MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.10 POST-PAID

SUMMARY.

THE Rev. William Hanna, LL.D., the eminent Presbyterian divine, is dead.

FIFTY THOUSAND Sunday-school children paraded in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Wednesday.

SIR JOHN HOLKER, who resigned the Lord Justiceship of the High Court of Appeal on Monday week, is dead.

CANON ERNEST WILBERFORCE, son of the late Bishop of Oxford, has been appointed first Bishop of Newcastle.

THE RUMOR of the engagement between the Princess Beatrice and the eldest son of the Landgrave of Hesse is denied.

ALBERT YOUNG, for writing a letter to the Queen's Secretary, threatening Her Majesty's life, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

SIR EDWARD JAMES REED and Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, members of Parliament, are coming to America, where they will make an extended tour.

SIR CHARLES BOWEN, at present Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, will succeed the late Sir John Holker as Lord Justice of the High Court of Appeal.

LORD SALISBURY, speaking at Stratford on Thursday, dwelt upon the importance of constituencies preparing for the general election which must speedily occur. He severely censured the Kilmainham compact, and described the Arrears Bill as a measure for paying debts of persons from a fund on which they have no claim.

THE Princess Louise on her arrival in Liverpool to take passage for Canada was received by the Mayor and other officials, and driven in the Mayor's state carriage direct to the landing stage. The party immediately embarked on a special tender for the Allan Line steamer "Sarmatian," which sailed for Quebec and Montreal. There was a considerable crowd on the landing stage to witness the departure of the Princess despite the rain storm.

THE FIFTIETH anniversary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was celebrated in New York on Wednesday. There was a large attendance. The general receipts of the past year, exclusive of church edifice loans repaid, is $359,000, or $124,000 more than the receipts of the previous year, which were the largest to that date. Church edifice loans repaid amounted to $56,000. The debt of $30,000, with which the society began the year, has been repaid, and the balance in the treasury is $75,000.

AT A MEETING of the Royal Geographical Society, Lord Aberdare, the President, stated that two associates of the society—Col. Grant and Sir Henry Gore Booth—were about to undertake a voyage to the edge of the ice in a small vessel named Kara, now fitting out at London, to aid in the search for the Leigh Smith arctic expedition. He said that the Norwegian walrus-hunters would also be requested to look out for the boats of the Eira, the vessel on which the expedition sailed. Subsequently, at a dinner, Lord Aberdare expressed regret that the speedy return home of the survivors of the Jeannette had prevented the society from entertaining them.

CANADIAN.

FIFTEEN FAMILIES, the first instalment of Jewish refugees from Russian persecution, have arrived in Winnipeg.

IT IS NOW UNDERSTOOD that the Hon. J. C. Aikins will succeed Hon. J. E. Cauchon as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

MR. E. J. LANGEVIN, Under-Secretary of State, has been appointed Clerk of the Senate. Mr. J. G. Rouleau succeeds Mr. Langevin.

MR. GEORGE A. DREW, late M.P. for North Wellington, has been appointed county judge of Wellington in the stead of the late Judge MacDonald.

THE REV. A. C. SCHRIEBER, B.A., of Caius' College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of the new professors of theology in Trinity College, Toronto.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH writes to the *Mail* saying the account given in the *Globe* of his letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the Irish question was a malignant fabrication.

THE HON. GEORGE A. WALKEM, Premier of British Columbia, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of that province in the stead of the late Judge Robertson.

MR. RUFUS STEPHENSON, who so long and faithfully represented the county of Kent in the Commons, has accepted the position of inspector of colonization and Crown lands in the North-West.

LIEUT-COLONEL STUART, of the Governor-General's office, has been promoted to the chief clerkship, vice Captain Kidd, superannuated. The promotion is deserved, and gives general satisfaction.

ABOUT A DOZEN young men have arrived in Toronto from Winnipeg. They left there about a month ago and were unsuccessful in obtaining situations in the prairie metropolis. Several of them gave up fair positions in Toronto.

A DESPATCH from Fayal, Azores, states that an earthquake had visited that city. The shocks were most violent, and occurred at intervals for an hour, during which time churches, public buildings, and many houses were destroyed.

THE STEAMER "Sarmatian," which sailed from Liverpool on Thursday for Quebec and Montreal, carries one hundred and twenty Herefordshire farmers, who are sent out by Mr. James Rankin, member of Parliament, to settle on Canadian estates.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT has decided to subsidize the Gatineau Valley Railway and also the Ottawa Colonization Railway, by a land grant of 650,000 acres, partly agricultural and partly mineral. This ensures the construction of the line within two years and a half.

A FATAL TYPE of diphtheria is now prevalent in the eastern section of Toronto. Three children belonging to a German named Bosche have died. The parents were in poor circumstances, occasioned by drink, and the house was filthy.

THE FOLLOWING SUPERANNUATIONS are announced, viz: Mr. A. Brunel, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and Mr. Braun, Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals. Mr. A. P. Bradley, the efficient secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, has been appointed his successor.

RECENT ADVICES from Gaspe state that the herring have struck in along the coast in considerable quantities and of good quality. No codfish brought in yet. Fishermen are placing out their salmon nets around the harbor, and farmers state that the land is in fine order after the late rains.

THE N.B. GOVERNMENT has filled the vacancies in the Legislative Council as follows: Archibald F. Randolph, President of the Peoples' Bank, Fredericton; Allan A. Davidson, M.P.P., Newcastle; William B. Beveridge, M.P.P., Andover; Geo. F. Hill, M.P.P., St. Stephen; Ambrose D. Richard, Barrister, Dorchester; Frank Wood, M.P.P., Welsford, Queen's County.

FIRES are raging through the mountains in Portland, Templeton and Wakefield, destroying a great deal of valuable timber. The settlers charge the miners with being responsible for most of them. Prospectors have been out on the mountains all spring looking for phosphates, and they found that it aided their operations materially to have the moss and brush cleared off by fires.

CAPT. A. F. COLEMAN, of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, arrived on Sunday week in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with recruits and forty horses for the Mounted police, Col. McKenzie being in command of the men. On the way up that officer was taken



LORD F. CAVENDISH.



T. H. BURKE.

sick, and he was removed on shore at Prince Arthur's Landing, where he has since died. The body was sent back to Barrie. The force arrived at Duluth on Friday. Major Dowling proceeded on with the main body of men by way of Bismarck, thence to Fort McLeod, Capt. Coleman and the balance of the men coming to Winnipeg.

DELEGATES to the O.Y.B. Convention at Toronto have returned to Ottawa. The following officers were elected for 1882 and 1883: J. R. Morrison, Montreal, G.M.; A. Rundle, Port Hope, D.G.M.; A. H. Shaw, London, G.C.; C. Ross, Ottawa, G.S.; W. H. Barnett, Montreal, G.T.; S. Giles, London, G. D. of C.; W. J. McGlyin, Ottawa, G. Lec; W. J. Jackson, Ottawa, G.I.T.; F. T. Hill, Trenton, G.O.T.; J. E. Timleck, Brockville, Associate D.G.M.; J. H. Crevear, Montreal, Associate G.S.; T. E. Earles, Goderich, Associate G.T. The annual meetings will continue to be held on the 24th May in each year. The next session will be held in Montreal.

ONLY A FEW years ago the question of navigating the lakes above the Ottawa river with steamboats was not thought of, and even scorned at. But the wonderful progress of the age has brought about a remarkable change, and this year steamboats are plying on Lakes Temiscamingue and Kippewa. This gratifying innovation is due to the redoubtable energy and enterprise of Mr. O. Latour, whose efforts in building the craft to navigate these lakes will be a great boon to the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley and all those owning limits on the Upper Ottawa, who will no doubt appreciate his efforts. The steamers will prove a great convenience, and will make a difference of three or four weeks in the bringing down of square timber, logs, etc., to the markets and the saw mills.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT has been reconstructed. The Hon. S. H. Holmes, Premier and Provincial Secretary, has resigned, and has been appointed prothonotary of the county of Halifax, and the Hon. John S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General, was sent for and entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. He becomes Premier with the portfolio of Attorney-General. Mr. Adam C. Bell, of Pictou, becomes Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Samuel Creelman has been re-appointed Commissioner of Works and Mines. All the other members have been re-appointed, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. MacDougall, who is a Dominion candidate in Cape Breton, the Hon. Mr. White, who resigns to oppose Mr. Tom Robertson in Shelburne, and the Hon. Mr. Holmes.

ROYAL HONORS.—The *Globe* cable says:—The Queen has appointed Mr. Alfred Patrick, Col. Dennis and Col. DeWinton to be Companions of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George.

A RAILWAY AGREEMENT.—The *Globe* has a despatch from Winnipeg saying an arrangement has been made with the Canadian Pacific people for the Northern Pacific to connect with Winnipeg by the South-Western, the Northern agreeing not to build any more parallel lines to the St. Paul & Minneapolis road. The Conservative convention passed a resolution in favor of other outlets east than by the Canadian Pacific.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—Mr. William Costigan, Clerk of English Journals in the House of Commons, has had his salary increased by $200 per annum. Mr. J. H. Harper, of the Public Works Department, is to be superannuated on July 1st. Mr. Lightfoot will probably succeed him, Mr. Leprohon, clerk assistant of the House of Commons, has been superannuated. The salary of Mr. James Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, has been increased from $3,200 to $4,000 per annum. The salaries of several other deputy heads have been increased to a like sum.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN SOCIETY.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADDRESS—LIST OF MEMBERS.

OTTAWA, May 26.

The first annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada was formally opened at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon by His Excellency the Governor-General, the founder and patron of the Society. The ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber, from which all the desks were removed. The members of the Society occupied seats placed on the floor of the Chamber, while four rows of seats on either side were occupied by spectators, the greater part of whom were ladies. Upon entering the Senate Chamber His Excellency was introduced to each member of the society. His Excellency then delivered an inaugural address in which he stated the aims and object of the society. He showed the people of this country the spirit in which they should view the efforts of the society and eloquently referred his audience to the important duties that are marked out for the new association, the members of which will comprise a certain number of persons who have made their mark by their writings whether these be of imagination or the study of nature. In one division our fellow countrymen descended from the stock of old France will discuss all that may effect their literature. Among English men of letters he said the grant of formal marks of recognition from the literary world has not as yet become popular or usual. He referred to the necessity of encouraging young authors who should contribute to the intellectual delight of their time and would receive a great pleasure in being awarded an expression of thanks from their co-workers and successful precursors in the wide domain of poetry, fiction or of history. He pointed out the good effects that would result from the meeting together of our eminent men. He said it will serve to strengthen emulation among us for the discussion of progress made in other lands, and will breed the desire to push the intellectual development of our own. He referred to the vast field which Canada affords for study and exploration. The labors of the geologist and mineralogist can be rewarded by valuable discoveries. He spoke of the remarkable progress that has been made in the matter of meteorological observations. He referred to the fraternal feeling that he hoped would prevail among the members of the Society, and concluded by a brilliant peroration, in which he called to the aid of the young Association the love of country and asked Canadians to support and gradually to make as perfect as possible this their national society.

His Excellency was loudly applauded as he resumed his seat.

The able addresses of Principal Dawson and the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, which were fully worthy the reputation of these two distinguished gentlemen, illustrated the general sentiment of the Society with reference to the exertions of His Excellency in its behalf for the past twelve months.

OTTAWA, May 26.

At to-day's meeting of the Royal Society Prof. Ramsay Wright read a paper on the anatomy and development of cestoid worms and presented three papers by two non-members, Prof. Playfair, Mr. McMurrich and Mr. G. Acheson, which were laid on the table. Remarks on the subject of entozoa were made by Prof. Lawson, Dr. Osler and Dr. Bell, as well as additional ones by the lecturer. Dr. Honeyman next read a paper on "Lacustrine concretions from Grand Lake." Further remarks suggested by the subject of this paper were made by Dr. Selwyn, Principal Dawson, Prof. Macoun and Dr. Lawson. Mr. G. F. Mathew read a paper entitled "Illustrations of the fauna of the St. John Group," on which remarks were made by Dr. Selwyn, Mr. Whiteaves, Principal Dawson and Mr. Matthew. Dr. Bell read some notes on "Birds from Hudson Bay;" a discussion on the distribution and migration of birds ensued, in which Professors Macoun, Chapman, Wright and Drs. Selwyn took part. Professor Chapman read a communication on a new classification of crinoids. Mr. Whiteaves read a paper on "The lower cretaceous rocks of British Columbia," and some further remarks on the same subject were made by Dr. Selwyn. Principal Dawson read a paper on the cretaceous and tertiary floras of British Columbia and the Northwest territory, and Mr. Wm. Saunders then read an interesting paper on forest trees. In the section devoted to mathematical, chemical and physical sciences, the following papers were read:—Professor MacGregor, on the measurement of the electrical resistance of electrotypes by means of the Wheatstone's bridges, on the transition resistance to the electric current at the bounding surface between amalgamated zinc electrodes and solution of zinc sulphate; Professor Chapman, on "Molecular Contraction in Natural Sulphides;" Mr. Carpmael, on the facility of error in the sum of non-independent quantities, each accurate to the nearest unit; Prof. Johnson, a symmetrical investigation of the curvature of surfaces; Prof. Cherriman read notes on the motion of a chain on a fixed curve, on an application of a remarkable determinant on a question of probabilities; Mr. Sandford Fleming, on the general regulation of civil time; Mr. Baillarge, on the utility of geometry as applied to the arts and science.

The English literature section was opened at 1 o'clock, The President, Dr. Daniel Wilson, in the chair. Dr. Maurice Bucke, of London, Ont., read a paper on "The Intellect." Remarks by Dr. Murray and the President followed. Mr. Wm. Kirby, of Niagara, read an interesting memoir on a noted U. E. Loyalist family, and the meeting adjourned until Saturday morning at 10, when Mr. John Reade, of the Montreal *Gazette*, will read a paper. L'Abbeand Casgrain read a paper on "Our Literary Past and our Historians;" M. Lemay read a pastoral on "Religion and Politics;" Mr. B. Suite delivered a highly interesting discourse on "The early interpreters of Canada."

The various sections adjourned at 2 o'clock to attend the garden party at Rideau Hall and will meet again to-morrow at 10 a.m.

OTTAWA, May 27.

The Royal Society among other objects proposes to associate itself as far as practicable with the various local literary and scientific societies now existing in the Dominion, to consider what prizes and other inducements may be offered to scientific or literary men not yet members, to discuss the desirableness of inviting the British Association for the Advancement of Scientists and Societies of other countries to send delegates to the text or any future meeting, to open up communication with the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and others, with reference to the collection of specimens with the view of forming a Canadian museum of archives, ethnology, archæology and natural history.

The Society met again at ten o'clock this morning.

The Royal Society closed its session to-day. An address was presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, expressing gratification for the patronage and encouragement extended. Votes of thanks were also passed to the G. T. R. and Q., M., O. & O. Railways for courtesies extended. The old officers were re-elected.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The *Herald's* London special says: Mr. Parnell's effort on Thursday night to undo the effect of Mr. Dillon's harangue on the previous day, as far as English public opinion is concerned, and at the same time fasten on the member for Tipperary the full responsibility for the Kilmainham compact, was one of the cleverest bits of parliamentary work witnessed for a long time in the House. Mr. Parnell had evidently prepared his statement with unusual care, speaking, contrary to his custom, from copious notes. The work was done in the Irish leader's best style—cold, incisive, relentless, but smooth and studiously moderate in expression. Mr. Dillon, who, since his release, has sought by his attitude to convey the idea that he had no responsibility for the Kilmainham compact, sat still as a statue, grown paler even than usual, as the Irish leader remorselessly pointed out the difference between Mr. Dillon's opinions as interpreted by Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly in the now famous Kilmainham conversations. From explanations it followed that Mr. Dillon's views had not been so desperate or uncompromising behind Kilmainham bars as the House and English press supposed from the member for Tipperary's speeches since his release. On the contrary, it became evident the imprisoned members thoroughly agreed that the time had come for the pacification of the country if the evils of stern military repression were to be avoided. Mr. Dillon's attempt, therefore, to throw all the responsibility on Mr. Parnell for the course he adopted was regarded by his fellow-prisoners as ungenerous and unfair. This was not said, but clearly indicated by Mr. Parnell's words and by the approving "hear, hears" of the member for Roscommon. Mr. Dillon also raised his hat during the progress of Mr. Parnell's statement, in acknowledgement of the correctness of the version of the conversations given by the Irish leader. As no correction or contradiction was attempted either by Mr. Dillon or Mr. O'Kelly, who were both in their places, it may be assumed that at last the public has been admitted to a full knowledge of what actually took place in Kilmainham, and of the conversation which indicated the true mind of the imprisoned members and formed the basis of the new policy so unfortunately interrupted by the Phœnix Park tragedy. Except among a small group who want to get rid of Mr. Parnell's leadership the explanation places the Irish leader on firm ground, while presenting Mr. Dillon in a less favorable light. For a moment the split in the Irish party seems likely to be healed. But the heartburnings of the past week are not likely to be soon forgotten. From present indications a long and bitter fight may be anticipated on the Repression bill, leading to scenes as violent as last year. Mr. Dillon's conduct is regarded as inopportune, and calculated to inflict the greatest damage on the Irish cause.

The *World's* London special says:—Everybody now sees that nothing but Ireland will be heard of in Parliament again this session. The entire programme of the minority has been knocked on the head, and the public looks on in sheer bewilderment, thinking Mr. Gladstone is sure to bring everything out right. Nevertheless complaints are becoming general of the utter neglect of English legislation. Earl Grey publishes a long article attacking vehemently Mr. Gladstone's entire Irish policy, and pointing out that Ireland is now in a far worse condition than before the Premier entered upon his work of so-called conciliation. The article is of some importance as representing the views of the Whig element of the Liberal party in radical circles. Mr. Goldwin Smith is being bitterly attacked for his letters on Ireland.

THE SUSPECTS.

The *Tribune's* London special says: Mr. Frelinghuysen's latest despatch about the suspects provokes some indignation, but more ridicule. Diplomatists regard with amazement the cool repudiation of a doctrine deliberately affirmed by Mr. Seward. One distinguished authority remarks that this clumsiness in controversy betrays the novice. An experienced diplomatist might attempt to restrict our obligation of such precedent, but would never expose himself to the charge of barefaced unscrupulousness. If Mr. Frelinghuysen's despatch is correctly telegraphed, it amounts to his saying that a solemn declaration of principle by his predecessor is disowned because the application of it now is inconvenient. Englishmen, however, consider the moment oddly chosen to press such demands, when English embarrassments are multiplying, while everything claimed is practically obtained by allowing the Coercion Act to lapse, as Mr. Gladstone promised it should do, when the new Crime Bill passed. Disparaging comments are made on the President's apparent hesitation whether to surrender to the Irish contingent. The *Spectator* says: "If the President yields, American national policy is to be subordinated to Irish intrigues, the Irish object being to secure a Minister without good qualities, who might embroil the two countries, and so create the possibility of a rising in Ireland." It adds that Mr. Lowell obeyed his instructions and secured the release of the suspects where a man of less tact would have failed.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

The conduct of the new Secretary under the trying circumstances is highly commended. There is a marked change in his mode of replying to questions of Irish members. They convey the impression that a radical change is to be introduced in the spirit of Irish government under his administration from that which distinguished it under Mr. Forster. If Mr. Trevelyan can maintain the same conciliatory disposition when surrounded by the official atmosphere of Dublin Castle, his administration may prove a great success, but even moderate Irishmen express great fears that he will succumb to the influences which have always proved too strong for Chief Secretaries. A striking sign of the change in the relations between the English Parliament and Ireland is afforded by the passage of the Poor Law Guardians bill through committee last week in a single night. Not one English or Scotch member interfered. Irish members of all parties met each other most courteously, despatching business with rapidity and decision, forming an excellent example for their neighbors. It was the first Home Rule Parliament in Westminster, and created an impression.

THE "RADS."

Radicals who were dismayed by Mr. Dillon's brutalities are again resuming negotiations with the Irish. They actually complained of Mr. Gladstone's taking advantage of Mr. Dillon's indiscretion to consolidate support for the crime bill, but the country heartily applauded his indignant denunciation of Mr. Dillon. Nothing in Mr. Dillon's speech was so painful as its treatment by the Liberal press of London. Neither the *Daily News* nor the *Pall Mall Gazette* uttered a word of censure upon his distinct approval of the outrages. The *Echo* thought it deserving of eulogy. The demoralization of the extreme Radical faction could hardly go further.

EGYPT.

The policy of the Government now seems to be in favor of letting the Turks loose in Egypt. Conservatives lament the absence of Lord Beaconsfield, who, they say, would certainly have seized both ends of the Suez Canal before now.

The *Tribune* says: The gravest doubts are felt as to whether, if the Turks are let loose in Egypt, they can be got out again. An explicit agreement for their departure exists, but it is believed in diplomatic circles that the Sultan means to restore an efficient sovereignity over Egypt, that Austria and Germany will support him, and the attempt to compel the retirement will involve a European war.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

Geographical and scientific circles are interested in accounts brought to England by Captain Burton and Commander Cameron from the gold coast of Africa. The former stated that on landing he found women washing sand for gold, and earning from one half to four dollars a day. They found gold spangles after rain everywhere in the streets and roads. The country is impregnated with gold. It is hoped that enterprising men will take the matter in hand and make great fortunes, as Western Africa is another California.

MISCELLANEA.

The Ministers are dispersed for a short holiday. Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding the pressure of Egyptian difficulties, on which he himself takes all final decisions, remains the guest of Lord Rosebery at the Durdans.

The Sultan still refuses to permit Russian and Roumanian Hebrews to emigrate to Palestine in large numbers, or form permanent colonies there. Many families are ready to proceed to the land of promise, but the Turkish consuls at Odessa and Bucharest refuse them passports. Two hundred families of emigrants are now in Constantinople literally at the point of starvation. The Sultan's inhumanity to Jewish refugees daily becomes more marked.

During Wednesday's debate, Sir Stafford Northcote assured the House no one in America had any sympathy with the Irish except the Stalwart politicians who had lost their hold on the country. He characterized General Grant as an extinct volcano now engaged in raising companies.

As the Crime Prevention Act will probably render agitation in Ireland impossible, Davitt has expressed the intention to devote himself to the organization of a land movement in England. There is an impression that if Davitt gives any trouble, Sir William Harcourt will send him back to prison.

The prosecution of the *Freiheit* does not seem to have terrified the Nihilist societies of London. A meeting of the "Communistischer Arbeiterbildungsverein" resolved to instruct the *Freiheit* to continue its publication and make its tone still more revolutionary. A meeting of the "Social Democratic Workingmen's Club" adopted a resolution highly approving of the courageous deed of Irish rebels, "which was especially well timed at a moment when certain chiefs of the Land League party were on the point of entering into a shameful treaty with the English Government."

STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, May 25.—A letter from Davitt to Mgr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, violently denouncing the landlords and demanding Home Rule, has been published. Mgr. Nulty read the letter to an assembly of clergy of his diocese who received it with enthusiastic applause.

LONDON, May 23.—The amount of arrears of rent owed by tenants in Ireland which the bill before the Commons would wipe out is fifty million dollars. The immediate effect of the measure will be to save tens of thousands of families from eviction and restore homes to thousands of families already evicted. Had not the Government stepped in it is calculated 25,000 would have been evicted by the end of the winter.

The *St. James' Gazette* is authoritatively informed that Mr. Burke was followed for protection by a constable on the day of his assassination, but the constable, just before the murder, was lured away by a false report that a woman was being murdered.

A farmer named O'Donnell was found dead near Tralee. It is believed he was murdered.

The Bishop of Limerick has refused the re-appointment of Father Sheehy to a curacy.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The debate yesterday on going into Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill was continued by Mr. Dillon in a carefully prepared speech extremely violent in character. The member for Tipperary put on his most phantasmal aspect, and delivered in icy cold phrases sentiments which literally froze the House into an attitude of silent attention. Having reviewed the historical aspect of the Irish land question, he went on to declare that though he had discouraged outrages he would not denounce them until Parliament denounced evictions. Then he boldly defended the practice of boycotting. Finally he announced himself as a Nationalist or Separatist. Mr. Gladstone replied with much emotion, declaring that Mr. Dillon's speech would have a heartbreaking effect on all persons anxious to promote conciliation between the English and Irish nations. Even among the Parnellite members Mr. Dillon's speech was regarded as unwise and ill-timed. It may be regarded as a justification of the repressive measures of the Government, with the effect of preventing modifications of the Crime Prevention bill. Mr. Dillon's conduct causes much comment among all sections of the House, as his speech cannot fail to help the coercionists in maintaining the stringent character of the proposed repressive legislation. Two solutions are advanced in explanation. One that Mr. Dillon has resolved to outbid Mr. Parnell for the leadership of the disaffected Irish and secretly desires the defeat of remedial measures which might lead to a better understanding between the English and Irish people. The other view, not so flattering to the member for Tipperary, is that he is a political idiot who does not apprehend the force or consequence of his violent speeches. Not alone among the home rule party does his attitude cause angry dissatisfaction, but even among the advanced nationalists, who complain that they are in danger of being made victims of the frothy speeches delivered by Mr. Dillon and some other more violent Land Leaguers. The effect of the day's performance on the House became immediately apparent. An important section of the Radical and Ministerial members had in preparation a petition to the Government in favor of the modification of the Crime Prevention bill, but after Mr. Dillon's speech Mr. Borlase, member for East Cornwall, announced that he and some of his friends would withdraw their names from the petition and call on the Government to pass the measure in its integrity.

A man named Lavison, who arrived in St. Petersburg from Stockholm on Saturday morning, has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the Phœnix Park assassins. He was recognized by a scar on the cheek.

It is stated that the Catholic clergy in London are about to commence preaching a crusade among the Irish of their flocks against connection with secret societies.

Archbishop McCabe was enthroned as Cardinal with imposing ceremonies at the Cathedral in Dublin on Sunday.

Colonel Brackenbury, director of the new Criminal investigation Department in Ireland, has arrived in Dublin.

Cardinal McCabe on Sunday received an influential deputation, which came to congratulate him upon his elevation to the Cardinalate. In his reply the Cardinal said the humiliating fact remained that the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke have not yet been discovered.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Paris *Voltaire* publishes a communication relative to the Irish crisis from "a correspondent who, through his relations with the Russian Nihilists, has on several occasions supplied important information which has been justified by facts," in which it is stated that some months ago a secret society, essentially political in character, and having, apparently at least, nothing in common with the Land League, Home Rule, or even with the Fenians, was formed in America. Its object is to render the English administration in Ireland well-nigh impossible through terrorism. The principal plan is the assassination of all the high officials who may be sent to Ireland by the Government. The organization of this society is extremely powerful. Its chiefs have addressed themselves to the leading revolutionists in other countries, asking them to recommend energetic men qualified to facilitate the execution of their sinister projects. Their means of action are very great, as they have enormous sums at their disposal. They have sub-committees in the principal Irish towns. The assassination of Mr. Forster, the late Secretary of State for Ireland, as well as that of Lord Cowper, the late Viceroy, had been ordered some months ago, and its execution has only been prevented by considerations of expediency. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are the victims of this first sentence. All the representatives of the English Government are doomed. Machines such as those employed for the "execution" of the Emperor Alexander are introduced into Ireland. On the day of the assassination several *affiliés*, appointed by the foreign auxiliaries, were in Dublin. Three of the murderers are already abroad. The £10,000 sterling promised by the Government for the discovery of the assassins will not procure the arrest of one man. Events of the utmost gravity are coming on in Ireland, and all the efforts of the English Government to seize the organizers of this society and to prevent the execution of their plans will prove ineffectual.

LONDON, May 29.—A tramp named Cooney has been arrested in Limerick on suspicion of being one of the Phœnix Park murderers. He answers to the description of one of the assassins and refused to give an account of himself. It is said the Tuberty "Moonlighters" fired upon while making a raid last week and afterward arrested have given the police important information regarding the operations of the Fenians. Numerous arrests are expected.

LONDON, May 29.—A widow named Kelleher has been murdered in Dangan, County Cork. A hundred Moonlighters in North Kerry compelled the tenants on the estate of Mr. Hewson to swear on the muzzle of a gun they will not pay rents unless the latter are reduced fifty percent.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

BUCKINGHAM, Que., May 22.—An unfortunate accident occurred on the River du Lievre to-day. A small steamer owned by Bacon & Cameron capsized, and Edward Millar, foreman in charge of the High Rock Mine, and a blacksmith named Leon Pion were drowned.

WINNIPEG, May 22.—Passengers who arrived yesterday viz Duluth report that one Edward Argue, from Quebec, committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer "Ontario," when near Silver Islet, Lake Superior, about midnight of Monday last. He was intoxicated at the time and deliberately had his will drawn out before he committed suicide. While his bed was being prepared for him on deck he rushed to the side and plunged into the lake. Just before doing this he took $80 from his pocket and threw it into the water. The boat was stopped and efforts made to rescue or secure the body, but in vain.

TORONTO, May 24.—Richard Buckley and his wife, of Brockton, a western suburb, have been drinking heavily of late. This evening Mrs. Buckley was found dead, and several ugly cuts and bruises were discovered on her head and body. The husband, who was unable to give an intelligent account of the affair, was placed under arrest.

SHERBROOKE, Q., May 23.—James Armstrong, formerly of this city, but recently of Ascot, was killed at the railway crossing on King street this afternoon. The evidence at the inquest held by Coroner Woodward showed that he was crawling under the freight mixed train, when the cars started, catching his leg and causing instant death.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 23.—As a Grand Trunk Railway sailboy was walking along the track last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, he stumbled over an object near the Canifton Road crossing, which on examination proved to be a human body. It was horribly mangled, one leg being off and the other torn to shreds, the head crushed in and the body with hardly a sound spot on it. The remains were identified as those of Michael Mohan, a freight conductor on the G. T. R. The mangled remains were collected together with the clothing, which was scattered along the track, placed on a stretcher and conveyed to the station. Mr. Mohan lived in Brockville, where he leaves a wife and two children.

WINNIPEG, May 26.—The sub-contractor for the chimney on Ogilvie's new mill fell a distance of 83 feet, and was killed. He was only eight weeks out from Scotland, and leaves a wife and family. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

TORONTO, May 26.—The verdict to-night in the Buckley case was that Mrs. Buckley came to her death from injuries inflicted upon her by some person or persons unknown. Patrick Buckley, her husband, was remanded to the cells under the magistrate's warrant.

LITTLE METIS STATION, May 29.—Yesterday between 12 and 2 o'clock at the meeting in the public room at St. Octave, the floor gave way and about 200 people were thrown from the second flat. A man named Fortin in the lower flat was crushed so badly that he died at seven o'clock. He was married, but had no children. Two other persons were slightly injured.

MILFORD, Ont., May 29.—A sad shooting affair happened yesterday about two miles from this place. There were three boys playing with a revolver, and while one was trying to cock it the hammer slipped from his thumb and the revolver went off, shooting one of them through the heart. The unfortunate boy was a son of David Hughes, aged about twelve years.

THE TARIFF.

The *Times* addressed letters to 100 Democratic editors in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas, enquiring if the policy of the Democratic party managers is in harmony with the general sentiments of the people in the editors' districts, asking how the people regard Mr. Arthur's administration, and whether there is any decided expression of opinion regarding the tariff. Fifty responses have been received. The letters indicate the South is still solid in its affiliation with the Democratic party. Dissatisfaction is only local or with the leaders. The prominent thought in all the responses is the desire manifested by the masses for improvement in material affairs. From Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas only, come expressions of praise for the Arthur administration, and these are almost entirely due to the Mississippi levee proclamation, and even these are generally mingled with words of distrust. With the above exception the feeling where denunciation is not expressed is generally indifference, or the hope that all the forebodings will not be realized. The responses indicate that while in some places a feeling in favor of protection is arising, the South as a whole favors a tariff for venue only.

THE G. T. & G. W. RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

TORONTO, May 29.—The *Globe* cable says: Messrs. Vanderbilt, Gowen, Lord Bary and Sir Henry Tyler met under the new relations of the Grand Trunk & Great Western. It is believed that they favored the continuance of the friendly relations of the amalgamated railway with their American allies. Mr. Vanderbilt has sailed for New York. The settlement of the arrangement of the Grand Trunk Railway and Great Western Railway has been arrived at. Under the consolidation one third of the directors will be qualified by holding Great Western stock and two-thirds by the Grand Trunk. The terms of agreement are identical with those proposed by Sir Henry Tyler at the Grand Trunk meeting. The market is very firm.

THE NIHILISTS GIVE WARNING.

BERLIN, May 22.—It is stated the German Embassy at St. Petersburg has been warned that the German Crown Prince Frederick William will run great danger if he attends the coronation of the Czar in Moscow, as there is a deep and undiscovered conspiracy against the Czar and his guests.

TILSIT, May 22.—It is stated a council of the Russian imperial family has decided because of the receipt of alarming information touching the projects of the Nihilists to defer the coronation of the Czar for a year.

OUTSIDE THE WALLS.

BY MRS. A. M. M. PAYNE,

AUTHOR OF "CASH BOY'S TRUST," &c

(Robert Carter & Bros.)

CHAPTER XIX.

THE SMILE OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.

It seemed from the time that Edward received the letter from Horace's father that the prisoner's tongue was loosed, and he talked of nothing but his home. He watched eagerly for Edward's daily visit and the instant he opened the door commenced to talk about his home, recalling events which had happened there, and little excursions he had taken about the lake. He spoke of his mother and sisters, of his boat, his ducks, his father's horse and his sister's rabbits. It seemed as if all his recollections were of home scenes.

"Ah!" said he one day, "if I had only been content to stay at home; but the farm life seemed dull, and I longed to try the excitement of a city life, and woe enough it brought me. One night just before my theft was discovered, and while I was spending the ill-gotten money as fast as I could with my companions, I came down Eighth Street, and we stopped to look in at the window of a picture store. My friends stopped, too; we were noisy and rough, and halted only to select some funny pictures to laugh over. But as my eye rested on the window it seemed as if all my fun and jollity were gone in a moment; for there in the centre was a large engraving representing Lake Winnipiseogee. Peaceful and lovely it lay in the evening light, the hills about it touched with the last rays of the setting sun. The clustering houses here and there along its shores showed the homes of many old friends and the scene of many a boyish frolic. I could name the green islands rising up from the bosom of the lake, and their still beauty seemed a reproach to me.

"'What's the matter, Horace?' said one of the group. 'Are you struck?'

"'That is my home,' I said, pointing with a trembling hand to the picture, and I broke away from them as soon as I could; the next day I was arrested.

"I am so glad you are going with me, Mr. Armstrong," said he. "I never could have gone alone." It seemed that no time dragged so heavily to Horace as the last week of his imprisonment; but finally it was gone, and Edward, having succeeded in getting leave of absence for a few days, set out with him. Every step of the journey was a delight to him, yet he had no inclination to linger on the way.

"Let us get on as soon as possible," he said, "for I know I cannot be my better self again until I get home."

It was not until the next day when they actually reached the beautiful lake and took the steamboat, that he was still; and then for the first time Edward asked him if he knew that not even here, where all around him was the protection of home and friends, would he be able to live free from temptation, unless the smile of the Great Spirit was indeed upon him, and that he would need God's help daily. He knew that God had taught him by circumstances while in prison, and that now he must seek that God who brings the prodigal home.

No one can cross the lake, the praises of which have been said and sung so much, without acknowledging that the half has never been told. It lies like a smile indeed among the beautifully wooded hills, dotted with pretty white villages here and there, where all the inhabitants seem prosperous, so trim are the houses and so finished the surroundings of the pretty homes. On the sunny summer afternoon when Edward and Horace crossed it, the water lay as smooth as glass upon its surface with the shadows of great white clouds resting upon it here and there. The islands were covered with trees, many of them evergreens, the dark green foliage of which only made the brightness of the lake more marked. It was raining in the eastern part of the lake, and there was a rainbow there, while all the rest of the lake was bright and sunny. It was a scene of great beauty, and to Edward the opportunity afforded him rare pleasure.

As they neared the landing at Centre Harbor Horace noticed a vehicle standing at the door of the large hotel.

"There is my father's team," he cried in an eager, delighted voice, "and oh! it is so good to be at home."

His father was at the boat-landing, and came forward instantly.

"You are very welcome at home, Horace," he said clasping his son's hand gravely, but cordially. "I hope you do not mean to leave us soon again."

"I will never go away, if you will let me stay and help you, father," said he. And so the son came home.

Edward went with them to the home two miles back, riding through the beautiful country where grain was ripening, and fruit trees hanging with young apples and pears. They talked of the family at home, of the changes about them, of the people who had gone away and the new people who had come, and the past was left as a sealed book.

The mother and sisters were at the door to greet them, and theirs was a most loving welcome.

"You must do all you can for Mr. Armstrong, mother," said Horace, "but for him I should never have dared to come home."

It seemed to Edward that they could not do enough for him. Everything that country hospitality could suggest and gratitude dictate was used for his entertainment, and he felt almost overpowered by their kindness. But he knew that they would rather be alone, that the presence of a third person was a great drawback to their joy, and so as he must leave by the next morning's boat, he decided to go back to the hotel that evening. The lake was not in sight from the farmhouse and he wished to view it by moonlight. He was urged to remain, but he declined so decidedly that they drove him back after sundown.

There was something very sad for Edward in this home coming. It seemed to him as he sat on the long piazza in front of the hotel and looked out upon the lake, that for everybody there was an abiding place, but for him. The family he had left had forgotten his very existence by this time, and there was no house in the wide world into which he could go unbidden and call it home. He was satisfied with his present life, he was very much interested in it; it was what he had longed for and planned many a time; and yet he would not have been human, if he had had no longing for some one in whom he could confide and into whose ears he could pour all his plans and hopes. They were all plans for others—he had lost sight of himself entirely—even lost sight of the fact that he was banished and suspected. By this time he had won the hearts of many in the prison by his kindness, and he knew there was a grateful heart at Elmwood, but it was not gratitude he wanted. He was lonely; there was nobody, as he believed, to whom his coming would be a joy and his going a sorrow. He did not question the wisdom of this; he did not feel God's hand heavy upon him; only the home coming which he had witnessed had left him with an aching heart.

There were a number of people about the piazza of the hotel, talking and laughing, and there was music inside; so Edward, wishing to be where it was more quiet, strolled out toward the lake. It was a beautiful night. The moon was flooding lake and shore, making objects as plain as in daylight, and yet the soft silvery gleams were such as served to bring out all the beauties of the landscape and hide its defects. Edward walked on watching the long path of moonbeams across the water which the slight breeze was stirring into soft ripples, and he could not help feeling that nothing could be far wrong in a world which God had made so beautiful. He was still wandering along, not daring to go far for fear of losing his way, when he saw the figure of a lady standing leaning upon a tree and looking out upon the lake. The hotel was still in sight blazing with lights, and the sound of music and voices, was still to be heard; so Edward concluded that some one was seeking like himself a quieter place.

He intended to pass her without appearing to see her, for fear of startling her; but just as he reached the spot where she was standing, he stepped upon a twig which broke under his foot.

She turned around quickly, and he found himself face to face with Helena Goldthwaite.

Neither had time to conceal the joy of meeting, perhaps both were at that moment too lonely to wish to do so.

"O Helena!" cried Edward hastening toward her, "that it should be you."

She reached out her hand to him and struggling with the feelings which almost overpowered her she said. "I am so glad to see you; oh, so glad! What brought you to this place?"

"I may well ask that of you," he said; "but I came to bring a prisoner who is returning to his friends. What a lovely spot this is!"

"Beautiful indeed," said Helena. "I never tire of it. Father and I have been here two weeks now. You have no idea how feeble he is; he is almost like a child; and the doctor said he must go away somewhere for a change of scene, and so we came here. I do not know how it is, but he will listen to no one but me."

Edward knew how it was! He knew well how winning were her words, and how the entreaties came from the brown eyes and tremulous lips. It was no wonder the old man was quiet under her influence.

Will you walk on with me a little?" said Edward. "It is too shady here. I have not really seen your face yet." She turned with him silently, and saying she would show him a beautiful spot to view the lake, a little further on, they walked slowly forward. There was no word spoken on either side until they reached the place she had designated. It was a little hillock, bare of trees, which commanded a wonderful view of the lake as it lay bathed in moonlight. They turned aside and went up a few rods until they reached the best place, and Helena began eagerly to point out one spot and another with which she was familiar. Finding she had no reply, she turned, and glancing at him found he was looking down into her face instead of at the view.

