. W. Shaw, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Warnock, formerly of Montreal, aged 23 years.

SMITH.—At Lachute, on Monday the 24th, Major James Smith, aged 57 years.

SUTHERLAND.—At St. Andrew's, Que., on the 26th January, Mary Ann Simpson, beloved wife of Daniel Sutherland, aged 60 years.

THOMAS.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., William Thomas, aged 82 years and 10 months, a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland, and a member of the Montreal Police Force for 21 years.

WADDELL.—In this city, on the 31st January, Samuel Waddell, aged 53 years.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

DR. FULTON Cures Diseases by correspondence; especially Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Fits, Cough, Asthma, General or Nervous Debility, and Chronic Ailments. Advice, $1. Remedies safely by mail, reasonable. Address DR. FULTON, 11 Victoria street, Montreal

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HAVE YOU TRIED Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

IT MAY BE ONLY a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, cold, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

WHAT TORONTO'S WELL-KNOWN GOOD SAMARITAN says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and I have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." CLARA E. PORTER.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.—For Rickets, Marasmus and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results.—The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful.

A GHOST is a myth, but solid reality will be known by those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, thereby learning, free, about work that they can do, and live at home, wherever they reside, at a profit of from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Capital not needed. Hallett & Co. will start you. All is new. Delay not. Pay absolutely sure from start. Wealth awaits every worker. Both sexes. All ages.

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use.

1887.

ONTARIO'S FAVORITE WEEKLY.

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"INCURABLE," RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Black Brook, New Brunswick, is a small settlement, but one of considerable importance, nevertheless. Like all small places, small events are magnified so as to become of great importance and are talked of in the neighborhood. Such a topic was given rise to by the wonderful cure of Mr. E. T. Rose. He was said to be in the last stages of consumption, his attending physician had given him up, while not one of his friends could hold out any hope that his days were not very limited in number. At this time, by some means or other, the patient began to take Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, and at once a change became apparent. His cough grew looser, the phlegm came up more easily, his general health began gradually to improve and in a short time the man was well.

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Most useful books to teachers are:—*Sieber's Art of Singing*, 50c; *Davis' Voice as an Instrument*, 40c; *Child's Voice*, $1; *Fetis's Music Explained*, $1.50.

The Standard Encyclopedias are:—*Moore's Encyclopedia of Music*, $6.00; *Stainer's Dictionary of Musical Terms*, $5. For a manual, read *Lowell Mason's Pestalozzian Music Teacher*, $1.50.

BIOGRAPHIES.—Beethoven, $1.50; Chopin, $1.25; Handel, $2; Mendelssohn, $1.50; Rossini, $1.50; Von Weber, 2 vols., each $1.25; Schumann, $1.25; Letters of Beethoven, $1.50; of Mendelssohn, 2 vols., $1.50; of Mozart, 2 vols., each $1.25.

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GUELPH, CANADA.

[For the *Witness*.

AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED TO MY DEAR FRIEND——

You've been down to the River's side, my friend,
You could almost hear the sweep
Of the boatman's oar; thro' the threatening roar,
Of the waters dark and deep.
Did you ever feel in the lonesome night,
As your breathing harder grew;
That he might return, ere the morning's light,
And beckon, and wait for you?

Did you ever dream as you neared the place
Where the dead and the living meet,
Of your loving mother's saintly face
Or your children's welcoming feet?
Did you see the Friend we've grieved so oft,
With a kind forgiving smile?
Did you hear the music, sweet and soft,
From the angel choir the while?

How did the world with its cares appear,
As it slipped from the powerless hand;
Were your thoughts with the friends you were leaving here,
Or with those in the Better Land?
Were there bitter regrets for the harsh word said,
Or the kindly word unspoken,
Of wrongs to the living, or wrongs to the dead,
Or of promises made and broken?

Was there ever a tremor of human fear,
Or a cloud of doubt to appal?
When parting with all your heart held dear,
Or was Jesus "all in all"?
O friend, for such a glimpse of Heaven
With the dear Lord's face in view,
I would gladly have walked thro' the valley of death,
And shared its pain with you.

MRS. GEORGE ARRLEY.

Megantic, Dec. 27th, 1886.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR SCHOOL?

A NEW PLAN.

What about your school? Is the attendance increasing or diminishing? Is the interest deepening or waning? Are the young men and women leaving you, or are they holding on in the study of the Word? Is your school becoming more or less a power in the church? Are souls from your school entering into the glorious redemption of Jesus Christ, or are there few, if any, conversions?

Do you, pastor, and you, superintendent, and you, teachers, know the present spiritual condition of your school? You should find this out. Let me suggest a plan just adopted in the school of which the writer is pastor. At the close of a school session, after some earnest remarks upon the object of Sabbath-school instruction, the pastor said that, for his own sake, and for the sake of all concerned, he desired to find out several things about the school. Then there was put into the hand of each teacher a card, of which the following is a copy, and five minutes given for the answer of the questions on the card. Never such minutes passed before in that school:

DWIGHT PLACE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Names.	*Names.*	*Names.*
Scholars who are professing Christians.	Scholars who are hopeful Christians but not ch'ch members	Scholars who desire to be Christians *now*.

Number of scholars not included in either of the above classes.

The teachers had these cards filled out, in most cases the scholars writing their own names. They were, however, assured that no name would be reported to the teachers' meeting without the scholar's consent, and that whatever might be said in confidence to the teachers would be sacredly kept.

While these items were being collected there was a hush upon the school almost oppressive. Several of the older scholars waited in deep thought before writing their names. It was a time of self-inspection and of decision. That next teachers' meeting came, and the revelation was wonderful. All hearts were moved, and many eyes were wet with tears. The number reported as hopeful Christians, but not members of the church, amazed us. There were whole classes reported in this condition. The number desiring to be Christians now also amazed all.

Dear friends, your hearts would be moved and your eyes wet with tears if you only knew the spiritual condition of your school. Take an inventory before the old year closes, and may God bless you all.

Who is responsible for the condition of the school? I am.—*Rev. Dr. Twitchell, in N. Y. Observer.*

BOSTON NURSES.

The young mother will soon cease to expect absolute perfection in a nurse, but she should insist unflinchingly upon her being trustworthy. The mistress must be able to feel confidence in her word, and to know that her wishes regarding her child are to be exactly obeyed. One may, perhaps, excuse a nurse who is careless about the mending, who does not excel in fine ironing, who keeps an untidy nursery, or even one who is ill-trained in regard to her real station, although all these failings are annoying enough; but one should show no mercy whatever to the unfaithful girl who is discovered to have dosed the baby with narcotics, slyly treated it to forbidden food or sweets, or neglected her precious charge when she has it out-of-doors and away from its mother's eye. That this, though often said, is still not quite unnecessary, is perhaps proved by the following examples of unfaithful nurses which have been known in the the city of Boston within a couple of years, and which are all vouched for by responsible persons.

A lady who was convinced that she had at last discovered that priceless pearl a perfect, nurse, in crossing a Common one morning noticed a luxurious baby-carriage drawn close to the stand of an apple woman. On a nearer approach, what was her asonishment to recognize the child as her own! The nurse was nowhere to be seen. Upon enquiring into this startling state of affairs, the lady learned that the arrangement had been going on for some months. The nurse was in the habit of proceeding at once to the Common upon leaving the house with her—or perhaps we should say the apple woman's—charge, and while the obliging fruit vender kept an eye upon the baby, its legitimate guardian went about making visits among her admiring friends.

Another nurse, who was supposed to be wheeling an infant about the Public Gardens, went down to Washington Street for a bit of shopping, left the child on the sidewalk in its carriage while she made her purchases, and when she came out of the shop did not notice the baby in the crowd, and only remembered it when she was half-way home. Upon her return poor baby had been borne, a confiding little prisoner, whose crime was being lost, to a station-house, whence, fortunately, the nurse was not able to fetch him without his parents' knowledge of her escapade.

A leading Boston oculist, whose own eyes are certainly not defective, witnessed the following:—A nurse-maid was walking through the Public Gardens, pushing a perambulator, and decidedly more absorbed in a pictorial paper than in her proper occupation. Suddenly a jerk, a cry, and a splash woke her from her literary pursuit to find that she had wheeled the baby directly over the stone curbing and into the pond. Fortunately the water was shallow, and the child apparently less hurt than frightened; but, as if this were not enough, the nurse then proceeded to strip the child, and spread its garments on the grass to dry, probably not daring to carry the little one home in its drenched condition.

A lady who was on her way down-town saw a nurse, in irreproachable cap and apron, issue from an elagant private hotel, establish a baby in its carriage, and start down the avenue the child crying lustily. As the nurse paid no attention whatever to its screaming, and as the child constantly shrieked more loudly, the lady ventured to ask the nurse what could be the matter.

"Oh, nothing at all, marm," was the rather pert reply; "it's just a cross little thing, always crying and screaming."

The lady, however, insisted upon investigating further, and made the horrible discovery that one of the baby's tiny hands had rested on the side of the carriage and had been jammed by the steel bar when the nurse carelessly pushed up and forward the canopy top. The poor little baby had been suffering excruciating pain, while her nurse stolidy pushed the carriage and scolded about the "crossness" of the victim of her carelessness. The small hand proved to be so badly crushed as to require the amputation of two fingers to save the rest.

The following and last of these miserable tales was related by one of the city's leading lady physicians, now in Europe. A lady who had been walking down a street behind a nurse who was pushing a carriage was much startled when, at the crossing, the perambulator went over the curb with a jerk, throwing the baby out upon the stones. The nurse, with an air as though the performance were



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

no novelty, replaced the child, who on its own part made no outcry, and accepted the whole affair in silence. The lady who witnessed it, however, knowing the danger of brain concussions and other internal injuries, determined to acquaint the child's parents with what had happened, as she was quite certain that the mishap would not be reported by the nurse. She accordingly followed quietly until the maid turned into a handsome street and entered a dwelling. She then went up the steps herself, rang the bell, and asked to see the lady of the house. When the latter appeared, our philanthropic friend told her story only to be met by an icy stare, and the remark that the lady knew all about her nurse, and trusted her thoroughly. The unwelcome visitor, however, still persisted, and asked,

"Will you not, just to satisfy me, madame, see if the baby is perfectly well before I go?"

With injured dignity the lady consented, and sought her upstairs nursery to find her trusted nurse departed, and her baby—dead.

These stories are too horrible to be told for any reason save for the bitter necessity of opening the eyes of mothers to the "eternal vigilance" which must be exercised in regard to even so-called trusty nurses. These incidents all came to the ear of one person. Nobody knows how the case may be multiplied, and how many others may take place to-day, here, under one's very eyes. A gentleman of culture and warm humanity has suggested that it would richly pay parents to support inspectors of nurses, who should patrol the streets and keep an eye upon all careless maids, reporting cases of cruelty and neglect. This might be an excellent plan if one could be sure that the inspectors were trusty and not in league with the nurses, but, on the whole, it might make only only one more unworthy servant, and the next step might be to be procure some one to inspect the inspector. It is a fact too serious to be considered lightly, however, that, as the world now rolls, we are every day trusting our darlings out of our sight with maids who merit any adjective better than that fine old name of faithful.—*Harper's Bazar.*

OUR COUNTRY.

Twenty years ago, we had no country. We lived in a province—with two or three other provinces between us and the Atlantic,—another to the west of us,—then, beyond a vast amount of fresh water, an enormous breadth of wild and scarcely known territories stretching to the Rocky Mountains and the North Pole, and trod by Indians, trappers and buffalo. Beyond all this we believed there was another colony bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

What a transformation!

To-day we are one—a mighty confederation. Some few of us, chafing at incidental annoyances which a wise policy will soon remove, ignorantly splutter our grievances upon the bond uniting us. But, nevertheless, we are united, and shall never be put asunder—united to each other by territorial proximities, and to our Mother Country, the most of us by blood, and all of us by love for the land that has been the Mother and Nurse of Liberty. The Highland clansmen and French Acadians and United Empire Loyalists, down by the sea; our own people here in Quebec—of French, English, Scottish, Irish, or Welsh origin, with an increasing number, (especially among the ladies) who have been annexed from the United States; the strong go-ahead Scotchmen and Germans and many other "ans" of fertile Ontario; the enterprising men and women who have gone from among us or have come direct from the Mother Country and turned "the territories" into Manitoba, and Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the future granaries of the world; and the British Columbians who drink in the balmy breezes of another ocean; wherever we have come from and wherever on our great half-continent we have our dwelling, we are Canadians!

The visitors now pouring into Montreal are drawn by our fame for frost. They have come to see with their own eyes the marvel of a castle built of ice, with no cement but water; to taste the exhilaration of sports that are impossible in regions less favored with lasting snow; and to know what sunlight and moonlight mean.

But let them come again in summer. Where then will be their dreams of wild forests and rocky wastes. If they are New Yorkers they will miss the accustomed risk of sunstroke; but with that, perhaps, they will dispense, as they walk our streets under the green archway of luxuriant elms and maples overhead. They will see foliage rich and verdant with the accumulated nourishment of a winter's snows. They will see waving wheat fields golden for the sickle, and nodding with the weight of nourishment for man; and they will wander among unnumbered orchards of rosy apples, delicious beyond all rivals on the bared as it bends to the oar or hauls on the sheet of a scudding yacht, or he will see them wielding the "crosse" in a National Game unequalled in its trial of pluck, skill and endurance.

Come then, cousin, from any point of the compass—it matters not—and know us and ours as we really are. Consider how much of the lustre shed on our country by its connection with the greatest and freest Empire in the world is first lent to the Empire by our country itself. And then say whether we have not good right to be proud of our country, and to guard with British determination the name and fame of Canada.