"I beg your pardon," said he, "but I have so longed for a glimpse of your face lately, that I quite forgot the lake for a moment. Let me find some kind of a seat for you here."

He hunted about until he found two or three large stones and placing them together, he took her light summer shawl and spread it over them.

"There," said he when they were arranged to his satisfaction, "now sit down."

"I will," she said, "for I want you to tell me all about your work. I have heard about it from Chester, but I want your own account. I should think you would be so happy! If it was not for one thing, I am sure you would." She looked sad for a moment and then said, "Now, tell me."

So Edward told her eagerly of all his efforts and the people among whom he worked. First one and then another incident he narrated, warming in his subject more and more. He told her of his plans, his failures, his successes, and lastly he told her of the young man he had this day brought home. "It is grand, Edward, to have such a work as that," said Helena, looking up into his face; "it brings its constant reward. And only think, you could not have worked in the way you do, if you had not suffered with them!"

"No, said Edward, "I believe it; and I have come to that point when I can quietly thank God that I was punished for the sin that I committed. It has made me more of a man. To see those men there, is like seeing a child punished when it is for its own good. It is hard to see them suffer, but when we know how much nobler, better men they will be afterward we can bear it. I am a better man to-day, Helena, for that very punishment; and yet, who believes it?" he added bitterly.

"I believe it, Edward," she replied. "Who could have shown greater courage and self-sacrifice than you? Do you know," she said, speaking in a low, sad tone, "we have reason to think that Harry is in Columbia?"

"In the city? Impossible!" said Edward.

"You remember our cook, Jane, who has been in our family for twenty years? She says she is sure she saw him on the street with some young men. He does not dare come home. O Edward, think of it! and poor Minnie longing for him every day."

"How is Minnie?" asked Edward.

"She is well, and I believe contented," said Helena.

"Thanks to I know who," said Edward softly, looking down into the deep brown eyes.

"Not altogether," said Helena smiling; "mother is becoming very fond of her, and Minnie is so kind and attentive to her. She would do as much for papa if he would allow it, but he can never endure to have her near him. It is a hard task to take care of him sometimes." She sighed and looked out on the silver lake.

"It must be very hard if you sigh over it," said Edward. He paused a moment, and then added, "but he is your own, you know, and that is everything. I was thinking just before I met you that if I only had someone whom I could care for and think about, how content I should be. But when I left that young man to-night, happy in his new-found home, I felt more alone than ever. It seemed as if there was no one who cared a fig for me, and there is no chance that it will ever be otherwise."

"I do not think you should say that, Edward," said Helena, and then she rose, and said hurriedly that she must go back.

He took the shawl on his arm, and they descended the foot-path to the road in silence.

"Is this all I am to see of you?" said Edward wistfully as they neared the hotel.

"Oh no! We are to be here a week longer," replied Helena.

"But I am going in the first boat to-morrow morning," said Edward, "and it seems as if I had only had a glimpse of you."

"To-morrow!" she cried. "Oh! do not go to-morrow." She spoke as if she was bitterly disappointed, and stopped short in the pathway.

"I must be at my post by Thursday," said Edward. "I dare not take another day even with you."

She walked on with her head bent, and he could not see her face. She was struggling with herself. She wanted to say something to him which would be a comfort to him, and yet she dared not speak, for fear she should say too much.

"Edward," she said at last, speaking as if she had been running and was out of breath—frightened, too, by her own voice—"You must not think yourself too much alone. You know I always remember what you are to us."

"Yes," he said bitterly, "you are grateful for nothing. It is not gratitude I want."

She said nothing, and he was startled a moment after to find she was quietly crying.

"Helena! dear Helena!" he said, "have I offended you?" and taking one of her hands he bent down so that he could see her face, and added, "I have all that I could ask, and it is nothing if I wish for more. I am wrong, I know."

"What is it that you wish for, Edward?" she said, "what can I do to make you content?"

"It is your love I wish for, dear," he said in an unsteady tone; but you know that is impossible."

The tear-stained face was lifted toward him in the moonlight, and in the lowest tones of her sweet voice the answer came, "It is not impossible, Edward."

He looked at her as if he could not believe that he had heard aright, and she knew not which way to turn for her hands were held tight.

"I must go in, indeed I must," she said. But he could not take his eyes from her face until she looked up again and smiled. "Let me go," she said.

"I may see you in the morning, may I not, Helena?" he urged. "I cannot tell you now what your words are to me. Good-night, dear."

"Good night," she said, and was gone.

CHAPTER XX.

"THE WAGES OF SIN."

When Helena ran down the hotel stairs the next morning the hands of the great clock in the hall pointed to half-past six, and the first boat went at seven. But as she came out on the piazza she found she was not the first arrival. Edward was there and came forward quickly.

"Good morning," he said; "come, let us walk up the road a short distance; we have only a few minutes to be together."

They walked rapidly away, and as soon as they had turned a corner of the road and were out of sight from the house, he took her hand and put it upon his arm with a little smile at her, which brought the blood into her cheeks.

"Some day, Helena," he said, "when all this trouble is settled and your father believes in me once more, I am coming to try to win you for my own; but this morning, for the few minutes we have together, we will let all vexed questions rest. I feel certain God will find some way for us out of it all."

"I wish it might be so," said Helena, "for it pains me more than I can tell, to think of you day after day set aside because of something which is not your fault at all."

"I do not care anything about it now, Helena," he said with a bright smile at her, and stepping aside a moment from the path and gathering some wild flowers busied himself in arranging them into a bouquet for her. "You must think that this is a green-house production as it is all I have to offer," he said as he gave it to her with a low bow.

She laughed, and then they went toward the lake-shore to see the glorious morning light which was shining upon everything. The steamboat lay at the pier with the steam hissing, and as they stood looking at the beautiful shores the first bell rang.

Helena changed color. "You must go," she said. "I am so sorry!"

"How will you bid me good-by?" he said laughingly.

"I don't know," she replied, looking down at her flowers.

"You are very demure," he said; "you used to be severe and scold me."

"You do not need it now," she said with a glance at him from under her long lashes.

He came up to her, and took her hand. "Think of this, Helena," he said earnestly, "no work will be arduous to me and no trial long, with the hope you have given me. Do not think for one moment that I am suffering; and may God take care of you, dear, and keep you from trouble."

One strong clasp of his hand and he went running down the bank toward the steamboat-landing, while the bell was ringing for the last time. Helena watched him, and as she saw his bounding step and joyous air, she contrasted him with the Edward Armstrong of a year ago—sad, drooping, hopeless. All this change had been wrought in him because he had given himself for others. God has many ways of working—all sublime, all worthy of Infinite Wisdom—but that which gains happiness and peace by the sacrifice of self is the highest. Was it not charity which was the greatest of the three?

Helena stood where he had left her, and watched the boat as it moved out into the lake. Edward stood at the stern, and waved his handkerchief to her as she stood in her white morning dress far up on the shore.

She returned his signal, and in a few minutes he was out of sight.

She walked back slowly to the hotel, holding in her hands the little bouquet he had made, and when Mr. Goldthwaite appeared, she was on the piazza ready to receive him.

"What a dampness there is in the air this morning, Helena!" he said fretfully. "This climate is certainly the most changeable I ever knew."

"Why, father, it is the most beautiful morning of the season," she said; "and after the sun has been up an hour or two longer, we will go for a long ride."

Edward Armstrong will to the end of his life think that Lake Winnipiseogee is the most beautiful spot on earth, and perhaps it is not strange. Certain it is that when he returned to the prison on Thursday, it was with a different feeling from any he had ever experienced. It seemed to him that all his hopes in his prison work were brighter, all his interests more intense. He had his business to attend to strictly for some time, as his absence had not been for the best as far as work was concerned. But he was one who worked with a will at whatever he undertook, and so the contractors had confidence in his judgment. All the details were soon left to him, and his life was a very busy one. He did not long to see Helena as he had once done. He knew that wherever she was, there was a thought for him, and he was content with that. The future was in God's hands and he had no business with it. He and Mr. Cleaves became the firmest of friends, and after the minister took up his residence in Columbia, Edward had a room at his house. Little Mrs. Cleaves was an active woman, and very much interested in her husband's work. Edward used to wonder sometimes as he and Mr. Cleaves were busy in the evenings with their plans for the good of the prison inmates, and she sat listening and suggesting, as interested and eager as they, if Mr. Cleaves had ever told her that he had been a criminal. But whether he had or not, Edward never discovered, for she was a woman with that quality indispensable in a minister's wife—she had tact.

One evening early in September, just after dark, Edward was walking slowly homeward. He was very tired, and was thinking vaguely of a year ago when Elmwood was his home: and although he did not wish those days back again, he felt that if he could go out there as a welcome guest to-night he would be glad. He was musing over the changes which a year had wrought, when his onward progress was suddenly arrested. Around the corner came a large picnic omnibus drawn by four horses. They were tearing along, and the young men inside and outside, all more or less under the influence of liquor, were shouting and waving their hats in a most frantic manner. The driver was in as bad a condition as the men and not fit to control his horses. The street was full of vehicles, and going at such a mad pace every moment was danger. They turned a corner suddenly and came into instant collision with a heavily loaded dray. It was such a sudden blow that the half drunken men on the top of the omnibus could not keep their places, but fell off into the road and under the feet of the horses. The animals, frightened by the crash made a dash forward, righted the omnibus and went tearing on their way, leaving the fallen men to their fate.

Edward with a number of other men rushed to the spot, and as Edward stooped to drag one man out of the street up on to the pavement, he was shocked beyond measure to find that it was Harry Goldthwaite. He was insensible, having been struck in the side and very much hurt; Edward called a carriage and he was lifted in and carried to the house of Mr. Cleaves while Edward hastened for Dr. Morrison whom he knew to be their family physician. He came immediately, and looked very serious when his examination was over.

"He must be carried home," he said. "I fear there is no hope for him: but he must go home. Can you help me take him to Elmwood? We will get a litter and have it taken into the car."

"Very well," said Edward. "I am sorry we can send no word of our coming."

"There is no time to be lost," said the doctor.

So they made all haste, and had him carried as gently as possible to the station and into the train. When they reached Elmwood there was no one at the station, so Edward and the doctor carried the litter through the long lane-way to the gate. There they set it down for a moment to rest, and as they did so Harry groaned and opened his eyes.

"What is the matter," said he. "That cursed omnibus—I remember now."

Edward bent over him to hear what he said but the instant Harry saw him, he turned away as if in pain. "Is it you!" he said. "Do not look at me. Any face is better than yours."

Edward shrank back instantly, and turned very pale, and the doctor came forward.

"Can you bear to be carried the rest of the way now?" he asked.

"Yes," Harry replied; "but do hurry for the motion kills me," and the moment they lifted the litter he fainted away.

They had no opportunity to warn any one, and as they came out of the shaded driveway, they saw Mrs. Goldthwaite on the piazza.

"Oh what is it!" she cried starting up. "What are you bringing?" And as they set their burden down on the piazza she cried out, "Oh Harry! Oh my son!" and threw herself down beside him.

Just at that moment the young wife appeared in the door-way; she had heard the sounds from her room and heard the name. She came out and looked at him a moment, and then turning deadly pale she asked,

"Is he dead? Is my husband dead?"

It was such a pitiful appeal, Edward turned away, and the doctor replied: "No, he is not dead. You must help us to get a room ready for him."

"I will," she said mechanically, but did not move, only stood looking down upon the face of her husband.

Edward met Helena in the hall, and she came up to him instantly and laid her hand on his arm.

"What is it?" she asked.

"It is Harry. He has been hurt. Will you get a room ready? Come and show me where we are to bring him?" She led the way and together they prepared a room. He suggested, and she brought everything he wished, and then they went down together.

"Where is your father?" he asked.

"He is away, but is expected home to-night at half past eight."

She came out with him on the piazza, and taking Minnie's hand tried to take her away; but she shook her head, and kept her hand on the litter, and when they carried him upstairs followed him silently. Mrs. Goldthwaite was crying and moaning, and Helena stopped to comfort her. When at last the poor mother was somewhat soothed and was lying down on the bed in her own room, she came out. On the landing she met Edward.

"How is he?" she asked.

"Still unconscious; but he may awake at any time now, and the doctor will wait. I have sent a man to the station to meet your father, and Minnie is with him."

"How did it happen?" asked Helena.

Edward told her briefly, withholding as much as he could.

"That it should be you who brought him home;" said Helena with tears running down her cheeks.

"I thank God that I was there, Helena. No one seemed to know him. I am going now. Your father will not wish to see me here. Try to keep up your courage. I will call and inquire for him in the morning, and if I should be wanted you will find me at The Elms. I am going to stay there all night. If your father does not return, you may want aid, and if the doctor goes back to town, you may need a watcher.

She followed him to the door, and looked out into the night.

"It is a shame," she said, "that you must go."

"Do not think of me," he said, "I am all right. Take care of yourself.

She went back into the house. The lamps were lighted in the hall and parlor as usual, but there was no one about. It was almost time for her father, and she did not dare to go back to Harry's room, for fear she might be wanted down-stairs, so she wandered about from room to room as noiselessly as possible, listening to every sound upstairs, and longing for she knew not for what. All her prayer was that Harry might not die unconscious, and that he might confess his sin with sorrow and repentance. She knew that Edward in his unselfish interest had not thought of this, but she longed for it, not only for Edward's sake, but because she felt that she could not let Harry die with this sin upon his soul.

By and by she heard the train come in, and in a few moments the roll of carriage wheels She hurried to the door and opened it just as they stopped. Her father alighted with all haste and came up the steps.

"How did it happen?" he asked.

Helena told him, using Edward Armstrong's name, and telling how tenderly he had been brought home.

"Armstrong?" he said. "What Armstrong? Not Edward?"

"Yes," said Helena.

"I wonder that fellow dared to step inside my doors," he said scowling. "I thought he was a thousand miles from here."

"Harry might have been dead by this time, but for him," said Helena.

"Where is the boy?" Will he know me asked the father anxiously.

"No, he knows no one yet; he has not been conscious since they brought him home. The doctor is there and Minnie."

"Take the girl away," said Mr. Goldthwaite; "he will not want to see her when he wakes."

"That would be cruel, father," said Helena. "She is his wife, and she loves him."

They went upstairs together, and into the silent room. Minnie sat by the side of the bed with one of Harry's hands in hers, and did not look up as Mr. Goldthwaite came round on the other side with Helena.

"Where is he injured?" he asked in a low tone of the doctor.

"He was struck in the side, but the injuries are internal. I cannot tell until there is some change whether they are very serious." Then turning to Helena he said, "I will go and lie down awhile. If there is any change you must call me immediately."

He went away, and Helena, wrapping a shawl about her shoulders, went and sat down by an open window and leaned her head against the sill. Nothing stirred in the room. Without, the night insects were singing and a slight breeze rustled the leaves on the trees. Helena's ears were strained for the least sound and the dropping of a pear from a tree in the garden below made her start and shiver. The two watchers never moved and the clock ticked on hour after hour until the first streaks of dawn were visible in the east. Suddenly there was a movement and Minnie spoke.

"Harry, dear, do you know me?" she said

"Yes, Minnie," came the answer. "I am glad you are here."

Mr. Goldthwaite leaned forward eagerly, "Harry, my boy," said he.

"Yes, father," he said. "Where is Armstrong?"

"I don't know," replied his father; "it is no matter. You are at home now, my boy."

Just then the doctor, whom Helena had gone to bring, came in at the door. He came silently up to the bed, and as Harry turned his head to speak, he fainted away. The doctor put some spirits to his lips, and after waiting sometime he roused again, but only for a moment. This was done repeatedly, and each time he seemed weaker and the doctor looked more anxious. At length, however, he roused again, and this time he asked the doctor feebly if there was any hope for him.

"I am afraid not," replied the doctor.

He did not seem alarmed, but only anxious and turned his eyes from one to another until they rested upon Helena. She saw that he wished to speak to her and bent over him.

"I want Edward Armstrong," he said. "Can you bring him?"

"Yes," said Helena. "I will go now."

CHAPTER XXI.

"IS DEATH."

Helena did not dare trust anyone with the message, so, hastily throwing on a cloak, she unlocked the door and hurried out into the morning air. It was very early; the sun had not yet risen, and the birds were just beginning to twitter in the trees. The dew was upon the grass and flowers, and the perfume arose on every side as she passed down through the garden paths. She noticed nothing and heard nothing; but ran down through the green lane beyond the station and up the village street beyond until she came to the only hotel which Elmwood contained. The servants were just beginning to open the shutters and sweep the paths, and she appealed to the first one she met.

"There is a gentleman named Armstrong stopping here," she said, "find out which is his room, and tell him Miss Goldthwaite is waiting to see him."

She refused to enter, but exhausted from her night watch and her hurried walk, she sat down on the step outside. It seemed to her that they had not more than had time to call him when Edward appeared at her side.

She rose instantly. "Come," she said, "Harry wants you. Thank God, there is yet a chance," and she burst into tears.

He was greatly shocked at her pale face and her distress.

"You should have sent a messenger," he said, as he walked on rapidly. "You are not fit to be here."

"I could not trust a messenger," she replied. "Harry has constant sinking spells, and we must reach him while he has power to speak. Think, Edward, what it would be to die with that sin upon his soul! Do hurry!"

She was too agitated to listen to reason, so he made all the haste that he could, although he saw that she was overtaxing her strength.

"Has he roused again?" was the first question she asked of the doctor whom they met upon the stairs.

"No," he said, "that last effort was too much. He may not be conscious again for an hour, and it may be not at all."

Helena sank down at the foot of the stairs and covered her face with her hands. Edward stooped and would have lifted her up, but she put him away.

"Go," she said excitedly, "stay there by him. His first word will be for you. I will come as soon as I am able."

He was loth to do as she said, but went reluctantly to the room where Harry lay. He came to the foot of the bed noiselessly. Mr. Goldthwaite looked at him and frowned, and Minnie glanced at him a moment as if surprised that he should be there, and then neither paid him any further attention. Edward Armstrong had seen many sad sights of late, many that had called forth all his sympathy, but the spectacle of the father who had been dishonored and defrauded, and of the wife who had been deserted watching the slightest movement of the reckless young man who by his own acts had brought himself where he now lay, was the most utterly sad of them all.

After a few minutes Helena came in, calm, self-possessed, quiet. She carried a glass of milk and a plate of biscuit, which she brought to Minnie.

"You must eat something, dear," she said in a low tone.

Minnie shook her head, and motioned her away.

"You will not be fit to take care of him if he should need you, unless you keep up your strength," said Helena earnestly.

She took the glass of milk and drank it, but she would not touch anything to eat.

"Papa," said Helena, coming up to her father, "there is breakfast for you down-stairs. Will you go down and get it, or shall I bring it to you?"

"I shall not leave the room," he said; "he may rouse for only a moment."

Helena went away, and when she returned, her mother was with her, and she carried a cup of coffee which she stood upon a table near her husband. Edward brought a chair for her near the bed, and Helena went to lie down upon a lounge in a far corner of the room. Edward saw that she was utterly exhausted. He found her shawl on the chair where she had been sitting through the night, brought it, and spread it over her, and then found a pillow for her head. She had a smile of thanks for him and then she closed her eyes. Nature had done her utmost, and in spite of her anxiety in five minutes she was sleeping.

There was silence in the room again, only broken by the doctor's return. He sat down on the edge of the bed, and after what seemed to Edward hours, but in reality was only one, he said aloud,

"He is conscious now."

Helena sat up wide awake instantly, and with Edward came forward to the bedside.

Harry's eyes met his immediately.

"Father," said the sinking man, pointing to him, "you must not blame him any longer for a crime that was mine. I have not long to live, and I have never had a moment's peace since I forged my father's name and laid the blame upon him. Oh! that it should have been through him that my wife was received at home, and that I am here to-night!"

Mr. Goldthwaite gasped and trembled from head to foot.

"Not you, Harry," he pleaded—"not my son."

"Yes, father, your only son. I did it, and I ask your forgiveness here and now. I am dying and you cannot refuse. Whether Edward Armstrong ever can forgive me, I do not know."

"I forgave you long ago," said Edward; "you must think no more about that."

"Did you know that I was the one who tried to ruin you, and yet never told?" asked Harry.

"It is all over now, Harry, and all forgiven," said Edward soothingly.

"Father—" began Harry, but the doctor bent over him and begged him not to exert himself, but he looked up at him and asked, "Can I live to atone?" The doctor did not reply and he went on. "It is no use—I must die. It is a poor end of a poor life. Father, you will not lose much when you lose your only son."

"Oh! my son, my son!" groaned the poor stricken old man.

"There is One who will forgive, Harry," said Helena. "Oh! look to Him before you die."

"Minnie," said Harry, "come here close to me while Helena prays for me. I believe in her prayers and yours, dear. You used to pray for me when we were first married." Minnie knelt by the bedside sobbing, with both her hands clasped in his, and Helena prayed. No one in that room where death had knocked at the door ever forgot that prayer, that cry to Heaven for forgiveness of sins and hope for the life beyond.

"Amen," said Harry feebly. "O God, be merciful to me a sinner? Father, mother, say you forgive me; for things are growing dim before my eyes. Minnie, do not leave me now; mother and Helena will take care of you when I am gone. Be good to her, mother, she was far too good to me. Father—" he called.

"Yes, my son," said his father, "you are forgiven, quite forgiven. But can you not live to comfort my heart?"

"God, be merciful—" said Harry, and with one convulsive clasp of Minnie's hand, he sank back and was again unconscious.

Not dead, but as they gathered around him weeping and the doctor bent over him to watch each change, the end came.

It was death—not triumphant, not exulting, not amid a hushed group who listen for the flutter of angel wings, not with a sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection. Only with a cry of pardon for a worthless life: only with the prayers of others to the Christ of sinners. Yet, God is pitiful—how pitiful and of what tender mercy every ransomed sinner knows full well—and there may have been a heavenly messenger even for him.

But, oh! shall we give the end of life to God! Only where the morning and the noonday are His will the evening be glorious. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Mr. Goldthwaite left the room almost immediately, and his wife followed; Minnie threw herself across the bed, crying out in her agony; and Helena, with a face as white as the dead, tried to soothe her and persuade her to come away.

At length Edward said gently, "it is no use, Helena, leave her awhile. Perhaps she will grow calm when she is alone." So they came away and left her.

Strangely enough, it was Edward Armstrong who went through the house, closed the shutters, gave directions to the awe-struck servants, and made such arrangements as he could with the doctor who was to return to town directly. He went about very gravely, wondering to himself that he was at home once more at Elmwood and in such a way. He must see Helena before he went, for Mabel must be written to, and she must write. He looked for her in vain in the rooms, and at length found her where she had once before found him—in the little bay-window room. She sat with her head upon her hand, not weeping, but with a hopeless look upon her face, and her eyes were heavy with unshed tears. Edward came directly to her and sat down.

"Helena, dear," he said, "our God is very merciful. Perhaps the blow fell in the very best way, tempered by grief. You must believe this, dear," He touched her hand and drew her toward him. "My child," said he tenderly, "do not look so; you will break my heart."

His tone of love and tenderness was too much for her overstrung nerves. She leaned her face against his shoulder and burst into a flood of tears.

He soothed her gently, but let her cry as much as she would, knowing it would do her good; and finally when she lifted her head he knew that she felt better.

"I fear I must go now, Helena," he said. "Can you give me a note for your sister, that I can leave with Chester? I will come back as soon as possible. Wait, I will get you a pencil."

He brought pencil and paper, and gave them to her, and she tried to clear her eyes of tears while she wrote; but they fell so thick and fast on the paper that no word was written.

"O Edward, I cannot," she said, "you do it."

So it happened that he wrote the note that carried the tidings of the brother's death.

"You have had no breakfast," said Helena as she followed him down-stairs; "there has been nothing done for you, when you have done so much for us."

"Hush," he said, "I have all I want. Try to bear up yourself, Helena, and go now and lie down a while."

He left her and went back to town, stopping at the brown cottage to tell the sad news and leave a note to be sent to Mabel. He reached the city in time for his daily duties at the prison, and went through them with whatever strength he could call to his aid. Perhaps there is nothing more difficult in this world than to eat and drink, rise up and sit down among strangers, when our hearts are aching for something which is being enacted miles away, and with which those around us have nothing to do. It is as if our bodies were in one place and our souls in another. Yet so well did Edward attend to his duties that day that he left a cheerful thought or a bright hope in many of the cells he visited, although he went ostensibly to see how many shoes were made. He was delayed too, and did not reach Elmwood until dark. In answer to his ring, Helena herself opened the door.

"I have been watching for you," she said. "Father has not been out of his 'den' all day, and we cannot persuade him to eat anything. Go and see if you cannot induce him to join us at tea."

Edward went directly. Mr. Goldthwaite was sitting in his arm-chair gazing straight before him. As Edward came in he looked up at him and then rose feebly.

"I owe you an apology," he said somewhat stiffly, "for my former thought of you, and I am deeply grateful for the kindness you have shown to all of us."

"Do not speak of anything of the kind, Mr. Goldthwaite," said Edward. "No one will ever hear of it from my lips; but it troubles me that you should lose your strength. Come out with me now and have something to eat. Think of your poor wife. They are all waiting for you, and are unwilling to take tea without you."

"I will go," he said feebly, "if it will do any good."

"Take my arm, sir," said Edward as he tottered forward; and so he came into the dining-room leaning on Edward Armstrong's arm.

(To be Continued.)

PRESENTIMENTS.

There is a strange story about the last victim (unfortunately no longer the last) to the Irish agitation, Mr. Herbert. A year ago he got up one morning early, and told his friends that he had been greatly troubled by terrible dreams. He thought he was shot down on the road between his house and Castleisland, and had a presentiment on the subject, which has now been verified. It is not unnatural for people living in Ireland at present to dream of murder, and it may be thought little surprising that such presentiments should occasionally be fulfilled. However, Mr. Herbert's story reminds me of a very similar circumstance in my own experience, when, though the scene is also laid in Ireland, as it was before Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry, the country was perfectly peaceable. I was visiting some friends in a beautiful part of the County Wicklow, and had crossed Ashford Bridge in one of my excursions; that night I suffered greatly from a dream, in which I imagined that some great, unexplained calamity had suddenly befallen me at this bridge, and awoke with the feeling so strong on me that it was a great relief to find it all unreal. But I was unpleasantly reminded of my terror some months later, when, after going home to England, I happened to be called by business to Wicklow once more. My horse, a borrowed one, ran away with me and threw me at Ashford bridge, breaking my knee against the wall. As I lay in agony on the ground, the consciousness rushed back on my mind that I had gone through the very same sensations once before at that very place, in my well remembered dream. I do not attach importance to dreams or presentiments generally, but this was a curious coincidence. Mr. Herbert seems to have been punished for doing his duty as a juryman, a thing naturally intolerable to the Kerry brigands. Some years ago I was in Italy, and when I visited Ravenna and Sicily those places were disturbed by secret societies, and jurymen and magistrates were usually murdered when they could not be bribed or intimidated.—*The Spectator.*

THE WILLOW AS A TIMBER TREE.

We quote the following from a paper by Mr N. H. Egleston in the *Popular Science Monthly* for May:

There are some trees which are deserving of more attention than has yet been given them in this country. The willows, for instance, have seldom been cultivated in a large way; and yet there are few trees so easily grown, or which will pay better for cultivation. They adapt themselves to a wide range of soil and climate. They grow on high ground and on gravelly soils not less than by the sides of streams, where we most commonly find them. They are of rapid growth and yield a large return. The osier-willow is specially useful, we know, for the manufacture of baskets, chairs and other furniture, and we import it to the extent of five million dollars annually, when we might produce it easily in almost any part of our country. We hardly think of the willow as a timber tree or for the production of lumber, but only as yielding a cheap, poor sort of fuel. But in England the wood is greatly prized for many purposes. While it is light it is also tough; it does not break into slivers. Hardly any wood is so good, therefore, for the linings of carts and waggons used in drawing stone or other rough and heavy articles. It makes excellent charcoal, especially for the manufacture of gunpowder. It bears exposure to the weather, and boards made of it are very serviceable for fences. Some species of it are admirable for use as a live fence or hedge. On account of its comparative incombustibility, the willow is eminently useful for the floors of buildings designed to be fire-proof. It grows to a large size and furnishes a great amount of lumber. There is a white willow growing in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, which at four feet from the ground measures twenty-two feet in circumference and extends its branches fifty feet in every direction. Tradition says it was brought from Connecticut in 1807 by a traveller, who used it as a riding switch. The Hon. Jesse W. Fell, in giving an account of experiments in tree-planting, on an extensive scale in Illinois, says: "Were I called upon to designate one tree which, more than all others, I would recommend for general planting, I would say unhesitatingly it should be the white willow." Professor Brewer says: "In England, where it is often sixty or seventy feet high in twenty years, there is no wood in greater demand than good willow. It is light, very tough, soft, takes a good finish, will bear more pounding and knocking than any other wood grown there, and hence its use for cricket bats, for floats to paddle-wheels of steamers, and brake-blocks on cars. It is used extensively for turning, planking coasting vessels, furniture, ox yokes, wooden legs, shoe lasts, etc." Fuller says: "It groweth incredibly fast—it being a by-word that the profit by willows will buy the owner a horse before that by other trees will pay for the saddle." The basket willow, well cultivated, will yield a net income of $150 a year to the acre. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that the various kinds of willow, the economic value of which has been hitherto entirely overlooked in this country, are eminently deserving of attention, and will amply reward those who cultivate them.

WORLD NOTES.

DURING APRIL there landed 67,901 immigrants in New York, or 8,153 more than in April, 1881. The rate is being kept up, and the enormous total for 1881 will be far exceeded by 1882.

CONGRESS looks well after United States finances; too well, one would imagine from the fact that the New York Post-Office authorities cannot pay their gas and coal bills. The watchmen have actually resigned, as there are no funds to pay their wages.

THE PARIS SALON, the art gallery corresponding to the Royal Academy's exhibition in London, contains a very large number of exhibits this year. There are 2,722 pictures, 1,328 drawings, water colors and porcelains, 886 sculptures and 1,730 engravings and designs in architecture.

FRENCH IMPERIAL relics are being put up for auction, the ex-Empress having only just been allowed to take possession of them. They are the contents of the old imperial stables, including the carriage damaged by Orsini's bomb-shell in the attempted assassination, and several marble troughs and carved oak stalls.

MATTHEW BROWNE was a very popular writer for children in England, and has been called the "Laureate of the Nursery" by Mr. James Payn. He was also known as Henry Holbeach, but his real name was W. B. Rands.

THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH is the latest scene of M. De Lesseps' action. By last mail we hear that the King of Greece had arranged to turn the first sod of the canal with a silver spade, while the Queen fires a train of 47 dynamite mines on the route.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S CROWN and the swords of Louis XVIII. and the Duc de Berri have been condemned to the melting pot by Republican France. Jewels which have scientific value will be kept in museums. The proceeds, over $2,000,000, will go to public works and the relief of sick and disabled workmen.

FLORIDA is already exporting ripe peaches to more chilly climes.

BLUE CHINA is now being denounced by artists in England.

A GREAT GALE in London on April 29th blew down many fine trees and did other damage. The wind has been ill-treating England lately.

THE PRESENT KHEDIVE of Egypt has only one wife, has no slaves, and is economical and reforming.

YAKOOB KHAN, the Afghan ex-Ameer, now in "royal imprisonment" in India, wanted $11,125 a year from the Government. They would only give him $2,225, with summer and winter houses, furniture, horses, carriages, elephants, etc. He now refuses to take anything at all, and is selling his jewels and spare clothes.

THE CITY OF LONDON has since 1666 levied a duty on all coal coming into the city. It is only a small amount per ton, but last year it raised $3,000,000. The tax is probably doomed.

A VICAR NEAR FALMOUTH lately allowed a captain of the Salvation Army jointly to conduct a service in his church. The organist and church wardens went out, and the Bishop is now to be appealed to.

THE ARTIST TURNER'S house in Queen Anne street, London, is threatened with demolition in order to build new offices. Mr. John Brett, R.A., appeals to the public to prevent this.

A FRENCH MILLIONNAIRE, Mr. Emile Thomas, has just died, leaving $40,000 to establish lay schools in Paris, and annual sums of $1,200, $800 and $600 to the poorest mothers of the largest families.

THE MARRIAGES in France in 1880 numbered 279,035, or 3,471 less than in 1879. The deaths had increased by 18,455 to 857,337. The population increased by 61,840, while the previous year's increase was 96,647.

MAY DAY used to be a great day for merry-making, and worse, in England. To counteract the evil in London, a special lecture to the young was inaugurated by Matthew Mead in old Stepney Meeting House, and though the festivities are almost extinct the 209th May Day Lecture was this year delivered as usual in the Meeting House by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy to a large audience.

KNIGHTS of the Legion of Honor, it appears, are not immaculate beings. One of them, a leading physician of Pau, has just been struck off the roll for cheating at cards, and has been sent to gaol for two months into the bargain.

CATTLE PALACE CARS, with places for sixteen cattle in each, and feeding and drinking troughs, are in use on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway—all credit to the company.

BRITISH COAL MINES produced, by the work of 495,000 men, no less than 154,184,300 tons of coal last year. That quantity would build a wall 200 miles long, 100 feet high, and 41 feet 11 inches thick; or a wall like the Great Wall of China, only 346 miles longer.

AMERICAN WOMEN have subscribed between $12,000 and $15,000 for a statue of Harriet Martineau. Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor, has just sent the plaster cast to Europe, where the statue will be carved in Florentine marble.

MR. BRADLAUGH says that a Philadelphia committee has asked him to lecture, and to receive $10,000 in advance.

MOTHER OF PEARL is the last article, an exact imitation of which has just been made. The inventor is Swiss.

BEACONSFIELD'S memoirs, it is said, are being delayed in publication owing to differences of opinion between Lord Rowton and Sir Philip Rose, the Earl's literary executors.

OPIUM SMOKING and eating is said to be rapidly on the increase in China.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS complain that French and English money-lenders are fast becoming possessed of the soil.

THE ORIGINAL SKETCH by Leonardo da Vinci of the Last Supper is said to have been found in Italy. It is painted on a panel twenty feet long and three feet wide.

DR. SCHLIEMANN bought for £3 sterling the right to dig in the cairns or tumuli of Achilles and Patroclus at Troy, and in the former found earthenware fragments which he believes to be of the time of Homer.

AN AUTOGRAPH of Napoleon Bonaparte has been found in a curiosity shop of Rouen. It is a note dated 26 July, 1818, and was conveyed from St. Helena by Dr. O'Meara in the sole of his shoe.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL was threatened with a blowing up lately, according to a young man who offered information of the plot to the Dean if well paid for it. He was imprisoned for attempting to obtain money by false pretences, however.

THE NURSE who attended the Queen at the births of Her Majesty's nine children has just died. Mrs. Lilly was nearly 92.

GERMANY'S exports to the United States are largely increasing.

MONCURE D. CONWAY was some years ago going to collect from the *Dial* some otherwise unpublished writings by Emerson. The latter did not wish this done, at any rate till after his death. The publication will probably now be proceeded with.

SWITZERLAND has 1,594 miles of railway, representing over $200,000,000 capital. Accidents are few, and 13,000 persons are employed. Swiss railways, however, do not pay.

THE BELLS of a church in London having annoyed an old lady and gentleman, the latter tried to get an injunction to stop the former. It was proved, however, that old ladies and gentlemen with ordinary nerves were not annoyed, and the bells ring on.

THE TOWN COUNCIL of Metlili, in the Sahara, keep themselves cool by sitting in a subterranean gallery surrounding a well; at least, so says M. Gorloff, a young French traveller. He also found descendants of the Montmorency and other high French families, who emigrated to the Touareg tribe in the middle ages.

A "HOLY WAR" against drink is being carried on with the greatest energy and success in Cardiff by Father O'Haire. He went in his robes and, standing opposite the houses of two most obdurate sinners, pronounced the "curse of God" upon them.

IN GIPP'S LAND, VICTORIA, Australia, two prospectors have struck a rich reef of gold within a foot of the surface, yielding 8 to 10 ounces per ton.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS are of no more interest to people on the other side than on this. At Toulon only 600 voted at the recent elections out of 15,000, and 12,000 out of 65,000 at Marseilles.

THE ROOM where Glendower said, "I can call spirits from the vasty deep" (Henry IV., Act III., Scene I.) is in the "Archdeacon's House" at Bangor, North Wales. The house is being repaired, but the room carefully preserved.

THE ITALIANS in Egypt number about 14,000, with 14,000 French, 3,500 English, 3,500 Austrians and German and 1,500 of other races.

A NURSING association is doing good and successful work in London by providing skilled nurses to nurse the sick in their own homes and in self-supporting Homes of the association.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

Chatsworth has seen many memorable scenes, but none more sad, solemn and striking than that on Thursday. It was, in fact, an occasion altogether without precedent in the history of England, and even minds least easily affected could not have failed to have been deeply impressed with the circumstances and surroundings of the most mournful obsequies on record in the annals of the house of Cavendish. There was to be noted a curious and interesting touch of feudalism at the close of the nineteenth century which must have struck every thoughtful observer, and will surely be recurred to by the historian, in the presence of 5,000 tenants and retainers—hundreds of whom are in direct descent from those who held under the "Princes of the Peak," in the time of Queen Elizabeth—side by side with well-nigh half the legislature, whom the triumphs of modern science had enabled to reach mid-England from London at midday and be in their places in Parliament in the evening; an attendance wholly unprecedented so far from Westminster. The parish church of Edensor contains the remains of only two heads of the house of Cavendish, the first Earl and the magnificent Duke, who died at Hardwick in 1858—after having been one of thirteen the previous Friday at dinner, a circumstance he laughed about at the time. The parish church of All Saints, Derby, had hitherto been the regular burial place of the family, and all the other Dukes and Earls of Devonshire lie there, with their wives, including that shrewd shrew, Bess of Hardwicke, who has her monument there, recording her death at eighty-seven, and that she built Chatsworth, &c. But the splendid Chatsworth of to-day is, in truth, none of her building. Originally the property of Mr. Leche (appropriately surgeon to Edward III.), it was bought by the Cavendishes about 1550. Sir W. Cavendish pulled down the Leche house, and began another (the one where Queen Mary of Scotland was held prisoner), which his widow finished. But the present palace was the production of the first Duke, who occupied himself with it when he found retirement necessary for having boxed Col. Colepepper's ears in King James II.'s presence. It is on the site of the former house, and dates from 1687. The works were surveyed in 1692 by Sir Christopher Wren, and duly allowing for the change in the purchasing power of money, it is startling to read, in view especially of the cost of New York houses to-day, that the grand staircase and hall and south front had then only cost about $45,000. Talman, the architect, was paid $3,000 in advance for building the east front and north-east corner. Verrio had $2,350 for painting the great saloon staircase and altar-piece, and Tijou, a French smith, $2,640 for the balustrades of the staircase and other iron-work. Some of the finest wood-carving was done by one Watson, at 96 cents a day, yet the iron-work and carving at Chatsworth can be safely left to hold its own against even that of Mr. Vanderbilt's new residence. Chatsworth forms nearly a square—the south front is 190 feet, the west 172. The present structure was completed in 1706, and, in illustration of the delights of the place, the story is told that when Marshal Tallard, a French prisoner, bid good-bye after a visit there, he said: "When I come hereafter to compute the time of my captivity in England I shall leave out the days of my enjoyment at Chatsworth."—*N. Y. Times.*

HOSTILITY TO CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Robert A. Hume, a missionary of the American Board in India, in a letter from Ahmednagar, February 19, says:

"It often seems to me as if our greatest obstacles at present were caused by those who bear the Christian name. Many of the English authorities and editors have no faith in the spread of Christianity, and apparently not in Christianity. This is made public, and has great influence on the natives. They think that if those born in Christian countries have no faith in Christianity or its spread, the missionaries must be simply narrow-minded fanatics. Then, too, the native papers abound with quotations from foreign papers describing bad things there. The recent persecution of Jews in Russia will be blazoned abroad as the fruit of Christianity in Russia.