We are not a "Republic" in name, and have no wish to be. We are proud of our allegiance to the noblest of sovereigns; and we are proud, too, of the unbroken line that makes all British history ours. But we are a free people; and we have the audacity to believe that we enjoy a greater degree of liberty than our good friends and cousins who are now visiting us, and who elect a president for themselves every four years. We trust the Imperial Government to send us a good representative of the Queen (that, in fact, is about all we allow them to do with us); and the trust has been thoroughly well fulfilled.

We do not allow our Governor-General to veto bills passed by our representatives in Parliament, or to take for his Ministry men who do not command a majority of our representatives in the House of Commons. But we expect our Chief Magistrate to be a capable statesman and a worthy representative not only of the Old Country in Canada but of Canada before the world. We have been particularly fortunate in our three last Governors. Lord Dufferin was so popular that we made up our minds to be disappointed with his successor. And yet Lord Lorne won a place in our hearts that has been more than justified by his subsequent career; for there is no warmer or abler spokesman of Canadian interests now in the Mother Country than the husband of the Princess Louise. Our present Governor-General, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has won, by the simple exercise of his natural graces, a popularity such as can not be obtained by the popularity-hunter.

Lord Lansdowne is the eldest son of the fourth Marquis, was born in 1845, and succeeded to the peerage and the Irish estates of his father in 1866. He served in the Imperial Government from 1868 to 1872 as a Lord of the Treasury, and until 1874 as Under Secretary for War.

Lady Lansdowne is the youngest daughter of the late Duke of Abercorn. If little has here been said of her, it is not because her charms are less than those of her husband.

SPES BOREALIS.

GEN. GRANT'S LITTLE JOKE.

Miss Hulda Bond, of Brooklyn, is an autograph collector of more than ordinary pertinacity. The manner in which she secured Gen. Grant's is interesting. The General was at the time sick with the disease that resulted in his death; but, nothing daunted, Miss Bond called at his residence, sent in her card, and obtained an interview with the General's wife. Miss Bond impressed Mrs. Grant so favorably that when she brought out her album and said: "Do you think the General would add his name to my collection?" the latter replied that she would see, and went up stairs. On returning, Mrs. Grant said: "I told the General of your pleasant call, and he took the album, and, glancing over it, read the few lines written by a little boy five years old, as follows:—

"'And *me too*, wish, in your album to appear,
And do excuse my funny letters, cousin dear;
For I'm only five years old, and in skirts as yet,
But, when I'm six, my first pants I'm to get;
And then I'll be a big man, I'm sure,
And write as nice as I see Grover Cleveland's signature.
U. S. BOND.'

"And after reading them, he called for a pen and wrote after the boy's signature: 'And U. S. Grant.' The situation was so humorous," added Mrs. Grant, "that the General burst into laughter for the first time in weeks."—*From the Coney Island Journal, Jan. 5th.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SHE LENT, "HOPING FOR NOTHING."

"O Alice," exclaimed Minnie Odiorne to her cousin as the two girls met on the street one lovely autumn afternoon, "have you heard of Grace Dutton's disappointment?"

"No; what has happened to her?" asked Alice eagerly.

"When the girl was ironing her white dress this morning she took an iron which was too hot and burned a great hole in the very front, burned it clear through, so that the dress is ruined! She was to have worn it to-night, you know; so there is no time to make her a new one, and she'll have to stay at home," explained Minnie.

"What a shame! Now there will be an odd number of girls, and though she is just as hateful as she can be, she is the prettiest one in the class. I guess Miss Ida will feel bad too."

"Now if you were only in Miss Ida's class, that charming dress Aunt Mary brought to you from Boston would be just the thing for you to wear to the wedding.

Minnie ran off and in five minutes had forgotten all about this conversation. Not so, however, with Alice; she wished she could forget it.

Miss Ida Farnum was to be married in church that evening, and besides her four young-lady bridesmaids she had decided to have the six little girls who formed her Sunday-school class attend at her wedding. On being questioned each one had said she had a nice, almost new, white dress; so though it was November, each would have it on. Three were to be trimmed with pink and three with blue bows, a pink and a blue to walk together. The little bridesmaids were to walk in the procession, with baskets of real flowers in their hands, between the bride and the bridesmaids.

How many of the other girls envied them! Even Alice Odiorne, who was not at all jealous, could not help feeling a little sore because Grace Dutton was to be one of the train. Grace and Alice were schoolmates and had been very warm friends till about a month ago, when having a disagreement over some trifle, hot words had arisen between them. Alice had at last told Grace that she told a falsehood, and Grace retorted by calling her friend "the meanest girl" she ever saw, and declaring she would never never speak to her again. To make the matter worse, Grace, who at first was less to blame than Alice, had hastened to tell Mrs. Odiorne her version of the story, and then retailed it to all the other schoolgirls.

So at first Alice thought she was real glad that Grace could not go to the wedding; but when Minnie had reminded her of her own pretty dress, a few words which troubled her sadly kept ringing in her ears: "Do good to them which hate you." "But love ye your enemies, and do good and lend, hoping nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest, for he is kind unto the unthankful and the evil." And a still smaller voice seemed to whisper to her "Why not lend your new dress to Grace? You will not wear it yourself, and you and she are exactly the same size."

"The idea!" said Alice to herself. "If Grace hadn't been so mean—and then, too, that dress was a present and I've never worn it myself. I'm sure auntie would not like me to lend it to any one before I had used it."

"You do not really believe that your aunt will object; besides, is it better to please your Heavenly Father, who gives you all that you have, or your aunt, who is herself a gift from him?" persisted the voice.

This mental turmoil quite spoiled Alice's dinner. Presently her eye fell upon a copy of the Golden Rule, a "motto." which hung upon the dining-room wall, and her decision was made.

"I shall have no peace if I don't do it," she thought, almost in the words of the Scripture, which says there is no peace to the wicked.

"Mamma," said she as soon as dinner was over, "may I lend my white dress to Grace Dutton?" and then she told how Grace's own had been spoiled.

"Have you and Grace made up your little quarrel?" asked Mrs. Odiorne, smiling pleasantly.

"No-o, not exactly—I mean we don't speak and that's why I thought I ought to let her wear it. Can you send Bridget down to Mrs. Dutton's with it?"

"I can, and I will most gladly do so. I'd rather have you lend it to Grace of your own free will than have some one give you the most beautiful dress in the world."

When Bridget got home Alice said, "What did Grace say when her mother gave it to her? Was she willing to wear it?"

"Say is it? Sure an' she said Alice was the most forgivin' gurrl she iver knowed, an' I was to tell you she was comin' to see you right after the weddin'; an' Mrs. Dutton, she began to rub her eyes, some folks is that quare!"

Of course, the loan of the dress affected a sincere reconciliation between the girls, and more than one of their schoolmates was impressed with the generosity that Alice displayed. When Miss Ida, the bride, heard the history of the dress, which she did that very evening, she took pains herself to cut and send to Alice a very large slice of the wedding cake and a bunch of the many lovely flowers which had been sent to her.—*Frances E. Wadleigh, in Child's Paper.*

THE PURITY OF MID-ATLANTIC AIR.

In the course of an address on the action of micro-organisms on surgical wounds, Prof. F. S. Dennis, of New York, states that during his last trip across the Atlantic he made some experiments to test the purity of the air about 1,000 miles from land. He employed capsules of sterilized gelatine, and exposed them for fifteen minutes. One capsule was exposed in the state room upon the main deck of the steamer. Within eighteen hours over 500 points of infection had developed. Two capsules exposed in a similar manner in a cabin on the promenade deck, where the circulation of air was free, showed five or six points of infection each ten days afterward. A capsule exposed over the bow of the ship was found to be entirely uncontaminated. These experiments are on the same lines as those of Pasteur and Tyndall upon the mountain air of Switzerland, and, so far as they go, they show the germless condition of mid-oceanic air, and also the need for much more efficient ventilation in the state rooms of even the first-class American liners.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

THE GREATEST LIVING MAN.

AS DECIDED BY ENGLISH VOTES.

A popular English weekly paper has been asking its readers, "Who are the twelve greatest living men?" The readers have replied "in their thousands," as the saying is, and the solutions of the conundrum are worth notice. The ancients used to play at this game—which proves that the nineteenth century has no monopoly of silliness—but, as the ancients had no newspapers, they asked the Delphian oracle. Thus the oracle was requested to inform the world "who was the wisest man," and gave the credit to Socrates. But there was this difference between Apollo and a popular vote of 40,000 readers, that Apollo, or his priestess, could be "nobbed" or "got at," whereas nobody could "get at" and unduly influence 40,000 voters. In the new contest for the prize of greatness, as adjudged by that many-headed Paris, the students of *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Mr. Gladstone wins the apple, or in modern phrase, "takes the cake." He comes in first by 32,544, with Prince Bismarck very close up with 32,245. This really is much to the credit of Prince Bismarck. Even in a foreign country he has almost as many votes as Mr. Gladstone. Now, if the competition had been in Germany, and if the readers of a German popular paper had been the judges, we doubt whether Mr. Gladstone would have run Prince Bismarck as hard for the prize of the greatest. This shows what a fair-minded people the English are after all.

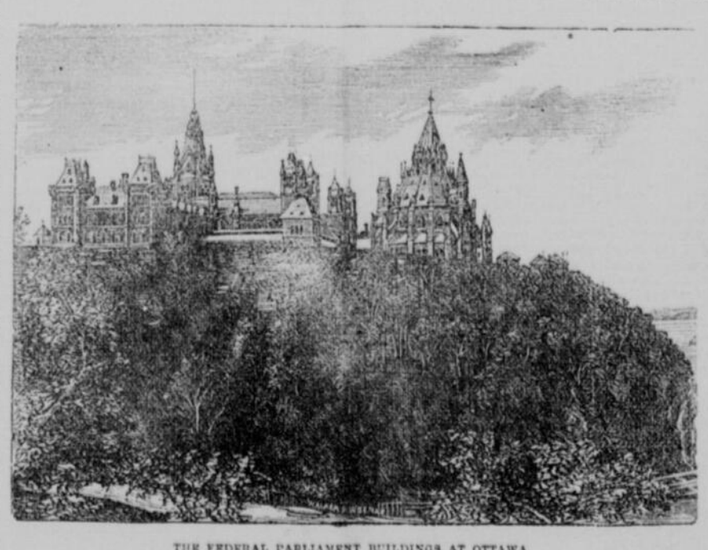
These two great men (every one will agree that one, or the other, really is the greatest of the living) are far ahead of all competitors. The next, very properly, is Lord Tennyson. In a speech made during a holiday cruise, Mr.



THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

Gladstone once assured some blameless Hyperboreans, the Shetlanders we think, that the fame and glory of the poet were far more durable than the honors of the statesman. As time goes on, Keats will be better remembered than Canning, and Coleridge than Robinson, while William Wordsworth will outlast William Pitt. From this point of view, perhaps, the greatest contemporary poet is the greatest contemporary man. But then Duck, or Pye, or some one of that sort may happen to be the greatest contemporary poet, when the proposition becomes manifestly absurd. Lord Tennyson got 23,064 votes, a very bad third compared to Prince Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone. M. DeLesseps ran the Laureate hard, and he certainly is a very grand old man indeed, while (with a noble disregard of Von Moltke, General Gourko, and other warriors) Lord Wolseley was placed fifth, just beating Lord Salisbury by a head. Moltke was a long way behind, which does the jury little credit, and then came Mr. Bright and Lord Randolph Churchill, whose place would probably have been changed for better or worse, if he had come to the post after recent stable disputes. The three remaining places in the first twelve are occupied by Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Henry Irving, and Mr. H. M. Stanley. Neither Mr. Hyndman nor Mr. Henry George, Mr. Lohmann, the Surrey bowler, nor Mr. W. G. Grace, nor Charles Wood, nor Mr. Arthur Roberts, nor Mr. John Corlett, nor Mr. Punch received as many as a thousand votes, all which displays a want of catholicity of judgment. It is odd that Canon Farrar got into his thousand, and that M. Renan did not; that Mr. Browning just secured a place, while Mr. Matthew Arnold was unplaced; that General Boulanger was nowhere; that the Rev. H. W. Beecher defeated the American President, the Czar, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and Sir Frederick Leighton. Judging by votes and our arithmetical estimates, Lord Wolseley is five times as great a general as Sir Frederick Roberts, and Professor Huxley seven times as distinguished a man as Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes—foreigners, who are neither generals, emperors nor pianistes, do not secure much popular acknowledgment—and Mr. Spurgeon is about thrice as great a man as Cardinal Manning, who is also in receipt of a thousand points from His Holiness the Pope. Such are the eccentricities of a popular estimate. But we must remember that the voters do not necessarily put down the names of persons whom they think greatest, but of the persons for whom they expect a majority of the constituents to think greatest. Thus probably it is not belief in merit, but a guess as to the popular verdict on merit, that directs the judgment of the worthy citizens. Perhaps there is no great difference, if our conjecture is correct, between this and any other appeal to the plebiscite. The prize goes to the guesser who guesses most like other people. A contributor might honestly think that Mr. Biggar, or Walt Whitman, or the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland", the greatest of living men, but he would not say so if he wanted to win the prize, for fear that the majority of his fellow judges might disagree with him.

In *The Heathen Woman's Friend* we find the following story told by an English missionary lady about a class of small children in China she was teaching: "The youngest of them had by hard study contrived to keep his place at the head so long, that he seemed to claim it by right of possession. Growing self confident, he missed the word, which was immediately spelled by the boy standing next him, whose face expressed the triumph he felt, yet he made no move toward taking the place, and when urged to do so, firmly refused, saying, 'No, me not go; me not make Ah Fun's heart solly.' That little act meant much self-denial, yet was done so thoughtfully and kindly that spontaneously from several lips came the quick remark, 'He do all the same as Jesus' Golden Rule.'"



THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

ABRAHAM PLEADING FOR SODOM.

FEBRUARY 20.—Gen. 18: 23-33.

GOLDEN TEXT.—In wrath remember mercy.—Hab. 3: 2.

EXPLANATORY.

The Three Heavenly Visitants.—One day Abraham, then about 99 years old, was sitting in his tent door in the heat of the day, when suddenly, looking up, he saw three strangers near him. He immediately went to them and welcomed them in the Oriental manner, and entertained them with the utmost hospitality. It was not long before he perceived, by what they said and did, that they were angels, and one of them was no less than Jehovah himself, in bodily form, the God who had, in some way, appeared to him five minutes before.

The Angel of the Lord. There are many passages in which the expression "the angel of God," "the angel of Jehovah," is certainly used for the manifestation of God himself. This may be seen at once by a comparison of Gen. 22: 11 and 12, and of Ex. 3: 2 with 6, where he who is called the "angel of God" in one verse, is called God, and even Jehovah, in those that follow, and accepts the worship due to God alone. (Compare Acts 7: 30-38 with the corresponding Old Testament history, and Gen. 18: 1, 13, 14, 33, and 19: 1).

It is to be observed that, side by side with these expressions, we read of God's being manifested in the form of man; *e.g.*, to Abraham at Mamre (Gen. 18: 2, 22; comp. 19: 1); to Jacob at Penuel (Gen. 32: 24, 30); to Joshua at Gilgal (Jos. 5: 13, 15). It is hardly to be doubted that both sets of passages refer to the same kind of manifestation of divine presence. The inevitable inference is that by the "angel of the Lord," in such passages, is meant "He who is from the beginning," "the Word," *i.e.*, the Manifestor or Revealer of God. These appearances are evidently foreshadowings of the incarnation.—*McClintock and Strong's Cyc.*

Abraham supposed these strangers to be men; but his course toward them was such that he had no reason for regret when he found they were angels. That is a good way of treating everybody whom we encounter,—so that, if they should turn out to be angels, they would have no reason to complain of us, and we nothing to be sorry for, in our treatment of them. No street-beggar or wandering organ-grinder ought to have a word to say against us, if he should prove to be an angel, and were reporting in heaven the reception he had met at our hands. Giving or withholding money, or even bread, is a question of Christian prudence; but a kindly spirit and a courteous manner are imperative duties, always, and toward all.—*H. C. Trumbull.*

The Threatened Punishment.—When the three men went away from Abraham's tent, he accompanied them a short distance on their way toward Sodom, as was the custom of Oriental hospitality. Two went on; but the third, the angel of the Lord, remained behind, and revealed to Abraham what he proposed to do to Sodom and the cities of the plain.

The Good Man interceding for the Guilty.—Vers. 23-33.

22. "And Abraham drew near," to the Lord, in human form, who was standing near (v. 22). He must in some way have recognized him as God, perhaps by his way of speaking. When a man first believes in God, he thinks mostly of himself—of the salvation of his own soul. But when he has known God long, his heart enlarges, and he is concerned for the spiritual interests of others, for the welfare of God's kingdom.

Jesus is represented in the Scriptures as the intercessor in our behalf. He ever liveth to make intercession for us.

Abraham intercedes first for Lot, the righteous man in Sodom, and then for the whole city, that the entire population may be saved from impending doom. It was for his friend and relative, who still persisted in living in Sodom. It was for the vile men who vexed the righteous soul of Lot, and whose life and conduct was revolting to the moral sense of the patriarch; for those who hated his religion and his God.

So Christ intercedes first for his disciples, and then for the world.

"Wilt thou also destroy the righteous with the wicked?"

Note. That in many cases we do not know enough of the circumstances to make a true judgment. If we should see one man cutting off another's arm, it would make all the difference in the world whether it was done by a robber to destroy or a surgeon to save.

25. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth," he who rules the earth, decides questions of right and wrong, and metes out rewards and punishments, "do right?" If we look at any act of God from the divine standpoint, we shall always perceive that it is right.

26. "If I find in Sodom fifty righteous . . . . . I will spare all the place for their sakes." Thus the wicked unconsciously are ever receiving benefit from the righteous. Who can tell how many guilty nations have been suffered to live for the sake of the few godly souls among them?—*Murphy.*

27. "I . . . which am but dust and ashes." In his origin dust, and ashes at the end (*Lange*), referring to the burning of the bodies of the dead. In itself his body was noble, a temple of the living God; but in comparison with the great and eternal God he was nothing, short-lived, perishing, lowly.

28. "Wilt thou destroy all the city for the lack of five?" This is very shrewdly put. He does not say, Wilt thou not spare the city for the sake of forty-five? but, Wilt thou let the want of so small a number as five prevent the exercise of mercy?—*Todd.*

30. "And he said," etc. The whole passage is singularly felicitous and beautiful in conception and expression.—*Conant.* "Oh, let not the Lord be angry." It is a noble zeal by which Abraham runs the risk of offending God for the sake of others.—*Hom. Com.*

33. "I will speak yet but this once: Peradventure ten shall be found there." This was as far as Abraham felt that he ought to go. The reasons why it would be wise to spare the whole city for the sake of the righteous seem to have come to their limit. He must now let the cause rest with God alone.

But note. That his prayer was answered, though not in the way Abraham expected. The righteous were delivered from the city.

"The prayers I thought unanswered once
Were answered in God's own best way."

We may be sure that God will do what is best and most fitted to secure the universal good.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

THE INQUISITIVE MOUSE.

A little mouse, unused to the ways of the world, once left its quiet home, and set out upon a journey, and was greatly charmed with many of the strange things that it saw, amongst which was a dear little house, the door of which stood wide open. As there was no one about, it ventured to look in, and saw a bit of cheese suspended from the ceiling. 'That cheese smells very good,' thought the mouse, and forthwith walked in, and began to nibble away at the tempting morsel.

Suddenly there was a sharp noise, which greatly frightened the mouse, but when it tried to run home again, it found the door shut!

I need not tell you what followed—suffice it to say that it never saw its poor father and mother again!

There are traps for children, and very tempting are the baits hung up to attract them; but remember—the best side of these traps is the outside.

'There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.'—*Rev. Julius Brigg.*

OUR COLLEGE MISSIONARIES.

KNOX AND QUEEN'S SEND MEN.

When a number of young men from the English universities gave up their home careers to work for Christ in China, a thrill of delighted interest was felt wherever the news was heard, but the effect of the example was especially manifested, as was natural, in colleges. The account of the action of Queen's College, as given below, should excite other institutions to emulation. *The Queen's College Journal* says:—

Saturday, Dec. 4th, 1886, will always be looked upon by the present students of Queen's, as a red letter day in the history of Queen's University Missionary Association. The meeting held on the morning of that day was one of intense interest, and one whose influence will yet be felt throughout the Church of Christ in Canada.

During the past few years the work of the Association in the destitute parts of our own land has been greatly extended; and last winter it was suggested that, in addition to home mission work, the Association should undertake to send one of its number to represent the students and Alumni of Queen's in the foreign field. Previous to this, comparatively little interest in foreign missions had existed among the students.

An appeal was made to students and former members of the Association, asking the amount they would be willing to contribute toward the support of such a missionary, should one offer himself; but the response was neither general nor liberal, showing that much greater interest must be awakened ere there can be the smallest chance of success. However, those interested in the scheme did not lose faith, but during the summer talked about it and worked for it. Individual students, who had been appointed by their fellows, attended Mr. Moody's summer school for Bible study at Mount Hermon, and the meeting of the Inter-seminary Missionary Alliance in Montreal, where they came in contact with men of burning missionary zeal. Thus, when the theological students returned to college this fall many of them were fully alive to the claims and importance of foreign missions, and more determined than ever to carry into effect the proposal made last winter. Saturday, the 4th of December, was set apart as a day for the discussion of the Association's Foreign Mission scheme. Many looked forward to this day with eagerness and anxiety, feeling that it would be a crisis in the history of the Association, when the sphere of its influence for all coming years would be largely determined.

At ten o'clock in the morning a large number of the members assembled. After praise and prayer for guidance, Mr James F. Smith, the President, opened the discussion by a short address, in which he urged the claims of Christ and perishing humanity upon individual Christians, and then stated that for years he had earnestly desired to go out as a missionary to China, that he had counted well the cost, and now solemnly offered himself to this Association, should they see fit to accept him as their foreign missionary.

Gladly and heartily did the boys respond to the offer of their fellow-student. With subdued enthusiasm and calm, business-like manner, the proposal was discussed from every point of view. All agreed that the undertaking was a large one, laying heavy responsibility upon each member of the Association; but all felt, we dare not go back, there can only be one watchword for us now—Forward! He who has given that which is greater, will not withhold that which is less. That same God who has given us the man will also furnish us with the means for his support. "Is not the life more than meat and the body than raiment?"

By the unanimous voice of the meeting the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved, that we as an Association undertake to send and support an additional missionary to the Foreign field.

"That Mr. Jas. F. Smith, who has offered himself to the Lord and to this Association for work in the foreign field, be appointed the first foreign missionary of Queen's College Missionary Association. That in presenting Mr. Smith to the Foreign Missionary Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, we as an Association do pledge ourselves to be responsible for his support, and do ask the Committee to send Mr. Smith in company with Mr. Goforth from Knox College, to labor in China, the field of their choice."

The most interesting feature of this scheme is the fact that it springs spontaneously from the college life of to-day. Additional evidence of the spirit that permeates the Colleges is given in the fact that a similar scheme has originated among the students in Knox College.

Truly, old things are passing away, all things are becoming new, when the Missionary Associations of two Colleges that are sometimes supposed to be rival institutions, propose to co-operate in sending out missionaries to preach the Gospel of Christ in China. The students in the different theological halls have learned that the cause of Christ demands not competition, but co-operation.

The claim upon the funds of the Association for Home Mission work is greater this year than ever. To make its Foreign Mission project a success, at least $1,200 must be raised annually. In addition $2,000, or more, will be needed this first year for outfit, travelling and other expenses, necessarily connected with the opening of a new mission. These sums, in addition to the amount required by the Association to prosecute its Home Mission work seem large, but the members have faith that every cent of it is coming.

HELP FOR THE NEW HEBRIDES.

TWO CANADIAN MISSIONARIES WANTED.

At a recent meeting in Halifax, called to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Annand, who are leaving for the New Hebrides, the Rev. Dr. Burns, formerly of Montreal, said in the course of his address that the Rev. Joseph Annand has just received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Paton, the venerable Father of the New Hebrides mission (since Dr. Geddie's death), making a most urgent appeal for more laborers. An advance along the whole line is contemplated, and he looks for the Nova Scotian Church, which was first in the field, to contribute her full quota to the advancing force. Dr. Paton was one of the most prominent figures in the Pan Presbyterian Council at Belfast, and collected nearly $50,000 in the Old Country for a mission steamer. He is at present moderator of the Australian General Assembly, and has been appointed for the present mission agent for that church. "May you have fruit a thousand fold (he writes six weeks ago), and be able to get us more missionaries from your Church for our Islands. I do hope you will be able to get at least one more, as you propose, to come out with you for Santo (no place but "Santo," thought of or spoken of). When at home God gave me over £9,000 sterling, and Messrs. Leggatt, Morton and Landells, three new missionaries and their wives who have sailed for the Island in our "Dayspring." Victoria supports two of them, and I gave Landells to New South Wales, all ordained and fully fledged for the work. I have written home offering engagements to other two Free Church probationers, and we hope they will join us. If not, we will try others, as we are now resolved to make a great effort to get a missionary as soon as possible for every island of the group. Do try and bring out two, if you can, from Canada." He then goes on to show how the hands of the Australian Church are full, and how the mission field is extending at their own doors, so that the policy suggested of our transferring our New Hebrides work to them (which has been indeed "our glory and joy") is not likely soon to be assented to by them, even if we were willing. "To Chinese, and Aborigines and our islands, our Victorian Church has now eleven missionaries to the heathen. She is now making an additional effort to begin mission work among our islanders, the Kanakas in Queensland, and also among the Aborigines in that colony." . . . . . "I do hope you will get back to us in health and strength with a renewed lease of life for the work, and with more laborers." Further on, he returns to it, iterating and re-iterating the longing for "more laborers." "Do try and come out soon and help us to occupy every island possible as soon as possible." Never was the work more promising. The French occupation, not hindering, will perhaps yet turn out the rather to the furtherance of the Gospel. All the reports at Synod, except perhaps Tanna, showed wonderful progress, and never were so gratifying as this year. God's blessing is undoubtedly resting wonderfully on our work now, and all the islands plead for missionaries. How badly will this "old man eloquent" feel when he finds his urgent pleading—his "line upon line" beseeching in vain, and when the vessel bearing our beloved friends, drops anchor in its Australian harbor to find them unaccompanied by any new missionary. Instead of "two" as he pleaded for—to find—not one. All the more will this solitariness be felt by all concerned, because of the great doors and effectual opened.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

"THE ORIGIN OF METHODISM."