"Meanwhile there is a temporary revival of Hinduism. The immorality of educated and entirely irreligious Hindus is startling a good many, and making them see the necessity of some religious principles. From national pride, and from aversion to Christianity, they are trying to find some reformed Hinduism around which to rally. But, as they will find that primitive Hinduism was simply nature worship, this effort must fail. It is one necessary phase of the great struggle. I wish that our Christian community were more spiritual minded and zealous. But the Master's word is, 'First the blade,' &c., and we must not be cast down.

"The present Imperial Government of India is very anxious to decentralize authority, and to lead the people to do more and more for themselves in every way. At present an influential educational Commission is sitting at Calcutta, to see how private agencies may be induced to undertake more and more of the responsibility for education, and especially for primary education. The rules for grants-in-aid to private schools are sure to be made more attractive. There will be an open door for missions hereafter. If we take the opportunity, we may meet the wants of the people, and have considerable pecuniary assistance from Government. If the mission asks liberal allowances for educational work next year in order to make the most of this new opportunity, I hope the Prudential Committee will give them to us.

DOINGS BY AN ADVENTURESS.

(From the London Daily News.)

A correspondent in the west of England writes: A remarkable affair is reported from a fashionable sea side town in the west. About 18 months ago a respectable artisan lost his wife, and being left with several children he advertised for a housekeeper. He received a reply from a "widow," and after negotiations by letter they came to terms. She represented that she had been left £3,000, but being desirous of continuing in service, she had accepted the present situation. In a few weeks she became her employer's wife, the £3,000 proving a tempting bait. In the course of a short time a "gentleman who was going abroad" called on the family. He wished as an old friend of the lady to give her a present before leaving England, and he was accordingly represented as having deposited £1,800 in a local bank to her account. Up to this time the parties had been living in a respectable terrace, but the lady now objected to a "terrace," and a villa was taken. In a short time she expressed a desire to purchase the villa—"they might as well become their own landlord"—and negotiations were accordingly commenced, and the work of laying out a carriage drive, building stables, &c., was begun. All this time letters and "documents" were coming to and going from the house. Before, however, the deposit for the villa was paid the husband was anxious to have the legal control of the "fortune" made over to him, as had been arranged, but the wife made various excuses. Meantime a creditor met at the house a solicitor who had been engaged by the wife to draw up the necessary "documents," and the result was a visit of the legal gentleman to a town some miles off to see a "Colonel" represented by the lady as one of her trustees. No such person, however, could be found, and on a subsequent visit to the Probate Court of the county town to inspect the wills of both her father and late husband, who were stated to have been clergymen of the county, no trace of any such wills could be found. The lady, finding that enquiries were being made, absconded, and the husband soon discovered that she had run him into debt to the amount of £700. The poor man, who had given up his employment soon after his marriage in view of the "fortune," is thus ruined, and much sympathy is felt for him. The woman is suspected to be the same person who a few years ago, in a sea-side resort in the same county, took a large house, furnished it elaborately as a lodging-house, and after living in the best style for a time and making away with some of the furniture, suddenly disappeared.

A LONG SEASON FROM FREEZING NIGHTS.

Whether it froze on Sunday night or not, we cannot say, but we believe, up to Saturday night there has not been a night since winter set in that ice has not made, except possibly one or two in February, when it was raining. This may be considered a remarkable season, and yet we hear of some people who have planted potatoes, about as sensible as to deposit them in an ice chest. Very little has been or can be done, except on dry and sandy soil.—*From the Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph May 12.*

PILATE'S BASIN WANTED.

From among the precious relics preserved for the veneration of the faithful can anyone bring out the basin of Pilate for the handwashing going on as to the murder of poor Lord Frederick Cavendish!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LADY MARY HARDY was surprised not to see in the New Orleans papers any notice of an act of heroism by which an engine driver saved the train on which she was travelling; so she ironically wrote to the *Democrat* that "if it isn't customary to suppress mention of good deeds in America," she would report the affair herself.

THE REVOLT IN SKYE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette).

The trouble which has arisen among the Skye crofters very closely resembles the beginnings of the social revolution in Ireland. The November storms wrought such damage among the fishing boats and cottages of the islanders that they could not pay their rent, which is now six months in arrears, and liberal subscriptions were sent to them from Glasgow and elsewhere to enable them to tide over the winter. The crofters of the Braes in old times used to have the right of free grazing over Ben Lea—a mountain from which Lord Macdonald now draws a rent of £128 per annum. The withdrawal of this right of pasturage is the chief bone of contention between Lord Macdonald and the crofters, and the present strike against rent is an irregular attempt on the part of the latter to regain a privilege which they regard as indispensable to their existence. Their landlord, on the other hand, declines to sacrifice £128 a year to keep peasants on holdings for which they pay from £5 to £11—much less, in his opinion, than he could obtain if he cleared his estate and let the land to the highest bidder. The difficulty, although primarily agrarian, is complicated by political and social difficulties similar to those which exist in a larger island than Skye. The island belongs to eight landlords, and the estates of three of the largest, covering four-fifths of the island, are under the management of one man, locally known as the "Factorial Hydra;" nor, considering the multiplicity of his offices, is the cognomen inappropriate: "He is a proprietor, bank agent, Justice of the Peace, solicitor, distributor of stamps, insurance agent, chairman or clerk for all the school boards in Skye, chairman of the parochial boards, hotel-keeper, captain of the volunteers, and Parliamentary agent for the Conservatives, and, to crown all, the Sheriff's officer is one of his clerks." The sympathy expressed for the crofters now in gaol—where it appears they are to be allowed to remain for the purpose of exciting public sympathy—has but little to do with the abstract merits or demerits of their claim to the pasturage of Ben Lea. It is as the leaders of a revolt against a species of belated feudalism that the crofters have come to be regarded as popular heroes by the Scotch democracy.

CZAR ALEXANDER'S WIDOW.

(Paris Letter to the London Truth.)

The Princess Dolgorouki inspires much interest here. She was for some years the Government of Russia, and now that I have seen her I can fully understand that she liked to govern. Before the Czar, her husband, was assassinated, she inclined a little to *embonpoint.* Since that event took place she has recovered the slenderness of 18. One is struck with her suavity, gentle decision, and graceful forms of expression. She is one of those women who would look the lady in a cotton dress, and simple in brocade. Though her feet are small, she wears a long dress, which does not, however, trail. A widow's coif, *un peu à la réligieuse,* well covers over the shorn head, for when the Czar was dead, the Princess had, according to Russian custom, her hair cut off, although a place was not allowed for it in Alexander's coffin. Her complexion is still fresh, and of the texture of a rose petal. The present Czar has done nothing to deprive her of the fortune which his late father left her. She has a large retinue with her. The English governess goes out with her and the three children to the Bois. The Princess is used to being stared at, and bears with calmness being mobbed. I think it bad taste for her to let dolls, in as deep mourning as she is, be paraded by her daughters. It is not her present intention ever to go back to Russia. She is afraid the Nihilists, or a group of them, might lay hold of her son, and proclaim him national Emperor, in opposition to the German one, who is now afraid to stir out of Gatschina. The boy resembles both Alexander II. and Nicholas, but his eyes are not so staring as theirs were. He is neither plain nor handsome, but is remarkable. One sees that puzzling ideas and reflections have been turned over in his young brain, and that he already has a painful consciousness of his false position. The girls are fresh, fair little things, and the youngest knows nothing more about the tragedy of March 13 than that it is the cause of her doll being in mourning. The whole party, dogs and all, are sumptuously lodged. One of the animals was the daily companion of the Czar in his walks, and slept at the side of his bed.

POISONED BY THE THORN OF A ROSE.

The death of Allen J. Cuming on Friday last was attended by circumstances which created much comment in the circles in which he was well known, and among those members of the medical profession conversant with the facts in the case. On Sunday, April 30, while arranging a bouquet on his dinner table, he scratched his thumb on one of the thorns on the stem of a rosebud. At the time he did not notice it, nor were the three trifling scratches on the thumb discovered until he began to feel pain some hours afterward. Within twenty-four hours from the time of the infliction of the wound inflammation set in, and the scratches developed into painful wounds. Dr. A. B. Ball, the family physician, was called, and, despite the best known methods of treatment, erysipelas set in, and was followed by abscesses of the hand and the lower third of the forearm. Dr. Robert F. Weir was called in consultation, the abscesses were lanced; but, though every treatment that modern surgical and medical science has devised in such cases was tried, blood poisoning resulted. Pneumonia, combined with a slight attack of pleurisy, followed, and Mr. Cuming was relieved from his intense sufferings on Friday by death. Whether the injury from the rose thorn was the absolute cause of disease and death the attending physicians will not state as a certainty, though no other local cause leading to the final result can be ascertained. Mr. Cuming lived at No. 72 West Eleventh street.—*N. Y. Times, May 15.*

IRISH TITLES.

From Sir Bernard Burke's most interesting "Reminiscences" we learn that the pure Celtic titles still borne in Ireland are O'Conor Don, MacGillicuddy of the Reeks, O'Donoghue of the Glens, O'Grady of Kilballyowen, O'Donovan of Clan Cathal, The MacDermot, and MacDermot Roe. There are besides three hereditary knights—viz., the White Knight, the Knight of Glin, and the Knight of Kerry, who were created by John FitzThomas FitzGerald, Lord of Decies and Desmond, by virtue of his Royal Seigniory as Count Palatine. The last acknowledged "White Knight" left an only sister and heiress, Margaret FitzGibbon, who married Sir William Fenton, of Mitchelstown, and was mother of Catherine, Baroness Kingston, who died in 1666. The Knights of Glin and the Knights of Kerry are represented respectively by Desmond John Edmund FitzGerald, present Knight of Glin, and by Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., present Knight of Kerry. So far back as 12 Henry VII., Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, is styled in a record, "Domino Mauritio, Militi de Kerry;" and when the Right Hon. Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, was appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, in 1830, the King styled him "Knight of Kerry." There is another designation peculiar to the family of Ross, viz., that "of Bladensburg." It thus arose—Major-General Robert Ross, a very distinguished officer of the Peninsular War, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army sent against the United States. After a short career of uninterrupted success he achieved the victory of Bladensburg, and possessed himself of the American capital, but was killed shortly after, on the 12th of September, 1814, while advancing to attack the enemy's position near Baltimore. On his widow and descendants was conferred by the Prince Regent the honorary distinction "of Bladensburg," to be added ever after to the family name.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The appeal Charles Russel *vs.* the Queen on the information of Woodward, New Brunswick, was before the Privy Council on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. Archibald Brown represented the appellant, and Mr. Maclaren, Q.C., of Montreal, and Mr. Fullerton, appeared for the respondents. The court hearing this important case was composed of Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, Sir Robert Collier, Sir James Hannen and Sir R. Couch.

The point at issue is whether the Temperance Act of Canada, passed by the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, was or was not *ultra vires* the provisions of the Confederation Act of 1867. The appellants deny the right of the Dominion Parliament to pass such a permissive prohibitory act applying to the whole of the seven provinces. The whole of Tuesday was occupied by Mr. Brown opening the case, during which he read the lengthy judgments which had been given by the courts before which the case had been heard, both in New Brunswick and in the Dominion Superior Court. On Wednesday morning Mr. Benjamin addressed the Privy Council for an hour, after Mr. Brown had occupied a similar time in closing his part of the statement. At half-past twelve Mr. Maclaren rose for the respondents. The judges had consulted for a short time and intimated the points to which they wished him to direct attention. Mr. Maclaren was thoroughly at home upon the question. In the course of two hours he cleared up many difficulties, and after him Mr. Fullerton followed for a few minutes. The judgment will be delivered in a few days. So far as we can gather there are grounds for hoping for a favorable decision. We may safely say that so much of prohibition and temperance legislation never before came under the consideration of a court in Great Britain.—*Alliance News, May 6th, 1882.*

DEATH OF MR. J. N. DARBY.

The founder of Darbyism died on Saturday, the 28th April, in the 82nd year of his age. He has survived all the men of the early Plymouth movement, except Mr. B. W. Newton and Mr. Parnell, now Lord Congleton, who were, however, estranged from him for more than a generation. Like the founders of Walkerism and Kellyism, he began life as a clergyman of the Established Church in Ireland, but like them withdrew from all ecclesiastical relations to found little hotbed communions which were greatly to influence the Christian Church of his day. Mr. Darby began life as the most catholic of men; he ended by founding a system of the hardest and most exclusive ecclesiasticism. He was the disintegrator of churches; but he has failed to found anything that can take their place. Nothing but little knots of hard, dogmatic, Antinomian disputers represent his work of half a century; but then they are everywhere in Ireland, England, Scotland, America, Australia, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and India. James Grant calculates that there are only fifteen thousand Plymouthites of all sorts in the United Kingdom. This is not like the progress of Methodism in any one fifty years of its history. We know nothing personally of Mr. Darby. He is said to have been a gentlemanly, soft-spoken man, capable of establishing easy relations with casual acquaintances. But his spirit in controversy was very different. He has published about twenty volumes in theology, most of it controversial, and all of it conceived in a spirit of undoubting certainty, as if it were entirely exempt from the infirmities that belong to all merely human effort. There has been nothing like him in his treatment of opponents since Robert Landeman and William Huntingdon. It is a curious commentary on the presumption of such men that they should begin life by an effort to draw Christians together in still closer relationship, and end it by a system of social war that tramples under foot all the amenities of family relationship, all the courtesies of society, and all the sweetest maxims of the Christian religion. We say nothing of his heresies on the humanity of Christ and the third-class sufferings of Christ, of his skilful perversions of evangelical truth, and of his marvellous theories on prophecy. These have been often discussed. His attitude to the churches was one of unrelenting hostility. That attitude he never changed to the last.—*Belfast Witness, May 5th.*

REMINISCENCES OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

One is always sorry to hear of the death of one's comrades at the front; but, whether it be that it happens so frequently that it ends by leaving one callous, more or less, or that the uncertainty of one's own fate encourages egotistical indifference to the fate of others, it is certainly a fact that an intrenched camp is not the most favorable sphere in the world for the development of a truism and benevolent sympathies. I recollect the case of an officer, noted for his kind-heartedness and affectionate manner toward those around him, having to give a message to his favorite aide-de-camp to carry, when the latter was struck dead by a round shot. "I must ask you to carry this message," said the officer, turning to another aide-de-camp and explaining the particulars, which he entered into as if nothing unusual had taken place. Another friend of mine, a most worthy officer, never could speak seriously on any subject whatsoever. He had received a bad wound while going his rounds in the trenches, and had been conveyed to the hospital at Scutari, where Miss Nightingale nursed him. One morning he complained to her most bitterly of the noise which other wounded officers in the same ward had made in the night, having kept him awake when he wished to sleep. She told him that those officers had died in great agony. "Well," he said, "I should feel so much obliged to you if, next time, you would ask any mortally wounded officers you may be taking care of in this ward, to die quietly without disturbing others in the night." When I went to see him, he told me that Miss Nightingale had been wonderfully kind to him, and that, if she was really a Sister of Mercy, she ought to have mercy on him, and take him for better or for worse, as he was quite willing to chirp to her all day. He had then returned to his regiment, which was devotedly attached to him, from the majors down to the drummers. He was the perfection of a commanding officer, but with one sad defect—he was in the habit of taking more brandy and soda than was good for him. When his friends remonstrated with him, he would say that they did not make any allowance for the simple fact that he was always thirsty; that he believed he had been born thirsty, and had been obliged to drink ever since, and that it was all his mother's fault, as he felt sure she had not been a good nurse to him. I asked him how he had liked Constantinople. He said that it would be a charming place if it were not for its abominably unhealthy climate. I remarked that I had never heard of the unhealthiness of Constantinople.

"Well," he replied, "all I can say is that I was not there a week before I had delirium tremens. I ought to have stayed at the hospital of Scutari, where Miss Nightingale assured me that neither she nor any of her lady nurses had ever had it. But I thought I had got so strong under their kind care that I should be proof against the infection of the delirium tremens which is raging on the other side of the Bosphorus. The Greek patriarch and several of the Ambassadors are suffering dreadfully from it. Constantinople has a bad climate, believe me." Lord Stratford came to see the siege of Sebastopol, accompanied by some of the members of his diplomatic staff. He was received with all due honors, and was shown everything he cared to look at. Gen. Rose, now Lord Strathnairn, who had been Secretary Embassy at Constantinople, was delegated by Gen. Canrobert to act as the Ambassador's guide through the French batteries and lines. Suddenly, in one of the trenches where they were, loose earth forming a sort of parapet was scattered in a cloud of dust by the bursting of a shell. Lord Stratford was full of courage and nerve and betrayed no discomfiture. "You see," said Gen. Rose, "there is no danger. Shells are harmless when they do not fall into the trench, and when no one is looking out over the edge." "Look here, General," cried Mr. Alison from behind, "harmless or not harmless, the sooner you get his Lordship safe out of this beastly ditch the better it will be for him and for all of us.—*Temple Bar.*

A COLLEGE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

In her work entitled "A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War," Miss Gordon-Cumming thus records the impressions produced on her mind by a personal inspection of the Samoan Mission Seminary:

"You must not infer, from my speaking of a college, that Malua bears the slightest resemblance to any collegiate institution in Europe. It is essentially South Sea, which means that it is suitable to the climate and the people, and it consists of a large village of about sixty neat thatched cottages, laid out in a square, at one side of which stands the large class-room. Each cottage is the home of a student, with his wife and family, preference in the filling up of vacancies being given to married men, both as a means of educating the women and children, and also because the people, in applying for teachers, generally ask for one whose wife can teach their wives and daughters. Each cottage home is embowered in pleasant greenery and bright flowers, for each student is required to cultivate a garden sufficient for the requirements of his family, and to raise a surplus supply, which he may sell to provide them with clothing.

Dr. Turner himself founded this college in the year 1844, when the mission began to realize the extreme difficulty of keeping up a supply of trained teachers, not only for two districts in the group itself, but for the numerous other isles to which Samoan teachers had gone forth as pioneers.

"The necessity of an educational institution was therefore apparent, and the chiefs were so favorably disposed to the scheme that they offered to clear out of a whole village, and make it over to the mission. It was, however, considered preferable to buy a piece of land on the coast, in a place quite apart from all other settlements; so Malua was selected, and fifty acres of land purchased in due form. This land was reclaimed from the bush by the students themselves, who raise yams, *taro,* and bananas in abundance, and have also planted several thousand bread-fruit trees, cocoa-palms and other fruit-bearing trees; so that this noble institution is almost, if not altogether, self-supporting.

"It would be difficult to imagine a healthier, happier life than that of these students. At the first glimmer of the lovely tropical dawn, the college bell rings to mark the hour for household prayer. (There is probably not a house in Samoa where the family do not assemble daily for morning and evening prayer.) Then all the students go out, either to work in the gardens or to fish in the calm lagoon. At eight the bell rings again to warn them that it is time to bathe and breakfast, to be ready for their class at nine. Classes and lectures continue till four, when they are again free to go fishing, gardening, carpentering, or whatever they prefer. At sunset each family meets for evening prayer; then the men study by themselves till half-past nine, when the curfew bell (true *couvre feu*) warns them to put out their lights.

"On Saturday evening there is a prayer-meeting in the institution chapel, when the students take it in turn to deliver a short address.

"Sunday is, of course, observed very strictly. The day begins with a prayer-meeting at six. At morning and afternoon service all the neighboring villagers assemble, and the intervening and later hours are filled up with Sunday school for children and Bible classes for adults. A simple service, with a good deal of singing, ends the day. The Holy Communion is celebrated on the first Sunday of each month."

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 1.

SIR,—The "merry month" is with us once again, but what special features of merriment it may present are just now quite undiscernible. The month just ended has indeed witnessed some gay doings, which have been capped by the gorgeous splendors of the Royal marriage. The newspapers have been ablaze with descriptions of dresses and jewellery, of furniture and ornaments, of gifts and presents, from the Queen's lace veil and Koh-i-noor brooch down to the pattern of the young duchess' bedroom chairs. This said marriage must have been a famous sight to see, beyond all doubt, but the literature of the Royal wedding is not of a very lively or inspiriting character. Of a sadder cast have been those records of crime which, I am afraid, still form attractive reading for the thousands of England. The literature of the gallows has had a ghastly interest in the twice-deferred execution of Dr. Lamson, as well as sundry other murder trials in different parts of the country. In one instance a poor wretch seems to have carried about with him the burden of an undetected crime for fourteen years. Unknown and unsuspected he has gone on his way till the ever-growing load has become too much for him, and he has broken down in confession and contrition; life not worth living when to its other distresses was added the dreadful sense of guilt. Not less miserable has been the mental condition of the poisoner who, in the language of the newspapers, has just "expiated his crime" upon the scaffold. He, indeed, has contributed a chapter of fresh interest to the morbid anatomy of the human mind. The blunting, deadening effect of an evil, dissolute course of life is hideously shown in Dr. Lamson's case. The very word

"DISSOLUTE"

is suggestive of the loosening and dissolving of social ties, of moral character, even of the power of discernment of right and wrong. Nothing can be more horrible than the criminal's statement of his "awaking" to the consciousness of the enormity of the crime he had committed. In this way, no doubt, there was a certain justice in the plea of "insanity" urged from America on his behalf; but it is only the insanity which more or less is witnessed in every case of crime, and which results from a continued loosening of the will from the restraints of judgment and conscience. Very pitiable was the last scene; the trembling, half-conscious wretch held up by two wardens while the rope was adjusted round his neck, and during the chaplain's prayer, till at the words, "forgive us our trespasses," the drop fell, and the prayer was concluded in the presence of a corpse. Some other crimes that are now under investigation have drawn attention by their incidental revelation of a horrible condition of social life in both the upper and lower classes of society. It is, however, the same old story of unbridled self-will and self-indulgence, though sometimes in very coarse and grotesque forms. It is certain that what used to be called the "fashionable vices" are no longer the monopoly of the upper ten thousands. Don Juan now sometimes wears corduroys and works with the trowel, and if the Honorable Ponsonby Snooks still elopes with the wife of a baronet, Jem Smith can make equally free in the households of his "mates." And then jealousy, and revenge, and murder, and the criminal's cell. It is the old weary round, and one is often tempted to ask, "Is civilization a sham and Christianity a failure?" The answer comes back to us just now in the

ECHOES OF EXETER HALL.

These tell of the progress of the old struggle of the contending moral forces of the universe; and though there are conflicting notes from here and there, yet generally the echoes from the battle field are those which tell of confidence and triumph. These annual gatherings of the different agencies which are organized to forward humane and Christian work, make London just now something like a great telephonic centre, where the news from all parts is coming in continually. I have before me a list of these May meetings; it is not complete I know, but there are upward of a hundred anniversary engagements entered in it, and these deal exclusively with moral and spiritual agencies; the great and noble material charities of England being altogether absent from the list. Missionary societies, Bible societies, tract societies, temperance leagues, school unions, colportages, and so forth, make up the great aggregate. I am not able to say whether all report financial prosperity, though I happen to know that this is the case with some of the oldest and largest of those institutions which may be called the property of the church at large, as well as of some others which are more or less identified with particular denominations. But there can be no doubt as to a general consensus as to the substantial progress which the great cause of Christian civilization is making in the world. I say this with a pretty fair knowledge of the drawbacks and disheartenings which exist both at home and abroad. As Galileo said of the world in his day, "Nevertheless it moves:" and moves in a higher sense than he intended. The very progress of science, which some good people so much dread, is in many places proving rather a help than a hinderance to the Gospel. Idolatory is being

LAUGHED OUT OF COURT

as the elementary facts of nature are becoming understood in heathen lands, and a clear field is being left for the advocacy of the great moral truths which are inseparable from Christianity. A noteworthy feature in the progress of missions is the increasing use made of the press. The importance and value of a pure literature are everywhere recognized, and those societies which specially affect this branch of the great work find it enlarging year by year. It is pleasant to note how frequently one old and honored name occurs in the list of May meetings: the good old Earl of Shaftesbury is down on my list as chairman of no less than thirteen of these gatherings. Some of these must have tried both his strength and patience; as, for instance, that of the Y. M. C. A., when one speaker monopolized the time of three, and threw a wet blanket on the whole affair. It was a good man and true who did this: but what he is hearing about his selfish conduct is likely to make him a little better.

MAY OPENS MERRILY

for one portion of the empire at least. Never before were the prospects of Ireland so bright. All parties seem at last agreed not only that the steps already taken cannot be reversed, but that others must be taken to complete the work. Thus we have actually before the nation—first, the proposals of the Land Leaguers themselves to supplement the Act of 1881, by legislation, which shall promote the acquisition by tenants of the land they till: next, we have the "Report" of the famous Lords' Committee, which is largely composed of advice and hints towards the same end; thirdly, we have the Opposition, through Mr. Smith, bringing forward a resolution which will probably introduce the recommendations of the Lords' Committee to the House of Commons; and, lastly, we have a Liberal Government, with a very respectable majority, professedly anxious to attain something like the same end! Never was such a combination. May we expect to see the imprisoned Irish members in their place in Parliament, voting for a measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone, supported by Sir Stafford Northcote, and eagerly waited for by the House of Lords that it may not have delay! If so, then, verily after this not the Deluge, but

THE MILLENNIUM!

Even if this be too good to be true, we can easily see that it will go hard if Ireland does not secure some substantial advantage from the curious interlocking of political action which we are now witnessing. The outcome will be surely a reconstruction of society in Ireland, such as perhaps the world has never seen apart from bloodshed and civil war. And though matters have been bad enough in Ireland, yet it has never come to that, or anything like it. The general course of life and of trade has gone on all through the recent troubles much as usual; and we may hope we are nearly at the end even of the episodes of crime and suffering which have attended the working out of the great agrarian question in Ireland. V. V.

LITERARY REVIEW.

BOOKS ON HEALTH.

As summer opens mothers feel a natural anxiety concerning the health of their nurslings, which is so generally affected by the hot weather. To such, the conclusions arrived at by Dr. C. E. Page, in a volume, entitled, *How We Fed the Baby to Make Her Healthy and Happy* (New York, Fowler & Wells), may furnish valuable hints. Dr. Page states his belief that the chief cause of infant mortality is excessive feeding. "Ever since time began," he says, "the one great anxiety has been to keep the little darlings full of something from the time they come into the world until their little bodies are carried to the grave, or, by strange good luck, survive this treatment until they reach an age when an approach to regularity is exercised in their feeding." He says that it is not uncommon for a fat baby of three months old to swallow one and one-half quarter of cow's milk in one day, and that a man weighing fifteen times as much as the babe would, to be fed proportionately, need to take twenty-two and one-half quarts in a day, or three pints during each of the fifteen waking hours which is several times as much as could possibly be taken. Hence the alimentary canal of the infant is in a constant state of irritation, and the whole body is inflamed and teething is accompanied by much suffering and danger, whereas infants should "get their teeth as easily as they do their toe nails, if up to the dentition period they were kept in a perfectly healthy condition." Dr. Page says:

Instances like the following are common everywhere: A. B. at seven months weighed twenty-five pounds; at twenty-three months his weight was the same, not a pound of increase in sixteen months! But there had been a complete transformation, brought about in a long period of ailing and several attacks of acute disease. The child had lost a great portion of his fat, and had become taller. This child was seldom free from "colds" while suffering from fatty degeneration, but now that he became free from the latter his eyes were bright, head clear, and there was every evidence of good health, and I said to the mother: "Take warning by your past experience. You see him now in good condition, free from gross fat, cheerful and active. Keep him in that state by avoiding improper food and by feeding him moderately and infrequently, and you will have no farther trouble with him." "Oh, I mean to have him as fat as ever by winter," she replied. When fall came he had become fat, and on one occasion I remarked upon his difficult breathing and nose running, when the fond mother replied: "Yes, he has begun with his cold again, and I expect it will last him all winter—they always do!" and I have no doubt it will—if he lasts.

Children thus fed become, he says, at ten or twelve years of age, "thin, cadaverous, with fitful appetites: eating at times like cormorants of such things as they 'like,' at others having no appetite at all. He tells of a child to whom he was called who was *literally starving to death* on five meals of nearly a goblet full each of cow's milk, and who was raised from this condition, cut his first teeth, grew and thrived on *three* meals of about *two-thirds* of a goblet each. On the five large meals he appeared, and indeed was, hungry most of the time. On the three small meals he never exhibited hunger except at the regular meal hour. In fact the child's whole nature seemed changed, from being a torment to himself and parents he became a constant comfort and joy to all the house. Dr. Page quotes the opinion of a number of celebrated physicians in favor of his view that most of the illnesses of infants are owing to overfeeding, and he gives at some length his treatment of his own baby, whose perfect health and happiness on three meals a day from birth were a marvel to all who observed her from day to day. At nine months old she had daily one and one-third pints of milk, or a little more than one cupful of pure, rich milk and one-third of a cup of water at each meal, and did not lose a moment's sleep during the hottest night nor during her regular forenoon and afternoon naps, having entire exemption from the endless variety of disturbances supposed to be unavoidable in babyhood. Of course the surroundings of the child were made as perfect as possible in a sanitary point of view. "It needs," says Dr. Page, "to be impressed upon the minds of the people that it is not the large quantity swallowed but the *right* quantity *properly digested* and *perfectly assimilated* that alone can insure the best results with either children or adults."

Dr. Felix L. Oswald, of Cincinnati, writes a book, entitled *Physical Education, or the Health Laws of Nature* (D. Appleton & Co.) in which he indulges himself in many a fling against Christianity and the Bible. He especially calls upon his readers to defy all Sabbath laws, and suggests that the day should be made a Grecian festival for Nature worship, quite ignoring the fact that the downfall of Christianity would inevitably turn the Sabbath from a day of rest into a day of grinding toil. Professor Oswald discusses in turn the topics of diet, in and out-door life, gymnastics, clothing, sleep, recreation, remedial education, and hygienic precautions, making striking and dogmatic assertions on every point without any special regard to the teachings of experience in the matter, or to the fact that a regimen which would improve the health of a vigorous race would rapidly exterminate the enfeebled progeny of a false civilization. Some of his suggestions are, however, of value, and we quote two of these:

Constructiveness, often the redeeming propensity of a young scape-grace, has its dangers which had better be mastered than avoided. Instead of lecturing a lad or taking away his pocket-knife for cutting his finger, engage a carpenter to teach him the proper use of edge-tools, let him have a little workshop of his own, with a lot of scrap-tin, boards, nails, and a five dollar tool box. Ten to one that those five dollars will save ten cents a week for dime novels, and, by and by, ten dollars a month for beer and tobacco. If your son should manifest symptoms of the collecting mania, try to direct it to objects of natural history—herbs, beetles or butterflies. It may lead to deeper studies and the love of nature in general. A passion for the study of natural history has often turned the scales in a choice between a farm and a dry-goods prison.

Among hygienic rules and aphorisms Prof. Oswald gives the following:

The first thing a child should learn is to ask for a drink of water. I have seen hand-fed children scream and fidget for hours together, as if troubled by some unsatisfied want, but at the same time rejecting the milk bottle and pap dish with growing impatience. In nine such cases out of ten the nurse will either resort to paregoric or try the effect of a lullaby. I need not say that the poison expedient would be wrong under all circumstances, but before you try anything else offer the child a cup of cold water. If I should name the greatest danger of childhood, I would unhesitatingly say, Medicine. A drastic drug as a remedial agent is Beelzebub in the *rôle* of an exorcist.

A CHARMING DIARY.

Mr. Horace N. Pym is the editor of a most instructive and interesting volume entitled *Memories of Old Friends* (Harper Bros.) It consists of extracts from the letters and journals of Miss Caroline Fox, who belonged to an old Quaker family of Cornwall, England, the extracts extending through the period from 1835 to 1871. "The English thought of to-day owes much," says the editor, "to the men whom Caroline Fox called friends," and the graceful pen pictures which she has made in her diary of many of these friends give a special charm to her writings. She enjoyed free intercourse with the intellectual society of the day in England, and artlessly relates conversations with one celebrity after another, giving their characters with graphic but gentle touches. Wordsworth, John Stuart Mill, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Carlyle, Elizabeth Fry, F. D. Maurice, the Coleridges, Hares and Bunsens are among those frequently mentioned. The following is a striking picture of Wordsworth:

He is a man of middle height, and not of very striking appearance; the lower part of the face retreating a little; his eye of a somewhat French diplomatic character, with heavy eyelids, and none of the flashing which one connects with poetic genius. When speaking earnestly, his manner and voice become extremely energetic; and the peculiar emphasis and even accent he throws into some of his words add considerably to their force. He evidently loves the monologue style of conversation, but shows great candor in giving due consideration to any remarks which others may make. His manner is simple; his general appearance that of the abstract thinker, whom his subject gradually warms into poetry.

With the Mills' family she was very well acquainted and she thus describes John Stuart Mill in 1840:

He is a very uncommon-looking person,—such acuteness and sensibility marked in his exquisitely chiseled countenance, more resembling a portrait of Lavater than any other that I remember. His voice is refinement itself, and his mode of expressing himself tallies with voice and countenance. He squeezed papa's and mamma's hands without speaking, and afterward warmly thanked them for kindnesses received." * * * "He was full of interesting talk. A ship in full sail he declared the only work of man that under all circumstances harmonizes with nature, the reason being that it is adapted purely to natural requirements.

Carlyle is quoted as saying of him, "If John Mill were to get up to heaven he would hardly be content till he had made out how it all was." In 1855 after the death, in Egypt, of Barclay Fox, Caroline's only brother, the bereaved sister thus solemnly and joyfully writes to Clara Mill:

"And then thy poor brother [John], with his failing health and depressed spirits, walking up Etna! Think of my boldness: I actually wrote to him! It came over me so strongly one morning that Barclay would like him to be told how mercifully he had been dealt with, and how true his God and Saviour had been to all his promises, that I took courage, and pen, and wrote a long history. Barclay had been the last of our family who had seen him, and he said he was very affectionate, but looked so grave, never smiling once; and he told him that he was about to winter in the South, by Sir James Clark's order. I hope I have not done wrong or foolishly, but I do feel it rather a solemn trust to have such a story to tell of death robbed of its sting and the grave of its victory. It makes one long to join worthily in the eternal song of 'Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!'"

The Begum of Oude visited England in 1836. The Foxes called on her and found her squatting on her bed on the floor in gorgeous apparel. She received them with a shriek of pleasure and soon gave them to understand that she had no great opinion of the powers of the King of England. She said, "King of London very good man, but he no power. Parliament all power. King no give half-penny, but call Parliament, make council, council give leave, King give half-penny. For public charity King give one sovereign, poor little shop-man, baker-man, fish-man, barter-man also give one sovereign. Poor King! King Oude he give one thousand rupees, palanquin mans with gold stick, elephants, camels; no ask Parliament." On a visit to the Carlyles in 1846, Mr. Carlyle enquired about the question of dress among the Quakers, and said, "I have often wished I could get any people to join me in dressing in a rational way. In the first place, I would have nothing to do with a hat; I would kick it into the Serpentine, and wear some kind of cap or straw covering. Then instead of these layers of coats one over the other I would have a light waistcoat to lace behind, because buttoning would be difficult, and over all a blouse." Holman Hunt, in 1860, is thus described:—

He is a very genial, young-looking creature, with a large, square, yellow beard, clear blue, laughing eyes a nose with a merry little upward turn in it, dimples in the cheek, and the whole expression sunny and full of simple boyish happiness. . . . He laughed over the wicked libel that he had starved a goat for his picture, though certainly four died in his service, probably feeling dull when separated from the flock. The one which was with them by the Dead Sea was better off for food than they were, as it could get at the little patches of grass in the clefts: still it became ill, and they carried it so carefully on the picture case! but it died, and he was in despair about getting another white one. He aimed at giving it nothing beyond a goat's expression of countenance, but one in such utter desolation and solitude could not but be tragic. Speaking of lionizing he considers it a special sin of the age, and specially a sin because people seem to care so much more for the person doing than for the thing done.

Miss Fox says that Madame de Staël was once regretting to Lord Castlereagh that there was no word in the English language corresponding to the French *sentiment.* "No," he said, "there is no English word, but the Irish have one that corresponds exactly—'blarney.'" Considering who the interlocutors were this was inimitable. It is supposed to be Lord Castlereagh's one good thing. Such little anecdotes abound in the book, and we must content ourselves with quoting one more, this time of M. Guizot:

The other day Guizot was sitting at dinner next a Madame M——, who has just written a novel, on which she imagines herself to have founded a literary reputation. She wished to extend a little patronage to her next neighbor, so began, "*Et vous, Monsieur estce que vous avez écrit quelque chose?*" "*Oui, Madame, quelques brochures,*" was the cool reply.

(Dawson Bros.)

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

Principal Fairbairn of Airedale College, Bradford, England, has added another volume to the already long list of recently published works on the Life of Our Lord. *Studies in the Life of Christ* (D. Appleton & Co., $1.75) is the title, and he tells us that these studies were originally prepared as a series of Sunday evening discourses while he was a minister in Aberdeen. They are not he says exhaustive and critical discussions on Gospel history, but "at most, attempts at orientation—at reaching a point of view from which the life of Christ may be understood and construed." Writers of the present day are too apt to show a critical spirit concerning the miracles of Christ. They are eager to explain away as far as possible incidents recorded as miraculous. There is nothing of this in the volume before us, but on the contrary a beautiful argument showing the harmony of the miracles with the character and work of Christ. "To be the moral being He was, to live the life He lived, to die as He died, to achieve in man and society the changes he has achieved, is to have accomplished miracles infinitely greater in kind and quality than those of multiplying the loaves, walking on the sea, or even raising the dead."

In a chapter on "The Earlier Miracles," Principal Fairbairn says:

An attempt to persuade Jesus to work a miracle in the manner of the Old Testament evoked nothing but a reproof to the tempters. His miracles express His will, show that He is gracious in word as in work. He is good and does good. He is the enemy of disease, of pain and misery in all their forms. His speech is illustrated by His actions, would be without it without its divinest meanings. Matthew with wonderful insight, makes Christ's miraculous power express a vicarious and redemptive relation. He healed that He might fulfil the prophecy, "Himself took our infirmities and bare our sickness." He came to redeem from disease as from sin, bore our sufferings that he might He might cure our sorrows * * * A fine harmony reigned between His speech and His actions, the first creating the light that cheered the spirit, the second creating the health that renewed the body. He conceived health to be as necessary to happiness as knowledge, and so be loved as well to make the diseased whole as to make the ignorant enlightened. The men that most profoundly touched His sympathies were the publicans and sinners on the one side, and the diseased and possessed on the other; and as their sorrows drew Him to them His gracious and quickening sympathies drew them to Him. He had come to be the physician of the sick, to seek and save the lost. It had been said that the days of the Messiah were to be days of health as of happiness, and He fulfilled the prophecy. The prophetic words He used to declare and define His mission find an instructive echo in the words He used to describe His works, the signs which were to enable the Baptist to judge as to His character and claims. In relieving suffering He was overcoming sin. His acts of healing were victories over the devil. By them He confirmed faith, cast out Satan, conquered evil, created peace by creating one of its most essential conditions. If we interpret His works through His words, we can see how beautifully significant and ideal they were the symbols of the Messiah and his age coming with hopeful and happy health to sick and wasted humanity.

(Dawson Bros.)

COUNTRY RESORTS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—On behalf of the many who, like my family, want one, two or three months of fresh air, pure and plenty of milk and plain food, home-made bread, and lots of room to run about, would you not open your columns or a registry in your office to get us information. We do not want country groggeries or expensive resorts of any kind. Nor do we want places where our boys and girls cannot run around barefooted and in their old clothes. We do want to get the very best in the way of country air and plain country food. We want no spread of pastry or horrid greasy "crullers." We won't object to pigs, but we don't want the sty under our bedroom window. We propose to enjoy out-door life and would like to have in-door comfort, but we do not expect perfection in the country and will not go there to grumble. And, of course, we want to make ourselves at home even if we cannot milk a cow or swing a scythe. Would not farmers and others in the country, to some of whom ready-money would be an advantage, let us know their facilities, &c., as follows: 1. Locality. 2. Protestant or Catholic. 3. Number of rooms and beds. 4. Distance from church. 5. Any river or stream near for boating. 6. Fishing, woods. 7. Price per week for adults and children. 8. Separate table and attendance or not. DUST.