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In your answers to questions in the *Daily Witness* of the 15th inst, a "Young Churchman" is told that John Wesley "died in the Communion of the Church of England and while he lived all Wesleyans received from clergy of that Church the Sacraments of Baptism and the Holy Communion, and the preachers whom he sent out were regarded only as laymen," &c., &c. "It was not until 1795 that these teachers had authority to administer the Sacraments." The general rule was as you have stated. But there were notable exceptions, sufficient if considered, to dissipate the cherished dream of some churchmen, which your showing tends to favor, that the ordination of Methodist preachers, and their administration of the Sacraments, was "a new departure", made four years after Mr. Wesley's death, and contrary to his principles and practice. In 1784, Mr. Wesley, believing in the validity of Presbyterial ordination, as he had done for forty years, yet preferring, in other respects, the Episcopal form of church government, ordained Dr. Thomas Coke, superintendent, or bishop, and Whatcoat and Vasey, elders, and sent them to ordain the one hundred preachers who were laboring in America, and to found the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two years after he ordained six or seven more preachers, sending some to Scotland, and others to the West Indies. Three years later he ordained Mather, Rankin and Moore, who were among his ablest assistants in England. Others were added, making in all about a score who received ordination at his hands. (Stevens' Hist. Meth., vol. II., p. 216.) Mr. Wesley died in March 1791. At the Conference of that year it was resolved to administer the Sacraments to such congregations as were unanimous in their desire for the same. To this end other ordinations took place. But it was impossible for matters to remain as they were. Avoiding haste, the next Conference left the question unsettled, but the Conference of 1793 made the final determination, and authority to administer the Sacraments was given to all preachers in full connection. Some years passed before the Sacraments were introduced into all the places of worship, but, so far as the *status* of ministers was concerned, what Mr. Wesley began seven years before his death was completed less than three years after. (Stevens' Hist. Meth. vol. III., chap. 2nd). Mr. Wesley tells us (Works vol. VII., p. 279) that his rule was: "Put these two principles together: First, I will not separate from the church; yet, secondly, in cases of necessity I will vary from it." Those who directed Methodism after his death seem to have "walked by the same rule and minded the same thing." W. T.

Milford, Ont.

"THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT."

S. J. H., Danville, P. Q.—Q.—Where shall I find the poem in which we have—"Some flowers of Eden we still inherit, but the trail of the serpent is over them all"? Will you answer as early as possible, and greatly oblige a whole group of literary friends who dispute as to the writer, but none of them can find it just now? Ans.—The quotation—which, however, you do not give quite correctly—is from "Paradise and the Peri" in Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh." The lines are—

"Poor race of men," said the pitying Spirit,
"Dearly ye pay for your primal fall;
Some flowerets of Eden ye still inherit,
But the trail of the serpent is over them all."

CORRECTION.

SUBSCRIBER, Campbellford, writes:—"In your issue of Dec. 29, 1886, in reply to enquiry of 'A Constant Subscriber, Scotland, Ont.,' as to the standard weight of a barrel of onions you give the weight of a bushel of onions as sixty pounds. I think this answer is incorrect. The standard weight of a bushel of onions as provided by statute is fifty-six pounds."

"THE ORANGE POLITICAL HORSE."

A READER, Bearbrooke, Ont.—Q.—Who was the first political party that rode "the Orange political horse" in Ontario during an election contest. Ans.—It is hard to say. The parties have ridden it in turn since a time to which the mind of man goes not back.

THE LATE EARL CAIRNS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Wolseley, Ont.—Q.—What is the name—I mean the family name—of Lord Cairns, who died some time ago as the Lord Chancellor of England? Ans.—The family name is also "Cairns." The Right Hon. Hugh MacCalmont Cairns was created a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom by the titles of Viscount Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim, and Earl Cairns, in September, 1878. He had previously (Feb. 1867) been raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle. In February, 1868, he became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and continued to hold that office until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in December of that year, after which time he continued to take an active part in the legislative and judicial business of the House of Lords. On the return of the Conservative party to power, in February, 1874, he was re-appointed Lord High Chancellor, and he held that office till April, 1880. Lord Cairns died at Bournemouth, England, on the 2nd of April, 1885, and was succeeded in the earldom by his son, Viscount Garmoyle.

AGRICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

HOP CULTURE.

A CONSTANT READER, Chatham, Ont.—Q.—Please give me information about hop-growing, from the planting of the seed, to drying and pressing the flowers. Ans.—The hop-root being perennial, and the stem annual, plantations are made by a division of the roots in early spring. When grown on a large scale, the plants are set in hills from six to eight feet apart, three or four cuttings or slips being allowed to a hill. Any good land will grow hops. The old maxim is, "good corn soil is good hop soil." A rich deep loam is best suited for it. The runners or rootlets are cut into slips, each containing two or three buds, and kept moist until planted. The hop is a sexual plant, and about eight or ten male plants are needed to the acre. These are trained up extra long poles, in order that the wind may blow the pollen in all directions. When the vines are two or three feet long, they should be tied to stakes or poles, for which various kinds of wood are used, but cedar is the most durable. Good cultivation must be given during the growing season. As soon as the seed becomes hard and its color changes to purple, the hops are ripe, and picking must be done at once. The vines are cut with a knife, the poles taken up and laid over a large box at which from two to four pickers work. The hop blooms should be picked off clean with no admixture of leaves or pieces of vine. When the boxes are full, the hops are shovelled into sacks and carried to the kiln. If only a small quantity of hops are grown, the drying can be done in a store-room, but when this crop is raised in quantity, a kiln is required. The hops should not be packed until thoroughly dried, and if dried in a kiln, must be allowed to cool. When thoroughly dry and cool, they are put in sacks, pressed, and stored, or sold.

VITALITY OF SEED, ETC.

J. R., Lennoxville, P.Q.—Q.—What is the duration of vitality in the different field and garden seeds? Ans.—There are few plants, the seeds of which will not grow in the second year after maturity, if kept in a cool place, not too dry, nor yet too damp. The seeds of most of the grains and grasses will keep their vitality for very many years. Instances have occurred of wheat having been grown from seed supposed to have been buried 2,000 years. Parsnip and onion seed can only be depended on to grow the year after they mature. Beans are safe only for two years, as also are carrot, egg-plant and several of the pot-herbs. Radish, lettuce, spinach, parsley and asparagus, are good for three years. Celery, cabbage, cauliflower, and turnip seed may be usually depended on for four years. But, marigolds, tomato, squash, pumpkin, cucumber and melon, are good for five to ten years, and the four last, which are bi-sexual, generally produce the largest proportion of female blossoms, and consequently, fruit, when grown from seed that has been kept from three to six years.

SKIM CHEESE.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, N. Dumfries.—Q.—1. How much milk will it take to make a pound of cheese, after extracting the cream from one-third of it? We propose to use a Laval Cream Extractor. 2. What proportion in weight of milk does the cream represent? 3. What would be the difference in price of cheese made from milk one-third skim and two-thirds whole, and whole cream cheese, if any? Ans.—1. This question is rather vaguely worded. It takes about ten pounds of whole milk to make a pound of cheese. 2. It varies greatly in different cows, and with the same cow on different feed. Prof. Arnold mentions a cow that gave in April when in the barn and fed on hay and wheat bran 25 percent of cream. The same cow gave only 12 percent in June, when fully established on a diet of grass. 3. That would depend on the skill with which it was made, and its grade of excellence in the market.

ADVERTISEMENTS WANTED.

Queries often come to this department which suggest the duty of advertising on the part of those having the required articles for sale. Here are a few examples:—

"Are there any persons in Ontario or the Dominion who make portable fence? Where would I be likely to get the best, and at what price?"

"Where can Lincoln sheep be bought and what do they cost?"

"What kind of saw is mostly used for sawing cordwood by hand in the western provinces? How much can one or two men do in a day? State the cost of saw?"

"I wish information concerning George A. Kay's patent for making manure, registered under No. 6565 in the Patent Office at Ottawa. Has it proved a success? What is the price of right to use it?"

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

"TRAER," Ia., U. S.—Q.—Could you give me in the *Witness* two addresses in California, that I could rely on in regard to land, etc? Ans.—Mr. George S. Armstrong, Fergus, Ont., has recently returned from a tour of land inspection in the "Golden State," and will doubtless give any information he can to an enquirer. He is thoroughly trustworthy.

FEEDING BEES.

C. B., Bray's Crossing, Ont.—Q.—How can I feed bees in hive, not moveable combs, plain box hives? Ans.—Supply dealers furnish entrance feeders, also feeders to be placed on top of box hives over the aperture leading to surplus boxes. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Goold & Co., of Brantford, and others have them for sale.

CREAMERIES.

FARMER, Belmont, Ont.—Q.—1. What would it cost to fit up a creamery for two hundred or three hundred cows? 2. The outfit needed? 3. The difference in average price of dairy butter compared with average creamery? 4. Are there many creameries in Ontario? 5. Is the butter sold for home market, or sent to England? 6. Is the De Laval cream separator the best way to get the cream, and does it make more cream than by setting? 7. The address of some reliable firm that deals in creamery outfits? Ans.—1. From $2,000 to $2,500. 2. Building, say $800; engine, machinery and requisites about $1,000; plumbing, water supply, good well, force pump, room for cold storage, necessary team, etc., would easily bring the investment up to the figures named. 3. Several cents usually. 4. No, but the number is increasing. 5. Both, but chiefly for export. 6. Yes. 7. G. S. Climie & Sons, Listowel, Ont.

GRANGE ORGANIZATION.

T. C., Cape Croker, Ont.—Q.—How should a Grange organization be formed? Ans.—The Secretary, Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., will send printed directions, forms, etc., to any address on application.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

DANGEROUS MACHINERY.

READER, Montreal.—Q.—Is there any law in this province to prevent employers from putting men to work among dangerous machinery if such men are utterly unacquainted with machinery? If there is no such law, do you not think that there should be? Ans.—There is Quebec Factories Act of 1885, containing various provisions as to the conduct of factories. Section 3 of the Act reads—"It is not permitted to keep a factory so that the life of any person employed therein is endangered, or so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured." There are also numerous provisions as to guards and precautions about machinery. In order to hold the employer liable for damages resulting from the ignorance of the employee special circumstances as to employer's knowledge, etc., would have to be clearly shown.

SEIZURE FOR DEBT—EXEMPTIONS.

Y. Z., Sherbrooke, P. Q.—Q.—1.—Can a man's whole pay be seized for debt? 2. What furniture are they supposed to leave? 3. Can they claim the debt if nothing has been paid for over twelve months. Ans.—1. Only the half of a laborer's wages can be seized. 2. The list of exemptions is rather a long one, including beds and bedding of debtor and family, ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and family, one stove and pipes, one set cooking utensils, one table, six chairs, fuel and food for thirty days not exceeding in value $20, etc. 3. Ordinary commercial debts only prescribe or outlaw by five years.

MARRIAGE OF A MINOR.

SUBSCRIBER.—Q.—A young couple (French-Canadians) are living together here unmarried. They wish to be married, but the father of the girl, a minor, refuses his consent. They applied to me to marry them, but as they were both Roman Catholics, I refused and directed them to see the priest. He also refused, and they returned to me, declaring that they have abjured the church of Rome and become Protestants. Can I, under the circumstances, marry them without the father's consent? Ans.—If the father refuse his consent the marriage of the minor daughter could be opposed.

PATENT.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Q.—What is the proper way to go about getting a patent for anything? Is it necessary for a person to go to Ottawa to get one? Ans.—You had better consult a solicitor, as the work of preparing drawings, specifications, etc., is generally a difficult one, and requires special knowledge. It is not necessary for anyone to go to Ottawa.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

AN OBSERVER, Moes River, P. Q.—Is there a law in Canada to prevent cruelty to animals? I happen to live on the mill hill which is a very long and steep one and every day I have to witness scenes of cruelty which are perfectly dreadful. Ans.—Such cases as those you have mentioned in your letter may be punished on prosecution before a Justice of the Peace. The punishment provided is hardly adequate—viz., a fine of $10 or thirty days' imprisonment. The prosecutions must be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to be found in every district, as generally private citizens hesitate to undertake the work of prosecuting.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

H. C., Montreal.—Q.—I have taken a house on a lease up till next May. Will it be necessary for me to give three months' notice if I wish to quit on the 1st May; as there is a clause in my lease which reads thus:—"To allow bills 'To Let' and premises to be visited three months before expiration of this lease"? Ans.—The lease being in writing for a determinate period it terminates at the expiration of that period without notice.

(ONTARIO AND LOWER PROVINCES.)

PRACTISING IN SCHOOL FOR A CHURCH CONCERT—AND DISMISSION.

INQUIRER, Ontario.—Q.—1. Is it in accordance with school law, that a teacher of a public school in Ontario can practice his scholars for a series of weeks during school hours for a concert, the proceeds of which are to be devoted not at all to school purposes but to the funds of one of the churches in the school section? 2. Is it in accordance with a school law, that a teacher situated as above, can dismiss his school for several hours of school time, for the purpose of inducing his scholars, whose parents are of various denominations, to attend a strictly denominational religious convention? Ans.—1 & 2. There is nothing in "The Public Schools Act, 1885" exactly in point. There may be in the "Regulations" made by the "Education Department" under section 4 of chapter 48 of the Ontario Statutes of 1885 empowering such department to make regulations for the discipline and government of Public Schools. The inspector would have them, as well as the teacher, and you might see the former about the matter.

AN OLD BOND TURNING UP—POSITION OF A SUBSEQUENT PURCHASER.

A CONSTANT READER, Ontario.—Q.—A buys a farm from B. At the time of purchase A sends to the registry office for an abstract of the title, and finds no incumbrance thereon, but two months after date of sale finds a bond registered against said farm—said bond having been drawn three or four years before A bought the farm but not registered till after. Is said bond legal not being in registry office—that is, is A responsible for it—A having got a clear deed from B? Ans.—If A was a purchaser for valuable consideration, and duly registered his deed of conveyance at the time of his purchase, or, indeed, at any time prior to the date of registration of the bond, and before registering his deed had no actual notice of such bond, then the bond is to be legally declared as against him to be fraudulent and void.