SIR,—Can you tell me which towns west of Kingston, Ont., are desirable for persons of leisure, seeking health and amusement, to reside in. VIATOR.

Montreal, 1882.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

ANOTHER Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Frederick Cruciani, has joined the Methodist Mission in Rome, Italy. Much service is expected of Signor Cruciani.

A LETTER from Apemama, in the Micronesian Mission of the American Board, states that the King, Tom Binoka, has put away 33 of his 34 wives, and become an enquirer. There are no less than two hundred enquirers on the island.

THE LUTHERAN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY has very successful missions in eight districts in Madagascar. The missionaries report 524 communicants and 129 catechumens. They have in schools no less than 3,038 children. In one district (Finananamitsoo) there are ten churches.

THE REV. A. BUNKER, of the American Baptist Mission in Burmah, writes under date of January 12th, from Sauperlechoc as follows: "I am over among the Brecs. This village numbers four to five hundred souls or more. A school of one hundred and sixty-five pupils is gathered. I never saw such a movement among the heathen of Toungoo as now. This is the third village on the eastern side of the watershed occupied by us, and, by God's blessing, we shall have many baptisms to report in due time. We are six days' journey from Toungoo east. It is a wild country, immense mountains towering all about us. My wife and two children are with me. Mrs. Bunker has taken almost all the journey on foot. The natives are wild with curiosity. To day we are to destroy the paraphernalia of heathen worship in this village and choose a site for the chapel and school-house."

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION has received, by baptism, twenty-eight more converts at Ongole. The Rev. J. F. Burditt says the Telugu preachers are born orators. Their sermons are modelled after those of the missionaries, with more of the Socratic method. The preacher often makes his point more effectively by asking a question, to which the people will give a ringing response. Sometimes he will address some person in the congregation—generally a preacher—who will reply, and a dialogue will be carried on, to which the congregation will listen with great attention. Illustration and parable are much used, and also pantomime, which sometimes becomes ludicrous. The Rev. J. E. Clough states that in a tour among the villages, from which he returned January 31st, he baptized 530 persons. He started out February 6th on another tour.

BISHOP PENICK, of the African Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, writes that the schools have been visited with a scourge in the shape of an insect called the "chigre." It requires much of the time of those connected with the mission to extract these troublesome insects from the flesh of the little sufferers. The "chigre" buries itself in the flesh, forming a white, tough sac, which it fills with eggs. In from twenty-four to thirty-six hours these eggs hatch, and the process of hatching and burrowing goes on rapidly, the parasite going deeper and deeper, until mortification sets in and death ensues. The Bishop has distributed large quantities of rice in the districts suffering from a famine, and has in many cases been made aware of the dishonesty and ingratitude of the heathen, though he believes that the general effect of the exhibition of Christian liberality in the timely gift will be very salutary.

A LETTER FROM PARIS to the London *Times* says that the French bishops, one after another, are advising conditional submission to the new Education Act. Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, enjoins parents to watch jealously over the instruction given, to apprise the teachers that they wish their children to be Christians and to examine the books. When satisfied that the teaching does not clash with that of the Church, they may send their children to the parish school. If the teaching is irreligious, they should, if possible, send them to a Catholic school, at the same time making a complaint against the teacher to the proper authority. If there is no Catholic school, they should keep their children at home until the offending teacher is superseded. Monastic teachers should continue to read a prayer at the beginning and end of lessons, to teach the catechism out of school hours, and to escort the children to church. Such moderate counsels give great offence to the reactionaries.

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ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	26,200
" " DAILY WITNESS	63,204
" " MESSENGER	52,000
" " AURORE	1,304
Total	142,708

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The Egyptian muddle needs some untangling. There are the Khedive for the first part, England and France for the second, Arabi Bey for the third, and the Sultan for the fourth. There are also the Bedaween Sheiks and the common people to be considered as items in the problem. The present Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, was placed on the throne instead of Ismail Pasha by the Sultan at the demand of England and France. The opposition of the army has since forced him into closer dependence on these powers, so that England, France and the Khedive may at the moment be considered as one. The people so far as they have any voice may also be counted on the same side, as the new regime is one of justice and humanity compared with the old government by the army, which Arabi Bey seeks to restore, and which the least intelligent of the people know how to hate. The Sheiks will be more influenced by Mahomedan considerations and will probably support the Khedive only so long as they consider him the duly appointed representative of the Sultan. We have then a three-cornered duel between Arabi Bey, who desires to be at the head of an independent Egyptian military despotism, the Sultan, who wishes to be absolute in Egypt, as his predecessors were, and the Khedive, who, by favor of England and France, and nominally by favor of the Sultan, is actually, in a weak manner, reigning there. The Egyptian ministers who have just resigned were entirely in sympathy with Arabi Bey, and consequently entirely out of sympathy with the Viceroy whom they advised. It was the fact that the Khedive's rule had become nominal and was every moment threatened by the military power which was actual that made it necessary for England and France to intervene for the protection of their nominee and of the enormous English and French interests in Egypt in view of which he had been appointed. A joint fleet was a week or two since sent to Egypt and an ultimatum was forwarded to the Egyptian Government with twenty-four hours to consider it. This ultimatum was as follows: "That "whereas the President of the Chamber of "Notables has proposed as the only means "of ending the disturbance of the country "the temporary removal of Arabi Bey from "Egypt, with the retention of his rank "and pay, and the resignation of the Min-"istry, and whereas these conditions can "prevent the misfortune now menacing "Europe, we recommend them to the seri-"ous attention of the Ministry, and if "necessary the two Governments will "exact their due fulfilment. In interven-"ing in the affairs of Egypt, England and "France have no other object than the "maintenance of the *status quo*, and "they will use their good offices with the "Khedive to obtain a general amnesty.' The Khedive, at the expense of looking unpatriotic and appearing as the creatur of foreign powers, accepted this ultimatum at once. His ministers refused it, but carried out its principal behest by resigning. Their message to the allies is a very courteous and dignified assertion that the latter are meddling with internal affairs with which they have nothing to do, and telling them if they think differently they must apply to the Sultan. Their message to the Khedive is a haughty declaration that the latter, in accepting the ultimatum, has not only refused their unanimous advice but has compromised the sovereignty of the Sultan. They therefore resign their positions. All this is simply an appeal on the part of Arabi Bey and the ministers to the self-respect of the Sublime Porte which claims suzerainty in Egypt. Unless the Sultan intervenes, and this is not likely as it is much easier for the European powers to deal with him than with an irresponsible Egyptian soldier, we presume that a new ministry will be appointed more in harmony with the Khedive and the feud will go on as before.

Since the above was written Arabi Bey has been restored to power upon the demand of the notables and others, who alleged that the army insisted upon it. The situation is still unchanged and very grave. Arabi has given assurances to the foreign diplomatic agents, who hold him responsible for the public security.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS.

The Russian Government seems to share the idea of evildoers the world over, that it is little harm to commit crime, but a great evil to have the crime known. The same despatches that bring us news of the destruction of a town, and of the saving of children and property in the Jewish cemetery tell also of the silencing of press reports. This policy seems like a direct expression of sympathy with the persecutors. There is some talk about the punishment of officials who do not do their duty in protecting persecuted Jews, but that seems meant to be heard in England rather than in the Jewish districts of Russia. Meantime the terror-stricken Jews, such of them as can, and that is but a small proportion of them, are fleeing across the frontier and accumulating in Austrian towns in an utterly destitute condition. There they tread each other to death in their eagerness to receive aid and to fly to the new world. Only a small proportion of them can be so helped and these have begun to arrive among us. It would be the part of the Russian Government, if there was a spark of honesty in its pretended desire for justice, to send means to save from starvation these people, who have lost their all through its incapacity, and to help them to new homes. As it is, all the generous subscriptions of Jews and Christians in the old world seem but a drop in the bucket as compared with their need. It is evident that no subscriptions raised here could avail much in the presence of so great misfortunes. All we can do will be required for those who are reaching our own shores. The members of the Jewish Community here have taken hold of the task with a right good will, and their energy has been met by great generosity on the part of their co-religionists and other members of the community. Between two collections more than two thousand dollars was raised on Monday and Tuesday, and we trust very much will be added to this good beginning. All that can be got will likely be too little for home need, and even should it be otherwise, there is bitter need elsewhere for anything that might be over.

FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

There were certain enemies of one of the greatest and most pure minded statesmen that ever lived, who came to the conclusion that they could "find none occasion at "all against this Daniel" except they found it in connection with the law of his God, and they proceeded to lay traps for him there. The great charge at present against Mr. Blake is that of adherence to principles at a time when his principles are admittedly unpopular. With delight we are told that Mr. Blake has planted himself firmly on the principle of raising the revenue without giving primary attention to the subsidizing of manufacturers out of the people's earnings. The ignorant people who have seen the times change soon after the Government policy was changed, naturally ascribe the result to the Government policy, just as the African ascribes rain to the rain-maker's dance or his success in battle to the friendly intervention of the horrid carved stick to which he presented his petitions. These people all looked for a return of better times by and by before the National Policy was dreamt of, but that is all forgotten now, and everything is ascribed to him who claims the honor, the great Sir John. The latter has brought on the elections a year before he needed to, so as not to lose the argument to be derived from good times, and we presume that among the multitude, with the aid of active propagandism on the part of interested beneficiaries of the present policy, those who oppose it on general principles will lose ground. All honor to those who stand by the truth through evil report as well as good. The vindication of free trade principles cannot, however, be far off. It is time that means be taken to educate the people on what they are losing in the way of commerce and cheap food and raiment. A free trade club should be established entirely outside of politics, with no object but to study and to teach the truth on this and kindred economical questions, and every means should be used to indoctrinate the public on the subject.

THE ARREARS BILL *VERSUS* EMIGRATION.

There is no doubt that the effect of that clause of the Irish arrears bill which grants as a gift the sum necessary to the payment of one year's arrears of all tenants paying under thirty pounds who are in arrears, will be to convince a large class of the peasantry that the Government will hereafter relieve them of their rent if it falls behind. They have always been rather given to trusting in a happy-go-lucky way to circumstances to pay the rent if the pig failed them. Now it is to be feared that the pig which is much valued will no longer be thrown as a sop to Cerberus. The peasant who is not in arrears and who sees his neighbor, who is in arrears, relieved of his burden will feel that he is a fool for his economy and honesty, and his neighbor will congratulate himself on his shrewdness in not paying. Thus honesty becomes foolishness and shiftlessness shrewdness. England has commenced to pauperize her peasantry, as our Government did a year or two ago to pauperize our Indians, and as the vote of money for the Indians has had to be multiplied every year since, so will the votes of money to the peasantry of Ireland. But when the Irish are on the verge of social disruption, and within measurable distance of civil war, and the Indians are actually starving, as Mr. Gladstone and Sir John Macdonald say, what else can you do. Both Governments are in the position of our Board of Poor Relief, when in the midst of a biting winter the thriftless throw themselves upon them for support. It is then too late to organize relief works that will enable the noble poor to live without begging and force the ignoble idlers to work. And so the thing goes on from year to year. Pauperism is encouraged and independence driven to despair, or to the acceptance of soup. What is wanted is anxious foresight that will see the evil ahead and provide against it by better means. The Indian has to be taught to live as a herdsman and required to do so, and the Irish peasant has to be placed where there is room for his family and a reward for his labor. These people may have claims on the land on which they live, just as the Oka Indians have claims upon their seigniory of Two Mountains, but the value of those claims is not to be compared with what they would gain by establishment in Manitoba. It is well that the Government should recognize their claims to their holdings even by such clumsy and unequal justice as the arrears bill, but it would be more lasting service if the Government would transplant the people and to establish them comfortably as agricultural colonies in the new land.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT have changed the name of their tax bill, and by doing so they are trying to make themselves and others believe that they have changed the thing itself, a process of make-belief more fitting for imaginative children than for legislators. The Treasurer appears to have learned from the newspapers that he has not the power to license banks and other commercial institutions, but that he has the power of direct taxation. So he jumps to the conclusion that, if he imposes taxes directly upon these institutions without going to the trouble of imposing licenses upon them, he has the right to do so. He therefore merely changes the heading of his bill. He might just as well have left it as it was. A direct tax is not one merely imposed without circumlocution on any one class of people or of business people. However directly it may be imposed, if it is not at first hand paid by the people whom it will rest upon, it is not a direct tax. Any tax which falls eventually upon the people by being first imposed upon bankers and insurance companies is an indirect tax. Mill in his political economy makes the distinction very clearly. He says, "Taxes are either "direct or indirect. A direct tax is one "which is demanded from the very per-"sons who it is intended or desired should "pay it. Indirect taxes are those which "are demanded from one person on the "expectation and intention that he shall in-"demnify himself at the expense of an-"other." This is the distinction drawn by one of the clearest thinkers and one which has been supported by the greatest legal minds and accepted. It will not be held for a moment that the insurance companies and the banks will not indemnify themselves from the customers. It is generally believed, however, that the Governor-General-in-Council will disallow the bill. It will probably be held over until after the elections, and then disallowed. The Dominion Government will hardly allow the right of the Provincial Governments, many of whom are like Quebec, over head and ears in debt, to have the recourse of supplying all their needs at will from the banking and other institutions of the country, with which it alone has power to deal. The act is clearly unconstitutional, and should be disallowed on that ground alone.

MR. MERCIER'S MOTION in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council was, through no fault of his, very inopportune. In the first place it was proposed within a few hours of prorogation, and there was no time for the consideration of such an important measure. But it was prepared at a time when the Legislative Council had just been successful in greatly modifying what was perhaps the unwisest legislation of all the unwise legislation of this session. Their services in having prevented the Government from throwing the rights of the lumbermen into the maw of the railway ring were valuable. Not a few of the members, too, have shown independence of party this session, and have opposed the unwise sales of the Provincial railway, and also the illegal taxing of commercial and financial institutions. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the motion was supported only in a half-hearted way. But the Council should prepare for death. It has permanently alienated the Liberals by its unconstitutional refusal of supplies, with a view to ousting a Liberal Ministry in favor of Mr. Chapleau, and now it is evident that Mr. Chapleau has been pretty much convinced by its opposition to his legislation that its usefulness is gone. Those whom it unconstitutionally placed in power can hardly be said to have defended it even in a half-hearted way. If the Council continues its opposition to Mr. Chapleau's mad policy of sacrificing the interests of the Province for the purpose of enriching his favorites, it will have to go.

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS an extraordinary increase in German letters had been noticed in the Philadelphia post-office. The cause was soon discovered by accident in the complaint of many German citizens that, upon responding to advertisements of letters awaiting them at the post-office, instead of word from relatives in Germany, they received printed circulars in English, asking them to buy tickets from the "New "Great Money Lottery, guaranteed by "the Government of the Free City "of Hamburg," and enclosing a printed blank order and a registered money envelope, addressed to a banker in Hamburg, Germany. The recipients who made complaint were those who had to leave their work at a distance to come to the post-office for the letters advertised for them, on account of the circulars being addressed to their former residences in the city. The post-office inspector said that the mails had been crowded with the circulars of the Hamburg lottery, and also of a lottery in New Brunswick, Canada, but that it was impossible to put an end to the same, as the envelopes were properly stamped, and the senders did not come within the jurisdiction of the local postal authorities. He said that he thought it probable the matter would be laid before the Postmaster-General. Is it not time that our Government should adopt effective measures for rooting out that swindling institution in New Brunswick, which is a reproach to the Dominion?

THE RUMORS of trouble in the Irish party are confirmed by the split which took place on the division on the question of the urgency of the Repression and Arrears Bills. In refusing to vote against granting urgency, Parnell has shown that he intends to keep to the spirit of the agreement or understanding with the Government, and that by doing so he has sacrificed his position to some extent in the party. It was said that the events following the assassinations in Ireland showed that Parnell's power in Ireland was gone, and it certainly appears that he cannot lead the parliamentary party unless he leads in the direction they want to go. The number who followed Parnell in this vote was small, and was with one exception composed of insignificant men. There never was a leader yet whom the Irish did not drive to rebellion or desert when he refused to be driven. O'Connell, whose memory they now adore, aroused their anger when he refused to go beyond constitutional agitation. Mr. Butt, when dying of a broken heart, declared that he knew from the first that the fate of every Irish leader would be his also. Mr. Parnell's cold, impassive nature, not to be moved by taunts or threats or wheedling, will serve him now when he is deserted by his party, as it did when he alone was capable of withstanding the derision and anger of the whole House of Commons.

ALBERT YOUNG has received sentence of ten years' penal servitude for threatening the lives of the Queen and members of the royal family. The convict was a telegraph clerk, engaged on the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway, and is only eighteen years of age. The threatening letter that has been brought home to him was written to Her Majesty, and addressed to Sir Henry Ponsonby, her private secretary. It purported to be from a Roman Catholic priest in Ireland, who knew of a plot against the lives of the Queen and her sons and daughters among fifty men in his parish who had been evicted by landlords, but who had promised to leave for America on receipt of forty pounds per man to defray expenses of themselves and families. The writer strongly advised the payment of the money, and told the Queen to ask Prince Leopold how he would like to have a bullet put through him on his wedding day. The letter designated as the priest's dupe to transmit the money to him in Ireland the young man now under penal sentence for having written it, and intimated that no notice would be taken of cheques—"must "be notes and gold." If the letter would receive no attention, the priest would absolve the plotters "from all their mis-"deeds instead, as now, of holding them "in check with threats of excommunica-"tion."

THE JUSTICE OF THE EXECUTION of Dr. Lamson is now undoubted in view of facts that are being mentioned in connection with the case. It will be recollected, after the doctor was sentenced to death for having poisoned his young and crippled brother-in-law, that through the efforts of his friends in the United States where he belonged, the English Government postponed the execution to allow evidence of the prisoner's insanity, which was said to be plentiful and weighty, to be produced, so as to save him altogether from the gallows. The evidence brought forward, however, brought no conviction to the English authorities, and the doctor was hanged. Mr. Montagu Williams, the prisoner's counsel, has declared that from the time he first appeared for him at the police court down to the day of his conviction, no suggestion of insanity was made on behalf of the prisoner. So far from this, he says that from first to last he was assured that the prisoner denied the commission of the crime, and he was instructed to challenge the direct and scientific evidence given on behalf of the prosecution. This exposure of the attempt to try one line of defence at the trial and another to stay the infliction of the penalty will likely cause the English authorities to be more watchful than ever against the admission of the plea of insanity as a bar to justice.

THEY ARE HAVING great festivities on the occasion of the opening of the St. Gothard tunnel, and the Federal Council of Switzerland is in a fix. More than six hundred gentlemen, with "undeniable claims," have applied for invitations, and insist on being present. These cantankerous guests will require two trains, and board and lodging for three days. The expense, it will be readily imagined, would be considerable, and the Switzers are exercising their brains to get over the difficulty in some cheaper way. The Council has offered to buy off the importunate would-be guests by promising them free passes for use on a future occasion, in place of invitations now. It is doubtful, however, whether many will prefer a free ride through a suffocating atmosphere to a free banquet in pure Swiss air. So another device has been hit upon, and one that will probably be very effectual indeed—it is intimated that every guest will have to appear in black coat and stove-pipe hat. This regulation is expected largely to diminish the number of representatives from the free little republic. It is not thought, however, that it will reduce the numbers from other countries very much. Nevertheless, the Swiss Council had better not go too far, or the banquet will be served up to empty benches.

THE FIRST MEETING of our Canadian Royal Society has been a most undoubted success. The proceedings were carried out entirely in a spirit of quiet harmony and good feeling, and yet of zeal and earnestness. The results have certainly been good, if they were only to bring together men who have only known each other by name, if at all, and the personal intercourse of people from all parts of the Dominion interested in literary and scientific matters cannot but have a beneficial effect upon science and literature themselves. The men who came together at Ottawa came at short notice from their various residences and avocations, and at once recognized that their common aims made them friends and brothers. The very satisfactory character of this first meeting gives hopes of greater things next time. Next year's meeting is to be longer, to allow for more discussion of the lectures, and the members will probably come together in sessions, partly social in character, at which matters of general scientific and literary interest will be dealt with. As it is, the managers of this year's meeting, and all who have given their help, are to be congratulated on the success that has been achieved.

IT DOES NOT APPEAR to be in accord with common sense that, if any single provision of a whole budget is rejected by a representative body, therefore the whole budget should be rearranged, and another finance minister appointed. There is far too little room for the play of individual opinion under our party system of Government. An aggregate of individual opinion is very different from a solid party vote. Of course it is very difficult to see how we are to have a sturdy and strong Government in a house of individuals bound by no party ties, but it is wrong in the face of it that a party should be made of individuals whose opinions differ but who are held together by other ties. In rejecting M. Leon Say's wine and beer duties and substituting those upon alcohol, and then insisting upon retaining him as Finance Minister by a very large vote of confidence the French have probably earned the contempt of British parliamentarians, but their act does seem to be only a common-sense one. M. Say is the greatest French financier and the Chamber knows it, but it is not too much to assert that even the greatest may make a mistake, and that if he does, it should be rectified.

A NURSE DIRECTORY is one of the newest and likely to be one of the most useful institutions in Philadelphia, and for it the city is indebted to the College of Physicians. This body has opened a registry for nurses in a central locality and called upon all persons capable of nursing the sick to enter their names and addresses. When a person is suddenly stricken down by illness or accident, it is intended that the Directory will be able to furnish a nurse immediately and so obviate the necessity of hunting all over the city for one who is disengaged. As a large number of doctors are interested in the project, it is expected that in a short time the registry lists will be the professional recognition of the rank of a nurse. Two training schools for nurses in that city have hitherto been unable to supply the demand upon them and one of them is far from the centre of population, so that the success of the Nurse Directory, connected as it is with the telephone system, is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

THE UNITED STATES is taking a leaf out of Canada's book—under some compulsion, perhaps. The tendency under the postal agreement between the two countries of the removal of postage from newspapers published in Canada would have been to give Canadian newspapers a great advantage over American newspapers which are charged at two cents a pound. The assimilation of their system to ours will turn the scale and give the advantage to the largest centres, so that we may expect to find Canadians hereafter more largely instructed in republican ideas than the Americans in monarchical ideas. The American Postmaster-General is going further than ours and adding magazines to the free list. There is one recent regulation that Canada might in return copy from the United States, namely the forwarding of underpaid letters to their postal destination and the notification of the persons addressed by post card instead of the present vexatious system of sending them to the Dead Letter Office.

SOMEBODY acting the part of school master to the public is telling the public that it is very wrong in speaking of the Syndicate now that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is an incorporated fact. The public does not, however, always give up its abbreviations at the demand of etymology and in this case it would make a great mistake in doing so, as the title Syndicate means something both less and more extensive than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It has reference to a party of excellent and astute gentlemen whose power extends far beyond the charter of the Canadian Pacific, extensive as that is. The Syndicate is beginning, as we expected, to be an important factor in Canadian politics. We do not know that it is really doing anything, either collectively or individually, but even if its hands are clean of politics, it is a potent name to swear by, and the story is that the Syndicate has already its candidates in the field of Montreal West, one on each side of politics, and that whichever side wins the Syndicate is bound to win.

THE GOVERNMENT of Nova Scotia, like that of New Brunswick and that of the Dominion, goes reconstructed to the polls. The new Premier, Mr. Thompson, is a talented and rising man, who has just completed his first legislative term, during which he filled with much ability the position of Attorney-General. Mr. A. C. Bell, who also began legislative life with the last House, is an able young man of very much promise. So far as character and talent are concerned, the new Government is at least as strong as that which preceded it, and the responsibility of whose measures it assumes. It is worthy of note that the Premier is a Roman Catholic who takes office in the fifty-fifth year from the date of the abolition of the test oath in Nova Scotia against that religion. The Vicar-General of the Catholic diocese of Halifax at that time, the Rev. John Carroll, who presented the petition for the abolition of the oath, is still alive, hale and hearty, being resident at the Orphan Asylum, Chicago. Judge Haliburton, the author of "Sam Slick," and father of a well-known lawyer and scholar now of Ottawa, delivered a speech in favor of the prayer of the petition which has become historical.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE has been doing its best to suppress undue speculation in grain, and to prevent the disturbances in and hinderance to the trade caused thereby. So far the rules of the Board, like the laws of the State, have proved either inoperative or without result. The latest rule of the Board is intended to prevent the cornering of grain by providing that higher grades of the same kind of grain may be substituted for the one contracted for, which will render it necessary for those who corner one class of wheat, No. 2 Red Winter, which is the grade speculated in mostly, to corner the higher grades as well. Another rule allows the substitution of Winter for Spring or Spring for Winter wheat of No. 2 grades on all contracts made by the first of June unless otherwise specified. The trouble is to get those who lose to take advantage of such rules, for if they do they are boycotted by the gamblers, whose code of honor overrides law with most of them.

THE PROSPECT at present is that the whole of the present session of the Imperial Parliament will have to be devoted to Irish affairs. The Conservatives oppose with all their might the Arrears Bill, while the Irish party oppose with all their might the Repression Bill. Mr. Gladstone has determined that the progress of the one bill shall be dependent upon that of the other. The Repressive Act, which the Conservatives favor, shall not become law until the Arrears Bill, which they oppose, is also all but through the House. And the Arrears Act, which the Irish support, is dependent upon the progress of the Repression Bill. Thus either party by obstructing the bill it does not like, obstructs that which it does. As both parties, in opposition to the Government, are better obstructers than supporters, the progress of both bills is likely to be slow.

IT APPEARS that the post-office officials of New York at least do take time to read the communications on postal cards. A threatening message (probably a stupid joke) to the President was interrupted and its destination changed. If New York post-office clerks have leisure for such investigation and can find pleasure in communications between people whom they never heard of, how much time must town and country village post-offices give to the pursuit of this peculiar form of happiness. It was doubtless in this case the august name on the other side which caused the card addressed to the President to be read. The unnecessary publicity given to it will suggest to hare-brained people an easy method of getting talked about.

TO GO TO LAW is often unwise, but to do so to resist lawful authority is very foolish. Eleven small houses in St. Pancras, a parish in London, England, were found to be built so as to be very unwholesome for the inmates. The owner was ordered by the health officers to have certain alterations made in the houses to improve their condition. He declined to do so, saying they were not going to scare him, and was fined fifty dollars for each house—a total of five hundred and fifty dollars. An appeal resulted in half of the fine being taken off and the whole costs added. Had the amount of fine and costs been spent in the required improvements instead of wasted in legal penalties and expenses, how much better off that landlord would be!

THE PERJURY CASE in connection with a late fatal accident on the Intercolonial in Nova Scotia has resulted in a magisterial decision that there is no evidence whereon to base a prosecution in the Supreme Court. While this is gratifying as regards the accused station master at Windsor Junction, it seems to leave the dismissed train despatcher without recourse in the position of resting under the implied charge of having altered official documents to cover a fatal blunder in his own office. If his superiors have any evidence of such guilt on his part, they are condoning a felony by neglecting to place him on his defence in the dock.

THE DISTRESS of the Jews at Brody is becoming terrible. Only the abler ones, it seems, are being removed to America by the Anglo-Jewish Association which has its head-quarters at Liverpool. The miseries of the starving multitude that remains are calling down vengeance on the Czar and his people, whose atrocious conduct must meet with the contempt of the world. Who is to help those forlorn refugees? The time has come to show whether Christianity has in any people developed in eighteen centuries that religion of pity and love which it pretends to be. These are the people to whom the Saviour of men comes and among whom he lived and worked.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT will have an opportunity to vent its patriotic ardor for the protection of its citizens in another direction than that of England. Many German citizens in order to escape enrolment in the army, which is obligatory on their obtaining their majority, come to the United States and become naturalized, and then return to the Fatherland. One of these citizens has been imprisoned by the German Government and it remains to be seen whether the American Government will be as zealous with regard to her German citizens as her Irish ones.

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS received in England from the Gold Coast of Africa, of vast gold resources there, will not unlikely divert more or less of emigration to that unwholesome shore. Strange that this wealth has not been heard of before, seeing that it is said to glitter from the very sand in the streets, and to give large returns to women who wash it out. The fortunes said to be within reach of adventurers are not the greatest possible results to be anticipated from a rush of civilized population to that coast. Large colonization enterprises would doubtless radiate thence into every fertile and salubrious tract of the middle part of the dark continent.

A CIRCULAR received from the Post-Office Department shows that the remission of postage on newspapers after the first of June extends as far as monthlies, a great improvement on the first proposition of limiting it to weeklies, as many of the most valuable educational publications, such as agricultural and Sunday-school papers, are published monthly, and these have a higher claim to free postage than the political press. The change only applies to papers addressed to subscribers within the Dominion. With regard to all others the existing rates continue.

THE "TIMES," when referred to by a Conservative member of the British House of Commons as the "leading journal," had to endure a shower of laughter and sarcasm at the idea. That newspaper published most malignant articles on Mr. Gladstone after the Dublin assassination, but on the third day considerably modified its tone. The *Echo* suggests that the *Times* thought Mr. Gladstone would get unpopular, but that his reception everywhere proved the contrary, and the "Thunderer" was again trimming its sails to suit the shifting breeze.

IT IS A PITY that the Government of the United States allows incendiary and murderous proclamations, such as the one the Fenian Brotherhood has just issued, to be made in that country by people who would as readily use "dagger, fire and sword" against itself as against any of what they style the "effete and gouty" monarchies of Europe, whenever the laws administered by that Government are found to conflict with their barbarous notions of freedom and human rights.

THE SECOND-RATE shooting capacity of our soldiers in the Transvaal war, compared with the masterly way in which the Boers handled their rifles, gives additional interest to the annual report on the musketry instruction in the army. There has been an improvement in the infantry, but a slight falling off in the cavalry; some of the cavalry regiments, however, have wonderfully improved. The best shooting regiment in the infantry is the First Battalion of the Scottish Rifles.

THE DISTRESS of the Hebrew race is enlarged and the Eastern question acquires a fresh element of complexity, in the obstruction offered by Turkey to the Jews who have set their faces toward the sacred land of their fathers. The inhumanity of the Sultan to the Jewish refugees, which is said to be daily becoming more marked, may furnish ground for the last count in the long, dark indictment against his empire before its endorsation as a true bill to be adjudicated upon speedily in the high court of Christendom.

RESIDENTS OF WIMBLEDON, England, the famous rifle shooting ground, have brought about efforts for reform in the management of the National Rifle Association meeting there. It has been resolved, at a conference between the English Church parish officers and the Association, to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors at nine o'clock at night, and to clear the camp an hour later. The question of Sunday remains undecided, but it is supposed that there is law enough to sustain an experiment in Sunday closing.

GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made to receive "Great Paul," the huge bell which has been founded for St. Paul's Cathedral. The bell is just now stuck in the mud near Dunstable, and iron plates are to be obtained, over which the wheels of the truck will travel the rest of the way. It will take about a day to raise the seventeen ton bell to its place, a hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground, in the south-west tower of the Cathedral, and a chain used at Woolwich Arsenal for lifting thirty-five ton guns has been borrowed for the purpose.

THERE IS A POINT at which taxation ceases to be tolerable, even to the army-ridden Germans. The Reichstag Committee has almost unanimously rejected Prince Bismarck's tobacco monopoly bill, and also resolved to oppose every scheme to increase taxation. What the Prince will do about it is the next interesting question, for there must be a line beyond which the patient subjects of the Empire will resist being driven by the policy of force.

EARL SPENCER is hopeful that the noticeable improvement in the condition of Ireland will continue, and that the severity of the Repression Bill will not need to be applied. If only the mischief-makers could be guarded against, and most severely dealt with when detected in their work, there might be some chance to test remedial measures, and the land would have at least a small measure of rest.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, which was becoming an interesting ruin while awaiting completion, is now growing at the rate of a foot a day. "This," an American paper remarks, "if kept up, would ensure "its completion within ten months. But "taking the rate of growth from the time "work was first begun, it will be just about "sixty years hence when the last stone is "laid."

THE SOCIALISTS in London are apparently bidding strongly for the removal of that liberty which they have only been able to find under the British flag. Every friend of true freedom would have cause to rejoice in the hanging, as accessories after the fact, of the members of the "Social Democratic Workingmen's Club" who voted for the resolution "highly approving of the coura-"geous deed of the Irish rebels."

CHANGES IN DOMINION CABINET.

OTTAWA, May 23.

The rumor that the Hon. Mr. Aikens has retired is confirmed and it is understood that the Hon. McKenzie Bowell was sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Costigan, as the representative of the Irish Catholics, will be sworn in as Minister of Customs. The Hon. John Carling comes into the Cabinet to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Aikins, who it is understood will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. It is considered probable that Mr. Carling will also be appointed to the Senate as his chance of re-election is very poor, and that he will fill the office of Postmaster-General.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE SAILS FOR CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—**The Princess Louise sailed to day for Canada.**

TORONTO.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

passed over rather quietly here. The celebration with innumerable fire-crackers, bands parading and much cannon firing is a thing of the past. The Queen's Own were at Kingston, where they had gone at their own expense. The Grenadiers, changed from the former Tenth Royals, trooped their colors on the Queen's Park, while a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was given by the Battery. The day was not a genial one and numerous excursionists by boat would have stayed at home if they could have known of the cold in advance. In a match with the St. Regis Indians the Torontos were nearly worsted in three straight games. That the Indians after winning the first two games should lose the last three so easily as they did would furnish some ground for a suspicion that, as has been said of them on previous occasions, they did not always play their best in these matches, but Toronto was minus some of her best men. In the evening the Horticultural Gardens were opened for the season with the usual display of fire-works, but unless it speedily becomes much warmer they will not be much visited for a while.

MR. OSCAR WILDE

has been creating a favorable impression here, and many who went to his first lecture, more to see him and to be amused than for any other reason, will go to hear him a second time because of their appreciation of his ideas and from a desire to be further instructed. One evening paper refers to him as Miss Wilde, and the *Globe* makes the peculiar and out-of-place comment that "decidedly he is not such a fool as he looks," but if he will persist in wearing what is, in comparison with other men, such a fantastic style of dress, he need not expect that the truth in his ideas will preserve him from such remarks. However, his general bearing would not give the impression that he cares much as to what is said or thought of him.

GEN. HEWSON

is pushing his peculiar suit against Sir John Macdonald for damages, in consequence of the non-fulfilment of a promise of an office made before an election for services to be rendered. If all those who had been promised offices by Sir John Macdonald, which they had not obtained, notwithstanding valuable political services, sued Sir John he would be defendant in many suits, and perhaps would be held liable for unfulfilled promises, or, as the pawnbrokers say, "unredeemed pledges," which have not yet been made or given, but will be during the present contest. Success for the general in his suit is not so probable as to induce any others to undertake similar actions. He wishes both to attach a release of his original claim, of whatever nature it was, and to keep what he obtained for giving the release. The judges are against him, and he will probably have to content himself with being made liable for the costs of his proceedings. Even if he had been promised an office by the Premier, or some one on his behalf, such a promise is not one for the non-fulfilment of which damages should be given, for public offices are not to be disposed of in that manner, and no law or judge is likely to do anything to encourage such an idea.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST

is waxing hot and the Liberals are going into the fight fiercely notwithstanding the disadvantage at which they are as a result of the peculiar treatment of the constituencies, which has hitherto been thought to be exclusively for the use of our cousins to the south of us. The *Mail* gives a greater number of Liberal candidates as being in the field in this Province, than of the Conservative ones who have yet been put forward, but perhaps Conservatives do not intend to contest constituencies in which they have collected large Liberal majorities, while the Liberals have pronounced in favor of disputing the election of every Conservative no matter how small may be the prospect of success. Well known candidates have not shown a desire to avoid their previous constituencies where these have been made unsafe by the Redistribution Bill. In fact some have sought constituencies where they will have more difficulty than in their former places under the new arrangement.

THE HON. MR. COSTIGAN

has been here working for the Government of which he is now a member, and made a favorable impression on those present at the meeting by his moderation of manner and the character of his address. He did not seem anxious to say much here as to his course on the boundary question, and would only reply to Mr. Ryan, which was not necessary, as the latter was refused a hearing by some of those in the crowd, the *Mail* justifying the course on their part, because Mr. Ryan attributed Mr. Costigan's course on the boundary question to the influence of his French constituents, and hinted that his support of Conservatism might be because Conservatives had been in power when he entered public life.

QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

QUEBEC, May 22.

THE INCREASED INDEMNITY.

On the vote for the additional indemnity to members, Mr. Joly moved an amendment to the effect that the increase was in opposition, considering the financial condition of the Province, and that at any rate the indemnity should not be greater than that given in Ontario. Mr. Joly pointed out that it seemed extraordinary to make such an increase immediately after coming back from the polls when no mention of the subject had been made during the election campaign. In Ontario the return of a new House had been considered the proper time to make a reduction. Mr. Picard was chosen to answer Mr. Joly. He and Mr. Fortin have of late been charged with the work which, although by no means over nice, the Premier prefers not doing himself. The choice was a good one inasmuch as it secures Mr. Joly's not replying. The member for Richmond and Wolfe is always coarse and the Assembly would be very much benefited by his absence. Legislation cannot be improved by being placed in the hands of uneducated and incapable men. Mr. Chapleau raised a question of order on the ground that the allusion to Ontario was the statement of a fact of which the House had no knowledge. The Speaker ruled the point well taken, and Mr. Joly made a second motion, which was put to the vote and lost by 35 to 18. The ruling of the Speaker seems strange when it is remembered that when the addition was announced by Mr. Wurtele in the budget speech he expressly declared that "it was the amount allowed to members of the Legislative Assembly in Ontario."

QUEBEC, May 24.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.

The first sitting on Tuesday was taken up with Mr. Wurtele's resolutions concerning the emission of provincial debentures and to provide means for building the Quebec Court House. In reference to the provincial debentures Mr. Gagnon and Mr. Irvine both made good suggestions which the Treasurer refused to accept. Mr. Gagnon said that a clause ought to be put in the law preventing the issue of the debentures under par and Mr. Irvine thought that they ought to be advertised and tenders for their purchase called for, as had been done by the city of Montreal in relation to its last loan. The district of Quebec is to pay by direct tax six percent of $150,000 for which the Government will issue debentures, $6,000 to be paid by the city and $3,000 by the surrounding municipalities. Mr. Mercier pointed out that the present Parliament House would be available at as early a date as a Court House could be built, and that it would serve the purpose admirably. Mr. Blanchet spoke in the same sense, but the Government refused to hear. It would be easy to save the province $150,000 the Government refuses absolutely to do so.

THE NEW TAXES.

In the afternoon Mr. Wurtele introduced his resolutions for the new taxes with a message from the Lieutenant-Governor recommending the imposition of a direct tax upon certain companies. This is a change of front with a vengeance. Mr. Chapleau had declared there would be no direct tax. It is to be presumed he meant no direct tax on French-Canadians. Mr. Wurtele made a short speech in English. He said that the opinion had been expressed in the press that the law was unconstitutional, and he had read every word the papers had said on the subject and considered it attentively. There he stopped. He did not quote one argument or give one answer. Mr. Marchand moved an amendment to the effect that it would be better to economize than to tax. Mr. Marchand's speech was a strong one. He pointed out that the Premier had said that if the road was not sold $2,000,000 would have to be borrowed; the road had been sold and yet we were borrowing $3,000,000. He had declared that without the sale direct taxation would be necessary; the sale had been made and now direct taxes were being imposed. The speech of the day, however, was made by Mr. Irvine, who pointed out that the tax on manufacturing companies was in direct conflict with the policy of the Conservative party at Ottawa. It was a taxation of the minority to obtain money for the majority to waste—that was its object. He then discussed the constitutional question fully and declared that neither banks nor railways running into other provinces or counties could be subjected to the tax. The member for Megantic is always worth hearing, and especially on any question relating to constitutional law shows himself far superior to any man in the House. He was in unusually good vein yesterday and attacked the Premier, especially, without hesitation and with effect. Among other things he told him what is perfectly true, that he never answers an argument but contents himself with abusing the man who argues. It is worthy of remark that neither of the law officers deemed it wise to contradict Mr. Irvine on the question of law. Mr. Wurtele answered and the question immediately became painfully dwarfed and circumscribed. He saw a difference between a license to raise a revenue and a license to regulate a trade. He has always had an idea that the licenses which have been issued up to the present time are somewhat unconstitutional as regulating trade, but the new licenses about to be issued being solely to raise a revenue are beyond question lawful. And further, so that there should be no doubt in the bill which he will introduce, he calls the new imposition not a license but a tax, a direct tax, the Province having the power to impose direct taxation. The amendment was voted down by 41 to 11.