A YOUNG LADY'S STORE-BILL—A DAUGHTER'S CLAIM FOR WAGES.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Bond Head, Ont.—Q.—If a young lady living at home with her parents runs a large bill in the store in her father's name, and inside of that year gets married against her father's wish 1. Who is responsible for the debt—the young lady being supposed to be 22 or 23 years of age? 2. Could she collect wages from her father since she was of age? Ans. 1. It is likely that the father is; but there are so many circumstances material to be considered in addition to those you bring to our notice that we have to abstain from giving an opinion. 2. She legally could not, unless able to show an express contract of hiring and service between her father and herself. The position occupied in the law in this connection by relatives differs substantially from that taken by other parties.

CORPORATION MUSIC.

INQUIRER, Oakville, Ont.—Can the Municipal Council of a city, town or incorporated village legally make a grant of money to a band of music? If so, kindly mention the statute. Ans.—We are not aware of anything in "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1883" expressly empowering such Council to do so. It may be that they are enabled thereto by section 285 conferring general powers.

A MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENT.

N. B., Oso, Ont.—Q.—At the meeting of the Council of this township there was a person appointed auditor who has been assessor and also returning officer—the clerk not being in the township. Is such appointment lawful? If not, can there be a protest against the appointment—the mover and seconder knowing he had such? What can be done to annul the appointment if it is not lawful? And who will be responsible and bear the cost? Ans.—It cannot well be held from the statement furnished us alone, that the appointment in question was an illegal one, but such may easily be the case. In order to be able to tell you decidedly we should be given the dates of the periods during which this auditor served the municipality in the capacities mentioned of assessor and returning officer respectively. On being informed in this particular we will give the matter our further consideration and let you have our view in due course.

"LIEN" AND "MORTGAGE".

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.—Q.—A bought a place and got the writings drawn and there was a mortgage on it of $300. When the lawyer went to get the mortgage discharged he found a lien on it. What is the difference between the two? Ans.—Liens are of different kinds and variously created; and the same may be said of mortgages. In your instance—taking your statement as it stands—the mortgage is of the lands purchased by A, and the lien is on the paper instrument of mortgage. The mortgage would have occurred, no doubt, in this way. The party from whom A bought the premises (the mortgagor) contracted in some way—probably by borrowing the money—a debt to another (the mortgagee), and executed a deed by way of mortgage to the latter granting him thereby an estate in the lands on condition that if he, the mortgagor, should repay the other, the mortgagee, the amount of the debt, and such interest thereon as the deed of mortgage called for, at the time or times mentioned therein, then that such mortgage should be deemed void, and that the mortgagee should thereupon re-convey the estate to the mortgagor. This re-conveyance would be in the ordinary course effected by the execution by the mortgagee of a certificate of discharge of mortgage and the registration of such certificate in the proper registry office. From the foregoing will appear the nature of an ordinary transaction of mortgage. The lien on the instrument of mortgage in question would most probably have come about in this way. We take it to have been what is known in the law as a "general" lien, and that it was claimed by the solicitor in whose hands the mortgage was. His claim would naturally arise from a debt for professional costs and charges due him from a client in connection with whose business the mortgage was prepared and left in his, the solicitor's, hands; and this lien of his would mean a right on his part to retain possession of the mortgage-document until his claim in respect of such costs should be paid and satisfied.

LOOKING AFTER THE TITLE.

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.—Q.—A entailed certain property to B and his heirs, B to have possession as soon as he became a certain age and to pay rent as long as A lived. What are the proper steps for B to take to get a title to the property—A being deceased, and B having possession? Ans.—It appears to us from what you state that B has really the paper title as the case now stands, and you say that he has possession. We should imagine that while he ought, of course, to have his registered paper title completed by the placing upon record of A's deed of conveyance in his favor—if that has not already been attended to—yet there remains substantially nothing more for him to do in the premises. This we may say from a consideration given to all we have to go upon—namely, the statements of fact contained in your letter. Perhaps we might think differently if the title deeds and papers in the matter were before us for inspection, and we would therefore suggest that you take your deed of conveyance and the other papers to a solicitor to peruse and advise upon.

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

A J. P., P. E. I.—Q.—1. What do Justices of the Peace in the Province of Ontario charge for issuing a warrant in cases of felony or assault? 2. How much for copy of warrant? 3. For summons to witness or defendant? 4. For conviction? 5. For warrant of commitment? 6. For deposition of witnesses? Ans.—In Ontario the Revised Statute in that behalf chapter 77, as amended, does not authorize any claim being made by a Justice of the Peace for fees of any description connected with cases above the degree of misdemeanor. In cases of misdemeanor—such as an assault—the fees to be charged by the Justice are, as to the items you mention, as follow: 1. Fifty cents. 2. Ten cents. 3. For summons, or rather subpœna, to witness ten cents, and for summons to defendant—the same as for a warrant—fifty cents. 4. Fifty cents. 5. Fifty cents. 6. None—but if a copy of the minutes of the trial be demanded the same may be charged for at the rate of ten cents per folio of one hundred words.

"SCOTT ACT" FINES.

CONSTANT READER, Paris, Ont.—Q.—Are the fines collected for violations of the "Scott Act" returned by the Government to the municipalities where such fines are collected? Ans.—Yes.

ELECTION BY BALLOT OF A SOCIETY'S OFFICERS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Barre, Vt., U. S.—Q.—We have a society here and at the election of officers there were two candidates put up for one office, and when the ballot was counted one had 34 votes, the other 32, and two votes were cast for a member who was not put up as a candidate. The Committee on ballot declared it a foul vote and ordered another ballot with the result that the one who had 34 got 32 and the one who had 32 got 35 and he was declared elected. Which of the two is legally elected—the first or second, or did these two votes in the first ballot stand good, or should they have been thrown out as bad votes and the first ballot stand good? Ans.—It would be necessary for us to know what the constitution, by-laws and rules of the society say upon the subject of its elections before concluding upon any definite answers to the questions put.

A MORTGAGE TAKEN IN AN AGENT'S NAME.

A SUBSCRIBER OF 40 YEARS.—Q.—In the year 1873 A in Ontario employed B in Quebec, sending him a cheque to pay off a mortgage on C's farm. B did so, and took a mortgage for the amount he had paid in his own name instead of that of his employer. A has since died, and his heirs want B to allow the mortgage he holds to be transferred from his name into theirs. This B refuses to do. What steps are necessary to compel him (B) to comply with their wishes? Understand that A employed B only as a matter of convenience, and, being related, he presumed to do as I have above stated saying at the time that the names could be changed at any time, which was neglected to be done. Ans.—If B persists in his refusal, A's personal representatives should bring an action against him for the requisite assignment.

RAILWAY COMPANY—DAMAGES.

SUBSCRIBER, Pictou, N. S.—Q.—1. Can we recover full value damages for a young mare that got badly hurt on the railway—she having gone in at an open gate which had been blown open with the wind, or carelessly left open, the fastenings being defective? 2. The section "boss" came and, with an old man, in my absence valued it unreasonably low. Will we have to take what they give? 3. What is best to do? Ans. 1. If you are entitled to anything by way of damages at the railway company's hands, you should have such a sum as would afford a fair and reasonable compensation for the actual loss sustained. But so far as your statement goes it does not make it by any means clear that the company is legally liable to make good the injury. It would seem though, considering that they have gone so far as to have an assessment made of the damages, that they do really deem themselves responsible, and that the only question open is that of the amount they should pay you. 2. No. 3. Personally consult a lawyer.

HIRED FARM HELP AND THEIR HOLIDAYS.

ENQUIRER, Flesherton, Ont.—Q.—1. How many holidays can a hired man claim during the year? 2. Also a woman hired by the year? Ans.—1 & 2. The questions as asked are very wide indeed. The statutory "holidays" include Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Christmas Day, the days appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday and that of Her Royal successors, and any day appointed by proclamation of the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor as a public holiday or for a General Fast or Thanksgiving. But to what extent the employee—male or female—is entitled to enjoy them must naturally depend upon the express terms of the agreement entered into at the time of the hiring, the kind of services to be performed, such customs of the locality as may naturally be taken impliedly to have entered into, and to form part of, the bargain at the outset, and other considerations. In a general way we might say that so far as farm assistants are concerned—and we take it that such you mean—they are obliged to do on statutory holidays such routine work as they do on other days, and which must of necessity be done daily, holiday or no holiday; but that they need not do more; and that as to such necessary every-day work they make expect that on those days their employer will assist them to arrange for its interfering with their holiday enjoyment as little as possible. And this is as far as, in this way, we feel we can safely go. Cases of this nature are such that each must for the most part be governed by its own special circumstances.

MEDICAL.

[*Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, Witness, Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.*]

WEAK EYESIGHT.

J. W. G., Owen Sound, Ont.—Q.—Go down to Toronto, and consult an oculist. Call upon any well-known doctor there and he will advise you to whom to apply.

ERUPTION.

CONSTANT READER, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.—Q.—I again wish to ask your advice. My body to the waist and arms to the elbows are covered with blotches resembling freckles more than anything else, being but slightly raised. A few days ago they were red, now they are of a tan color in places. It does not itch, but when I rub it, it gets dry and scaly. Please prescribe. I derived great benefit from following your former advice. Ans.—We are gratified to learn that our former advice benefited you, but think in this case you would obtain more relief by consulting one of the Dispensaries or Hospitals where skin diseases receive special attention. The nature of the eruption could not be diagnosed without a personal consultation.

TAPE-WORM.

A READER, Montreal.—Q.—I have tried a remedy which I found in the *Witness* about a year ago for the removal of a tape-worm, four times, twice without any effect and the other times I put out great lengths of the worm but always broken near the head. Have you anything more energetic? Please tell also what kind of food should be rejected and what kind should be chosen. Ans.—Keep your bowels well opened for several days before taking the medicine, also live on very light food, and very little of it, so as to have the bowels empty and the worm hungry when the remedy is taken. There are many modes of treatment; if this fails write to us again.

OTORRHŒA.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.—Q.—Our little girl, aged four years, has had a bealing ear for about a year which she took after scarlet fever. Please advise. Ans.—Consult an aurist; the case is too important for a general practitioner to treat.

NASAL POLYPUS.

E.J.W.—Q.—A thirteen year old child is suffering from chronic catarrh; her nose discharges and during the night blood and matter come from her mouth. Breath offensive, and she has very little sense of smell. Sometimes pieces of flesh will come down from the nostrils, and her throat is often sore. Ans.—I think the discharge from the nose is due to a polypus. You must consult some experienced surgeon or a specialist in throat diseases. An operation is necessary to effect a cure.

INCLINATION TO VOMIT.

MRS. J. W.—Q.—I am sixty-five years of age, and am troubled with pain in region of the stomach, accompanied by retching with inclination to vomit just before meals. What would give me relief? Ans.—Try taking a cup of hot milk or broth between meals. If this fails, take half a cup of very hot water (with a little salt in it) before meals. In some cases granules of ipecac will afford relief. Use no tea, coffee, or liquor. Eat slowly and drink little fluid.

ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS.

SUBSCRIBER.—Q.—I am a farmer, 57 years of age. For some years I have been troubled with a cough, and shortness of breath. Am always better in spring. About the 1st of August I begin to feel a burning sensation in my chest which with every slight cold keeps getting worse, until it shuts me up in the house for five or six weeks. I cough up much phlegm, mostly at at night; by doing so I get relief and will sleep say two hours when I will wake up with a pulse in my ears, which will cease when the coughing is over. My feet seem hot in the day time, when in reality they are cold. Stomach and bowels all right. Will ride forty miles and not tire more than most men. What will relieve me? I take cold easily. My breath is sometimes so short that I cannot harness my horse. Ans.—It seems probable that your trouble is bronchitic or asthmatic. You should pay the strictest attention to your clothing and diet. Use plain wholesome food, wear warm flannels next to your body, and be sure to keep your feet warm. Avoid pickles, tea and liquor. During the attacks much relief can be had by rubbing (with the fingers dipped out of cold water) firmly and deeply down the back, so as to move the deep muscles on each side of the spine between the shoulder blades. Internally three or four grains of iodide of potash in water, after meals, often gives great relief. You would do well to consult a good doctor if one is accessible.

WEAK LUNGS.

A READER.—Q.—I am unmarried; troubled with weak lungs and pain in them; do not cough much, but expectorate a good deal all day. It is white and frothy, at other times tough and stringy, but most of the time is a yellow matter, often a mixture of blood. Have a sharp pain about the heart when first lying down, and when hurrying or excited have a tumbling feeling and shortness of breath. Poor appetite and sleep very badly; constant aching in back and limbs, and at times my sight fails so I cannot see to do my work. My throat is sore at times and I get hoarse every night. Am very thin and frail looking. I work all the time, my doctor says too much. What is the matter with me? Ans.—You need rest and building up by fresh air and diet. Southern California, Colorado, or Texas would be healthy for you. See to your habits and diet. Take no tea or pickles, or anything sour, and take a warm water and soapy bath two or three times a week. Never sleep in any clothing worn during the day; wear flannel next to your body and keep your feet warm and dry.

CHILLS AND SWEATS.

C. M. B., West Chazy, N. J., U. S.—Q.—A lady, aged fifty-five, was taken sick in September last with a violent, hoarse, strangling cough. The sixth day chills and sweats set in, with profuse sweating. Soon after the cough became better, raised a little thick matter; now she does not raise or cough, but still has the sweats and chills. They commenced in her left side, then went to her back, then to her right side, and now they are in her left side again. The chills and sweats would last fourteen hours, sometimes longer, sometimes shorter; the sweats were cold and clammy, sometimes warm. There has been an interval of six days at one time, and a few weeks after another interval in which she did not have the chills and sweats. She feels as cold as though she was out of doors with no clothing on. The chattering chills she has only a few times. Her blood is in a low state; it rushes to her head flushing the face. She has a great deal of flatulency; appetite moderate. Sits up to have her bed made. Her health has been very poor this last summer. An offensive smell came from the water closet and pig-sty during the latter part of the summer. What causes the chills and sweats? Ans.—The chills and sweatings have not the regularity of fever and ague, and are probably due to some constitutional disease, you should consult some good doctor to whom you have access. "Wheeler's Elixir of the Phosphates" would probably do her good. The pig-sty should be removed far enough away to prevent its effluvia being perceived. For the flatulency, she should avoid anything sour; also tea, coffee, or any form of liquor. A glass of saline mineral water early in the morning would also help.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

W., Fort Ellice, N. W. T.—Q.—I have a horse, ten years old, that is not quite right in the kidneys. The urine is scanty and passed with difficulty. I am told he requires a course of powders three or four times a year. Please advise. Ans.—Such a condition may depend on so many different causes that with the information furnished we have no means of judging fairly of the case. Have the organ washed with soap and water, and give him half an ounce of nitrate of potash in a mash, once a week if necessary.

PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.

C. A. L., Perry, Me. U.S.—Q.—I have a mare about thirteen years old. About ten days ago I noticed that she had lost her appetite, and immediately afterward she commenced swelling on her breast, and it extended to the middle of her belly. Swelling is about six inches deep on the breast, and now her forward legs are swelling. For about three or four days she has had a slight cough or breathes hard. To-day I noticed the swelling is extending up the neck, from the breast, about six inches. Ans.—The mare is suffering from purpura. Give her at once 2 oz. of turpentine in 10 oz. of linseed oil. Follow this by three doses per day of 1½ oz. of turpentine given in a pint of milk in which an egg is well shaken. Be sure and mix the turpentine well with the milk. Bathe the swellings frequently with hot water, rubbing dry afterwards, cover and bandage well to avoid chilling. Feed well on softboiled oats and bran mashes. If bowels become very loose or swelling begins to subside give two drachms each of chlorate of potash and pulverized gentian three times a day instead of the turpentine. The powders may be given in the mash if she will take them, otherwise she must be drenched. If any unfavorable symptoms appear you had better let me know. Suffocation from the swelling extending to the head is the most dangerous complication. If the head swells it must be fomented very frequently and well rubbed afterwards.

AGRICULTURAL.

[*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.

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.—A bill was introduced in Congress last week, providing that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall establish in each of the several States an agricultural experiment station and farm; for this purpose the commissioner is authorized to purchase two hundred acres of land in each State, and a sum of $1,000,000 is appropriate to carry the act into effect.

TO SEASON GLASS AND CHINA ware to sudden changes of temperature, so that it will remain sound after exposure to sudden heat and cold, is best done by placing the articles in cold water, which must gradually be brought to the boiling point and then allowed to cool very slowly, taking several hours to do it. The commoner the material the more care in this respect is required.

VIGILANT SOCIETY.—At a meeting of farmers, held at Marion, Ind., Jan. 15th "the Grant County Protective Association was organized. The purpose of the organization is to protect its members against horse-thieves. It will endeavor to recover stolen horses, capture and convict or hang the thieves, and when property is not recovered to reimburse the owner. Horse stealing has been an epidemic in this part of the state the last year. In that time twenty-five animals have been taken in this country, and but two recovered."

FEMALE WORK.—It is well known that farmers' wives and daughters, as a rule, have to work much harder than their village sisters do. Probably, in the past, their husbands also have been obliged to put in more hours a day than was the rule in towns; but now the farmer, by the aid of machinery and system, can bring his labor into as few hours as any artisan can his. As his hours of labor become fewer and his work less exhaustive, from putting so much of the hardest of it on to the horses, if he is a true man, he will remember the wife and daughters, and see that their labors are lightened, at least proportionately.—*T. B. Terry in Country Gentleman.*

ON THE OSTRICH FARM of Dr. Sketchley at Los Angeles, Cal., says the New York *Sun*, there are now thirty pairs of birds in a flourishing condition and doing better in the production of feathers than in their native Africa, and are fully as prolific in breeding. The ostrich produces its first crop of feathers at the end of its first year, and every seven months thereafter its plumage is ready for market, yielding about twenty-five of the very finest feathers, besides a large number of less valuable ones. The longest and finest white feathers are worth at wholesale $4 each, and good feathers are worth $200 a pound. The birds are worth some $700 a pair, and live to a great age, in some instances, it is said, as many as eighty years.

CAUSES OF COLDS.—Probably no other one cause produces more winter sickness, and particularly with children, than cold feet. Colds, pneumonia, pleurisy, croup and other complaints come suddenly among us. We cannot account for their origin when, perhaps for hours, while out walking or riding or while busied with work, through insufficient protection, our feet have been fairly numb with cold. It is much to be deplored that health and comfort which are of such importance must be sacrificed to a foolish pride. The gratification of showing a small, shapely foot beneath her skirts, makes many a woman discard the use of overshoes and leggings. Others do not wear them because they have never learned their value from practical use.

IN CONNECTICUT, although it is not supposed to be a farming State, the farmers are, and have been for some time, very much inclined to take the law-making into their own hands. To this end they are sending men of their own class to the General Assembly from all the small towns. Years ago it used to be a common practice for lawyers of large experience and well-known in politics, to live in a country town for the purpose of being sent to the legislature, and often we used to have houses of Representatives with upwards of a dozen lawyers as members. But this has been broken up, and next year the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives will need to be largely made up of merchants and farmers, as there are only two practising lawyers therein.

ICE FOR THE DAIRY.—Ice weighs, as ordinarily packed, about fifty pounds to the cubic foot. Estimating at the rate of 100 pounds per day for the ordinary consumption of a farm dairy, one ton would be used up in twenty days. A ton and a half per month is a moderate supply for a dairy farm. There ought always to be full calculation made for wastage, and about four times as much ice stored as will be used, unless the ice house is of the very best construction. If drain tiles can be laid at the bottom below the base, to take the drainage, good use can be made, says *The Dairyman*, of the ice water that will flow through them. Thus a great saving of ice may be effected and efficient cooling secured. This will enable the dairyman to have a cool tank for deep setting at a minimum expense.

"WILFUL WASTE," &c.—When the grain of the farm is all gathered in from the field, many farmers think it wise to dispense with a part of the hired help. To carry this as far as possible, the corn is often put into self-feeding cribs, for fattening cattle, and the hay is so stacked as to permit stockers and colts to eat it direct, without the aid of a man to cut it down and put it into feeding racks. This is wasteful, and a good salary for men to cut the hay and grind the corn could be saved, and a good profit secured besides, by the use of machinery. Besides the saving in food, is the other saving of employment for the man who needs it, and this, too, at a profit to the owner of the stock. To this extent we certainly should be regarded our (unfortunate) "brother's keeper."—*Live Stock Journal.*

MUSCULAR RECUPERATION.—One of the secrets of muscular recuperation is in stopping when fatigue begins from exercise. He or she who is not the fresher in body and mind for the exercise taken has had an overdose of what in proper measure would have proved a benefit. The gain in strength is shown and felt in the increasing ability to do more and more without exhaustion. The measure of success is not in the greatness of the feat accomplished, but in the case with which the exercise is indulged in and in the absence of exhaustion after it. There are occasions frequent enough in which people in the struggle of life are forced beyond their powers of endurance, and there is no need to carry into the pursuit of recreation the fatigue which exacting work imposes. For beginners this is important; after a time one can take more exercise and feel no fatigue.

FARMERS' HOMES.—Too many of our farmer's homes are merely so in name, says the *National Stockman*. They are not homes—only places to stay. Do not think we are insinuating that you must rush right off and spend $1,000 in buying new furniture, carpets and an organ. Not at all. One of the "homeyest" places we ever saw was one that was entirely innocent of any extravagance in that line. Three hundred dollars would have covered the cost of all the furniture in the house; but it was a place we always enjoyed visiting. The head of the family was always jolly and ready to take a hand in the game, and his nine children, always hearty and full of fun, did not care to be out in the evenings. The girls did sewing and knitting as they grew old enough, and the boys were often found "making something;" but no evening passed that some one did not have something to read to the others—an anecdote or a story—something either to amuse or instruct. But the main secret of their happiness, if it was a secret, lay in the fact that worrying and fretting were banished. One growler or fretter will spoil a whole family. Fathers, mothers, don't allow a fault-finding spirit to spoil the pleasure of your family circle. Don't indulge in it yourselves. Have as cozy and comfortable a home as you can afford, but don't mourn over what you have not. Rather rejoice in what you have and be thankful.

OILING BOOTS.—The efficacy of oiling boots depends much upon the way in which it is done. In the evening brush the shoe clean, and then wash it with lukewarm water, rather to moisten than to clean it. Set it where it will dry slowly. It should not be perfectly dry the next morning, when the oil is applied, but feel damp, not wet, however. The best mixture for oiling shoes is made of one-half of neat's foot oil—be sure you get the genuine article—one-third beef tallow, and one-sixth castor oil. Mix thoroughly over a gentle heat. Depend upon the rubbing rather than the heat to get the oil in—to express it differently, two parts of rubbing to one of heat. If the shoes are pegged, as farmers' shoes usually are and always should be, get the oil well in between the uppers and the sole; it will prevent the sole pulling loose, or the leather breaking away from the pegs. Shoes worn at farm work should be oiled at least once a week. It requires only a few minutes to do the work, and it is decidedly profitable labor.

A GOOD HERDSMAN.—The death of Samuel Jones is announced in the Hereford *Times*, with the following particulars: "He was one of the best herdsmen this country has seen, and, in a very quiet way he established a reputation such as few men in his station of life succeeded in gaining. He was a native of Brinsop, and after a few years of service in various places, he was engaged as waggoner to the late Mr. Monkhouse, of the Stowe, who, although blind, soon found out that he had a man capable of better things than mere waggoner's work. He was then appointed herdsman, with what success the public have had a chance of judging. Although not able to read or write, he was intrusted by the veteran breeder at most of the large shows in England, and on one occasion was sent to Paris with a pair of steers, which won first prize. He was also entrusted by his master with the buying of the renowned bull Sir Thomas. He was limited to £105, but he had to give £110, saying that, rather than lose the bull, he would pay the extra £5 out of his own pocket, which, however, he was not allowed to do. He was recommended to Mr. Platt, to take charge of his herd of Herefords, then being formed at Breinton, near Hereford. Afterwards he went with Mr. Platt to Barnaby Manor. He had been twenty-two years with Mr. Monkhouse, and ten with Mr. Dewing, and he had spent ten more with Mr. Platt when his unexpected death occurred. While in Mr. Platt's service he won for that gentleman all the leading prizes open to Hereford cattle throughout the kingdom. His skill as a feeder and his judgment were remarkable; and during the time he was with Mr. Platt, the animals he took into the show-ring won over £1,000 in prizes. The great ambition of his life was passed at the late show of the Smithfield Club in London, where he had the proud honor of having fed the champion ox."

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

CO-OPERATION IN MEAT.—The farmers of Lancashire and Cheshire have formed a Co-operative Society, and opened business premises at Warrington, where they are now selling English-fed beef at prices ranging from fourpence per pound upwards, and mutton and pork from fivepence.

EXERCISE FOR HOGS.—The most successful breeder in the West thinks so much of fresh air and exercise for his hogs, that he has them driven around every day. When a sow is allowed to get too fat, and to be closely confined the pigs are always fewer and feeble.

CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—A Cleveland, Ohio, man is proposing to organize a cattle growers' association that shall include every cattle grower in the United States, the capital to be $100,000,000, in shares of $100 each, based on a representation of twenty cattle to the share.

BUILDINGS FOR STOCK.—Farmers are learning, notwithstanding the drawbacks of long, cold winters that it is more profitable to feed well-housed animals than to raise and market grain. Hence we see great improvement in the character of buildings for stock in passing through the country.

A COURSE OF NEW YORK TOBOGGANING; IN FIVE ACTS.

(According to Harper's Bazar).



Mr. Oldboy, who feels as young as ever he did, resolves to try the new sport.



He is delighted with his proficiency; it reminds him of his school boy coasting days.



In a moment of mistaken confidence he essays some fancy movement;



but the thing doesn't work just as he expected, and



when he "comes to" he is obliged to lay up for repairs.

CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC.

EXAGGERATION.—A correspondent writes us from Farnham that the value of the presents on the Christmas tree in one of the churches of that place was nearer $125 than $400. He says that such "crying up" should not pass without criticism.

PRESENTATIONS.—A few of the friends of the Rev. F. DeLong and wife met at the parsonage, Hudson, a few evenings ago, in the shape of a surprise party, bringing with them presents of various kinds, including cash and a valuable fur cap for Mrs. DeLong. The Rev. S. E. Maudsley was also surprised in like manner two nights after. In both cases the usual formal preparations were made and thanks returned.—*Com.*

LECTURE ON EGYPT.—The Rev. Geo. Burnfield, M.A., B.D., of Brockville, lectured recently in the Presbyterian Church, Richmond West, on "Egypt, its Temple, Pyramids and People." The lecture was intensely interesting, and enlivened by incidents which befell the lecturer during his travels in Egypt. Mr. Burnfield has the happy faculty of word painting, and carries his audience with him without the least apparent effort.—*Com.*

ONTARIO.