In the evening the loan resolutions were reported and the bill introduced, after which Mr. Gagnon's bill to do away with the property qualification of members, was read a third time and passed.

QUEBEC, May 26.

THE LATEST LAND GRAB.

Yesterday proved a busy day for the lumbermen and the Ministry. The railway resolutions as first drawn up threatened the ruin of the limit holders. By some extraordinary accident the *Chronicle* mustered up the courage to sound a note of alarm in a long and able editorial. A meeting of limit holders was called in the morning, the Board of Trade assembled, the Ministry was interviewed and a most formidable opposition organized. Of course the measure as it stood would have passed the Assembly. It is a question whether any act of the kind could be put before the House as it now stands which it would not accept. In the Council, however, the presence of Mr. Ferrier, and a few other signs, showed the fate which the land grab might expect there. Mr. Chapleau in consequence had to yield, the "ring" feeling that half a loaf was better than no bread. Lands under license are excepted from the operation of the grants and can only be appropriated for colonisation purposes. Mr. Chapleau spoke until after ten and was followed by Mr. Joly, Mr. Irvine and some other members. The most fervent speech in support of the resolution was made by Mr. Riopel, Dr. Robitaille's brother-in-law, which possibly may strengthen the rumor which had become widespread toward evening that Mr. Chapleau had said it was the Lieutenant-Governor who was forcing his hand and insisting upon the passing of the bill. Mr. Chapleau's speech was a fairly good one; he acknowledged the back down as gracefully as possible, warning lumbermen, however, that they held somewhat exaggerated notions of their rights under their licenses.

THE TRIBUTE "ACT."

During the afternoon sitting Mr. Gagnon moved an amendment to the "Bill for imposing tribute on a certain portion of the population," asking for the exemption from this unjust law of publishing companies printing newspapers. The amendment was accepted, but without any show of excessive alacrity.

THE PREMIER AND THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chapleau made another attack upon the Council. He says he is "the guardian of the dignity and honor of the House," and in his quality as such he wants to know what the Council meant by sending for the bill to incorporate the Huntingdon Railway Company, and afterward sending it back unchanged. It is needless to say that "the ring" is interested in the bill or all this fuss would not be made. Mr. Senecal is opposed to it, but did not find that out until it was too late to stop it in the Lower House. In the Council Mr. Lacoste, Mr. Senecal's lawyer, added an amendment, the object of which Mr. Laviolette said was to kill the bill. After the amendment had been passed and the bill sent back to the Assembly the whole trick was found out. Mr. Laviolette then sent back for the bill and moved that the Council declare that it does not insist in the amendment. On a question of order raised by Mr. Lacoste and sustained on an equal vote by the Speaker voting in favor of his own ruling this message was prevented from being sent. In consequence the bill was simply sent back. Mr. Chapleau ought to have said less on the subject; the more it is stirred the more distinctly does the presence of Mr. Senecal and the "ring" assert itself.

THE GREAT LAND GRANTS.

The railways to be subsidized and the extent of acreage to be given to each one are as follows:—Lake St. John Road, 850,000 acres; Bonaventure, 1,800,000; Riviere Du Loup and Edmonton, 660,000; Piles and Lake St. John, 480,000; Gatineau, 450,000; Buckingham and Aylwin, 208,000; Lachute and St. Andrews, 28,000; St. Jerome and St. Agathe, 140,000; Wentworth, 84,000; St. Lin to Ste. Julienne, 80,000; St. Felix to St. Gabriel, 40,000; Louiseville, 240,000; Charlevoix, 360,000; Leeds, 80,000; Boston, Concord and Montreal, 120,000; L'Assomption, 10,500. Total, 5,630,500.

QUEBEC, May 26.

A CURT ANSWER.

A deputation of insurance men, including Messrs. Ramsay, Rawlings and Johnston, of Montreal, waited on the Hon. Treasurer to-day respecting the tax on insurance companies. Mr. Wurtele informed them that they had arrived too late and that the bill had passed its third reading. Moreover, that it could not be amended in the Council, as it was introduced by a message from the Lieutenant-Governor. It is now rumored that the various interests affected by the bill will petition the Governor General in Council to disallow it and that the banks and other companies in the sister provinces, fearing the ultimate effect of this introduction of the thin end of the wedge in Quebec, will come to their assistance in the matter.

QUEBEC, May 27.

THE LUMBERMEN.

When Mr. Chapleau's bill came before the House yesterday, it turned out that the changes which he had announced the previous evening have not been carried out by any means as horoughly as he had implied, and the lumbermen had expected. Mr. Chapleau has shown some skill in the choice of the class he has selected to oppress and there is something very closely resembling retributive justice in the fact that no body of men have more contributed in years gone by to put the power into the hands in which it now finds itself. There is no class of men moreover in whose misfortune the public generally take less interest, because above all other they have been characterized by a selfishness which never for a moment or on any occasion was forgotten or lost sight of. They, therefore, are fighting their battle unaided except by the banks, who have an interest in their welfare on account of the advances they may have made them. Mr. Abbott was sent down by the banks to look after the matter for them, but though Mr. Abbot in his quality of ex-cashier for Sir Hugh Allan in the days of the old Pacific and as an influential shareholder in the present Pacific, no doubt, wields considerable influence at Ottawa, does not count for much in Quebec. The master of the Province of Quebec just now, as represented in the Assembly, is Mr. Chapleau, and he bows the neck only before Mr. Senecal, who made him Premier, and Mr. Dansereau, whose brains have furnished him with his policy ever since. Mr. Irvine defended the rights of the lumbermen with zeal and ability, but the task before him was a difficult one. The law that passed the Assembly is not a bad law if it were honestly carried out. The trouble is that everyone knows it will not be honestly carried out. It is fair that lands required for settlement purposes should be taken from timber limits, but it is not fair that under a mere pretence of colonizing timber lands should be taken from the present holders of licenses and given to third parties. Mr. Chapleau, in the course of his speech, gave the lumbermen a hard rap by saying that it was a mistake to suppose that every time a robbery took place between the Crown and the lumbermen it was the Crown that was robbing, to which Mr. Irvine answered by an equally hard dig in saying that it was a mistake to suppose that each time the Crown was robbed it was a lumberman who was the thief, and inviting the Premier to keep a close watch on those about him if he wished to assure himself of the fact. The resolutions passed without opposition, and in the afternoon a bill was read three times, which, in spite of some slight amendments put in to please Mr. Abbott, disconsolate lumbermen declared to be a shade worse than the original resolutions.

RELIEF FROM THE COUNCIL.

The Council has been a harbor of refuge this session, and to it the distressed lumbermen hurried for protection. By the amending of one clause and the striking out of another the Council secured that no grants should be made of lands under license, so that the limit holders have for the moment escaped from harm. They are not the shrewd men they are supposed to be, however, if they do not take warning from the fright they have got. Mr. Chapleau has now shown his hand, and everyone know what he is now after. It is well to bear in mind that this is only the first session of a Legislature which has been returned for five years.

PROROGATION.

The House was adjourned to-day with the usual ceremonies.

ATLANTIC WANDERERS.

THEIR COURSE ALONG THE OCEAN—HOW CAPTAIN GEORGE EYLER DESCRIBES THEM—HE MEETS SOME BIG ONES AND HAS A TRYING TIME WITH A VERY LARGE ONE.

Captain George Eyler, of the steamship "Hermann," now in port, is the gentleman who took the mails from off the steamship "Peruvian" and landed them at Rimouski. He describes his voyage out as a curve to northward of the regular course. By taking this route he appears to have avoided the icebergs as completely as did some of the vessels that took an extreme southerly course. The "Hermann" sailed as far up as latitude 50, while other vessels touched latitude 43. Those who came between these points speak of having "met ice eight hundred miles off the shore," as the mate of the ill-fated "Western Belle" said.

AMONG THE BERGS.

"We met no ice," said Captain Hermann, "until we reached the banks of Newfoundland, and then we had it from Cape Race all the way to St. Paul's Island. I never saw such a lot of it. There were so many of them that we could not count them. Placentia Bay was blocked with them to some extent. We dropped down from latitude 50 to Cape Race and saw none until then, from which I infer that the straits of Belle Isle must then have been completely blocked. This opinion is further strengthened by there having been little ice seen in the north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence though there was plenty of field ice there. On the 17th about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I saw a tremendous berg about three hundred feet high looming through the fog and frowning down upon us in a threatening manner. We could not afford to run with any speed in the vicinity of such a customer with a heavy fog about us, and we slowed the engines to a dead stop. We had not rested very long before we found that the current was drifting us down on that same iceberg, so we sheered off again and kept away from it. Just at evening, before dark, that same iceberg looms up again through the fog, and we had to steam away again with a few turns of the screw.

AN UNENVIABLE POSITION.

We stopped the engine; then we would see it again, and it was a good while before we could get away from it. Finally we went ahead again, and had not gone more than an eighth of a mile when the first thing we saw was another berg right ahead of us. We had a north-east wind, and were keeping the vessel out south, and only kept the screw turning a couple of revolutions a minute to see that the steamer was on her course. Thus we had two icebergs instead of one to keep clear of. It took a pretty sharp lookout, but we managed to keep clear. This kind of thing lasted all night—from four o'clock in the morning until next day—in all about twenty hours. We found ourselves when the fog lifted right in among a lot of icebergs. I can tell you we kept a very sharp look out. We had two men forward and two on the bridge. I never was so much on the bridge before. When we could see the icebergs we were all right. The principal danger from them is during a fog. They were all sorts of shapes."

Here the captain gave an outline of some of the bergs which he recollected, and which we are enabled to give to the reader as the captain gave them:



"Some of them were very clear ice, others were muddy in places. One of them was all dirty as if it had rolled over and over a bank of sand and clay. One of them had a broad band of black ice running through it (as described on the diagram.) I do not know how that came to be there, but it was as clearly marked as if it had been painted there, while all the rest of the berg was white. Some of the shapes are peculiar, one being very much like an irregular sugar loaf cut in two. But a curious thing occurred just as we got opposite to a very long one. The sea all around it was filled with floating pieces of ice, and just as we got to about the centre of the vast berg it split into two pieces.

A BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

This added one more berg to the many others. As the berg split up the pieces from the sides tumbled into the sea covering the water all around, while the bergs swayed and jostled against each other like two great monsters attacking each other. They could not stand very long together at such work as that. Each time one struck the other huge masses of ice weighing many tons would fall with a splash into the ocean and the noise of the conflict seemed to make it very lifelike. The pieces or bergs soon afterward must have parted, and we steamed away past one after the other, seeing more ice than I ever met before."

OCEAN WANDERERS.

Captain Eyler further said he believed that the ice would move southward with the gulf stream, which would bring it right across the track of vessels bound to New York and Boston ports. He believed it to be in that direction even at the time he spoke. He believed that the field ice would do little damage as it would dissolve in the gulf stream before it could do a great deal of harm. He had had some experience with icebergs himself, and very close work with them. On his last voyage to New York he had the bow of his vessel stove by ice, lost his propellers and had to sail his ship 213 miles into New York harbor.

RESULTS OF ICE CONTACT.

The captain believed that some further damage would likely be reported from the ice pack. He passed himself a couple of sailing ships bound inward, and both of them had had their stems carried away by ice that had been encountered at their bows. When told about the loss of the "Western Belle," Captain Eyler believed she must have been the vessel he saw, but which he could not get near enough to signal.

The steamship "Hermann" is now at the Long Wharf, off the west end of the new depot of the Q., M., O. and O., and is a splendid vessel. Everything about her is in capital order. There is a cheery manner about the German sailors on board of her which is full of the old fashioned salt sea sailor which we read about nowadays but seldom see. May the "Hermann" always succeed in her battle with the bergs and floes as well as she has done on her present voyage.

THE DERBY RACES.

LONDON, May 24.—The race for the Derby stakes, Epsom meeting, to-day, was won by Shotover, Quicklime second, Pierre Lorillard's Sachem third, and Bruce (the favorite) fourth.

MR. PARNELL AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Star* says the unanimous opinion among Land Leaguers here appears to be that Mr. Parnell should be sustained in his present attitude in the House of Committee.

THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Beaty, M. P., has received a unanimous nomination for West Toronto in the Conservative interest.

A convention of the Liberal Conservative Association of South Renfrew has elected Mr. R. Dulmage, of Arnprior, President, and Mr. Geo. A. Eady, jr., of Renfrew, Secretary. Mr. W. Bannerman was selected as their candidate for the coming campaign.

The Conservatives of North Perth have nominated Mr. S. R. Hesson, M. P.

The Conservative convention of Milton, Ontario, have nominated Sheriff McKindsay, for Halton.

Mr. Somerville, of Ancaster, will represent the Reformers of North Brant.

Mr. McMillan has been nominated for South Huron by a Reform convention held at Clinton.

The Liberal Conservatives of St. John, N.B., have selected Messrs. Chas. A. Everitt and W. H. Tuck to oppose Messrs. Burpee and Weldon.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Reformers of the county of Glengarry was held last week to select a candidate to oppose Mr. D. Macmaster, M.P.P. The Hon. D. A. Macdonald was selected, and heartily cheered. Mr. Macdonald addressed the meeting, referring to his public career from its beginning, having enjoyed the confidence of the electors for a period of 18 years, and having been appointed to the office of Lieutenant-Governor he had looked forward to passing the remainder of his days in retirement, but he had felt deeply the wrongs and injustice of the present Government's administration, and at the urgent solicitation of many friends had consented to accept the candidature.

At a large meeting of Liberals held at Newington the other day, the following gentlemen were nominated for Stormont: James Bethune, Q.C., D. B. McLennan, H. Sandfield Macdonald and C. J. Mattice. The three latter retired in favor of Mr. Bethune, Q.C., who was then selected unanimously.

F. A. Lawrence, barrister, of Truro, has been nominated by the Liberals to contest Colchester County for the House of Commons. Mr. Samuel Rittie has issued a card, announcing himself as an Independent-Liberal-Conservative candidate in the same county for the local House.

Mr. Joseph Rymal has been chosen the Reform candidate for Monck.

Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, ex-M.P., and Judge Ryan are looming up as probable candidates for the Liberal nomination in Marquette, Man., C. E. Hamilton, of the legal firm of Aikens, Culver & Hamilton, will be the Conservative candidate.

At the conventions of Liberals and Liberal Conservative parties held at Halifax last week, the former nominated the Hon. A. G. Jones and W. H. Fuller to contest the city and county for the House of Commons, and W. S. Fielding, M. J. Power and J. G. Foster for the Provincial Parliament. The Conservatives selected M. H. Richey and M. B. Daly, the present members, for the House of Commons, and W. D. Harrington, John Pugh and J. F. L. Parsons for the Local.

Mr. Farrow, M.P., of Bluevale, has been nominated as Conservative candidate for East Huron.

At a public meeting last week, on motion of Mr. Ives, seconded by Mr. Cabana, R. N. Hall, Esq., was duly nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Conservative party of Sherbrooke.

The Liberals of Addington have chosen Mr. J. B. Aylesworth as their candidate.

The Hon. David Mills has been enthusiastically nominated for Bothwell by the Reform convention at Dresden, Ont.

Mr. Wheeler was chosen as the candidate of the Reformers of West Ontario.

North Wentworth has chosen Mr. Thomas Bain, M.P., as the Liberal candidate for the Commons, and Dr. McMahon, M.P.P., as the candidate for the Local House.

The Conservatives of Huron have selected Mr. Robert Porter as their candidate.

Mr. J. D. Edgar has been nominated Reform candidate for Centre Toronto.

A meeting of Liberals of Guysboro county, N.S., nominated John A. Kirk to contest the constituency for the House of Commons and James A. Fraser, of Goldenville, and Otto S. Weeks for the local Legislature.

The Reform Convention for Haldimand met yesterday and re-nominated Mr. Thomson the sitting member.

The Reformers of the new riding of West Bruce met last week. Mr. Malcolm Campbell, of Lucknow, was chosen as the candidate.

The Liberal Conservative Association of South Ontario met on the 23rd inst., at Port Perry. A number of gentlemen were nominated, all retiring except Messrs. Wm. Smith, of East Whitby, and J. B. Bickell for whom a ballot was taken, resulting in the selection of Mr. Smith.

At the Liberal convention of South Essex, Mr. William McGregor was nominated for the Commons.

The West Huron Reform convention was held at Goderich on the 23rd inst. Mr. M. C. Cameron, M.P., received the nomination for the Commons, and Col. Ross, M.P., for the Local Legislature.

All the former representative supporters of the Government in and around Quebec intend presenting themselves for re-election, among them the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, Quebec county; the Hon. Mr. Blanchet, county of Levis; Mr. Valin, county of Montmorenci, and Mr. Vallee, county of Portneuf.

At a meeting of Conservative delegates at St. Johns, Que., Mr. Charles Arpin received the unanimous vote, but requested till Friday to reply.

Mr. Angus Morrison, ex-Mayor, is in the field for Toronto West. Mayor McMurrich is the Reform candidate.

The Liberals of St. John, N. B., have nominated Mr. Geo. McLeod as a candidate in St. John city in opposition to Sir Leonard Tilley.

At the Liberal-Conservative convention at Ailsa Craig, Mr. T. Coughlin, M. P., was unanimously nominated for North Middlesex as candidate for the Commons.

Mr. Durry, of the township of Oro, has been chosen by the Reformers of North Simcoe as candidate for the Commons.

Mr. Stewart Mulvey, Collector of Inland Revenue, has been selected as the candidate for Selkirk, Man. He will probably run as an independent Conservative.

At the Reform convention of East Durham, Mr. Lewis Ross, ex-M.P., received the nomination.

The Reform convention at Waterloo, Ont., nominated Dr. P. Bowlby, of Berlin, for the House of Commons for North Waterloo.

At the Reform convention held at Crowland on the 23rd inst., Mr. B. B. Osler, of Hamilton, received the nomination for the Commons for Welland.

At the Reform convention held at Watford, Ont., J. H. Fairbank, of Petrolia, was chosen candidate for the Commons for Lambton.

The Reformers of South Ontario have nominated Mr. F. W. Glen as their candidate.

Mr. Lewis Ross, ex-M.P., received the unanimous nomination of the Reform Convention of East Durham on Tuesday.

Mr. David Thompson was unanimously chosen by the Reformers of Haldimand for the sixth time.

The Conservatives of Inverness, N.S., have nominated Dr. Cameron for the Dominion and Messrs. Alex. Campbell and Dr. McLennan for the Local House.

Mr. George Guillet, M.P., was again chosen Conservative candidate for West Northumberland at a meeting held in Cobourg.

In Portneuf the candidates will be R. P. Vallee, the sitting member, Conservative and Dr. De St. Georges, Liberal.

Mr. James Brown has been unanimously nominated by the Reformers of Belleville for the Commons.

The Reformers of East Northumberland have nominated Mr. Crouter for the Commons.

King's County, N.S., has nominated D. B. Woodworth for the Commons, and Q. R. Harris and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald for the Provincial Parliament.

Mr. Robert Hay has been again nominated by the Conservative Convention of East Toronto.

Dr. Blenheim will represent the Reformers of Kent, Ont., in the approaching contest.

The Reformers of West Elgin have unanimously chosen Mr. N. G. Casey as their candidate.

The Hon. Mr. Laflamme has definitely decided to come out against Mr. Girouard, M.P., in Jacques Cartier County. The Liberals are confident of winning, and say that Mr. Girouard's influence has largely declined since his election.

In Terrebonne the Liberals say that they have considerable hope. Mr. Poirier is the Liberal candidate, while Mr. Nantelle will probably run instead of Mr. Masson, M.P.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 22.—Writs have been issued for the elections for the Local Legislature, making nomination and polling days the same as those for the House of Commons. A meeting of both parties will be held in the city to-morrow evening to appoint delegates to conventions to be held on Thursday evening for the nomination of candidates.

At the Conservative convention held at Guelph on Saturday, Mr. Jas. Goldie, of Guelph, was chosen as the Conservative candidate for South Wellington.

Conservatives and Reformers both held their conventions at Prescott on Saturday afternoon to select candidates to contest South Grenville. Mr. W. T. Benson, of Cardinal, was chosen as the Conservative candidate, and Mr. James Millar, of Spencerville, as the Reform candidate.

At the Reform convention for South Waterloo, held at Preston on Saturday, Mr. James Livingstone, M.P.P., of Baden, was nominated as the candidate for the House of Commons.

The Conservative convention at Bismarck on Saturday for the nomination of a candidate to oppose Mr. Casey was largely attended. Mr. J. E. McKinley, of Ridgetown, was unanimously tendered the nomination.

The Conservative convention met at Welland port on Saturday to choose a candidate for Monck in the Commons. Mr. McCallum was unanimously chosen.

At a meeting held at Almonte on Saturday to nominate a candidate in the Conservative interest for North Lanark, Mr. J. Jamieson was the unanimous choice of the meeting.

R. E. FitzRandolph, of Bridgetown, has been nominated by the Conservatives at Annapolis county to run for the House of Commons, and the old members, Messrs. Troop and Shaffner, for the local. Mr. FitzRandolph has not yet accepted the nomination.

Geo. M. McLeod, who was nominated by the Liberals in opposition to Sir Leonard Tilley, returned from New York on Friday, and announces his acceptance of the nomination.

Dr. Bernier is spoken of as the Liberal candidate against Mr. Costigan in Victoria.

The Conservative convention in Winnipeg, after two days' session, at a late hour Friday night concluded balloting for candidates. Captain Scott obtained the nomination on the twenty-second ballot. The next was Mr. Ashdown. The vote received was twenty-seven, being the necessary two-thirds. Col. Osborne Smith will continue in the field as an Independent Conservative candidate.

The Hon. George B. Baker was nominated for Missisquoi at the Conservative convention on Saturday at Bedford by an almost unanimous vote. The Liberals have no candidate in the field yet.

The Hon. David Laird, ex-Governor of the North-West Territories, and the Hon. L. H. Davies, ex-Premier of the Province, have been nominated as candidates for the House of Commons by the Liberals of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island.

Mr. S. N. Borlight, of Sutton Flats, has been nominated by the Conservatives of Brome.

SAFE IN PORT.

THE "PERUVIAN" REACHES QUEBEC—THE END OF A LONG AND EVENTFUL TRIP—A PASSENGER'S STORY—THE PERILS OF THE DEEP.

The Allan SS. "Peruvian," twenty-six days out, arrived at Quebec at five o'clock p.m. on Tuesday week in tow of the tug "Rocket" and SS. "Acadian" from St. Pierre Miquelon. She had on board 84 cabin, 19 intermediate and 695 steerage passengers. There was a large assemblage at the south wharf to greet the passengers after their long tedious voyage. All were well and hearty and unanimous in their praise of captain and crew. Captain Ritchie reports that everything went well until they fell in with the ice and lost the blades from the propeller. According to the story of one of the passengers, her difficulties began on the morning of May 7th, the tenth day after sailing. On this morning nothing could be seen ahead but an immense field of ice stretching away as far as the eye could reach. During that day about a dozen ships at anchor were passed. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 7th, the "Peruvian" was also obliged to stop. Next morning a desperate attempt to break through the icy barrier ended in the loss of the blades of the propeller, and she now lay helplessly fast bound. On May 9th a snow-storm set in. On the 10th the rations of the steerage passengers were cut down in the event of the vessel being detained in the ice for a month, which then appeared to be a by no means unlikely event. The ice began to move on the 11th, but the vessel made no progress. On the 16th the ice became thicker than ever, and she was blown so close to land that it was feared she would go ashore, but the wind fortunately veered round and carried her out to sea again. On the 17th a schooner hove in sight, and was boarded by the purser, who was instructed to make for the nearest telegraph station and forward the news of their difficulties to Quebec. On the 18th the purser returned, and brought the good news that three steamers had been on the look-out for the distressed vessel since the 11th. Shortly after crew and passengers were alike delighted at being hailed by the "Griffin" and then by the "Acadian" with provisions on board. The "Peruvian" was taken in tow by the "Acadian," the "Griffin" keeping alongside. On the 21st the "Rocket" also came to the rescue. During the prolonged voyage, which was ended by the "Peruvian's" arrival at Quebec, two children were born on board, one of which was christened Allan. Most of the passengers are bound for Ontario and the North-West. A pleasing incident of the trip occurred in the evening before reaching Quebec, when the passengers presented Captain Ritchie with a handsome clock, accompanied by an address.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, May 30.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The volume of business in the wholesale trade of the city, though somewhat increased since last week, is still disappointingly small for this season of the year. The wet, chilly weather of the past week is only better than the dry weather of the preceding weeks. The rain will greatly improve the crop prospects, and as soon as the warmer weather sets in the improvement will be felt, but in the meantime there is little doing. In the dry goods trade a small business is doing. Travellers are out on a late sorting up trip with general summer goods, but so far they report stocks pretty well unbroken among country retailers, who look forward to carrying over a great part of their spring stock, as they had to do a good part of their winter stock. Most travellers also took out samples of fall lines, but are not, as a rule, pushing the sales of these, preferring to do the business later. For shirts and drawers and heavy tweeds, however, some fair orders have been taken. Until, however, after the busy season at the end of the rush of spring work, when farmers are expected to purchase more freely, no very large parcels will be sold to country dealers. The city retail trade has been very quiet indeed, owing to the cold weather, which has prevented the free purchase of spring goods. The fancy goods trade has suffered most, perhaps, the business in that line, though developing rapidly, is not up to expectations this month. Wholesale dealers in staples are now fairly well supplied with cottons, and few complaints are heard upon this score. Remittances are hardly up to the mark, though there is nothing special to complain of.

The Iron and Hardware trade has been moderately active during the past week. The holiday has not interfered with business to any extent as it only rendered necessary the doing of two days' work in one. The detention of the vessels in the gulf has interfered seriously with the business of some large firms, whose invoices for other shiploads of goods which arrived before, were in the mails on the "Peruvian." During the last few days, therefore, some houses found their hands pretty full. On the whole, however, business is not more than moderately active. Owing to the firmness of freights and the general steadiness of the British market, the market for Pig continues very steady indeed as to price, views of holders and of sellers being very firm indeed. On the other hand, as consumers still expect that freight will be lower, they are holding off, only buying at present for hand to mouth requirements. The prospect at present in favor of a fall in rates are not very good. Some business has been done in spot iron at about $23.75 for best brands. Holders of spot iron state that little has arrived yet that has not been sold for arrival, and that spot iron is still scarce and firm. Sales have been made at from $20 to $23 for iron ex ship. Eglinton has sold at $20.50, Carnbroe $21, and Gartsherrie and Summerlee at $22, and Coltness at $22.25 on dock. Calder has been sold in the West at about equal to $22.50 here. Warrants are cabled at 47s. Notwithstanding the decline in the price of bar iron, there appears to be no great disposition on the part of buyers to do business. Holders are now offering freely enough at $2, but at the price there is little doing; there is, however, no disposition on the part of holders to push at this price. Cable advices report the market rather steadier in England. The market for tin plate is quiet, some sales of I.C. charcoal have been made at $5.15 to $5.20. The difference between the price of cokes and of charcoals is now so small that there is very little demand for the latter at all. Canada plates are dull at about $3.20 for best brands. Ingot copper is firmer in England and is steadier here at 18c to 18½c. Ingot tin is firm at 24½c to 25c. There has been a fair business done in petroleum at about former prices, namely, 19c for carlots 20c for part cars, and 21c for single barrels. Green butcher's hides are quiet and unchanged at for No. 1, $8; No. 2, $7, and No. 3, $6. Calfskins, 14c per lb. Sheepskins are quoted at $1.50 to $1.75 and lambskins at 30c each. A small quantity of foreign wool has been sold during the week at from 18c to 19c for Greasy Cape, and 23c to 27c for Australian. Domestic wool is quiet and nominal at 26c to 27c for unassorted pulled, and 30c to 32c for assorted supers.

On the Corn Exchange business still continues quiet. The flour market has been firmer, but is still inactive. The receipts of flour by railway and by canal for the week ending 24th May was 19,962 brls. Total receipts from 1st January to 24th of May, 272,393 barrels, against 267,801 barrels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 4,592 barrels. Local shipments for the week ending 24th of May, 10,168 brls. Total shipments from 1st January to 24th May, 125,630 brls., against 148,082 brls. at corresponding date in 1881, being a decrease of 22,452 barrels.

The grain trade has also been dull. The receipts for the week ending 24th May, were 142,590 bushels. Total receipts from 1st January to 24th May were 1,210,957 bushels, against 1,152,036 bushels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 58,921 bushels. Local shipments for week ending 24th May were 14,924 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 24th of May were 761,564 bushels, against 883,912 bushels at corresponding date in 1881, being a decrease of 122,348 bushels.

The provision trade is dull and receipts and shipments for the week were insignificant.

FURS.—There is nothing new to report. A few lots of furs are coming in. Prices not very strong.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business is now very quiet and the spring trade is pretty much over. The sorting-up trade has been moderately good, but travellers report stocks in the country not as much broken as is usual at this stage of the season. Very little will now be done until fall business opens. Some houses have already sent out their salesmen to solicit fall orders.

LEATHER.—There is no improvement to note. Business is still very dull. Spanish Sole arrives freely but is quite firm at quotations. Slaughter is more abundant but nominally unchanged in price. Waxed Upper is slow of sale though stocks are not excessive. Splits are very dull and nominal at quotations. Prime Buff and Pebble move off steadily at fair prices. Ordinary and poor stock are almost unsalable.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B.A.	24½c	to	26
do do No. 2 B.A.	22	to	23
No. 1 Ordinary Spanish	24	to	25½
No. 2 do	21½	to	22½
Buffalo Sole No. 1	21	to	23
do No. 2	19	to	21
Hemlock Slaughter No. 1	26	to	29
Waxed Upper, light and medium	32½	to	36
do do heavy	31	to	34
Grained	33	to	37
Splits large	21	to	28
do small	17	to	23
Calfskin (27 to 36 lbs) ₱ lb	60	to	72½
do (18 to 26 lbs)	60	to	70
Imitation French Calf	82½	to	85
Sheep-skin Linings	25	to	50
Harness	26	to	34
Buffed Cow ₱ foot	13	to	15½
Enamelled Cow "	15	to	16
Patent Cow "	15	to	16
Pebbled Cow "	11	to	15
Rough "	23	to	27

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—With a rather easier market a fair amount of business is doing, but as buyers expect still easier prices transactions are limited to small lots. In England the market for chemicals is a little weaker.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 27th.

There is a moderate business being done in groceries. The week shows but slight variations in values, with an accession to stocks of Mediterranean goods per "Barcelona," also of chemicals, &c.

A convention of the retail grocers of New York and Brooklyn has been lately held declaring an unrelenting war against adulterations in all kinds and classes of goods in which the trade is interested and to be protected in weights of goods as well as to secure fair dealing all round. There is good in this, and it is time that all goods shall be sold in a pure state. In the matter of weights, our system for some time in operation has been, and is, very generally satisfactory.

SUGARS.—Trade with Barbados for sugars and molasses has grown largely within a few years. The quality of the goods commanding very general approval. It is a pity that we do not press more for a reciprocal trade, and prepare our produce and manufactures &c., specially for the West Indies, &c. The Brazilian line of steamers are now so well patronized both ways that they have more goods to carry than they can usually manage to take. Prices of raw sugars are rather firmer. In refined the change is slightly toward reduction for granulated &c. Yellows are but little affected.

MOLASSES.—Still very high at Barbados, and sales in quantity here have been made at 55c held for 56c to 60c as to lot. Antigua, Trinidad, Demerara and Cienfuegos kinds run from 47c to 52c. Syrups firm.

TEAS.—Japan telegraph advices note the usual drop as the season advances. Prices still quite high. With us there is very little of alteration and a moderate business to report. Desirable teas hold their values. An offering by auction did not result in much business, sellers and buyers' views being somewhat apart. Japan Dust showed advance. In China Green and Black teas business continues moderate and at prices about as for some time current.

COFFEES.—There is report of advance in Java in Britain. Mocha keeps up, and some Brazils held here are getting reduced in stock. Steady for ordinary qualities.

SPICES.—Pepper may be stated as still rather farther advanced. Nutmegs firm. Other spices quiet.

FRUITS.—Valencia Raisins maintain extreme prices abroad. New York is 12c to 12¼c. duty (2½c) paid. Our stock is reduced and held firmly 10c to 10½c for common, and 10¾c to 11½c for good. Malaga Raisins steady. Currants in somewhat more request. Figs stiffening a little. Almonds a little easier. Filberts and Walnuts firm.

FISH.—Good Dry Codfish scarce and wanted. Some Pacific Coast Tin Salmon offering, doubtful as to being positively of this season, held $1.60 to $1.80 for tins. Stock of herrings light and but little demand. Scaled dull.

OILS.—Much firmness and higher prices in Steam Refined Seal, held 69c to 75c. Cod Oil is also firm. Petroleum quiet.

SALT.—Still nominally 70c to 75c for coarse. Freights and cost both high. Factory is $1.30 to $1.50 for ordinary, $2.40 to $2.55 for Extra.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.*)

MONTREAL, May 29

Bank Stocks.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Seller p.c.	Buyer p.c.	Cash Value
Montreal	200	all	208	207¼	......
Ontario	40	all	68	67½	......
Du Peuple	100	all	90	89	......
Molsons	50	all	......	127	......
Toronto	50	all	178½	178	......
Jacques Cartier	100	all	125	123¾	......
Merchants'	25	all	130	129½	......
East. Townships	100	all	......	122½	......
Commerce	50	all	147¾	147¼	......
Union	50	all	98	96	......
Exchange	100	all	175	170	......
Miscellaneous.					
Montreal Telegraph, x d	100	all	132¾	132½	......
Dominion Telegraph	50	all	......	......	......
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	50	all	69½	69¼	......
City Passenger Ry.	100	all	144	143	......
Mont. Gas Co.	50	all	170½	170	......
Loan & Mortgage	40	all	......	......	......
Royal Can. Insurance	100	30	133½	132½	......
Canada Cotton	50	all	145½	144	......
Dundas Cotton	100	60 p.c.	125	122½	......
Montreal Cotton Co	200	all	......	......	......
Canada Shipping	100	30 p.c.	98	......	......
Manitoba		all	......	......	......
Hochelaga		all	100	95	......

WHOLESALE PRICES.

To-day being Whit Monday and a general holiday in England, there are no British market reports.

This being Decoration Day in the United States and a holiday, we are without market reports from there.

There being no outside advices to-day, there is little disposition to do business. On 'Change there was little done in any line.

The grain market is almost at a standstill for the moment. There is, if anything, rather an easier feeling. Canada White Winter is quoted at $1.35 to $1.36; Canada Red Winter at $1.44 to $1.45. Good Canada Spring has offered here for some days past at $1.43 without being sold. Fine hard Red Fife Wheat would bring $1.48 to $1.50, but it is only occasionally that a car of it offers. We quote ordinary good Canada Spring at $1.40 to $1.42. Oats sell at 44½c; Pease are quoted at 99½c to $1; Corn at 82c in bond; Barley, 67c to 75c; Rye, 85c to 87c per bushel.

At the call board on 'Change to-day 10,000 bushels peas were offered afloat in the harbor at $1.00; no bid. No offers or bids for other grain were made.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,410 brls. The market is quiet and if anything easier. It is said that Superior Extra offered at $6.25, but we hear of nothing but old inspection at that price. New inspected is held at $6.30. The following sales were reported on 'Change to-day—125 Canadian Strong Bakers' at $6.50; 100 Medium Bakers' at $6.20; 200 American sacks, $8 for 196 lbs. We quote:—Superior Extra, $6.30; Extra Superfine, $6.20; Fancy, $6.15; Spring Extra, $6.10 to $6.15; Superfine, $5.50 to $5.60; Strong Bakers', Canadian, $6.50 to $6.75; Strong Bakers', American, $7.50 to $8; Fine, $5.00 to $5.20; Middlings, $4.00 to $4.25; Pollards, $3.50 to $3.75; Ontario Bags, medium to strong, $3.00 to $3.05; do. do. Spring Extra, $2.90 to $2.95; do. Superfine, $2.80 to $2.85; City Bags, delivered, $3.80 to $4.

MEALS unaltered. Ontario Oatmeal is quoted at $5.25 to $5.35 per barrel; Cornmeal, $3.90 to $4.00 per brl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter—The receipts of grass butter are increasing and are expected to increase very rapidly now that the pasture has been revived by the rainfalls. Good to best dairy is quoted at from 16c to 20c; Creamery at 21c to 22c. Cheese, 9¾c to 10¼c per lb. for new.

HOG PRODUCTS are dull and unchanged. Canada Mess Pork, $23 to $23.50; Western do., $22.25 to $22.50. Lard 14¼c to 14½c for tubs and tierces, and 14¾c to 15c for pails. Smoked meats, quiet and unchanged.

EGGS are steady at 17c to 17½c per dozen.

ASHES.—Pots—The market is firm at $5.10 to $5.20 per 100 lbs. Pearls are inactive and nominal.

FARMER'S MARKET PRICES—MAY 30.

There was a fair attendance of farmers and market gardeners at the market to-day, but with the exception of oats and green vegetables, the supply of produce was rather light, and prices have an upward tendency. There was also a pretty large supply of inferior potatoes, but good potatoes are very dear and scarce. Butter, eggs and poultry are chiefly supplied by dealers, and prices are without material change. There is no change in the fruit market, except that strawberries are declining from the high rates at which they have been selling lately. Vegetables, especially rhubarb and green onions, are getting plentiful and cheap, although the prices are nominally unchanged, yet the branches are much larger. The prices of flour, meal and feed are unchanged, except that bran is somewhat lower. The supply of hay continues small and prices are advancing.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats, 95c to $1.10 per bag; pease, $1 to $1.10 per bushel; buckwheat, $1.40 to $1.50 per bag of two bushels.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 90c to $1.50; turnips, carrots, and beets, $1.50 per bushel; new cabbages, 25c each; onions, $2 50 to $4.00 per barrel; radishes 3c to 5c per bunch, or 30c to 50c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 25c to 50c per dozen; rhubarb, 4c to 5c per bunch, or 30c to 50 per dozen bunches; spinach, $1.50 per bushel; shallots, 20c to 40c per dozen bunches; String beans, 75c per peck; green pease, 50c do.; Asparagus, 25c per bunch; new carrots, $1.50 per dozen bunches.

FRUIT.—Winter apples, from $4.00 to $6.50 per barrel. Cranberries, 80c to $1.00 per gallon. Valencia oranges, 30c to 40c per dozen, or $9 to $9.50 per case; lemons, $6 to $6.50 per case, and 25c to 30c per dozen; strawberries, 25c to 30c per quart; new tomatoes, $1.25 per box or 25c per doz.; bananas, 5c each; pineapples, 35c to 40c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, old, 14c to 16c per lb.; do. new, 18c to 21c; common prints, fresh, 20c to 25c; superior prints, 30c to 35c; packed eggs, 17c to 18c per doz.; fresh laid eggs, 20c to 25c; maple sugar, 8c to 12c per lb.; maple syrup, 80c to 90c per gallon.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF, POULTRY, GAME, &C.—Dressed hogs, 9½c to 10c per lb; turkeys, $1 to $1.50 each; fowls, 75c to 90c; tame ducks, $1 to $1.50c; tame pigeons 25c to 30c.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.—Flour, $3.25 to $4.40 per 100 lbs; Buckwheat Flour $2.00 to $2.25; Oatmeal, $2.40 to $2.60; Indian Meal, $2.00 to $2.15; Moulie, $1.50 to $1.60; Grue, $1.10 to $1.40; Bran, $1.00; Pot Barley, $3.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay sells at from $9 to $14.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each. Pressed, 60c to 90c per 100 lbs. Straw, $5 to $7.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET—MAY 26.

There were over 100 milch cows offered on this market to-day, more than half of them being pretty good milkers. The demand was active and very high prices continue to be paid for the best cows, but common and inferior stock are somewhat lower in price. A superior cow was sold here to-day for $72, another for $68 and two others at $65 each. More than a score of good cows were sold at from $48 to $55 each, and about as many more pretty good ones at from $40 to $46 each. Small and very lean milkers were hard to sell, and the greater portion of them remained unsold during the early part of the day.

MAY 30.

There were about 35 milch cows offered here to-day, none of them being of extra quality, while not over a dozen were ordinary good cows. These latter were bought at high prices, but the small lean milkers are more difficult to sell. Three of the best cows were sold at $50 each, and half a dozen others at from $40 to $47 each. The prices asked for small cows ranged from $24 to $35 each, but very few were sold during the forenoon.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—MAY 29.

There were about 160 head of butchers' cattle offered on Viger Market to-day, about three-fourths of them being fair to choice cattle from Ontario; the others consisted of milkmen's strippers from near the city, and a few head of lean cattle brought from the French parishes. With such a small supply drovers were able to demand, and also obtain, higher prices. W. Kenwood bought a very fine heifer at 6⅞c per lb., and several choice steers were bought at 6¾c. Steers in pretty good condition and fat cows brought from 6c to 6¼; rough cattle and oxen, 5¼c to 5¾c per lb.; milkmen's strippers sold at from $35 to $55 each, or 4½c to 5¼c per lb. There were about a dozen head of very lean heifers and dry cows offered here to-day, but the butchers seemed to consider them altogether too lean for beefing at present, they were not sold during the forenoon. Calves were rather scarce and generally of poor quality, but the prices were very high for such stock, ranging from $3 to $10 each. Sheep and lambs were also scarce and dearer, although there were few good animals among those offered here to-day. The general prices of unshorn sheep are from $7 to $9 each, and for clipped sheep, $5 to $7 each; lambs bring from $3.50 to $6 each. The prices of fat hogs are again advancing, as the supply has been light of late. Sales were made to-day at from 7¼c to 7½c per pound.

HORSE MARKET—MAY 30.

The horse trade is very dull at present, buyers and sellers being both absent from the city. The farmers have their horses engaged at field work, and American buyers have gone home until the horses here get over the "pink eye" and the farmers get through with their spring's work. The prevalence of "pink eye" in the surrounding country has caused an unprecedented mortality among the young colts, most of them have their blood poisoned before birth, through their diseased mothers, and only live a few days after being foaled. So many foals dying will help to make horses scarce and higher priced here in a few years. The following shipments of horses were made from here to the United States last week:—May 22nd, 10 horses, $953; 11 do, $1,158.50; 10 do, $1,595; 6 do, $495. May 23—4 horses, $535; 70 do, $749.50; 13 do, $1,322; 6 do, $715; 7 do, $954; 3 do, $685; 4 do, $780; 8 do $1,075. May 25th—2 horses, $300; 3 do, $400, 11 do, $1,288.

AMERICAN BEEVES.

Beef cattle in the United States have lately advanced in price beyond almost anything hitherto known, especially in the Western States. The New York *World*, speaking of last Friday's cattle markets in that city, says: "Sellers named the prices, and consented to make a fair division of the offerings at an advance from Wednesday equal to ½c to ¾c per lb. Choice fat bulls sold at $7.50 to $7.70 per 100 lbs, live weight; very poor native scrubs at $6.37½ to $7; decent Texas steers at $7.28, and poor to prime native steers at $7.40 to $9.28, with a carload of choice co. at $9.60 per 100 lbs. On the dressed weight the extremes were 13¼c to 16c per lb., to dress 56 lb. to 60 lb. for common to extra native steers, and at 12½c to 13c for Texans." In Chicago the market was wild and excited: prices 25c to 50c higher than on Thursday: exports, $8.50 to $9; 12 cars at $9; good to choice shipping, $7.25 to $8.30; common to fair, $7 to $7.60; butchers' active at $2.75 to $6; grass Texans strong and active; poor to fair, $4 to $5; medium to good, $5.50 to $6. This rapid advance in the prices of cattle is the more remarkable when it is known that grass fed cattle on the Western ranches are in much better condition, and are likely to be marketed several weeks earlier this season than for several years past.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

OTTAWA, May 29.—Market supply and demand at present are good. Quotations rate exceptionally high just now. Dairy produce has risen during the past few days and beef continues to have an upward tendency. The following are the most important quotations:—Flour, No. 1 brand, per brl., $6.50 to $6.75; Strong Bakers, $6.75 to $7. Grain—Spring Wheat, per bush., $1.30 to $1.35; Fall, do., $1.30 to $1.35. Pork—Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., $8.00 to $8.50; Mess Pork, per brl., $20 to $21.50; New Navy, per brl., $22 to $22.75. Dairy Produce—Butter, in pails, per lb., 19c to 20c; firkin, 18c to 19c; fresh print, 22c to 24c. Meat—Beef, per cwt., $7.50 to $8; Mutton and Lamb, per lb., 8c to 9c; Veal, per lb, 7c to 9c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

TORONTO, May 29.—Fall Wheat, No. 1, $1.33 to $1.34; No. 2 $1.31 to $1.32; No. 3, $1.27 to $1.28; Spring, No. 1, $1.37; No. 2, $1.35; Barley, No. 1, 91c to 92c; No. 2, 88 to 89; Extra, No. 3, 86c to 87c; Peas, No. 2, 84c; Oats, No. 1, 49c; Flour, Superior, $5.85 to $5.90; Extra, $5.75 to $5.80; Bran, $14.50 to $15; Butter, 13c to 15c. Market quiet. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady, with buyers at inside prices for No. 2 Fall and No. 2 Spring. Oats easy, and sold at 49c. Barley and peas unchanged. Potatoes scarce; cars wanted at $1.40 to $1.45. Butter steady at 13c to 15c for local use. Eggs steady at 14½c to 15c for all offered. Meats firmer, with 12c bid for long clear.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

(*Specially Reported for "Witness" by W. & J. Morden, Produce and Commission Merchants.*)

HAMILTON, Ont., May 29.—White Wheat, per bushel, $1.30 to $1.31; Treadwell, per bushel, $1.30 to $1.31; Red Winter, per bushel, $1.34 to $1.35; Spring, per bushel, $1.34 to $1.35; Pease, per bushel, 75c to 85c; Barley, per bushel, 75c to 85c; Oats, per bushel, 37c to 38c; Corn, 90c to 91c; Clover Seed, per bushel, $4.25 to $4.30; Timothy, $2.50 to $2.75; Apples, $1.00 to $1.25; Potatoes, $1.15 to $1.20; White Wheat flour, per barrel, $6.00 to $6.10; Strong Bakers' flour, per barrel, $6.00 to $6.15; Butter, rolls, 10c to 15c per lb; do. firkins, 10c to 12c; eggs, 14c to 15c per doz.; Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs, $9.25 to $9.50.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

CHATHAM, Ont., May 29.—Fall Wheat, White, $1.25 to $1.28; do. Red, $1.30 to $1.32; Corn, 70c to 75c; Oats, 45c to 48c.

[For the *Witness.*

THOUGHTS ON ETERNAL VERITIES.

Seem'st all a myth or pleasing dream
What oftentimes my lips express
In honor of the gospel theme,
That Christ my soul died to redeem
And I eternal life possess?

Yea, do I feel 'tis true that He
Who on this earth as man once trod,
And gave His life that I might be
A king and priest eternally,
Was very God of very God?

Believe that He whose eye alone,
The future state of sav'd and lost
Sees, and to mortal minds makes known
The soul's true worth, and this is shown
In the redemptive price it cost?

That earth is but a passing-place;
Do I at all times realize,
Wherein to run the heavenly race
And striving by Almighty grace
To do so as to gain the prize?

Do ample fields, all ripe, incite
To heartier efforts to increase
My golden sheaves while yet 'tis light.
For comes apace th' approaching night,
When all my work on earth will cease?

Is labor for the Master done,
Just for His sake, with cheerful will.
From grateful sense of having won
All covenant blessings in the Son,
Who liveth and abideth still?

Does an absorbing pure desire,
Flowing from love's celestial flame,
To win lost souls such zeal inspire
As brands to pluck out of the fire
To magnify the Saviour's name?

Does simple trustfulness that He
Who says, 'Thy burdens I will bear,
And who on high now pleads for me,
Sustain my soul to tranquil be,
Because He carries every care?

And do I feel it true that shame,
Reproach and trial must be mine,
For they who own the Saviour's name,
What He has borne must bear the same,
The branch is purg'd while in the vine?

Do Christlike actions show each day,
That to the world I'm crucified,
And does the graces' sweet array
And growing holiness display,
That by the truth I'm sanctified?

ELIZABETH BECKET.

Peterboro.

THE STONE HILL PEOPLE AND HOW THEY RAISED MONEY FOR MISSIONS.

A missionary came along to the Stone Hill church. The members were really interested. They wanted to do something, they said, but they hadn't any ready money. The missionary replied that he didn't want money; he would take produce. He spoke to them thus: "I know your circumstances well. Here you are a little farming community; you've only got about sixty members in your church; most of you are scattered about on a dozen farms. Now, wouldn't you be willing to give a little wheat and a few potatoes and a few apples to spread your Master's gospel? Very well. Now I don't want money; I'll take produce. Honor the Lord with the first fruits of all thine increase."

"But how will you get possession of the produce?"

"Oh," he replied; "I will get you to bring it to the village some time when you are coming in on business. Brother Elwell will receive it at his store, and turn it into money; after which it will be easy enough to send it along."

In the main, the plan seemed reasonable; but they doubted whether it would work well.

"You leave all that to me," said the missionary. "You do just as I say. Get an old flour barrel or a bag, or a box of any kind, and chalk on it, 'For the Lord;' then, when you gather your wheat, take a bushel, or a half bushel if you think the other too much, and put it into the sack that belongs to the Lord. At another time, do the same with your oats, and when the season comes round, put in a bushel of apples, and then, later, your bushel of potatoes. Perhaps your wives and daughters would agree to give a pound of butter or a dozen of eggs, the first yield of every spring. You will be surprised how it will foot up."

"Well, well," they said; "it looks fair enough; it would be no harm to try it for a single time; only we might not get a good price for these donations of produce."

"Don't trouble yourself about that," said the missionary; "as soon as you have measured out your bushel into the Lord's sack, your work will be over; let it remain at the Lord's risk; whether it sells for little or much, it is His business. If any of it rots, or is eaten by rats, or if it meets with any accident, still consider it the Lord's loss, and not yours."

"They laughed at his idea. Three or four said they would do it; others hung back. One man there was a day-laborer; every year, there were a few or more days in which he had little to do. He said he would give one day's work every year; he would fix on a certain day ahead; when that fixed day came round, he would consider it the Lord's day; whatever he might happen to make on that day should be the Lord's, without fail. If that day should happen to be a rainy day, or, if he got nothing to do that day, it should be the Lord's loss and not his.

"Another brother was a shoemaker. He offered to give the work of four Saturday nights in each year. It was agreed that it should be the last Saturday night of each quarter; those particular nights, and no other. Whatever jobs of half-soling and mending boots and shoes came to him on those evenings were to be paid into the Lord's treasury. If no work should happen to come in, it was to be the Lord's loss, and not his; or, if he should be sick and unable to work, the loss still was the Lord's; he was free from his obligation.

"A grocery keeper agreed to fix on one day of the year, to be determined on at least three months in advance. On that day, whatever might be the profits of his sales, whether five cents or five dollars, should be devoted to the spread of the Gospel.

"The results surprised them all. In previous years they had never taken more than six or seven dollars for mission purposes. Elwell, the grocer, had received the produce and made the sales and collected the little sums earned. He now rendered his account:

Received from John Pye, one day's work	75
Thomas Smith, four evenings' patching shoes	1.30
Edward Manly, one bushel of wheat	1.00
" " " " " potatoes	40
" " " " " corn	25
" " " " " apples	50
" " " pound of butter	15
" " " dozen of eggs	12
John Elwell, one day's profits of grocery	2.25
Eli Rees, bushel contributions, wheat, apples etc	3.35
Henry Davis, bushel contributions and other things	3.75
John Kirk, bushel contributions, wheat, apples, etc	3.32
Timothy Dexter, bushel contributions and poultry	5.50
Edward Rodden, bushel contribution, a ham, wool, etc	8.00

And so the accounts went on. Over forty-two dollars were raised, and sent on to the Missionary Union to support a native preacher somewhere in China.

The members enjoyed the giving. John Pye said he never put forth his strength with so much pleasure, as on that day when every stroke of his hand was to help his Master. It sweetened his toil for a month afterward. Thomas Smith said that on those nights when he was working for missions, the sound of his lap-stone was like music in his ears. John Elwell said, it was the easiest and smoothest day's business he ever did in the store. Edward Rodden said that whether any missionary agents came along or not, henceforth the Lord's work should have a share in the yield of everything on his farm, from the sale of a fat ox down to a peck of turnips. Giving had been a blessing to him. It had kept God before his mind all the time. It had sanctified his flocks and his herd, and he meant to do a great deal more next year than he had done this year for missions at home and abroad. He hinted, also, about their being able to raise the pastor's salary next year. Money-getting might be made a curse, or it might be made a means of grace; and so said they all.—*National Baptist.*

SEVEN WAYS TO KILL PRAYER-MEETINGS.

There are many persons who seem to desire to accomplish the object contemplated by this article; but who set about their work in such a bungling sort of way that we have thought they might be grateful for some definite and formulated instruction concerning the best means for accomplishing the end they have in view. We have, accordingly, drawn upon the experience and observation of several of our brethren whose opinions are entitled to respect, we have given the matter no little thought; and venture to lay down a few rules for the attainment of an object which would seem to be dear to a good many Christian hearts:

1. Be irregular in your attendance of the prayer-meeting. One might think that systematically "forsaking the assembling of yourselves together—as the manner of some is," would exert a more deleterious effect upon the prayer-meeting than to attend it semi-occasionally; but we are satisfied that this view is incorrect. If all the members of a church would tacitly agree to absent themselves habitually from the prayer-meeting, of course the meeting would soon die; but if only half of them adopt this course of action, the prayer-meeting will still live and may prosper. As it is not likely that all the members of a Christian church will acquiesce in a resolution wholly to forsake the social assemblies of God's people—as it is not likely that even a clear majority of them will do so—we reiterate our advice: Be irregular in your attendance. Come just often enough to make your semi-occasional absences a grief and burden to those who are always there. Lead them to expect you and then disappoint them. It will have an exceedingly depressing effect. This effect can be intensified, during a season of increasing religious interest, by absenting yourself for three or four consecutive weeks.

2. Come late to prayer-meeting. This rule is not without exceptions. We have known excellent effects attained (in the direction of the object contemplated by this article) where persons of prominence in the church were systematically the first ones at the prayer-meeting, and took seats in about the middle of the house, so that three-fourths of those who came after them—taking seats behind the early comers—would be at least forty feet from the leader of the meeting. As a rule, however, come late if you want to kill the prayer-metting. Come tramping in during the reading of the Scriptures or the remarks made upon them, so that neither you nor anybody else, will have any definite idea what direction the leader intended to give to the thought and feeling of God's people. The effect will be admirable.

3. Sit well back in the prayer-meeting, and as far apart as possible. There is something gained in sitting close together, so that you can whisper and giggle with your neighbors; but the best results are attained by sitting moodily apart. At any rate, sit back. A household interested in any common object cluster closely about a common centre, and each borrows enthusiasm from personal contact with his friend and brother. Reverse all that in the Christian household, if you want to kill the prayer-meeting.

4. If you can sing, start some tune which no one but yourself ever heard. If you can't sing the effect is all the better. The best time to start this tune is just when the leader is about to give out a hymn in which all could join, and which would appropriately voice the sentiment of the meeting.

5. If you speak or pray let it be; (1) At the utmost possible length. Twenty minutes is none too long. (2) On an entirely different theme from that which your brethren have been considering. 3. If possible at the very close of the meeting. Watch your chance—letting slip of course, a great many chances which an ordinary mortal would choose—and pop up just as the leader is about to pronounce the benediction. The effect will be most happily deleterious—not merely on the meeting in which your efforts in this direction are crowned with success, but on subsequent meetings.

6. If possible, get up a controversy with the leader, or with some brother who has preceded you, when you speak or pray. Find fault with his exegesis. Carry his suggestions to ridiculous lengths which he never intended, and then expose the fallacy of them. Turn the prayer-meeting into a debating society if you possibly can. This will tend to promote irregularity of attendance on the part of some who are inclined to be constant. If done in prayer, the effect is greater than if done in the course of remarks; and we have seen it very neatly done in prayer more than once.

7. We were at first inclined to announce as our seventh rule: Hurry out of the prayer-meeting without speaking to anybody—without shaking hands with man, women or child. This line of conduct has its influence, and may be occasionally indulged in—especially where the theme of the meeting has been, "brotherly love," or the nature of the meeting tender and melting—with effect. But on the whole our seventh rule shall be: Linger after the prayer-meeting; manifest a heartfelt interest in the welfare of Zion; but, criticise everything that has been said and done. Find fault with the leader; make fun of this sister's grammar that brother's tones and looks and gestures. If you hear anybody else doing this, make sure that the brother or sister criticised hears of it. By adopting this course you can carry the work of killing the prayer meeting out of the prayer-meeting, and scatter it through the week.

P. S.—Of course, if you don't want to kill the prayer-meeting you will take pains to violate the rules given above.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

A CHRISTIAN PHYSICIAN.

BY REV. T. W. HOOPER, D. D.

I was talking to-day with a Christian physician and the conversation confirmed my own conviction that every physician ought to be an active Christian. He said this conviction came to his own mind long before he connected himself with the church. There were certain doctrines on which he was not settled, and this fact made him hesitate for years before joining any church, even while he had the hope of a Christian. But there was one scene which made such an impression on him that he decided to do at once, what he had long felt to be a duty.

There was a man living not far from his village home who was notoriously wicked, a sceptic, if not an infidel. He was reputed to be a man so averse to religion that he would not allow a Bible to be brought into his house, and was notorious for his ungodly abuse of religion and all ministers of the gospel. At last this man was taken sick, and his own nephew was so alarmed at the serious state of the case that he was unwilling to manage it alone, and so called in this older physician, and at last turned over the case to him. It was a cancer of the stomach, and the old doctor soon saw that the case was fatal, and the man's days were numbered.

One day toward the close of his life he sent all the family and servants out of the room, and then said to the doctor, "I want you to tell me just the nature of this case." At first the doctor hesitated; but being urged to tell him candidly, he said to him; "It is a cancer, and there is no hope." "How long do you think I can live?" "That I cannot answer, but I am honest in saying it can be but a few days." "Then," said the dying man, "I am lost!"

The doctor told him that while he was obliged to die he was not obliged to be lost. "Yes," said the man, "I am bound to be lost. I have derided religion, but away down in my heart I have always believed in true religion. I began by abusing those members of the church who are hypocrites; and from this I got in the habit of abusing religion and the Bible: but I have always known that the Bible is the Word of God, and have always respected the religion of the Bible. But now I am dying and I deserve to be lost, and I know I will be lost."

The doctor told him of God's mercy in Christ to the chief of sinners, and urged him to pray to God for that mercy now. Turning to him in the most beseeching way, he said, "Doctor you pray for me."

"Never," said the doctor, "in all my life, have I had such feelings. But I said to him, 'Mr. A., I am not a member of the church, and I do not feel able to pray for you aloud. But I have been praying for you in secret every day since I first came to see you. But there is a minister living near here, and if you say so I will write him to come, and I know he will come and pray for you.'"

"Who? Me? Ah! he will never come. I have abused him too roundly. It was all in sport, but he thought I was in earnest, and he would not come here to save my life."

"Well now," said the doctor, "to show you that these Christians are sincere and honest in their professions, let me send for him and I know he will come and pray for you."

The old minister was sent for but was not at home, and then, after some persuasion he agreed to send for a Scotch-Irish elder of the neighborhood, who had been the butt of his ridicule. And much to the surprise of the infidel, the old man came at a moment's notice, and talked with him and prayed with him until he died the next day.

But that experience taught my old friend how important it was for a physician to be an active Christian, and from that day to this he has made a practice of talking to his patients about the soul as well as about the body.—*Christian at Work.*

OUR HOMELESS YOUNG MEN.

A WORD TO CHRISTIAN EMPLOYERS.

Many years ago a sermon was preached in New York by a popular clergyman, to young men. With great pathos the sad wrecks among our youth were portrayed—especially of those who come from rural districts, and were ignorant of the dangers of the great city. One of the most prominent causes of ruin was declared to be the low, cheap, uncomfortable boarding-houses, to which the youthful clerks were compelled to resort because of the limited compensation which they at first received. The great change from their happy and loving homes to these dismal places, where no one cares for them, induces them too easily to listen to the siren voice of pleasure, and to visit the liquor saloon where all is bright, the theatre, the gambling table, or the house of her "whose steps take hold on hell."

As their salaries are so small, to gain indulgencies dishonest means are used; hence the sad item, "robbery of employer," so frequently seen in our daily journals. Pious parents—and widows with trembling and anxious hearts—seek for their sons situations with some merchant whose name is prominent in benevolent or church work. They suppose that those who seek to rescue the fallen and degraded, who try to save the poor little waif, will also conscientiously look after their boys. Are not these fond hopes often doomed to bitter disappointment?

After the labors and anxieties of the day, the wealthy and successful merchant retires to his palatial mansion to enjoy the luxuries of a refined and elegant home; and this is right. He attends the prayer-meeting where he speaks of the duty of winning souls for Christ. He visits the committee-rooms of organizations formed for the same excellent purpose. This is admirable. But yet would it not be well to devote one evening to ascertaining how his clerks, especially those removed from the influence of home, spend their leisure hours—their evenings and Sabbaths?

The writer would suggest an association of merchants to provide cheerful and comfortable boarding-houses. Let the young man pay what he can from his salary of $100 or $200 per annum, and the deficiency be supplied from the general fund. Let efforts be made to provide a truly pious head for each home, and have the morning and evening sacrifice offered. Let the rooms be each provided with single beds; and be curtained off, so that each can have a place of privacy. Let there be a family sitting-room, well warmed and lighted; a musical instrument; a table with some of the monthly magazines: the daily and religious journals. It would also be desirable to have a library, selected with care, with no books of immoral or infidel tendency. Let this association provide pews in churches of different denominations, and also furnish tickets for concerts, lectures, and moral entertainments —*Christian Intelligencer.*

POST-MORTEM RELIGION.

BY REV. JOHN HALL, D.D., NEW YORK.

Suppose Herod Antipas had died six months before John the Baptist was beheaded. Imagine a court-preacher of the day making the funeral address. There is no evidence that the Jews had at that time any service-book or anything to read in the synagogue except the Old Testament. So he must make his funeral service according to the circumstances. He would, of course, glance lightly at that infelicity of the royal departed which complicated his domestic life by making him the husband of his niece, who was also his living brother's wife, and in the room of his living wife. "There are, however, happily other and brighter spots on which the memory would love to linger. He had shown the deepest interest in that great revival preacher who had, as all knew, stirred the hearts of thousands. He had heard him often, and been deeply impressed. He had even opened his house to him. He gave the influence of his great name and authority to him, so that the courtiers, as they all knew, had been also attracted and interested. Not only that, but the distinguished dead had proved the depth and sincerity of his convictions by doing many things recommended by the eloquent preacher. How can we, in view of all these evidences of pleasure and profit from such ministrations, doubt that this child of an Idumean family has gone to be with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob?" Unfortunately, however, Herod lived too long, and his having a place in history is mainly due to the circumstance that he ordered the beheading of this "interesting" and eloquent preacher without the formality of a trial, and from being a patronizing and interested hearer becomes the Baptist's murderer.

It is one thing to like a stirring sermon now and then, the reality of which is a pleasant variety among the shallow and painted frauds of theatre, and opera, and even fashionable social life, and it is quite another to believe with the heart what is said. It is one thing to be on good terms with the prominent men in the church, and so conciliate their followers, now and then to give a subscription, perhaps even forego a dinner-party to preside at a benevolent meeting; and it is quite another to submit one's self to God in faith and obedience. It is one thing to respect devoted men, and even publicly compliment them as sincere and so forth, and quite another to put lusts and passions under the control of the truth they teach, and to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts. But to rich and poor, high and low, this is the divine requirement; and we must be sparing of our eulogies over men, as Christians, however prominent or public-spirited as citizens, if they have never given evidence of subjection to the Father of spirits. Happily we are not the judge of men's standing before God; but we may make ourselves such, and rest favorable judgments on very slender evidences.—*Interior.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE AFFLICTED CHILD.

MARK 9: 14-32—*June* 11.

REVISED VERSION.

And when they came to the disciples they saw a great multitude about them, and scribes questioning with them. And straightway all the multitude, when they saw him, were greatly amazed, and running to him saluted him. And he asked them, What question ye with them? And one of the multitude answered him, Master, I brought unto thee my son, which hath a dumb spirit; and wheresoever it taketh him, it dasheth him down; and he foameth, and grindeth his teeth, and pineth away: and I spake to thy disciples that they should cast it out; and they were not able. And he answereth them and saith, O faithless generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall I bear with you? bring him unto me. And they brought him unto him; and when he saw him, straightway the spirit tare him grievously; and he fell on the ground, and wallowed foaming. And he asked his father, How long time is it since this hath come unto him? And he said, From a child. And oft-times it hath cast him both into the fire and into the waters, to destroy him; but if thou canst do anything, have compassion on us, and help us. And Jesus said unto him, If thou canst! All things are possible to him that believeth. Straightway the father of the child cried out, and said, I believe: help thou mine unbelief. And when Jesus saw that a multitude came running together, he rebuked the unclean spirit, saying unto him, Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I command thee, come out of him, and enter no more into him. And having cried out, and tore him much, he came out: and the child became as one dead: insomuch that the more part said, He is dead. But Jesus took him by the hand, and raised him up; and he arose. And when he was come into the house, his disciples asked him privately, saying, We could not cast it out. And he said unto them, This kind can come out by nothing, save by prayer.

And they went forth from thence, and passed through Galilee; and he would not that any man should know it. For he taught his disciples, and said unto them, The Son of man is delivered up into the hands of men, and they shall kill him; and when he is killed, after three days he shall rise again. But they understood not the saying, and were afraid to ask him.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"All things are possible to him that believeth."—MARK 9: 23.

EXPLANATORY.

14. "And when he came to his disciples." The nine he had left in some village at the base of the mountain. "And the scribes questioning (disputing) with them." On account of their failure to heal the lunatic boy. The disciples themselves did not understand their failure (ver. 28). The scribes and Pharisees are exultant at their non-success. With their wonted uncharitableness and hate they seize, perhaps, the failure as another opportunity to denounce them and their Master as impostors, and to turn upon them the contempt of the multitude.—*Dr. Thomas.*

15. "And straightway (immediately) all the people, when they beheld him, were greatly amazed." His face would seem, like that of Moses (Exod. 34: 30), to have retained traces of the celestial glory of the holy mount, which had not faded into the light of common day, and filled the beholders with awe and wonder.—*Cambridge Bible for Schools.*

16. "And he asked the scribes, "What question ye with them?" takes the baffled and hard-pressed disciples under his own protection, implying by his words, "If you have any question, henceforth it must be with me."—*Trench.*

17. "My son." His only son (Luke 9: 38). "Which hath a dumb spirit." He was also deaf (ver. 25). He could utter a cry (Luke 9: 39), but he could not use articulate speech. Which hath a dumb spirit is, according to a common idiom, who has a spirit that makes him dumb. The poor lad was a demoniac, and the demon had deprived him of the use of the organs of speech and hearing.—*Morison.*

18. "Wheresoever he taketh him. When the spirit took him in its might, then in these paroxysms of his disorder it tare him till he foamed and gnashed with his teeth; and altogether he pined away like one the very springs of whose life were dried up. And, while these accesses of his disorder might come upon him at any moment and in any place, they often exposed the unhappy sufferer to the worst accidents: "Ofttimes he falleth into the fire, and oft into the water" (Matt. 17: 15).—*Trench.* "Teareth him." New Version: Dasheth him down. Something seems to be tearing, or tearing at him. "Gnasheth." Grindeth his teeth. "Pineth away." Continues this till his strength is exhausted.—*Morison.* And in Luke (9: 39), "hardly departs from him, bruising him." The three descriptions taken together form a fearful picture of the frenzied paroxysms which were added to his habitual dumbness.—*Bible Union Notes.* The fits were sudden, but the the dumbness seems to have been continuous.—*Schaff.* "I spake to thy disciples." The nine whom he found, while the other three were on the mount. "They could not." An emphatic expression: they were not strong enough to cast him out.—*Bible Union Notes.*

19. "He answered him (them) and saith." In the hearing of all. "On faithless (unbelieving) generation." Luke adds, "and perverse"—perverted, turned aside from the truth. "How long shall I be with you?" Ere the end of my mission be realized.—*Morison.* Till he had led his disciples to faith. Their slowness troubled him.—*Bengel.* "How long shall I suffer with you?" Bear with you; exercising patience with you in your unbelief. (Compare Exod. 32: 19.)

20. "And when he saw him....the spirit tare him." When the boy saw Jesus. The kingdom of Satan, in small and great, is ever stirred into a fierce activity by the coming near of the kingdom of Christ. Satan has great wrath when his time is short.—*Trench.*

21. "And he asked his father." To inspire him with confidence, to bring back something of calmness to his soul, as the representative of the sufferer; it being impossible, from his actual condition, to do it with himself.—*Trench.* "Of a child." A strong expression in the original, equivalent to saying, even from a child, even from childhood, without exactly fixing the age.—*Prof. George W. Clark.*

22. "And ofttimes," etc. "Into fire (not 'the' fire) and into waters" (here, too, there is no article). He fell into them when he happened to be near them at the time the fit came on. "But if thou canst do anything." There was, he seems to have thought, a peculiarity in his son's particular case that made it doubtful whether even so wonderful a Healer could do anything to remove, or even to alleviate, the affliction.—*Morison.* "Have compassion on us, and help us." The "us" is touching. The father, with beautiful benevolence of love, identifies himself instinctively with his son. He felt that whatever was done to his son was done to himself.—*Morison.*.

23. "But Jesus said....If thou canst believe." Morison says the believe should be omitted. So New Version. The man had said to Jesus, "If thou canst." Jesus repeats the phrase, and says in effect that the question is not whether I can, but whether you can. I am able; but are you able to do your part? So that faith is here, as in all other cases, set as the condition of healing. On other occasions it is the faith of the person; but here, that being impossible, the father's is accepted instead.—*Trench.*

24. "Help thou mine unbelief." For thus it is ever: only in the light of the actual presence of grace in the soul does any man perceive the strength and prevalence of the opposing corruption. Before, he had no measure by which to measure his deficiency. Only he who believes, guesses aught of the unbelief of his heart.—*Trench.*

25. "Saw that the people came running." The miracle is wrought before the people have crowded round the patient, that, as far as possible, publicity may be avoided.—*Abbott.* "The foul spirit." Foul; the word elsewhere translated unclean. He was morally impure. "Dumb and deaf spirit." Because dumbness and deafness were the characteristic results of his occupancy.—*Morison.* "Come out.... enter no more." The cure is to be permanent. The father is assured that there will be no relapse.

26. "The spirit cried." Uttering a shriek of rage and anguish at being compelled to leave.—*George W. Clark.* "He was as one dead." His bodily powers were entirely exhausted: he swooned, apparently with no breath and life in him.—*Bible Union Notes.*

27. "Jesus took him by the hand." But the work begun by the word is finished by the touch of Christ.—*Abbott.*

28. "Why could not we cast him out?" It was a great problem to them "how it came to pass that they were baffled in their attempts; since they were not exceeding their commission (Matt. 10: 8), and had on former occasions found the devils subject to them" (Mark 6: 13).

29. "And he said unto them." His answer first was, according to Matthew (17: 20), "Because of your unbelief." The whole difficulty centred in their want of faith. No demon could defy them if only they had faith enough. And then Jesus illustrates the power of faith by showing that even a small amount of active living faith, like a grain of mustard-seed, could remove "this mountain," perhaps pointing to Mount Hermon at whose base they were, and which towered in its grandeur above them. The failure of the disciples had apparently been connected with the excitement and agitations of the last week. Peter's confession in their name, that they believed their Master to be the Messiah, had been sadly overcast by the shock to all their previous ideas given by his repeated intimations of his approaching violent death, and that a similar fate might overtake themselves. It had been a week of spiritual struggle, which Jesus designedly left them to undergo. In such a hesitating and half-dispirited frame, they had no such triumphant faith as when they had gone out on their first independent apostolic mission, and diseases and evil spirits yielded to their commands in their Leader's name.—*Geikie.* "This kind." This kind of demons, this kind of peculiarly determined and malicious demons; for, among evil spirits, as among evil men, there are varying degrees of energy, determination and malice.—*Morison.* "Can come forth by nothing but by prayer and fasting." (Fasting is omitted in the New Version, but placed in the margin.) The faith which will be effectual must be a faith exercised in prayer, that has not relaxed itself by an habitual compliance with the demands of the lower nature, but has often girt itself up to an austerer rule, to rigor and self-denial.—*Trench.*

The work of the church is still to cast out devils, the unclean spirits of worldliness, selfishness, greed, infidelity, lust, intemperance, Sabbath-breaking. These still defy the ordinary efforts and faith of God's people. We have faith enough for ordinary duties, for some giving, for prayer-meetings, for building churches; but there is a work which ordinary faith cannot do. How shall we get that higher faith? By prayer and fasting. What is the meaning of fasting? It is really such a strong desire for God's work, for holiness, that we forget to eat. "It is saying, I desire this good gift of God more than food, more than bodily pleasure, more than all else besides. So that putting away every sin at any cost, taking up hardest duties, confession of sin to our neighbors, doing all we can for the love of Christ, are expressions of the same principle which underlies fasting.

30. "And they departed thence. From the neighborhood of the Mount of Transfiguration—the district of Cesarea Philippi. See chap. 8: 27. "And passed through Galilee." They did not tarry much at any particular place. "He would not that any man should know it." He wished to go quietly, with no crowds, no multitudes of sick to heal, occupying his time, in order that he might have time to instruct his disciples in the great truths of his religion. In due time they could declare these truths to the world.

31. "For he taught." He was teaching "his disciples." This gives the reason why he sought seclusion. He uses the imperfect tense throughout, denoting the continued or repeated result of his teaching.—*Cook.* "The Son of man is delivered." By the counsel of God (John 10: 18). Here he again impresses upon them the great central fact of the Christian religion, the atonement, and the one which it was hardest for them to understand.

32. "They understood not that saying." Luke says, It was hid from them. It was not time for them to fully understand. Matthew says they were exceedingly sorry. If the disciples understood what was meant by suffering and death, they could not reconcile it with what they knew of his person, and were probably at an utter loss as to the sense in which he was to rise again—whether it implied entrance into a higher state, or restoration to common life.—*Cook.* "Were afraid to ask him." They would fain have wished this explanation, indeed, at once, to calm their minds; but they hesitated to ask him for it. He might, perhaps, if they did so, tell them something still more unpleasant, as he had done lately to Peter in a similar case.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

LOTTIE'S FIRST PARASOL.

I think there was nothing that Lottie Knox wished for so much as a parasol.

When mamma sometimes lent her one of hers for a little while, she was perfectly happy. And often in church, when the child began to think the sermon would never end, Mrs. Knox would give her the ivory-handled, silken-fringed thing to hold, and she would forget her weariness.

You may imagine how pleased Lottie was, when one day her father sayed at the breakfast-table,—

"Wife, what shall I bring for Lottie from Boston?" and her mother replied,—

"Well, she is large enough now to carry a sunshade of her own. You may buy one for her, if it will not trouble you too much to select it."

Mr. Knox went to Boston on business several times a year, and always staid two days.

The two days seemed as long as four to little Lottie this time, so anxious was she to see her coveted possession.

She could not stand by the window all the while, for mamma had ideas about bringing a little girl up usefully, and every day Lottie had to sew "over and over," the space between two pins, on the seam of a sheet, and to work four letters on her sampler. Then she had to practise her finger exercises, and study her lessons, and, for a wee maid of eight, she was very busy.

But whenever she could get a chance, she went to the window and watched the people as they passed. Would her sunshade, (the word had a very sweet sound, and she said it to herself over and over), would it be as nice as mamma's, or as gay as Aunt Clara's, or even as pretty as that of the little girl who lived across the way?

She was wondering, as usual, when toward evening the train whistle blew, and presently she saw her father turning the corner. He had a valise and several packages in his hands. One was long and narrow, and tied up tightly in a white paper.

Lottie flew to open the door, and gave her papa a kiss, but this was long ago, and children were less familiar with their parents than they are now. So she did not ask to see her gift, till after Mr. and Mrs. Knox had talked some time when the latter said,—

"Now, dear, let us look at your purchases!"

"Here, Lottie, this is yours. Open it, and tell me how you like it," was the first answer to this request.

What joy it is to open one's parcels one's self! Lottie's little fingers trembled with delight, and her heart leaped with joy when the paper was unrolled, and there came out, oh, such a beauty! She gave one rapturous Ah! of satisfaction, and tears of pleasure came into her eyes.

"My dear husband, what a foolish choice!" her mother was saying.

It was a wee bit of a sunshade, indeed. Of rose-colored satin, with white lace around the edge, with a carved handle and a top on which perched a bird with real feathers.

"It is far too elegant and too frail for a child," said Mrs. Knox; "and unsuitable with the rest of Lottie's toilet."

"I didn't know," said Mr. Knox. "It matches her cheeks, I think. But let her enjoy it, mother." And so the matter was settled.

Next week came the great day of the year for the children of Riverdale. The Sunday-schools had their celebration on that day, and after speeches and singing in the churches, they always marched together through the streets, and out to a grove, where they had a picnic. Mrs. Knox hesitated about letting Lottie carry her sun-shade, but seeing how much she wished to do so, said nothing against it, and the white dress, pink ribbons, little gypsy hat and fly-away parasol, went gaily off in company with a very merry bit of a girlie.

I am sorry to say, and a very silly one, too! As Lottie walked down the street, she felt quite proud and conceited. Maggie Mulhern joined her, but Lottie tossed her curls and hardly spoke to her friend. Kittie Vane was treated no better, and at the church Lottie put on the airs of a queen.

In the procession, when it finally started, she went mincing along, not deigning to speak to Carrie Everts, who walked beside her with a sensible silk umbrella to protect her from the heat. By-and-by Lottie's head began to ache, but she kept on bravely, though some of the girls were making fun of her for her evident vanity.

"Come under my parasol, dearie," said her teacher. "Yours is too small to be a real protection." But Lottie declined.

They were passing the river in the shade of some trees, and a pleasant breeze was blowing when suddenly a dog burst from a house near by and rushed right into the middle of the line of children.

He was only in play, but he alarmed them dreadfully, and Lottie, who had a great terror of dogs, was so frightened that her sunshade slipped from her hand.

In an instant a puff of wind seized it, and before any one could go to the rescue, it was borne out upon the water. And there it floated, like a rose-colored boat, with a golden bird for its passenger, right down stream before their eyes. The current was swift here, for they were nearing a cascade, and in a few minutes over it went, and poor Lottie was broken-hearted.

"It was an accident, dear," said her teacher, and kind Kittie, Carrie and Maggie forgot how lofty she had been, and comforted her. So after a while she ate cream-cakes and strawberries, and tried not to think of her lost treasure, though she was afraid her mamma would say that she had been careless.

But mamma only kissed and pitied her when she heard the mournful story, and before Sunday came, bought her, what she considered, a sensible parasol.

It was a black and white gingham, and it lasted Lottie Knox for ten whole years.—*Aunt Marjorie in Youth's Companion.*

PUZZLES.

CHARADE.

Hear a mighty army shouting: "In the sacred name of God,
Ope your gates unto His people, ere He fell you with His rod."

But the haughty Eastern city, doubting not its heathen powers,
Answers back a grim defiance from its massive walls and towers.

Seven times it answered boldly, then its walls asunder burst,
As the army of beseigers sound three great blasts from my *first.*

On my *next*, the summer lightly sheds her blessings at their birth;
Ah! the woods and fields are dreary when my *second* fade from earth.

For my *whole*—you see them often flaunting in the summer air,
Early dressed in gorgeous color, proud, but neither sweet nor fair.

WORD SQUARE.

1. An English coin.
2. An elevation.
3. A theatre in ancient Greece.
4. Since.
5. Principle.

GIRL'S NAMES.