COUNTERFEIT $2 BILLS.—A new counterfeit $2 Dominion of Canada note has, says the Hamilton *Times*, made its appearance in Ontario, and it is evidently being extensively "shoved." It is a very dangerous counterfeit, and persons are liable to be deceived by it, as it is fairly well engraved. It is dated June 1st, 1878, check letter B, and is payable at Montreal. Its general appearance is good, although on comparing it with the genuine note, the engraving of the counterfeit will be found to be coarser, particularly the back of the note, which is also poorly printed. The letter "F" in the word "Finance", in title "For Minister of Finance," is a little larger than the other letters, while in the genuine they are all of a size. Similarly in the counterfeit the letters "Bri" in the word British are out of alignment. The paper used in the counterfeit has a yellowish tinge, while that of the genuine is a clear white. The numbering (in blue ink) is equal to or better than the genuine, and the counterfeits already detected bear different numbers.

A WORTHY MAN'S DEATH.—An old resident of East Templeton, and a true friend and constant reader of the *Witness*, has recently passed away from earth. Mr. George Gill died on the last day of 1886. He emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, about fifty years ago. Since his coming here, his lot has been cast in East Templeton, whose interests were always very dear to him. He found it an almost unbroken forest, and left it a very thriving settlement. Gill's wharf was among the first landings for freight and passengers on the Ottawa. He was for years president of the Branch Bible Society and always took a deep interest in its prosperity. The moral and spiritual elevation of the people had his warmest interest. The ground on which the school-house was erected, as well as the lots given to the Presbyterian church were his gifts. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church for over forty years, and never tired in the work of the Good Master. The large concourse of people, both French and English, that attended his funeral indicated the high estimation in which he was held by all. During his last days the consolations of religion were very precious to him; and such was his faith in Jesus that he was able to rejoice amid great bodily suffering. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."—*Com.*

SHOULD CULTIVATE EASE.

Many boys, without being conscious of it, are constantly wriggling. They fidget when standing, and do not know what to do with their hands. When sitting, the trouble is with their feet, and they with these keep up a tapping, or other motion, or continually cross legs, one over another. Let every boy who reads this train himself—like a soldier, to "stand at ease," and also to sit at ease.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

GOOD TEMPLARS.

A lodge of the above order was organized at Randborough, Compton county, P. Q., on the evening of the 24th inst. There were seventeen charter members. The lodge will be known as "Star of Hope" Lodge, No. 111, and will meet on Saturday evenings. Joseph Boyd, C. T.; Geo. Chaddock, Sec.; Roland Larabee, L. D.; organizing officer, Mrs. Alice Draper.

PERSONAL.

"The last of the Colignys," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "is engaged in a sphere of employment which the great Huguenot admiral could by no possibility have contemplated as among the *métiers* on which any one of his descendants might have to depend for a living. Viscomte Oscar Rivoire de Coligny, who has just been appointed station-master at Lyon-Perrache, is a lineal descendant, the *Gaulois* tells us, of Admiral Coligny. As everyone knows, Coligny's daughter, Louise, married William of Orange, and her granddaughter, again, Louise Henriette, married Frederick William of Brandenburg, the father of the first king of Prussia, and consequently the ancestor of the Emperor of Germany. The Lyons *chef de gare* can therefore boast relationship both with the king of Holland and the German Emperor."

ADVERTISEMENTS

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"I received the Poems you sent all right, and think them very nice; please accept my thanks and appreciation of your kindness. We like the paper much, and I will do all I can to get subscribers."

Readers of the *Witness* are reminded that PRIZES both in BOOKS and MONEY are given to canvassers for subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger* this season.

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*OREGON,	Thursday, 31 Mar.	Saturday, 2 Apl.
*VANCOUVER,	Thursday, 14 Apl.	Saturday, 16 Apl.
*SARNIA,	Thursday, 28 Apl.	Saturday, 30 Apl.

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THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

MR. BLAKE SPEAKS IN MONTREAL—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

NOMINATIONS FEB. 15TH, POLLING FEB. 22ND.

The Hon. Edward Blake, on the evening of the 31st ult., delivered an address in the Queen's Hall, in Montreal, to an audience which filled every inch of space. His speech was a very powerful one in every way. He discussed the tariff question, re-reading and reaffirming his utterances in the West during the present campaign; the corruption of Parliament, giving some convincing instances of the manner in which the members looked after "the boy;" the Provincial rights question and finally the half-breed question, showing how grossly the half-breeds had been neglected by the Government. The effect of his speech has been very marked indeed during the last week. The excitement has also been added to by a speech of the Hon. Mr. Laurier, and by the arrival of the new ministers from Quebec to look after their constituencies. The most remarkable event of the past week took place on Tuesday lastat Toronto, when Sir John A. Macdonald met the manufacturers of Ontario. The Toronto *Globe* gives a report of this meeting which, if it is accurate, shows that the end and aim of the meeting was nothing more nor less than the collection of money for, of course, legitimate purposes. In Montreal the lists are are now clearly drawn. In Montreal West the Ministerial candidate is Sir Donald A. Smith, the Opposition, Mr. J. K. Ward; in Montreal Centre, Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., is again the Ministerial candidate, and Mr. H. J. Cloran is the Opposition, and in Montreal Centre, Mr. Coursol, M.P. is unopposed, and will probably be returned by acclamation as a Nationalist. At the manufacturers' meeting at Toronto Sir John is said to have forecast the result as follows:—In British Columbia he would gain the "whole six," from the North-West "all four," from Manitoba "five," from Quebec "a substantial majority," and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were "safe." The Reformers on the other hand look for a majority of ten in Ontario, of ten in Quebec, and of a goodly number in all the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Blake is making a tour of the country, and last week he delivered an address every evening, the last one being at Cobourg on Saturday night.

LIST OF CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

ONTARIO.

	Ministerial.	Opposition
Addington	Bell	Shibley.
Algoma West	Dawson	Burke.
Bothwell	Mitchell	Mills
Brant North		Somerville
Brant South	Cockshutt	Paterson
Brockville	Wood	Comstock
Bruce West	Scott	Blake
Bruce North	McNeill	Bonnar
Bruce East	Cargill	Wells
Cardwell	White	Myers
Carleton	Macdonald	
Dundas	Hickey	Chamberlain
Durham West	Blackstock	Blake
Durham East	Ward	Burnham
Elgin East	Ermatinger	Wilson
Elgin West	Greer	Casey, Ingram (Labor)
Essex North	Patterson	Cleary
Essex South	Wigle	Brien
Frontenac	Kirkpatrick	
Glengarry	Macmaster	Purcell
Grenville South	Shanly	Hon W. Macdougall
Grey East	Sproule	Gilvray
Grey South	Jamieson	Landerkin
Grey North	Masson	Allen
Haldimand	Neelon	Colter
Halton	Henderson	Waldie
Hamilton	Brown, Mackay	Burns, Walters
Hastings East	White	Burdett
Hastings West	Robertson	Frost
Hastings North	Bowell	
Huron East	Farrow	Macdonald
Huron South		Macmillan
Huron West	Porter	Cameron
Kent	Symth	Campbell (Lab.)
Kingston	Sir Macdonald	Gunn
Lambton East	Moncrieff	Fairbank
Lambton West	McMahon	Lister
Lanark North	Jamieson	Macdonell
Leeds, North	Ferguson	F. Jones (Ind.)
Leeds, South	Taylor	Britton
Lennox	Wilson	Allison
Lincoln	Rykert	Pattison
London	Carling	Hymen
Middlesex, East	Marshall	Jackson
Middlesex, West	Roome	Cameron
Middlesex, North	Coughlin	Shipley
Middlesex, South	Stanley	Armstrong
Monck	McCallum	Boyle
Muskoka and Parry Sound	O'Brien	McMurrich
Norfolk, North	Sinclair	Charlton
Norfolk South	Tisdale	Jackson
Northumberland East	Cochrane	Mallory
Northumb'rland, West	Guillet	Dumble
Ontario South	Smith	Rae
Ontario North	Madril	Cockburn
Ontario, West	Miller	Edgar
Ottawa	Robillard, Perley	St. Jean, McIntyre
Oxford North		Sutherland
Oxford, South		Cartwright
Peel	McCulla	Fleming
Perth, North	Hesson	Heppler
Perth, South	Sharpe	Trow
Peterboro' West	Stevenson	Cox
Peterboro' East	Burnham	Lang
Prescott	Johnson	Proulx
Prince Edward	Clapp	Platt
Renfrew, North	White	Findlay
Renfrew, South	Ferguson	Campbell
Russell	Macintosh	Edwards
Simcoe, East	Quinn	Cook
Simcoe, North	McCarthy	Anglin
Simcoe, South	Tyrwhitt	
Stormont	Bergen	Maclennon
Toronto Centre	Cockburn	Harvie, Wright (Lab.)
Toronto, East	Small	Jury (Labor)
Toronto, West	Denison	Shephard (Lab.)
Victoria, North	Cameron	Barron
Victoria, South	Hudspeth	Lounsborough
Waterloo, South	Cowan	Livingstone
Waterloo, North	H. Kranz	Bowman
Welland	Ferguson	Conlon
Wellington, North	Gordon	McMullen
Wellington Centre	Orton	Semple
Wellington, South	Goldie	Innes
Wentworth, South	Carpenter	Russell
Wentworth, North	Townsend	Bain
York, West	Wallace	Lynd
York, East	Boultbee	Mackenzie
York, North	Tyrwhitt	Mulock

QUEBEC.

	Ministerial.	Opposition
Argenteuil	Pridham	Meikle
Bagot	Dupont	Fontaine
Beauharnois	Bergeron	Pelletier
Bellechasse	Landry	Amyot
Berthier	Robillard	Beausoleil, Desrosiers
Beauce	Taschereau	Poirier
Bonaventure	Riopel	Clapperton
Brome	Burnet	Fisher
Chambly	Jodoin	Prefontaine
Champlain	Montplaisir	Martin
Charlevoix	Tarte	Tremblay
Chateauguay	Lockerby	Holton
Chicoutimi and Sag.	Gagne	Couture
Compton	Pope	Monroe
Dorchester	Lesage, Rouleau	Duchesnay
Drummond and Arthabaska	Pepin	Lavergne
Gaspe	Fortin	Carrier
Hochelaga	Desjardins (Nat.)	Lanctot
Huntingdon		Scriver
Iberville		Bechard
Joliette	Guilbault	
Jacques Cartier	Girouard (Nat)	Charbonneau
Kamouraska	Blondeau	Deisaint
L'Assomption	Hurteau	Gauthier
Laprairie	Tasse	Doyon
Levis	Darveau	Guay
L'Islet	Marcotte	Casgrain
Lotbiniere		Rinfret
Laval	Col. Ouimet	A. Ouimet (Nat)
Maskinonge	Coulombe	Desaulniers (N.)
Megantic	Gilmour	Prefontaine
Missisquoi	Baker	Clayes
Montcalm	Dugas	Magnan
Montmagny	Landry	Belleau
Montmorency	Valin	Langelier
Montreal Centre	Curran	Cloran (Nat.)
Montreal East	Coursol (Nat.)	
Montreal West	Sir D. A. Smith	Ward
Napierville	Moison	Blain
Nicolet		Gaudet (Nat.)
Ottawa	Wright	
Pontiac	Bryson	Craig
Portneuf	Duchesnay	St. Georges
Quebec Centre		Langelier
Quebec County	Caron	
Quebec West	McGreevy	Hon. John Hearn
Quebec East	Robitaille	Laurier
Richmond and Wolfe	Ives	Greenshields
Richelieu	Captain Labelle	Ladouceur, Raiche (Nat)
Rimouski	Dionne, Tache	Dr. Fiset
Rouville	Poulin	Gigault (Nat.)
Shefford		Auger (Nat.), Miner
Sherbrooke	Hall	
St. Hyacinthe	Tellier	Bernier
St. Johns		Bourassa
St. Maurice		Lord
Stanstead	Colby	Rider
Soulanges	Bain, Lalonde	Mousseau
Three Rivers	Sir H. Langevin	Pelletier
Temiscouata	Grandbois, Mailloux (Ind.)	Pouliet (Nat.)
Terrebonne	Chapleau	Poirier
Two Mountains	Daoust	Marcil
Vaudreuil	McMillan	Lalonde
Vercheres	Ducharme	Geoffrion
Yamaska	Vanasse	Mignault

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	Ministerial.	Opposition
King's	McDonald, Muttart	McIntyre, Robertson
Queen's	Ferguson, Campbell	Davis, Welsh
Prince	Hackett, Lefurgy	Yeo, Perry

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Ministerial.	Opposition
Albert	Wallace	Rogers
Carleton	Vince	Hale
Charlotte	Chipman	Gilmour
Gloucester	Burns	
King's	Foster	Domville (Ind.), McCready
Kent	Landry	McInerney
Northumberland	Adams	Mitchell
Queen's	Baird	King
Restigouche	McAllister	Haddow
St Johns (city)	Barker	Ellice
St Johns (county)	Everett, McLeod	Weldon, Skinner
Sunbury	Wilmot	Burpee
Victoria	Costigan	Therriault, Brown
Westmoreland	Wood	Emmerson
York	Temple	Gregory

NOVA SCOTIA.