Find in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary the names of fifteen girls, which are there used as common words. Below we give the definitions:

A flower; Name of a month; A machine; To prosecute; A Welsh word, signifying what; A flower; A fine lady; A small instrument used to break open doors; A small point; A nun of the order of St. Clare; A coin of Genoa; A term in Scotch law; Pity; A flower; A color.

CHARADE.

My first is a vowel; my second a male;
My third is a tree that grows in the vale (phonetic);
My next two letters are in Annette;
And three letters more give the name of a pet.
My whole is a writer.

ANAGRAM;
(A Latin verb.)

Xe.

LIST OF AUTHORS.

1. A preposition; a French Marshal.
2. A snare.
3. A retreat.
4. A slattern.
5. Colorless.
6. An article of apparel; a heavy weight.
7. To free; alkaline liquid.
8. Pay of the pugilist.
9. Fox bane.
10. A grain used for food.

BEHEAD

1. An Indian fig and leave a precious gem.
2. A fish and leave an animal.
3. A cut and leave a tree.
4. A part of a ship and leave equal.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 34 letters.
1, 2, 3, 4, a boy's name.
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, lively.
10, 11, 12, water impregnated with alkaline salt.
14, 15, 13, 14, subject of discourse.
19, 18, 16, 17, rude play.
20, a personal pronoun.
21, 22, 23, a letter of the alphabet.
24, 25, 26, 27, a number.
28, 30, 29, a number.
31, 32, 19, 33, 22, 34, pleasure boats.
My whole is a sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet.

FIVE BLIND CELEBRITIES.

If A. W. Cotton be willing, and you prefer Gus. Onderdonks. Thom erred when Hamil toned up his violin. Tell Bess am so nearly blind I will have to stop.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.
A piece of jewellery.	An aid to washing.
A piece of lumber.	A lodger.
A letter.	A girl's name.
A boy.	Something to assist in climbing.
An animal.	To crouch.
Part of the body.	Dress of knights in olden times.
Spice.	Food for animals.
Clothing.	An article of furniture.
A grain.	An angle.
A biped.	An estate.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

Lost Rhymes.—Stars, bars, mars; leave, grieve, achieve; soil toil, foil; sand, land, command; replied, died, aside.

Metagrams.—1. Bark, dark, hark, lark, mark, park. 2. Dine, fine, kine, line, mine, nine, pine, tine, vine wine. 3. Bone, cone, hone, lone, none, tone. 4. Bear, dear, fear, gear, hear, Lear, near, pear, rear, tear, year.

Half Square.

t r a n s f o r m
r e v e i l l e
a v e r t e d
n e r v e d
s i t e s
f l e d
o l d
r e
m

Drop-Consonant Puzzle.—
"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all."—*Longfellow.*

Cross-Word: George Whitefield.

Anagrams.—

1. Arion.	6. Seneca.
2. Tantalus.	7. Ontario.
3. Centaurus.	8. Itasca.
4. Minerva.	9. Nyassa.
5. Andromeda.	10. Superior.

Decapitations.—1. G-rain. 2. M-arch. 3. N-o. 4. H-air. 5. P-ink.

Riddle.—
Sewing needles. (The "enemy" referred to is the sewing machine.)

Enigma.—Sarah.

A FEW THINGS for the chronic grumbler to remember:—That the conductor is as much interested to have his train on time as you are. That the brakesman has a number of things to think of besides you and what you want. That the baggage master cannot spend as much time and care in handling your trunk as you do in swearing at him. That the directors probably know more about railways than you do; and that the road would quite possibly continue in operation if you didn't patronize it.—*Ex.*

A FENIAN LEADER made a speech the other day without making use of the expression, "languishing in a British bastile," and the club to which he belonged expelled him forthwith.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

STRANGE PHENOMENA.

Mrs. J. has been informed upon the most unimpeachable authority that, notwithstanding the extremely warm weather we have lately been blessed with, several people have been remarked going about completely wrapped up—in themselves.—*Judy*

RUMSELLERS' ARGUMENTS.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the distinguished English member of Parliament and temperance advocate, says that the newspapers of the liquor dealers have bestowed the following nicknames upon him: That Old Cracked Teapot, the Watery Jester, a Demented Creature, that Washed-out Water Party, the Driveling Idiot, the Brainless Fanatic, the Confiscatory Molly Coddle, the Empty-headed Noodle, the Peregrinating Pump Handle, the Tea-drinking Twaddler, the Pop-bottle Pump Orator, the Permissive Platitudinist, the Peripatetic Agitator, the Utopian Dreamer, the Maudlin Mountebank, the Crooning Clown, that Fool of Fools, the Wailing Cant, the Arrant Humbug, the Apostle of Slops.

THE TACTFUL DISRAELI.

A thoroughly well-authenticated anecdote, illustrating his excessive tact, was told of Disraeli soon after he was created Earl of Beaconsfield. It appears that not long after his transplantation from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, Disraeli met a brother peer in the street, who asked him how he liked the change. "Like it!" exclaimed Disraeli, forgetting himself for the moment, and blundering out with the truth: "Like it! I feel as if I were dead or buried alive!"

Then seeing the expression of discomfiture on the peer's face, he added hastily, with a courtly bow and an irresistible smile, "and in the land of the blessed.

PUTTING ON AIRS.

(*Little Rock Gazette.*)

The other day a colored lady of standing, Mrs. Simpson, purchased a Gainsborough and visited Mrs. Fennel. It was evident that Mrs. Simpson possessed a few airs which she wished to display over Mrs. Fennel. "My husband," said Mrs Simpson "wanted me ter get a finer hat den dis, but reflecting dat the $20 bills in the bottom of de drawer was getten sauter scarce like, I concluded to content myself wid a $5 hat." "Wall, yer was savin'," remarked Mrs. Fennel, and then stepping to the door exclaimed "Tildy, take dat $1,000 bill away from dat chile.' He tore up two yesterday. Dar ain't no sense in allowin' chillun ter stroy money in dat way." Mrs. Simpson retired, realizing that her hat was a failure.

ADVICE TO PASSENGERS.

When Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, was in America, he seems to have had some curious advice given to him about travelling on the Mississippi steamboats. "Never pay your fare until you are compelled to," was the first piece of wisdom thrown at him. "And, pray, why not?" he asked. "Because your chances are better in case of trouble." "Will you kindly explain yourself, sir?" said Lyell. "Well," answered the American, "when I was travelling up the river last March somebody cried out, 'Passenger overboard!' The captain hurried to the office and asked, 'Has the man overboard paid his fare?' On being answered in the affirmative, he turned to the pilot and said, indifferently, 'Go ahead: it's all right.'"

AN OPTICAL CURIOSITY.

Here is a simple little experiment of a blind spot in your eyes. Shut your left eye, and with the right one, look steadily at the cross just below, holding the paper ten or twelve inches from the eye.

X O

Now move the paper slowly toward the eye which must be kept fixed on the cross. At a certain distance the other figure—the letter O—will suddenly disappear; but if you bring the paper nearer it will come again into view. You may not succeed in the experiment on the first trial, but with a little patience you can hardly fail, and the suddenness with which the black spot vanishes and reappears is very striking. Now, examination has shown that, when it disappears, its image falls exactly on the spot where the optic nerve enters the eye, thus proving that spot to be blind.—*Science of Health.*

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

A good story is told of an excellent American minister, who, happening one day to pass by the open door of a room where his daughters and some young friends were assembled, thought, from what he overheard, that they were making too free with the character of their neighbors; and, after their visitors had departed, he gave his children a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal. "But, father, what shall we talk about?" "If you can't do anything else," replied he, "get a pumpkin and roll it about; that will at least be innocent diversion." A short time after, an association of ministers met at his house, and during the evening some discussions on points of doctrine were earnest, and their voices were so loud as to indicate the danger of losing their Christian temper; when his eldest daughter, overhearing them, procured a pumpkin, and, entering the room, gave it to her father and said:—"There, father, roll it about." The minister was obliged to explain to his brethren, and good humor was instantly restored.

MR. BABY'S NAME BARBEE.

(*From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*)

The following application, presented in Judge Thayer's court, was granted to-day. The gentleman who was born a "Baby" objects to the mode of pronouncing it in these parts: "Your petitioner represents to the court that he is a resident of this city; that his full name is Charles D. Baby, and that he desires to have said name changed to that of Charles D. Barbee; that he desires such change of name for that in the district of country where his father's family resides and where your petitioner was born and brought up the said name is universally pronounced as though it were spelled 'Barbee,' while in this part of the country, where the name and family are comparatively unknown, the name is universally mispronounced. Wherefore your petitioner says that if the name is changed as desired it will be pronounced as he has been accustomed to hearing it pronounced. Your petitioner therefore prays for an order changing his name from Baby to Barbee."

ARTHUR'S EARLY FRIEND

AN OLD SAILOR WHO PRONOUNCED THE PRESIDENT INSANE.

(*From the San Francisco Post.*)

Fourteen years ago, when Chester A. Arthur was a struggling local politician in New York of what is known there as the Custom House variety, he numbered among his friends the mate of a vessel, named Kennedy, whose influence Arthur had often occasion to use when circumstances required the votes of the floating population of the harbor front.

Just about that time Arthur made an unsuccessful effort to obtain some minor municipal appointment. The mate condoled with his political friend upon his disappointment, and soon after sailed for Washington with a cargo of hardware. While ascending the Potomac a block and tackle fell upon the mate's head, indenting his skull in such a manner that the man became practically an idiot, and was placed in the district of Columbia Insane Asylum. A short time ago the famous surgeon Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, visited the asylum, examined the case, and straightway performed an operation invented by himself, which resulted in the almost immediate return of the patient's reason the intervening fourteen years being, of course, a complete blank.

A day or two after his recovery, the mate walked out and began strolling through the Capitol building. Almost the first person he encountered was President Arthur, who was just leaving the Executive Chamber in the Senate wing.

"Why, how are you, Kennedy!" said the first citizen, affably extending his hand. "Glad to see you."

"Howdy, old man!" said the sailor; "How's things? Got a job yet?"

"Well, I believe I have," said the Executive, with a smile. "A pretty big job, too. You must come up to the White House and see me."

"To the White House!" repeated the amazed mariner.

"Yes, just ask for my private secretary, he'll show you right in," and the President walked on.

"Poor old Chet!—clean gone, clean gone," mused the mate. "Actually believes himself to be President of the United States. Smart man once, too. That just shows you, gentlemen," he continued, turning to the bystanders, "that just shows you what politics and disappointments will bring a man to. Poor old Chet!"

AGRICULTURAL LETTER BOX.

(*Conducted by "Rusticus."*)

STRAWBERRIES.

SIR,—I want to begin the culture of strawberries, and would like to get information through the *Witness* about the proper way of growing them. What kind of plants would be best, and the best time of the year for planting them? A NEW BEGINNER.

Caledon.

Wilson's Albany still maintains the pre-eminence among strawberries. About the beginning of September is the best time of the year to plant them.

IMPROVED HORSE RAKE.

SIR,—Please let me know the name of the best and most substantial sulky horse hay rake now in use and the maker's address; also price thereof, including freight and all charges to and at the place of delivery nearest to this. W. C.

Richmond, P. Q.

Cosset & Co., Smiths Falls, Ont., make a very good hay rake.

COTTON-SEED MEAL.

SIR,—Can you give me any information in regard to the cotton-seed meal now introduced to the public. I should like to know whether it is best for milk or for beef, or if it is good for both? Would it be better for young calves than flax-seed?

Yorkshire Ridge, P. Q.

Cotton-seed meal is more profitable when fed for beef than for milk. In either case it should not be fed alone, but with about double the quantity of bran or grue. It is generally allowed to be better for feeding calves than flax-seed.

DESTROYING WEEDS IN DEEP WATER.

SIR,—Is there any way of destroying weeds in a river so as to leave a clear course for rowing? The water is about five or six feet deep, rock and sand bottom. AQUATICS.

Can any of our readers answer this question.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

SIR,—Can you inform me if there is any artificial manure equal to Peruvian guano such as used in Great Britain, on spring wheat, barley, oats and potatoes, and scarcely ever fails to produce a good crop, even on poor land. If there is any, where can it be had, when is the best time to put it on the land, and what would be the price per ton delivered in Pembroke? SUBSCRIBER.

We know no artifical manure equal to some kinds of Peruvian guano for the crops mentioned. It can be bought from William Evans, 93 McGill street, Montreal, and costs about $4 per hundred pounds delivered here.

BLACK HULLESS BARLEY.

SIR,—I observed a paragraph in your paper, saying "Black hulless barley will be sown extensively in South Manitoba this year." Please inform me through the *Witness* the nearest point at which any can be obtained, as I am desirous of trying some. How does it compare with the common white barley? IS. DODGE.

Middletown, Nova Scotia.

Black hulless barley used to be sold in this city but the farmers who tried it were not satisfied and discontinued sowing it. It is not for sale here now.

BUTTER WORKER.

SIR,—Where can the Burbank and Atkins Improved Butter Worker be obtained, or where is the machine manufactured? R. GILMOUR.

Eganville, May 18.

In Danville, P.Q. Write to Mr. W. Lynch of that place.

SIR,—Will you please inform me through your valuable paper, the *Witness*, if red top grass seed can be got in Montreal, and the cost per bushel, and the name and number of the firm. J. R.

Caledonia, Ont.

Red Top grass seed can be got from Wm. Evans, 93 McGill street, Montreal and, cost $1.50 per bushel by retail.

FEEDING CALVES.

SIR,—What could I mix along with milk sufficient to feed one calf so that it may suffice for raising two calves? A. R.

St. Pie, May 8.

From one to two lbs. of cotton-seed meal, according to the age of the calf. The meal to be previously scalded with boiling water.

VETERINARY.

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

UNKNOWN DISEASES.

SIR,—A missionary in the North-West Territory sends me the following statement concerning his cattle and swine, with the request that I would get information for him. I therefore send to you, and trust that you may give him and the readers of the *Witness* in general, some hints. Swine stop growing, grow weak, bowel distends behind about finger's length. One had diarrhœa, others none. Two had black tusks. All died in about three weeks from beginning of sickness. Appetite kept good to the end. Fed on potatoes, barley, milk and kitchen swill.

2. My cattle lose their horns, break off at different places with a surface of fracture as smooth as if sawed. Horn smells offensive at the break, appears entirely devoid of life. Animal in good health apparently. E. J. LAWRENCE.

Fort Vermillion, Peace River.

Please name some simple, practical work on diseases of animals and their cure.

By answering the enclosed through *Witness* you will greatly oblige one who cannot reach a veterinary surgeon. A. W. KNEELAND.

51 Shaw street, Montreal.

The information conveyed in the description of the disease in both cattle and swine is quite insufficient to enable us to recognise any known disease. It is possible that the disease in the swine may be the Hog Cholera which is very prevalent in most of the Western States, but that is usually accompanied by purple blotches over the body and gradually increasing debility. Staggering in walking; diarrhœa &c., Should this be the disease it is very contagious and we would recommend that the present lot be got rid of. The pens and yards in which they were kept should be destroyed and when a fresh lot of pigs are brought in place them in an entirely new pen at least a hundred yards from the site of the present one. In a country so distant from railway communication and when importation of stock is very expensive too much care cannot be exercised in buying stock to make sure that they are entirely free from infection of contagious diseases. We suspect that our correspondent is now suffering the loss and disappointment consequent on carelessness or want of knowledge in this very important matter. Too much care cannot be exercised in preventing such diseases from spreading, and animals exposed to infection should not on any consideration be sold to neighbors whose stock would thereby become infected. With regard to the cattle such a condition as described could only occur from interrupted nutrition of the horn, or deficiency of horn forming elements in the food. We would like to have all the information procurable with regard to this affection.

SUB-ACUTE LAMENITIS.

SIR,—I have a horse which was driven for thirty miles with load when the roads were very rough and hard frozen. His shoes were rather short at the time. The morning after, when walking on the stable floor or any hard footing he seemed to not step out right, and laid his front feet down easy. Was not fed or watered warm. He has worked well at spring work. I had the shoes taken off about a week after he was out. By prescribing you will oblige A FARMER.

Beaufort, Ont.

Your horse suffered from subacute inflammation of the feet, a result of over fatigue. Had the shoes been at once removed, and his feet well soaked in hot water for half-an-hour then hot poultices applied and kept hot, in a few days he would have been better. Poultice to the feet may yet be useful to soften and relax the horn. Have the feet made perfectly level and turn him during the day into a loose box with a puddle of soft clay sufficient to cover the feet. Feed him on soft food if he places most weight on the heels, when he is ready for shoeing have him shod with bar shoes an inch thick at the toe gradually thinning to the heels where they should be quite thin. A few weeks run at pasture will probably be necessary.

ATROPHY OF SHOULDER MUSCLES "SWEENY."

SIR,—Will you please tell me through the *Witness* what you think of my horse? Last July his shoulder was badly hurt when breaking prairies. It swelled up and was opened. It was afterward blistered. He was put to work. In the fall it broke out again and he has not been able to work since. At the top of shoulder it is hollow, and all down the shoulder it is not as full as the other. About half way down the shoulder, there is a hard callous ridge about five inches long where the collar would rest. Small pimples come on it, but little matter comes from them. He seems to feel sorest at the lower part of the shoulder blade. What had I better do for him, and do you think he is likely to be able to work again? ANDREW HUNTER.

Victoria, Manitoba.

The hollowness of the grooves in the blade bone is due to absorption of the muscles. The "hard callous ridge" is the natural spine of the scapula. Turn him out and occasionally stimulate it by a mild blister. It will fill up in about three months. Such injuries are usually due to badly fitting collars and are apt to occur when an active young horse is matched with a slow old one.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES OF THE APPLE.

There are several places on this continent where it is difficult to get apples to grow, and the question is often asked, here particularly, What kind of apple-trees will suit a rigorous climate? As will be seen by the following address by Professor J. L. Budd, before the Eastern Iowa Horticultural Society, the Russian varieties are considered sufficiently hardy.

The Professor said, I will confine myself at this time to what I believe and know of the much talked of Russian apples. A few words relative to their origin and history may prove interesting, especially if taken in connection with our attempts to adapt varieties to our north-western prairies, in precisely the same way that these varieties were adapted to the great Russian steppes.

In tracing their origin we must go away back to the mediæval ages, when the overland commerce of Northern Europe with China was spoken of and recorded as the trade with "Far Cathay." Six hundred years ago Marco Polo visited this mysterious "Far Cathay," travelling the same route (even then a very old one) which is used to this day. This route runs from Astrachan, north of the Caspian, across the plains to the mountain gap at Kan-sub, and thence into North-western China. This far interior Chinese Province of Shen-se has a climate of peculiar extremes. Their summers are long, and as hot as those of Italy. Their winters, with a southerly wind, are mild and even warm. But a northern wind, to which they are at any time subject, brings them polar waves of cold, running the mercury down to from ten to thirty degrees below zero.

A more trying climate on trees and shrubs is scarcely to be found in the world. So in the long ago Marco Polo recorded that there was not a native evergreen shrub in the whole province, and it is the same to this day. But Marco Polo was astonished at the profusion and great variety of fine summer and fall apples growing in this far-off Cathay. To make a long matter short, these Chinese summer apples in the course of time became distributed along the commercial route, especially getting a foothold around Astrachan. Five hundred years later De Candolle and Loudon describe the species, or family, under the name of Pyrus Malus Astrachanica. Coming from the "climate of extremes" at Shen-se, these varieties needed no process of acclimation to enable them to live and fruit on the great Russian steppes. The Siberian apple (Pyrus Prunifolia), even perhaps long prior to the advent of the Chinese apple, had been grown in Russia. But all of these were summer and early fall varieties, and no amount of crossing could produce from two summer species, varieties with capacities for keeping.

But the most peculiar dividing ridge in the world was near at hand, extending from the Caspian to the Black Seas. Upon the southern slopes of the Caucasus were found in the earliest ages of history the finest apples in Europe. On the north side of this range commenced the great Russian steppes. At this focal point the keeping fruits of Europe, and the Chinese and Siberian apples met. That nature, in her own good time and way, should mingle these varieties in such a way as to retain the inherent vitality of the northern varieties with the keeping qualities of the southern, is entirely in accordance with our experience on the Iowa prairies.

An inspection of the Russian varieties we are importing will convince any one that their origin can only be traced in this way. Many of the summer varieties retain in full the peculiar large, thick leaves, recurved scaly buds and general habits of growth of the Chinese apples. The late fall and winter varieties have every combination of the characteristics of the Chinese, Siberian and Pyrus Ascerba species, or forms. Even some of the winter varieties retain some of the peculiar leaves and forms of the Astrachanica, while in fruit they follow in form, color, seeds, outline of core, and season, the south of Europe form of the apple.

I may here remark that these crosses with the Northern species did not all go North, but were distributed more or less over Europe. But this difference should be noted: those that went north on the great steppes were on trial as to hardiness, and the final list, as now found in Russia, has been the results of centuries of trial, and the "survival of the fittest." It may be difficult to trace their history, but every one of the varieties we call hardy on our prairies show marked traces of Chinese and Siberian in leaf, bud, and habit of growth. As instances our Duchess, Tetofsky, Alexander, Irish Peach, Wealthy, and Whitney's No. 20, are purely of the Astrachanica form. The Saxton, St. Lawrence, Fameuse, Magog Redstreak Wolf River, Walbridge and several others, are only slightly modified from this form. Iowa Blush, with a number of others, gives every trace in foliage and fruit of Siberian blood, as friend Foster would say. A few varieties have reached us from Northern Germany, with German names, which really originated on the Northern Steppes. The Gros Pomier and Soulard are examples of this kind.

If we fortunately secure one hardy variety out of five hundred from Southern Europe we do well. The advantage we reach in importing from Russia is that they

ARE ALL ABSOLUTELY HARDY.

By this I do not mean that they are hardy in the sense in which we call Ben Davis, or even Walbridge, hardy; but that they stand all our ordeals of summer and winter as well as the Duchess. We do not say as well as the crabs, as most of the Russian varieties do better with us than the crabs, as they are less subject to summer blight. On the College Farm we have growing in nursery and orchard over two hundred Russian varieties. In nursery every variety perfectly ripened the terminal buds, and shed its leaves before severe frost, while such varieties as Saxton, Plumb's Cider, Walbridge, Flora Bellflower, &c., did not ripen the past warm, wet fall as well as we could wish. In orchard, top-worked early last spring on Gros Pomier stocks, many of the varieties made a wonderful growth, forming a nice top from a single cion, and extending shoots from four to six feet. In midsummer they looked as little like ripening as possible. Yet before severe frost the leaves had perfected their work, and were ready to fall, leaving the terminal buds as mature as any on the shoots. It seems inherent in the very nature of these varieties to extend growth rapidly in the early part of the season, and then to devote the remaining part of the season to perfectly storing the cell structure with pabulum for extension of growth the next spring. After their work is perfectly done the leaves ripen and fall, often without frost. A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, has had a number of these varieties in orchard for several years. He reports that irrespective of the character of the season they are never caught napping, but always are ready for the coldest winter.

But their hardiness, I think, will not be questioned. Are they desirable as to

SIZE, APPEARANCE AND QUALITY?

As to size and fine appearance there is but one side to the subject. It would be difficult to select one hundred varieties from all other parts of the world that would compare favorably in size and high coloring with a like number of kinds selected from the Russian list, provided always that the fruit of the latter is grown under conditions favorable to its perfect development. Our Duchess, when grown at Washington or in Missouri, degenerates in size and becomes blotched and imperfect in its coloring. As grown in Northern Iowa, the Duchess is a thing of rare perfection and beauty, which cannot be duplicated even in Southern Iowa. So far as tested, all of these varieties attain their highest perfection under the regime of rigid northern winters, both in size and quality.

As grown at the North, the quality of these fruits has surpassed expectation. Many of the varieties have fruited at Washington, but we can only judge of their real character from the few fruited at the North. One of the earliest in season fruited at the north is the Yellow Transparent. This proves much like our old Yellow Harvest in size, appearance and quality. One of the latest in season is the Borsdorf, which is described as being much like Peck's Pleasant in size and quality.

Dr. Arnold, President of the Agricultural College, near Moscow, writes me that on the College Farm they have in fruiting about one hundred varieties, of all seasons, which, in size and quality, he believes will compare favorably with any varieties grown in Europe. We have no reason to believe these varieties will degenerate as grown on our prairies. The Russian Commissioner at the Centennial said that our specimens of the Duchess were more finely colored than any variety he had ever seen in Europe, yet they were no better than thousands of bushels which we grow every year in Northern Iowa.

The impression is common that these varieties are all very sour. So far is this from being true, that many of their varieties are mildly sub-acid, and even very sweet.

ARE THEY ALL SUMMER VARIETIES?

This is a leading question with a majority of doubters. Even the agricultural editor of the *New York Tribune* intimates broadly in a recent issue that the varieties the Iowa Agricultural College was importing would be likely to prove all summer apples, like those imported in 1870, by the Department of Agriculture. This story will not bear much investigation. The importation of 1870 was from St. Petersburg, which is so far north that the seasons are too short for the growing of many winter varieties. Yet it is not true that all the varieties of this importation are summer, or even autumn varieties, when grown under natural conditions. As an example, the writer spent a day in the Washington orchard in 1876, taking notes. The 20th of August I found there, No. 341, (Borsdorf) falling from the tree, and about ready for use. As grown there it was a small-sized, oblate fruit, of a dirty green color, far from inviting in appearance or taste. The same variety fruited in northern Vermont is described by reliable authority as follows: "A long-keeping apple of finest quality; size, rather large, oblate, obscurely ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; color green, with brownish red cheeks; flavor rich, like Peck's Pleasant." Again, my notes say of No. 316, (Red Queen): "A rusty green apple, small and uneven in size, about mature August 20th, and falling from the tree."

At Baraboo, Wisconsin, A. G. Tuttle has fruited this variety, and writes of it as follows: "Extra hardy in tree. Indications that it will be productive are good; fruit of good size; color, dark green, with russet basin and cavity, with red on the sunny side. Quality, good to very good. Season, January to April."

I find in the list of winter apples we are importing from Russia, about thirty of the varieties named in the Department of Agriculture list. Grown in Northern Iowa, or in Minnesota, I have not the least doubt but that every one of these thirty varieties will—like the Borsdorf, Red Queen, and others tested—prove winter apples, about the same in season as in their native country.

Yet we have every reason to believe that the



JERSEY COW, "LADY MARY."

importation now being made will include a great number of winter varieties better suited to our conditions than most of those from St. Petersburg. We are securing the varieties from Moscow, Kalonga and Simbrisk. These sections are farther south, and farther removed from the influence of large bodies of water. The seasons at these points are longer, and the summer heat more intense and regular, enabling them to mature a greater variety of winter varieties; and Dr. Arnold claims that they grow varieties of better quality than at St. Petersburg. Yet if we only secure the varieties sent out in 1870—many of which were lost—we are sure to find among them many varieties of winter apples that will prove of inestimable value on our northern prairies.

PERHAPS NOT ALL DESIRABLE.

That all the varieties we import will prove productive and profitable for general culture on our varied soils and exposures we have no reason to expect. Dr. Regel writes me that varieties are by no means uniform in habits of productiveness, nor indeed in hardiness, as grown on their varied soils, and in various ranges of latitude and longitude.

If from one hundred winter varieties we secure ten that in all respects are at home on our broad prairies, we shall be abundantly thankful, yet we have every reason for hoping for better results than this.

That some of the varieties—with a large admixture of the Siberian in their foliage—will be troubled with summer blight on our dark colored soils I am quite sure. I will only add that no hobby, or specialty, will be made of these varieties. We shall quietly distribute them as soon as a fair stock of young trees and cions are propagated, and we shall also distribute promising new varieties from Vermont, Canada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and other sources, in faith believing that Northern Iowa will yet have bountifully bearing orchards.

AN OLD JERSEY COW.

The accompanying engraving, taken from the *Country Gentleman*, is from a photograph of a famous old Jersey cow "Lady Mary," imported from the Island of Jersey September, 1868. She was calved 1866, in color a pure grey, with black tongue and switch; very small horns. She lately died, the property of Messrs. Cooper & Maddux, Reading, Ohio. Mr. Cooper furnishes the following particulars concerning this famous old cow.

"Lady Mary," has given twenty quarts per day at her flush, and had she been tested for butter, in her best days, we are positive she would rank among the best. Her chief value has been in her sons, one of which, Marius, was the sire of some of Mr. Thos. J. Hand's best things, and was sold after three seasons, service for $500 to Churchman and Jackson, of Beech Grove Farm, Indianapolis, where he has left a numerous progeny of very choice quality. Another of her sons "Lord Lawrence," after invaluable work for his breeder, was sold for $400 to Mr. Kirkman, of Nashville, Tenn., where he is distinguishing himself as a getter of heifers of superb promise. Out of fifteen calves gotten by him for his former owner, thirteen were females, all first-class. Last May, at Mr. Kirkman's sale, five daughters of Lord Lawrence averaged $528, two of them fetching $860 and $800 respectively. "Lady Mary was in the first prize herd, New York State Fair, 1871, also at Philadelphia, 1880, and won first prize in her class at Philadelphia, 1879 and 1880, and first at St. Louis, 1880.

DON'T BE TOO EARLY.

There are some things that cannot be done too soon. In such cases now is always the best time. On the farm and in the garden there are things that ought to be done at once without waiting a single day or a single hour. If a tool is seen lying around where it may be forgotten or where it will be exposed to the weather, it should be taken care of the first thing. If a breach is discovered in a fence while cattle are around, it should be attended to as the first duty or it may be forgotten and much damage may be the consequence, Charles Downing was once asked when was the best time to trim a certain shrub, and replied, "Whenever you have a knife in your hand," and the direction applies to a great variety of trees and shrubs.

But in some matters connected with farming and gardening there is such a thing as being too hasty, commencing too early. The first opening of the season should be employed in making careful preparation for the work that is to follow, in getting the farm or the garden into trim order. Some seeds may be sowed very early, but with others it is far better to keep them safe and warm in the house or granary, rather than to expose them to the inhospitable reception and treatment they will find in the ground during alternately freezing and thawing weather. They require a degree of warmth to germinate, and if a cold spell comes after they have started they will be checked and injured in their growth, if not entirely destroyed. Even the preparation of the soil for planting may sometimes be delayed to advantage and nothing can be gained by stirring it up too early.

It is true very much depends on the nature of the soil. If it is light, dry and sandy and has a warm exposure, it will bear much earlier tillage then where it is heavy and wet. But in all ordinary farms and gardens it is best not to be too early in ploughing, or to hasty in sowing the seed. Let the season be fairly open, before commencing this part of the work.

We have frequently noticed contiguous farms in which there has been an interval of at least one month in the time of planting corn for instance, and by the first of August there was not the difference of a week in the state of forwardness in the corn; in some cases not the least perceptible difference. It is not as much so with every crop, but with many it is far better that the seed should have a good start, and that the plant should not be checked in its growth, but go right on to perfection than to attempt to gain time by getting ahead of Nature.

In gardening it is perhaps still more important than on the farm to delay planting until the season is sufficiently advanced to secure a steady growth without interruption from either frost or cold rains and chilling winds. If the soil is heavy and wet, we advise letting it alone until the spring is fairly opened as the very best way of gaining time, in securing good results.—*N. Y. Observer.*

DOMESTIC.

SAND TARTS.—One teacupful of butter, one and a half of sugar, two eggs, half teaspoonful of cream tartar, flour enough to roll, two tablespoonfuls water; roll them thin, bathe the top with white of egg, sift on sugar and cut with a tumbler.

IN COOKING a beefsteak, have your frying-pan very hot, wipe the steak dry, place it in the pan and cover up tightly, turning frequently but keeping covered as much as possible; when it is done add to the gravy one tablespoonful of hot coffee, a good-sized lump of butter, and salt and pepper to the taste, pour over the steak and serve hot.

RAISIN PIE.—One cup of chopped raisins, half cup of sugar, half cup of molasses, five round crackers rubbed fine, half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, half teaspoonful of pepper, a little salt, half cup of sugar, five cups of boiling water.

AN ECONOMICAL WAY to prepare beefsteak for breakfast is this: Buy your sirloin steak for next day's dinner, then cut off the ends which when cooked on a gridiron shrivel up and are the same as wasted. Chop them very fine, season with pepper and salt, and a very little sifted sage, if you like that flavor. After they are chopped form them in flat cakes, and a few minutes before breakfast melt a lump of butter in a saucepan and fry till brown. By adding a little more butter and sour milk and flour you can make a nice gravy to pour over the meat.

COLD FRESH FISH is nice picked up with less gravy than is used with salt, or it may be cut fine, put a layer of bread or cracker crumbs in a small dish, put bits of butter over it, put in the fish and cover with crumbs. Pour in carefully half a cupof salted milk. Put bits of butter over the top and brown nicely in a quick oven. We make croquettes sometimes, by chopping fine the pieces of cold fresh fish and to a cupful add a tablespoonful of milk, a well beaten egg, a cracker rolled fine, and salt and pepper to season nicely. Fry in butter, a small tablespoonful in each cake, browning nicely. Another nice way is to boil five or six potatoes, mash them and season as for the table with milk, salt and butter, making it however a little more moist. Then add a beaten egg, and put half into a buttered baking dish or tin basin, put in the fish and cover with the remainder of the potatoes. Put in a quick oven till nicely browned. While the potatoes are boiling prepare the fish by cutting it fine, and putting it in a basin with a little butter and just enough milk to soften it, salt to taste, add a little pepper if liked, and place where it will keep warm till wanted. Salt fish, if soaked well, may be used in the same manner, and is nice.

GRAVY.—To make gravy for meat or poultry many remove them, when done, from the bake-pan, and set where they will be kept hot; then pour a little water into the pan, and when it boils wet to a paste a spoonful or two of flour and stir to the boiling water, and then season with salt and pepper. But this makes a poor gravy, we think. Try what seems a better way. Drain off most of the liquor from the pan, which is left from basting, leaving only the richest part; set the pan over the fire, and as soon as it boils up sift in from the dredging-box slowly what flour is needed. That will depend upon the taste for thick or thin gravy. Be careful that the fire is not fierce enough to scorch it. Let it simmer a few minutes till the flour is saturated with the gravy before stirring at all, then begin gently to mix it—free from lumps—till perfectly smooth and of a rich brown. If the giblets, chopped fine, are liked in the gravy, stir them in, and also gradually the water in which they were boiled, which must be boiling hot. Stir all the time till well blended and smooth; if not enough liquid add as much boiling water as is needed. In this way one secures a rich, smooth, brown gravy, which has a fine body to it, instead of a thin, watery compound without flavor, and less digestible because more greasy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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

A REASON.

I was asked why it was that I had not married. The speaker evidently meant to have an answer, so I had to give the best one I could. I had reasons, and I told her that I was waiting until Mr. Right came from under the cloud. As that might be taken as an evasion she was not satisfied, but I assured her it was true, that I might have to wait a long time and perhaps forever, but that he had to come from that cloud. Then he was to come to my world. Now, Mrs. M——, don't you think that every young lady's home is her world? I do, although I know some may think differently. Church, street or country is not her world, her world is where she lives, and where her occupations and employments are. When our Saviour called His disciples, was it not from where they were thus employed, and not in the Temple? God has placed me in my home, and I am there under the law of obedience to my parents, so I, for one, have made up my mind that Mr. Right, whoever he may be, is too wise, too holy or too high to enter my humble dwelling and then free me from that law of obedience; I must remain there, and wait for that heavenly Bridegroom, who, though King of kings, will come, and unworthy though I may be, lead me up through the pearly gate to my everlasting home. That is my reason.

MARY.

If space will allow, please insert the following lines, as the sentiments of Mary's day-dream.

A WOMAN'S LOVE DREAM.

BY NETTIE POWER HOUSTON.

We all have waking visions—I have mine,
And being young, and fanciful, and counted fair,
I sometimes dream of love.
And sitting all alone, and musing still,
While yet the firelight flickers dim,
I ask myself if I should learn to love,
If my still heart could wake to life,
How would I love, and how would I be loved—
For I am weary of idolatry!
My soul is faint within me while I think
Of all the fierce, strong passion
I have seen and known, resistless in its might,
As some rock-cleaving stream.
I would be loved in calmness—
Trusted, and not feared.
He whom I loved should be my king,
And not my slave.
I do not ask that he be proud and cold,
But calm, and grave, and very strong—
A king, like Saul, among the sons of men,
And kinglier o'er himself.
He must not tremble at my slightest frown
Nor shudder if another meets my eye;
Nor must he, like a vassal, crave my smile—
Glad in the dust before my feet to lie—
For I am weary of servility,
I would not rule, nor would I yet be ruled;
I scorn the tyrant as I scorn his slave.
There is a love of sweet equality,
The love God gave and smiled upon,
For it was very good.
He whom I love must be my king,
But I must be his queen;
And he should yield me, as my tribute due,
The reverence I had earned,
Not only by my womanhood, but by all gentleness,
Long suffering, the patient sweetness
Only love can teach;
For looking on me, he should feel and know
That peace and rest which follow after toil;
In me his heart should in such safety trust,
That he should "have no need of spoil."
I do not ask for him the world's applause,
The blaze of heraldry, the pomp of fame;
His deeds the annals of a nation's pride,
His name upon the lips of men;
But I must feel his power—
Must know he could be what earth's heroes are—
I could not love him were he not thus great.
His hand must be both safe and strong;
A hand to shield, to trust, to lay my own within,
To stake my life upon;
A hand that might have fought with Hercules,
Yet would not harm the worm upon his path,
For tho' the heart of woman loveth oft
A thing she doth unwillingly despise,
It is a pitiful, imperfect love that hath not
For its corner-stone the rock of Faith.
His heart must be most tender and most true—
A heart that loves, and pities, and befriends
Earth's suffering children, whether high,
Or yet among the lowly and the poor,
And he must love me perfectly.
If from the first fruits of my heart's fair wealth,
I bring an offering for a love-crown made,
He must not mock me with a paltry love,
Nor stoop to cheat my soul.
If I should ever meet this man,
This king I only dream, and never see,
Then could I sit most meekly at his feet—
A very child before his meekness and his power;
And while he stooped to kiss my shining hair,
Or smooth its clusters from their clinging rest,
A sweet, unspoken language in his touch
Would lift my dark eyes to the dark of his:
And, as in fair Judea, when the world was young,
Sarah with reverence said to Abraham,
My lips should call him "Lord!"

TOMATO FIGS.

Mrs. H. H. Pomroy, Stanstead, P. Q., sends the following in answer to a recent request for the recipe.

Take ripe—not over-ripe—tomatoes of suitable size and pour boiling water over them, taking them out as soon as the skins will readily peel off. Peel and weigh them, add an equal weight of sugar, and let them stand in a stone or earthen-ware vessel for two days. Then pour off the syrup, boil and skim it until the scum ceases to rise. Pour the syrup over them while still hot, and let them stand two days. Then the syrup is to be boiled and skimmed as before, taking care in each operation not to break them. After the third boiling they are ready for drying if the weather is suitable, if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather, then place on earthen plates and put in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes with fine white sugar between the layers. Tomatoes prepared in this way will keep for years. A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of the syrup makes a nice sauce.

DEAR SIR,—Can any of your experienced housekeepers give me a receipt for washing new blankets? My two girls spent a day this week—they used boiled white soap and many rinsing waters; although thick white blankets they are now as hard and sticky as possible—seem to be quite spoiled.

AN INEXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

HEAVY CATTLE.—Mr. Walter Laing recently shipped from Guelph ninety-four head of cattle, the aggregate weight of which was 127,985 lbs., averaging 1,361 lbs. each. The average cost was $80.28 per head, or about $5.89½ per hundred pounds.

A BARGAIN.—A lucky bidder at a recent sale of unclaimed goods at the C. P. R. station at Ottawa got 1,100 yards of dress goods for $12.50.

EARLY CLOSING.—The merchants of Orangeville have signed an agreement to close at seven o'clock every evening, except Saturday till 1st of September, "and to put out all lights except an office lamp at the above-mentioned hour."

A GOOD CALF.—Mr. Geo. S. Armstrong, of Fergus, has a heifer calf, which at 1 month and 1 day old weighed 182 lbs. It is a high grade Durham. The general rule is that beef producing cattle are rarely good milkers, but the dam of this calf is a notable exception, she having without any special feed or preparation given 58 lbs. milk in 24 hours.