	Ministerial.	Opposition
Annapolis	Mills	Ray
Antigonish	Thompson	McGillivray
Colchester	Hon. McLelan	S D McLelan
Cumberland	Tupper	Pipes, Bulmer (Prohib.)
Cape Breton	McDougall, McKeenon	Murray, Slattery
Digby	Campbell	Vail
Guysboro'		Kirk
Halifax	Stairs, Kenney	Jones, Fuller
Hants	Putnam	Curry
Inverness	Cameron	McDonnell
King's	Woodworth	Buden
Lunenburg	Kaulback	Eisenhaur, McLeod
Pictou	C. H. Tupper, McDougall	Drummond (Lab)
Queen's	Freeman	Mack
Richmond	Paint	Leblanc
Shelburne	Kaulbach	Robertson
Victoria	Campbell	Macdonald
Yarmouth	Kinney	Lovitt

MANITOBA.

	Ministerial.	Opposition
Lisgar	Ross	
Marquette	Boulton	Watson
Provencher	Royal	Clark (Ind.), Cyr (Ind)
Selkirk	Daly	Christie
Winnipeg	Scarth	Sutherland (Ind), McArthur
Woodlands		M. Fortune

NORTH-WEST.

	Ministerial.	Opposition
East Moosomin	Perley	
Western Assiniboia	Davin	Ross
Alberta	Davis	Hardisty
Saskatchewan	McDowell, Molloy	Laird

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Ministerial.	Opposition
Cariboo	Reid	
New Westminster	McGillivray (Ind.)	Chisholm (Ind.)
" "	Trapp, (Ind.)	Codville (Ind)
Vancouver	Gordon	Grant
York		Gregory
Yale	Mara	

THE CARNIVAL.

THE WEEK BEGINS WITH THE BRIGHTEST PROSPECTS—MANY AND VARIED ATTRACTIONS.

If clear bracing cold weather, moonlight nights, and an unlimited supply of snow, ice and vitality, combined with the special attractions offered, do not make the Montreal Carnival of '87 a success it will be a very remarkable thing. Everything—even the good weather—has been secured, and the first day is as beautiful as could be desired.

All the attractions, such as the ice castle, maze, snowshoer's arch, lumberman's camp, and the great slide on Jacques Cartier square, are completed, and they quite come up to the expectations formed of them. The ice castle is beyond doubt the grandest structure of ice the world has ever seen. The great dome of St. Peter's fails to dwarf it, and yet it is not too massive to lose that semi-transparency which is the great charm of a structure of ice. The snow that has fallen since it was completed hangs on it in slight wreaths and gives it all the effect of gray hair, so that it seems a hoary ghost of some castle of the past. The maze promises to be both pretty and amusing, and the lumberman's shanty will, no doubt, attract crowds of visitors. It is to be managed on strictly business principles, and all comers will be supplied with meals of pork and beans, pea soup and home-made bread. The arch on Victoria square will be a very handsome one, but it is doubtful whether the snow-shoers will be as prominent a feature on it as they have been on its predecessors.

After all, however, the Carnival means tobogganing more than anything else, and everybody appears determined to toboggan to their heart's content. The slides are the centre of attraction, and already the rush has begun. The Park, Lansdowne, Montreal, and Tuque Bleu are in capital condition, and the great Jacques Cartier slide is expected to outdo them all. Arrangements have been made which will enable strangers to obtain "the freedom of the slides," and they will receive all due attention.

A feature of this Carnival is an arrangement by which the Wagner Car Company lease a party one of their cars with a cook and porter for thirty-five dollars a day. The cars are being shunted on to sidings at the stations and whole parties are to remain in them during their stay in the city. Quite a number of these cars are now standing at the station. One notable party of visitors will be the caricaturists of New York, who, under the leadership of Mr. Erastus Wiman, are coming to Montreal to celebrate the Carnival by keeping bachelors' hall in a house rented for the occasion.

QUEBEC POLITICS.

THE NEW MINISTRY'S FIRST WEEK OF POWER—THEY COMMENCE WELL, AND THE PROSPECT NOT A BAD ONE.

Mr. Mercier has actually been the Premier of the Province of Quebec for about a week, and the Province has been a gainer to a considerable amount by that circumstance. The fact that immediately before retiring from office the Taillon Government had sacrificed several valuable Montreal lots belonging to the Province to serve "political exigencies," was discovered by the Hon. James McShane before he had been more than a few hours in office, and the sale was rescinded. It was also discovered that instead of there being a surplus of some hundred thousands, as the Ross Government said there was before the elections, there was not a cent in the treasury. Moreover, on the 3rd of January over half a million of dollars were drawn from the Federal treasury and spent every cent of it. It is also stated, although not on the authority of any of the new ministers, that it was discovered that two sinking funds which should have amounted to some millions of dollars, have disappeared.

On Wednesday the House was adjourned until March 16th, the Lieut.-Governor walking down to the House with two aides-de-camp, and for the first time for years furs and feathers took a secondary place in a public ceremony. It was at once announced that the writs for the re-election of the ministers would be issued for nominations on the 14th instant and the elections would take place on the 21st, the day before the general elections. The ministers left on the following day for their constituencies, but the Premier, before going, discovered that there was a plot on foot to do the Province out of a mortgage of $35,000; it was on the Farnham beet root works, and frustrated it by appointing an agent to attend the sale and bid the works up to over that figure. On the arrival of the Premier, the Hon. James McShane, and the Hon. Mr. Duhamel in Montreal, they were given a reception which was, perhaps, the most enthusiastic thing of the kind this city has seen for years.

THE "TRAPPEURS" IN BOSTON.

On Monday, the 31st inst., Les Trappeurs Snow-shoe Club, three hundred strong, in uniform, paid a visit to Boston. They were accompanied by Mayor Beaugrand and other prominent gentlemen, and were given a regular civic reception in the "Hub" on Tuesday. The Governor welcomed them and visited all the lions, including the "Codfish in the Hall" and a banquet was given in the evening, at which all manner of dignities were present. The lack of snow interfered somewhat sadly with the sports it was intended to hold, but the visit otherwise was a very pleasant one.

A PRIESTLY EVICTION.

THE CELEBRATED OKA CASE RE-OPENED.

The Rev. J. A. Dorion, Methodist missionary to the Oka Indians, has been served by the Seminary of the Parish of the Annunciation with a writ of eviction giving him but eight days to vacate the parsonage which he now occupies. The Seminary have not the slightest direct claim to the building or the grounds upon which it stands. There claim is that they are the owners of the reservation of Oka, that the Indians have no right to live their saving by the permission of the Seminary, that the Indians have no rights they can transfer to a white man, and no rights the Seminary cannot cancel. The house and land have been occupied by the present missionary and his predecessors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

26,587,335

BOTTLES OF

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No Other Remedy in the World can Produce such a Record.

This wonderful success of "Warners' SAFE Cure" is due wholly to the real merit of the Remedy. For a long time it has been ***REGARDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS THE ONLY SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND URINARY DISEASES AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.***

Thousands of people owe their life and health to "Warner's SAFE Cure" and we can produce ***100,000 TESTIMONIALS*** to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

Boston, - - - - 1,149,122.

JOHN WILLIAMS, P.C., (Hamilton, Ont.) says his wife was suffering with indigestion, pains in the back, shoulder and right side, the shoulder at this time being quite numb, and she was ***Rarely Free from Headache.*** A physician stated that it was ***Hardness of the Liver.*** After doctoring for twelve years, with no effect, she began using "Warner's SAFE Cure," and after she had taken six bottles she was in better health than she has had for many years.

Providence, - - - 171,929.

WM. GILBERT (Uffingtton, Ont.), writes that in the year 1881 he was stricken with severe pains and high fever. The doctor pronounced it ***"rheumatic fever,"*** and claimed that he could not save him, as it would affect his heart. He went to the hospital in Toronto, and they said that he could not be cured. ***His Sufferings were Intense.*** His legs began to swell and in a short time his ***body was swollen to an enormous size.*** He commenced taking "Warner's SAFE Cure" and began to improve. He says he is now up and around, and is well, and is sure that "Warner's SAFE Cure" was the means.

Portland, Me., - - - 441,105.

M. LEVY (Port Hope, Ont.), says that ten years ago he was afflicted with a very lame back, which would be so bad at times that he could only with great difficulty rise from his chair, and then only with the ***most agonizing pain.*** He tried all sorts of remedies without any effect, and finally he commenced using "Warner's SAFE Cure." After taking nine bottles he felt like a new man. The pains had all left him and he was cured.

Bal. of New Eng., - - 441,753.

JOHN ASKWITH (Ottawa, Ont.), writes under date May 25th, 1884, that previous to October he was taken very ill. He was very ***nervous*** and ***could not sleep,*** and suffered greatly from ***Passing Gall Stones.*** He continued in this state until the following March, and began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure." By the middle of April he was completely restored to health.

New York State, - - 3,870,773.

Pennsylvania, - - 1,821,218.

MRS. D. DRICKIE (Black Point, N.B.), writes, June 19th, 1884, that about a year ago she was very low, with what two doctors pronounced ***Kidney and Liver Disease.*** Had no hopes of getting better. Commenced taking "Warner's SAFE Cure," and from its effects is to day well and strong.

Chicago, - - - 2,808,693.

W. R. FOSTER (Thorbury, Ont.), writes June 1st, 1885, that he was perfectly and entirely ***Cured of Bright's Disease*** by the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure," and never since that time has there been any return of the symptoms.

Detroit, - - - 846,946.

REV. C. HAMILTON (Milbarton, Ont.), says he considers "Warner's SAFE Cure" has ***no equal in the world for Kidney Trouble.*** Says he could not get along without it, and can say without hesitation that it has been of untold benefit to him, and needs ***only a fair trial*** to prove its virtues to relieve the suffering.

Milwaukee, - - - 458,894.

T. C. DEITRICH (Galt, Ont.) says that summer before last he was taken with severe ***Nervous Prostration and Inflammation of the Liver,*** and that his blood was full of uric acid, and his liver did not properly perform its functions. He has taken a number of bottles of "Warner's SAFE Cure" and is to-day confident that it has secured for himself a surprising physical gain.

Minnesota, - - - 648,017.

J. H. HARRIS (Brooklyn P. O., County Ontaria, Ont.) writes Nov. 4th, 1885, that since prior to the year 1870 he was troubled with ***Catarrh and Bronchitis,*** and experienced no relief from the innumerable remedies which were at times prescribed for him. He was induced to try "Warner's SAFE Cure, and at the end of three weeks' use of it was enabled to bid farewell to his bronchitis, and in another week to catarrh, and afterwards all the irregularities of the kidneys disappeared. ***He has never had any return of the disease.***

Bal. N. W. States, - 1,767,149.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

Cleveland, - - 682,632.

WM. R. PRESTON (Lindsay, Ont.) says that eleven years ago he suffered with ***Liver and Kidney disorder,*** and his friends thought he was about to die. The physicians gave him no encouragement, but finally he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure." He says that the disease has now entirely disappeared, and he feels like a new person.

Cincinnati, - - 873,667.

MOSES FURLONG (296 McNab street N., Hamilton, Can.) writes Nov. 2nd, 1886, that he has been ***Suffering for over 20 years*** with pain in the back and one side of the head and indigestion. Everything he ate disagreed with him. He had ***Enlargement of the Liver,*** which physicians said it was impossible to cure. He commenced taking "Warner's SAFE Cure," and took 36 bottles, and has since had the best of health.

Bal. Ohio (State), - - 633,158.

C. W. CONOVER (Toronto Township, Credit, Can.) writes Sept. 16th, 1886, that for many years he was a nervous and bilious subject, and had a combination of diseases. ***Derangement of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.*** He had ten or twelve physicians, and blistered and dosed and tortured without any relief. Finally he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure;" and after a few weeks he is almost entirely recovered.

Southern States, - - 3,534,017.

ALONZO CORNELL (Brockton, Ont.), May 15th, 1885, writes that eighteen months ago he was ***Despaired of by his Physicians.*** His weight was reduced to 92 lbs., and when he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure," in two months his weight increased to 176 lbs., and he is now well and healthy.

Canada, - - 1,467,824.

St. Louis, - - 1,530,527.

W. H. CALLAGHAN (Markham, Ont.) wrote June 21st, 1883, that in the previous November he was troubled with terrible ***Pains across the Kidneys and Bladder,*** caused from overstrain and lifting. He tried "Warner's SAFE Cure," and the pains entirely left him, and he has not been troubled since.

Kansas City, - - 717,860.

WILLIS B. COOK (E. Williamsburg, Ont.) writes that three years ago he had an ***Attack with the Kidneys*** and also affections of the liver. He consulted physicians wilh no relief. He purchased a bottle of "Warner's SAFE Cure," and felt himself grow stronger before he had finished its contents. He used eight bottles and his health was entirely restored.

Bal. S. W. States, - 746,789.

MRS. LIZZIE SMITH (Piquette Ave., Detroit, Mich.) disposed to kidney disease from scarlet fever had when young, was troubled with severe ***pain in the top of the head,*** followed by ***convulsions,*** in which her life was despaired of. Her back distressed her terribly. After a thorough course of treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure she says the doctors pronounce her ***"perfectly healthy."***

San Francisco, - - 1,242,946.

SAMUEL W. NIXON (Highlands N.B.), wrote July 13th, 1884, that his wife had been troubled with bad feelings in her head and ***Weakness across her Back*** for a number of years. She could not stand on her feet nor eat anything, and her case was considered hopeless. She began using "Warner's SAFE Cure," and by the time she had taken eleven bottles she was perfectly cured.

Bal. Pacific Coast, - - 732,316.

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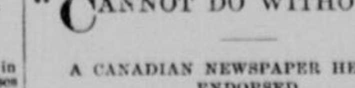
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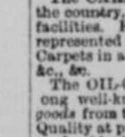
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