A NUISANCE.—Complaint is made in Fergus about the amount of damage done to windows by stone-throwing boys.

THE FALL WHEAT.—Some excellent fields of wheat are to be seen in London township. In the central part of Westminster township the wheat has suffered from frost.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.—Mark Langford, a well-to-do young farmer of Biddulph township, recently mysteriously disappeared the evening before the day appointed for his marriage to a young lady of fine qualities. It has been learned that he purchased a ticket at Granton to Stratford, but beyond that there is no trace of him. He was dressed in his every-day working clothes, and his parents suppose him to have had about $100 in his possession at the time of his disappearance.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.—A number of Galloway cattle have been purchased in the vicinity of Guelph to be shipped to Kansas for breeding purposes.

A QUEER CHICKEN.—Mr. William Sunley, a Guelph poultry-raiser, had a chicken with four well-developed legs, two distinct heads and a pair of wings. It was hatched from a common-sized Plymouth Rock egg, but only lived a short time.

ILLICIT STILL.—An illicit still was discovered in an unfrequented place not far from Barrie a few days ago and destroyed by the revenue officers. The owner was fined $200.

HEAVY PENALTY.—At Wingham lately, Mr. John Reid was fined $500 and condemned to undergo one month's imprisonment for the illicit manufacture of whiskey.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The village of Aylmer, Ont., is to be electrically lighted. The capital has been subscribed to furnish two machines capable of running sixteen powerful lights.

PROSPECTING.—The *Doryphora Decemlineata*, that little nuisance very familiarly known as the potato bug, is cropping above the surface of the ground, and looking about for his summer quarters. A large number have been turned up in the gardens around Campbellford, and it does not seem likely that their numbers will be undiminished this year.

ENTERPRISING.—Rathbun & Son's big mill and lumber yards at Deseronto are lighted by electricity every night. One outside lamp is about 75 feet from the ground, and is a great advantage to sailors, as it answers the purpose of a powerful beacon light.

RUNAWAY CAR.—A heavily laden freight car on the Canadian Pacific Railway broke loose from a train standing on the track above the junction at Brockville a few days ago. A brakesman was on the car at the time, but the brake did not for some reason act efficiently, and the grade being steep at the starting point, the fugitive car was soon under full headway, plunging through the inky blackness of the tunnel into the yard beyond where it dashed into a pilot engine. The car was badly broken up and its contents, crude oil, emptied into the river. No person hurt.

PORT OF REGISTRY.—Deseronto has been appointed a port of registry for the registration of vessels.

BOOMING.—Mr. John Herring, of the Napanee glass works, has received an order for a vessel load of glass to be sent to Manitoba. He is so pressed with orders that it will be some time before he can fill this one, if at all.

REFUSED.—The Court of Queen's Bench has refused an order *nisi* to quash the conviction of Mr. Macpherson for advertising a lottery in the Berlin *Telegraph*.

PEACHES.—The Grimsby peach crop still promises to be good.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

COAL will be shipped from Edmonton to Battleford as soon as the river opens.

COSTLY LIGHT.—At Edmonton the coal oil famine has eased up a little, a barrel having arrived on the 8th, which sold readily at $3.50 per gallon.

SALT OR OIL.—A company has been organized to sink a test well for salt or oil at Gladstone, the required capital for which operation has been all subscribed.

WEIGHTING THEM DOWN.—The roofs of some of the houses in West Lynn look as if they have been converted into wood yards to judge from the amount of cordwood piled on top of some of them to prevent them from floating away.

ICE SCARCE.—A West Lynn paper says Jack Delaine, of the Windsor, is the only man in Emerson or West Lynne who managed to save his icehouse and contents from destruction by flood. 'Cause why, Jack had a dry lot on the dry side of the river. The importation of the "cold condensed" is no easy or cheap matter.

PORTABLE HOUSES.—A. W. Ross is importing a large number of portable houses. Thirty-three of these are to be scattered over St. James, and twenty-three more in St. Boniface, along the banks of the Assiniboine. Nearly every one of these have already been rented.

HIGH PRICE OF FARM PRODUCE.—The following are the prices of farm produce at Edmonton, April 27: Wheat is worth from $2 to $4 per bushel; barley, $1.50 to $2; flour (wheat), $10 to $15 per cwt.; flour (barley), $7 to $9 per cwt.; potatoes, $2 per bushel; eggs, 50c per dozen; butter, 50c to 75c per lb.; wood, $3 per cord.

FINE WEATHER.—One consoling feature in connection with the flood on the Red River is that while it affects those along its banks, it does not hinder farmers in their seeding operations throughout the Province, the weather having been dry and favorable for seeding.

THE QU'APPELLE FARM SYNDICATE are purchasing horses, mules, oxen, waggons, ploughs, mowers, reapers, threshers, etc., required for their large 50,000 acre wheat farm—on the line of the C. P. Railway, in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The company purpose commencing active field operations forthwith, breaking at least ten thousand acres of wheat land this season.

SMALL-POX is reported to be raging amongst the Indians along the boundary in Montana and spreading rapidly. A quantity of vaccine matter has been received at different places in the southern district. The Indian agent at Edmonton has received some 300 points for distribution in this district. Several Indians have already been vaccinated at the agency.

A FINE white swan was shot the other day in Woodlands by Albert Proctor, weighing over 29 lbs., and measuring 7 feet 6 inches across the wings, 5 feet 6 inches from bill to tail. A fine specimen of pelican was brought to Brandon last week, having been shot some distance west of there. It measures eight and a half feet from tip to tip of wings, and the beak is fourteen inches in length.

INCREASED BUSINESS.—It is claimed that three judges are unable to attend to the rapid increase of work throughout the Province of Manitoba. There were over forty cases on the docket for hearing at the Varennes Court, and a number of persons from Winnipeg, Brandon and other places were at Rat Portage to attend in cases in which they were interested, and in consequence of the delay have been put to a great deal of inconvenience.

OATS AND MULES.—A Winnipeg paper says: Langdon, Shepard & Co. have imported from Montreal, for the purposes of their railway contract, 50,000 bushels of oats. Eleven cars of mules, being the second lot, arrived yesterday afternoon, and were despatched west last night. Other supplies also keep pouring in, and are being forwarded at once to the end of the line to hurry forward C.P.R. construction.

DISSATISFIED.—The Edmonton *Bulletin* says: "Trouble is anticipated next summer between the Government and the White Fish Lake Chief when the survey of his reserve is to be made. The reserve promised him by Governor Morris is so large that it is impossible to grant it to him, while he declares that he will take no less and will forcibly prevent any survey of the land being made."

RANCHING ON BOW RIVER.—Intelligence from Bow River reports that the weather during the past winter has been very favorable in that district for cattle. Owing to a scarcity of herders at some of the ranches, a large number of cattle have been lost by slipping on the ice and being unable to regain their feet, there not being sufficient herders to look after them. As no preparations had been made in the way of corrals, stables or hay, a large number of cattle must have perished had not the weather been so mild. Mr. Geddes, who brought in a herd of 200 thoroughbred cows, has already lost sixty head, having been brought in late in the season in poor condition, and were consequently not fit to stand the exposure. The Indians are reported to be killing a good many cattle. On account of the scarcity of herders it is impossible to keep the cattle from straying away, and it is supposed the stragglers are captured by Lo.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE SCOTT ACT.—The Town Council of Woodstock, N.B., have resolved that it is the duty of their Marshal to prosecute offenders against the Scott Act.

THOSE POTATOES.—The importation of 20,000 bushels Irish potatoes to St. John, N.B., in the bark "Maori" proved a failure, as the vessel, being old and slow, took fifty days on the passage, and more than half the cargo was completely spoiled by heating. The sales did not realize sufficient to pay freight, duty and other charges.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL.—Six hundred thousand dollars will have been spent in the building and equipment of the St. Croix cotton mill at St. Stephen, N.B. It will contain twenty-six thousand spindles with capacity of extension to forty thousand. At the annual meeting lately held the American shareholders expressed themselves well pleased with the mill, saying that, though there are larger mills, there is none on the Continent superior in its appointments. The contractor for its erection was treated to a complimentary dinner and presented with a gold-headed cane. The proceedings were closed by singing Old Hundred, at the suggestion of a gentleman from Providence, R.I.

CENTENARIAN.—On the 28th of last month there died at her residence, Queensbury, Deborah, H., wife of Mr. R. B. Cliff. The deceased lady was born May 1st, 1781. She had twelve children, six boys and six girls. Of these seven are living. She left surviving her forty-six grand-children and thirty-eight great grand-children. Her descendants number altogether 118, of whom 91 are living.—*Fredericton Herald.*

LOYALIST MEMORIAL.—The Memorial Hall, to be erected to commemorate the landing of the United Empire Loyalists at the mouth of the St. John River in 1783, according to the resolution of a public meeting lately held in St. John, is to be the home of an Art Gallery, Museum, Free Library, Reading Room, Gymnasium, Natural History Society, Historical Society, etc., and the sixty thousand teachers and scholars of the Province are to be invited to co-operate in this grand educational, social, moral and patriotic work.

A SMUGGLER'S DEVICE.—A man from Chelsea, Mass., recently came to New Brunswick and invested in a car load of deal ends for kindling wood. At Bangor, the car broke down and the wood had to be transferred when, strange to say, there was discovered a large quantity of butter stowed among the wood. We suppose everybody was surprised and wondered how it got there. Verily the way of the smuggler is hard.—*Carleton, N.B. Sentinel.*

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. Thomas Reikie has received and accepted a call to the church in Wiarton, Ont.——The Rev. John Morton, for ten years minister of the E. M. church, Dalkeith, Scotland, has accepted a call to the church in Hamilton.——The Rev. Irving L. Beman, formerly of Crown Point, New York, having accepted a call to the church in St. John, N.B., commenced his ministry on the 1st of April.

EPISCOPAL.—The church built in Kemptville, Ont., in memory of the late Venerable Archdeacon Patton, will be opened next month.——The Rev. Mr. McCosh, of Bayfield, Ont., has been asked to accept the incumbency of St. Paul's, Wingham, Ont.——The Rev. E. M. Bland, rector of St. James' Church, Hamilton, has been appointed rural dean of the county of Oxford, *vice* the Rev. Mr. Young, who has been appointed rector of St. Jude's Church, Brantford.——The Rev. George Forneret, assistant minister in St. Thomas' parish, St. Catharines, Ont., is going as assistant-in-charge to Dundas, Ont.——The Rev. A. Hoadley, of Hampton, N.B., has received a call to the church in Moncton, N.B.——The Rev. E. C. Parkin, of Cookshire, Que., has left to reside in Three Rivers, Que.——The Rev. J. R. Sisson, pastor of the mission of Finch, Chrysler, Ont., has resigned his charge.——The Rev. C. E. Whitcombe has resigned his appointment to St. James', Dundas, Ont., and will remain at Stony Creek, Ont.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The Rev. Robert Thynne, of Kirkwall, Ont., has resigned his charge.——The Rev. J. W. Penman, late of Carp, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the churches of North and South Missouri in the Presbytery of Stratford, Ont.——The Rev. Mr. Beattie, late of Baltimore and Cold Springs, Ont., has been inducted into the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Brantford, Ont.——A new church is to be built in Barrie, Ont.——The Rev. D. M. Gordon, of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, has accepted a call from Knox Church, Winnipeg.——The Rev. A. Y. Hartley has accepted a call to the churches at Eadie and Bluevale, Ont.——The Rev. A. Stirling, of Scotsburn, N.S., leaves to take charge of a church in Prince Edward Island.——It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Sedgewick, of Musquodoboit, N.S., has intimated to his congregation his intention to resign his charge at an early meeting of the Presbytery. Ill health is the cause.——The Rev. J. McBain, formerly of Chatham, New Brunswick, has been inducted into the pastoral charge of the church in Georgetown, Que.——The church at Dawn Centre is about to erect a new place of worship.——The Rev. Dr. Tait, of St. Andrew's Church, Berlin, Ont., will leave on a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health about the 1st of June. The church is to undergo necessary repairs, and it is proposed to enlarge it at the same time.——The Rev. W. S. Whittier, pastor-elect of Chalmer's Church, Halifax, has been detained from reaching his new charge by the ice blockade in Little Bay, Newfoundland.——The Rev. F. M. Dewey, of Richmond, Que., has gone on a three months' visit to England.——The Rev. Mr. McGregor has been inducted into the pastoral charge of the churches in Tilsonburg and Culloden, Ont.——The Rev. D. D. McLennan has received and accepted a call from the church at Lion's Head, Ont.——The foundation has been laid of a new building for the congregation of Knox Church, Dunham, Ont.——The Rev. Mr. Fisher, pastor of Knox Church, Elora, Ont., has resigned his charge, and goes to Manitoba.——The Rev. J. R. Henry has been ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of the church at Bond Head, Ont.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE KING OF ASHANTEE, erstwhile falsely reported as having brutally sacrificed 200 girls, welcomes the missionaries of the Basle Society to Coomassie, where they will settle.

A PROTESTANT SOCIETY held its anniversary this year in the *Mairie* of the First Arrondissement, Paris, which is part of the church from the belfry of which was tolled the signal death-knell of the victims of Black Bartholomew.

THE ZENANA SOCIETIES, which provide facilities for educating to some extent the women and girls of the East, are increasing in number and adding yearly to their forces. One of the societies which is supported by the Church of England, reports 1,399 pupils in Zenanas, besides 16,648 scholars in schools. It employs 32 missionaries, and its field in the East extends from Bagdad to Punjaub.

DR. F. O. NICHOLS, missionary of the American board in Bailunda, West Central Africa, says: The work of Christianizing this people will be slow and tedious, but one well worth all the labor. A fine race, intelligent, brave, full of poetry, worthy to give birth to a powerful Christian nation by-and-by. What we need above all things is patience.

N. H. BARNUM, D.D., Harpoot, Turkey, says: This whole problem of the condition of the country and the condition of the people is enough to puzzle the ablest political economist. The government is no less straitened than the people, and so cannot lend a helping hand, or even lessen their burdens. As it is, with all its taxes, the yearly expenditures of the government are largely in excess of the revenue. What is to be the remedy? You must not expect to see self-support an accomplished fact in this country until there is a change for the better.

THE JESUIT MISSION TO UMZILA'S.—Notes respecting the collapse of this mission are to be found in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society, and in *L'Afrique*. After sixteen months' absence from Gubuluwayo the "fathers" reached again their headquarters on October 1. They had attempted to go in with a waggon from the Matabele country, on the west. Caught at Umzila's by the rainy season they remained during January, February, March and April, consuming their stores and running so much in debt to Umzila that two of their number started for Sofala, on the coast, to purchase goods wherewith to pay their debt. At Sofala, which is described as a wretched place, one of the priests died, the other returned with the goods purchased, which were forwarded to Umzila, satisfying all his demands, and the expedition then returned to Gubuluwayo, which is about 225 miles west of Umzila's kraal. The Mashonas who opposed the priests on their outward journey, did all they could to help them on their return. The scheme to establish this mission at Umzila's appears to be abandoned.

COOKED OR UNCOOKED FOOD FOR IDOLS.—The *Bombay Guardian* reports a religious dispute among the Brahmans about Belur: "The Vaishnava Brahmans, on the one hand, and the Swartas and Mahadavas on the other (they are all Vaishnavites), are all at loggerheads about offerings to the deities who take their stony repose in the great temple at Belur, in the Hassan district. The dispute is whether it is right or not to offer uncooked food to the gods, the Vaishnavas holding that it is not right and the Swartas and Mahadavas maintaining that it is right. The result is that, as all these sects have equal access to the temple, the Swartas and Mahadavas come hither and offer uncooked food to the idols, and after the Swartas and Mahadavas have gone the Vaishnavas come and perform the ceremony of purification of the temple and the gods, as they consider their rivals have polluted both by their action. I fancy this dispute began in 1871, and it is only now that the Dewan to the Maharajah has passed 'order thereon.'"

SEEKING A CHRISTIAN WIFE.—Mr. Cary, a missionary of the American Board in Japan, gives the following story:—"An incident which occurred last Sunday will illustrate the good reputation which Christian women have gained. One of the church members had invited a young girl to go with her for the first time to a preaching service. As the two were passing through the street, a man who chanced to meet them noticed that the elder did not, as is usual with married women, have her teeth blacked. To him white teeth were a sign of Christianity, and as it was Sunday, he at once guessed that the two were on their way to church. Calling a *jinrikisha* coolie, he told him to follow the women, and if they went to the preaching place to wait for them until the close of the service, and again following them, to report to him the house where the younger one stopped. The coolie did so, and the next day the man went to a friend who lived on the same street as the young girl, saying that he wished to get a Christian wife for his son, and so desired his friend to bear to the parents of the girl whom he had seen going to church a proposal of marriage. I would be glad to give a pleasant ending to this story, but a due regard for truth compels me to say that the parents returned a negative answer to the offer."

MONTREAL NEWS.

TRINITY CHURCH is at last redeemed from debt, the whole amount having been raised.

A HEBREW CONFIRMATION SERVICE was held on Wednesday in the St. Constant street synagogue.

THE COURT OF APPEALS decided on Saturday that the river boats could not sell liquor without having a regular license.

THE GRAND LODGE of the world I. O. G. T. is in session in Charleston, S. C. Mr. W. H. Lambly, of this province is a delegate.

GRANT, THE PUGILIST who accompanied David at the time of the assault on Mr. Geddes was arrested on Monday on the old warrant. He had left the city at the time of the assault. He gave bail.

A SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT occurred at Point St. Charles on Tuesday morning early. A train of sixteen cars, having about 1,000 immigrants on board, pitched into a pilot engine which was behind a freight train on the same track. Both engines were badly smashed and the cars were also much damaged.

BISHOP LAFLECHE has returned from Rome. The Rev. F. L. Colin, Superior of the Seminary, has gone to Rome, and it is believed to be in connection with the Laval contest. It is said that a University building will be erected in this city with the theological department under the control of the Seminary.

A SAD POISONING CASE occurred at Outremont on Saturday morning. A man named Charles Bailey returned to his home on Friday night and fell ill, growing rapidly worse, until he died at one o'clock in great agony. He said he had eaten what he believed to be a mushroom, but it is believed that he had taken strychnine.

A SAD CASE is reported from a short distance up the Ottawa, where an immigrant, named Jackson, settled with his family. Diphtheria broke out and he could not find a house at all. Finally he was allowed to enter an unoccupied one in the bush where, without medical aid, one of his children died. Two more are despaired of.

TWO DRUNKEN FRENCHMEN became very loyal on the 24th, and commanded an organgrinder who was playing "Spring spring" to play "God Save the Queen." He said the tune was not in his instrument, but the drunken men said they would see, and broke the poor organ-grinder's instrument to pieces to look for the missing tune.

THE FAREWELL BREAKFAST to the Rev. Gavin Lang on Tuesday was very largely attended. The Rev. Canon Ellegood presided. A very handsomely illuminated address was presented to Mr. Lang, and the speeches all expressed profound regret at his departure for Scotland. The St. Patrick's Society presented Mr. Lang with an illuminated address on Thursday.

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER, named Francois Charron, in a fit of despair stole a horse and drove out to St. Rose to try to sell it. A despatch was sent to town and two detectives went out and arrested him. While returning to town he tried to throw himself from a bridge into the Back River. He was remanded for the Court of Queen's Bench.

A YOUNG MAN DISAPPEARED from the steam tug "New York" in November last. His name was Joseph Lambert, and though diligent search had been made he could not be found. On Monday the 22nd a lockman found a body in the canal, and Mr. Lambert, of Romauld, Que., came to town and identified it as that of his son. The verdict at the inquest was "found drowned."

A BULL being driven along Craig street on Wednesday became infuriated and attacked a young man named Arthur Lefebvre goring him terribly. The unfortunate young man was tossed into the air and seriously injured. On Thursday another bull ran at a woman named Agnes Gagnon and broke her arm. A boy named Joseph Thouin who was with her had his badly bruised.

A DIVER on Monday descended to repair the screw of the SS. "Valetta," which had been injured in the ice. He had been down for three-quarters of an hour and no signal was received from him. They then hauled him up fearing something might be wrong. They found that there was a leak in his armor at the neck, and that the suit had filled with water so that he could not signal. He was benumbed with the cold, almost unconscious, and would doubtless have died had he been left but a short time longer. His name is Williams and he is second engineer on the vessel.

THE BISHOP'S MANDEMENT.

MGR. FABRE'S COMMANDS TO CATHOLICS—THEIR INTERCOURSE WITH PROTESTANTS.

Bishop Fabre has issued a "mandement" which has now been read in all the churches of his diocese. It is a document containing instructions to the faithful as to their conduct in various circumstances, and is especially interesting as containing minute commands as to their intercourse with Protestants.

Although Catholics are compelled to have civil relations with Protestants—such relations being permissible—they should, says the Bishop, always remember to conform to the rules of the Sixth Council, and avoid rash discussions with them on religious subjects. If a Catholic is thoroughly convinced in his own mind, and if his conduct is irreproachable, he may create a good impression. But there is danger in a discussion between Catholics not very strong in the faith and without a deep knowledge of their religion and heretics. The force of Protestants against Catholics consists of prejudices, false notions, sophistical arguments, and may benumb the hearts of people with obscure intelligence. If they are not quite perverted, they may become lukewarm and indifferent. Catholic servants in Protestant families, being much exposed to this danger, should never take part in Protestant prayers, and if their master is a fanatic who refuses them the necessary permission to follow their own religion, they should at once leave. No Catholic should attend a Protestant religious service—baptisms, marriages, sacraments, services of any kind. In sacred things Catholics are absolutely forbidden to communicate with Protestants. If a Catholic thinks himself bound to attend a Protestant funeral, he is not to participate in any service or ceremony or enter church, house or cemetery where such service is being held, and in a Catholic funeral no Protestant may be a pallbearer.

Religious books of heretical tendencies are neither to be read or kept in Catholic houses. By reading without permission books written by heretics and apostates to spread error, Catholics come under the worst excommunication of the Pope, and this falls on all who keep or print or in any way assist such publications. The Bishop also refers to the education of children, and urges that they be brought up with the strictest principles of modesty and simplicity. He strongly condemns extravagance in dress, ornament or hair. In music, the classical should be cultivated, to the exclusion of the frivolous and romantic.

"But this is nothing new" said a well known and influential member of the Parish Church. "Bishop Fabre is simply drawing attention to what the sessions of bishops at Quebec two years ago proclaimed. The letter is a long one, and a portion has been read every Sunday at Grand Mass for some weeks. A portion was read yesterday, but it did not refer to intercourse with Protestants at all. It simply bore on general matters relating to education. The session of bishops at Quebec proclaimed that Catholics should not go to Protestant funerals, and so on, but men of education, who are well fixed in their religion, are not affected at all by it. They don't object to our going."

Another gentleman who is always to be found in his pew in the French Church, said: "There is nothing in the letter which was not well understood before. A good deal of it is but extracted from the orders of the Council at Trent. Our priests desire the best feelings between Catholics and Protestants. Of course, as regards intermarriage, I think they are right, for you must have noticed that when Catholics marry Protestants there is always a cause of difference between them. One wants to bring up the children Catholics and the other wants to bring them up Protestants, and there is always difference between them."

Said a prominent lawyer, "If they are going to try to establish such orders as that in a mixed community, they may as well bid us cut each other's throats at once. I am opposed to such orders, on the part of the church. It has no right to make them."

Another gentleman said, "The prohibition relating to funerals does not mean that Catholics may not attend Protestant funerals, but that they must not go to the churches to take part in the services."

A PROFESSOR RESIGNS.

BOSTON, May 29.—Prof. Henry Thayer has resigned the professorship of New Testament language and literature in Andover Theological Seminary because he does not subscribe fully to the Andover cast iron creed, as he interprets it, although his colleagues and trustees think his doctrine not incompatible with that of the seminary. Mr. Thayer is one of the foremost representatives of New England orthodoxy. His resignation makes the third vacancy in Andover professorships.

A TERRIBLE MURDER.

Last Tuesday, two men, who were apparently Swedish immigrants, and whose names, so far as could be made out, were Johan Olofsson and Johan Jakobsson, went to the California Hotel, 71 St. Paul street, and asked for a room. A double bedroom was allotted to the two men, who were apparently on the most friendly terms with one another. They spent a great portion of their time in the room which had been assigned to them, and conducted themselves very quietly. Last night about seven o'clock Jakobsson, who could not speak English, walked into the office, carrying in his hand a leather valise and a carpet bag, which comprised the only luggage of the two men, and, going up to the desk, laid down $1.75 before Mr. Dumouchel. Noticing blood-stains upon one of the coins given to him by the man, and his suspicions being aroused by Jakobsson carrying off the two valises, Mr. Dumouchel detained him and sent a man up to the room occupied by the fellow-traveller, to enquire whether one of the bags did not belong to Olofsson. The man returned in a short time and said Olofsson was in bed asleep, and that he could not waken him. Mr. Dumouchel then went up to the rooms himself, closely followed by Jakobsson. When he entered he saw Olofsson on the bed huddled up under the bedclothes. Walking to the bedside he called to the apparently sleeping man. Receiving no reply he turned down the counterpane, and was horror-struck at what met his gaze. The man whom he expected to find in a drunken sleep was a ghastly, mutilated corpse, weltering in his own blood, which lay in pools about him. A brief examination convinced the horror-stricken spectators that Olofsson had been murdered in a most cold-blooded and revolting fashion. A horrible wound over the left temple had evidently been inflicted with a heavy black bottle, the fragments of which were scattered over the bed. This was not itself sufficient to cause death, but to make sure of his bloody object the murderer had inflicted a number of other wounds. There were two frightful gashes in the throat of the victim, one in the right side completely severing the jugular vein and carotid artery, and another on the left side where the main veins and arteries were also separated. In addition to these there were several stabs in the breast, about the region of the heart and in the abdomen. From the fact that the murdered man was fully dressed, it is conjectured that he was first struck and stunned with the bottle while sitting on the bed and was afterward mutilated. Mr. Dumouchel ordered two of his men to detain Jakobsson and meanwhile sent to the Central Station. Sergeant Richards and another officer went to the California Hotel and there arrested the supposed murderer, who did not make the slightest resistance. When searched by Detective Arcand a knife was found on the prisoner which would inflict such wounds as those upon the body of the murdered man. The knife was stained, but whether with blood or not cannot be determined without chemical analysis. The man's hands and clothes and some letters which he had in his pocket were all stained with blood. He had also in his possession five sovereigns, some five dollars in bills and silver and two silver watches, all of which are supposed to be the property of the murdered man.

Coroner Jones was immediately notified of the murder, and, accompanied by Dr. Ricard, proceeded at once to the scene of the crime. The prisoner takes the matter in the coolest possible way, his only response to the questions put to him being "me no understand."

The Coroner's jury after hearing evidence for two days on Monday evening returned a verdict of wilful murder against Jakobsson.

ARRIVAL OF HANLAN.

NEW YORK, May 27.—On the steamer "City of Richmond" this morning being made fast to the dock Hanlan was besieged by his friends and admirers. Hand-shaking was indulged in, the champion going through the ordeal with cheerful fortitude. Hanlan looked the picture of health, and said he never felt better or in finer condition than at present. When asked if he intended to retire from the aquatic world he said with a smile, "I don't know, there are so many ambitious knights of the oar, who if I declined their challenge would brand me with cowardice. I am, however, going to take a good rest which I think I deserve. My plans for the future are not yet matured. After a few days sojourn in the city I will return to Canada." An invitation to him to attend a place of amusement this evening will probably be accepted. Hanlan will stop at the Gilsey House.

FIRES.

COLBORNE, May 25.—A large fire has occurred in Colborne. About 2 this a.m. fire broke out in the Globe Hotel Buildings, which were consumed, and also Kemp's tin shop, Hawkin's shoe shop, Scott's block including the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Farley's grocery store and Miss Scott's millinery store, and the dwelling houses of Dr. Gould, Mrs. Pomeroy and the Methodist Parsonage, also Scharchine buildings on the south side of King street. Nothing was saved in the Globe Hotel buildings. Chapin's furniture rooms were included in the Globe Hotel buildings. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

ALL UP WITH GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 22.—The court *en banc* has denied a new trial in the Guiteau case and the judgment below is affirmed.

VICEREGAL.

The Governor-General has left Ottawa for Quebec, where he will await the arrival of the Princess Louise. The Marquis and Princess will visit British Columbia in July.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

CHAPLIN.—On the 25th inst., at 23 St. Luke street the wife of Mr. Edward Chaplin, of a son.

DICKINSON.—At Champlain, N.Y., on the 25th inst. the wife of T. H. Dickinson, of a son.

DONAGHY.—At Halifax, Que., on the 8th May, the wife of Robert James Donaghy, of a son.

FOSTER.—On the 24th May, at No. 370 Seigneurs street, the wife of T. W. Foster, of a son.

GALBRAITH.—On 19th inst., at 142 Cadieux street, Mrs. Wm. Galbraith, of a son.

GILMOUR.—At Stanbridge East, Que., on the 18th inst., the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Gilmour, of a daughter.

GOBEILLE.—At Lachute, on the 25th instant, the wife of Mr. Louis Gobeille, of a daughter.
L'Aurore and Lachute papers please copy.

HOOD.—At 146 Upper St. Urbain street, on the evening of the 22nd inst., Mrs. John Hood, of a daughter.

JOHNSON.—At Bellevue Terrace, 947 Dorchester street, on the morning of the 21st, the wife of William Johnson, of a son.

KERR.—In this city, on the 24th inst., at 81 Ottawa street, the wife of Samuel Kerr, of a son.

MACALPINE.—At L'Assomption, P.Q., on the 27th inst., the wife of W. H. Macalpine, of a daughter.

McRAE.—At Gravel Hill, Ont., on the 14th of May, the wife of D. A. McRae, of a daughter.

SIMPSON.—At 111 Stanley street, on the 19th May, Mrs. E. C. Simpson, of a son.

STEPHENS.—In this city, on the 20th inst., at No. 207 Wolfe street, the wife of J. S. Stephens, of a daughter.

VAN.—At 3 Genevieve street, on the 25th inst., the wife of Alexander Van, of a daughter.

VAUGHAN.—At 86 Durocher street, on 21st, the wife of F. S. Vaughan, of a son.

VERNIER.—At Lapeer City, Michigan, U.S., on the 15th of May, the wife of Henry Vernier, of a son.

MARRIED.

BROWN—THOMPSON.—In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. L. MacFadyen, D. C. Brown to Grace Thompson, both of this city.

DAVIDSON—MILNE.—In St. Mark's Church, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. John Nichols, Thomas Davidson to Mary A., only daughter of the late John A. Milne.

GILES—SAVIGNY.—On the 18th inst., at the Church of St. Bartholomew, by the Rev. Dr. Ussher, Alfred Giles, Esq., Fonthill, Ont., to Mary A. Savigny, eldest daughter of Mr. A. B. Savigny, Montreal.

KENNEDY—COLEMAN.—At the Manse, Martintown, on Thursday, 11th May, 1882, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., Robert William Kennedy, of the township of Cornwall, to Mary Coleman, of Indian Lands.

LEE—CHISHOLM.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, New Glasgow, N.S., by the Rev. E. A. McCurdy, Mr. W. R. Lee, of Montreal, to Miss J. J. Chisholm, of New Glasgow, N.S.

McINTYRE—DEWAR.—At Erskine Church, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. J. S. Black, Henry McIntyre, of Montreal, formerly of Chateauguay, to Kate, youngest daughter of Donald Dewar, Esq., Lochiel, Ont.

McLAURIN—McGIBBON.—In Lachute, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Walton, Mr. Peter T. McLaurin, of Vankleek Hill, to Miss Annie H. McGibbon.

MILLS—HEWSON.—On the 24th, at St. Thomas Church, Montreal, by the Rev. R. Lindsay, Ernest E. Mills, of Knowlton, to Minnie E. Hewson, youngest daughter of T. Hewson, Lacolle.

MOESER—McCOY.—On the 23rd inst., at Ottawa, by the Rev J. C. Borth, William Moeser, formerly of Montreal, to Annie, daughter of M. McCoy, of Ottawa.

PENNISTON—PENNISTON.—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Lachine Rapids, by the Rev. H. Knowles, Samuel Penniston, of Stanstead, P.Q., to Emma, daughter of the late Samuel Penniston.

ROBINSON—LANE.—At St. George's Church, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. F. Renaud, Alfred Robinson, son of the late Thomas Robinson, and nephew of J. Usherwood, to Isabella Martha Lane, only daughter of William Lane, Esq. All of this city.

SCOTT—MOONEY.—On the 9th of May, 1882, at the residence of the bride's stepfather's, David Cousin, Esq., Bolton Glen, by the Rev. J. Grenfell, Mr. Rufus Earl Scott, son of Melvin N. Scott, Esq., of East Bolton, Que., to Miss Janie H. Mooney, daughter of the late John Mooney, Esq., of Bolton Glen, Que.

STANDISH—IRWIN.—On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. E. K. Black, at the house of the bride's grandfather, John Purdee, Esq., North Shefford, P.Q., Mr. James Standish, to Miss Sarah Ann Irwin, second daughter of Mr. John Irwin, North Shefford, P.Q.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On the 19th inst., William Arthur, eldest son of Rev. C. P. Abbott, of Boscobel, aged 18 years and 4 months.

ALLAN.—At Melbourne, Victoria, on the 23rd Feb., Charles, aged 31 years, fifth son of the late John Allan, Huddersfield, England, and nephew of William Allan, 102 Union Avenue, Montreal.

ANGLE.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Jane Robertson, wife of the late George Angle, in the 66th year of her age, a native of Perth, Scotland.

ARMSTRONG.—In this city, on the 26th inst., of consumption, Albert H. Armstrong, Conductor Q., M., O. & O. R. R., aged 40 years and 26 days.

AYLETT.—At the Glebe, Tide Head, Restigouche, New Brunswick, on the 21st May, 1882, aged 66, Captain James Aylett, formerly of Her Majesty's Regiments the 20th and 29th.

BENJAMIN.—At Derby, Vt., May 18th, Abraham Benjamin, aged 64.

BOYD.—At Dalhousie, near Hopetown, James Boyd, aged 89 years and 3 days, late of Pollokshaws, Scotland, and father of the Rev. James Boyd, Crosshill, Ont.

CAMERON.—At Stonefield, May 13th, Allan Cameron, aged 82. Was born in Inverness, Scotland, immigrated to Canada in 1805, the oldest resident of Stonefield, County of Argenteuil, Que.

CLENDINENG.—On the 24th May, Sarah Louisa, eldest and beloved daughter of Wm. Clendineng, machinist, aged 15 years, 3 months and 24 days.

DEAN.—At Eton, on Sunday, the 14th instant, James Dean, late of Sherrington, aged 77 years.

DESSEVE.—On May 24th, at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Mary Wheeler, wife of T. Desseve.

DURNFORD.—At Tunbridge Wells, England, on Sunday, the 7th of May, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Elias Walker Durnford, Colonel-Commandant Royal Engineers.

FLANAGAN.—In this city, on the 25th inst., after a long and lingering illness, Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Flanagan.

GALT.—In this city, on May 25th, Annie, the beloved wife of Andew Galt, aged 27 years.

GOSLING.—In this city, on May 21st, Mr. James Gosling, aged 77 years, a native of Yarmouth, England.

HASLEY.—In this city, on the 21st inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Samuel Hasley, in the 47th year of his age, a native of Belfast, Ireland.
Belleville and Ottawa papers please copy.

HILL.—On the 24th May, Margaret J. Galt, beloved wife of C. G. Hill.

JOHNSTON.—In this city, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at his residence, "Ailsa," 1178 Sherbrooke street, James Johnston, senior, merchant.

JOHNSTON.—In this city, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at his residence "Ailsa," 1178 Sherbrooke street, James Johnston, sr., merchant, a native of Irvine, Scotland.

LANIGAN.—In this city, at 342 Bleury street, George Knox Lanigan, Esq., aged 73 years.

LENNEN.—In this city, on Monday, 22nd instant, Terence Lennen, aged 50 years, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

MARSHALL.—At South Granby, P.Q., on May 18th, Robert Marshall, after a lingering illness which he bore with great patience; much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

McCULLOCH.—On the 25th May, Janet Buchanan, widow of the late Michael McCulloch, M.D.

McNULTY.—In this city, on Sunday, May 28th, Francis McNulty, aged 59 years, for the past 27 years in the employ of Ames, Holden & Co.
New York papers please copy.

MOISEY.—At Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles, on the 20th inst., Eleanor, beloved wife of Thomas Moisey, aged 47 years.

PAXTON.—On the 22nd instant, Elizabeth Paxton, of South Georgetown, P.Q., in the 39th year of her age.

ROBERT.—On Saturday, 27th inst., after a long and painful illness, Hermine Hemond, beloved wife of Augustin Robert, Esq., aged 38 years, 9 months, 5 days.

ROBINSON.—In this city, on the 27th inst., David Robinson, aged 61 years, native of Woolwich, England. Formerly of Dresser & Robinson, clothiers; for the past twenty-seven years employed in Montreal Post Office, and a member of Elgin Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

SPEARPOINT.—In this city, on the 25th instant, Edmund George Spearpoint, son of the late W. E. Spearpoint, aged 42 years.

STUART.—On the 26th instant, of typhoid fever, Andrew, eldest and beloved son of W. W. Stuart, aged 17 years 9 months.

TANSEY.—In this city, on Saturday, the 20th inst., Mary Ann, youngest and beloved daughter of Bernard Tansey, aged 11 years and 9 months, after a long and painful illness.
Boston and Troy (N.Y.) papers please copy.

THOMSON.—At Pointe au Chene, Que., on Sunday, May 21st, W. A. Thomson, aged 68 years, father of Mrs. Chas. S. J. Phillips, of this city.
Glasgow and Kilmarnock papers please copy.

TOLFREE.—At Toronto, on Tuesday, the 2nd of May, 1882, Sarah Mather, the beloved wife of Joseph J. Tolfree, and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Mather, Hundalee, Jedburgh, Scotland.
Interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WEBB.—On Thursday morning, 25th instant, Elizabeth Stacey, relict of the late Daniel Webb, aged 78 years and 2½ months. Deceased was a resident of this city for the past 63 years.

WHYTE.—In New York City, on May 29th, at the residence of her son, Mary Ann, widow of the late John Whyte, of Her Majesty's Customs, Montreal.

WILSON.—At Buffalo, on the 12th inst., John Wilson, aged 68 years, a native of Almondbank, Perthshire, Scotland.

WYER.—On the 29th instant, of diphtheria, Willie, only and beloved son of Francis and Agnes Wyer, aged 3 years, 2 months and 12 days.

YOUNG.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Graham, Esq., Galt, Ont., on Saturday, May 27th, 1882, Alexander Young, Inspector of Weights and Measures, aged 60 years and 6 months, father of Mrs. Henry A. Jackson, of this city. Mr. Young was for 14 years Principal of the Berlin, Ont., Central (Public) School.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the best of all hair dressings. It allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree, thus promoting a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed. Burnett's flavoring extracts are the best.

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

Advertisements.

FOR ADOPTION, two little Boys, 2 years and 7 years old. Apply at the Children's Home, Longueuil.

FOR SALE, one short-horned Durham Bull with Pedigree, fifteen months old. Apply to JOHN W. SMITH, Roxham, P.Q.

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA OF LONG STANDING.—Don't allow prejudice to prevent a trial of ZOPESA for health—that argues want of judgment. A few doses will surprise you. See what Mrs. Forbes, Tilsonburg, Ont., says.

DULL AND SALLOW—Eyes and skin denote a torpid Liver, and weak Digestion, headache, and restless sleep arise from the same cause. Remove them with ZOPESA now before you get worse. A few doses will do it.

IT STIRS—The dormant energies by aiding digestion and giving the Liver new life. ZOPESA (from Brazil) cleanses the system of all impurities. Try a 10 cent sample.

AN EXPLODED FALLACY.—Among popular and professional fallacies which experience and scientific discovery have exploded is the belief, formerly very prevalent—that consumption is incurable—that it must run its course and terminate fatally. Probably no development in medical science has done more to disabuse men's minds of this preposterous error, than the benign results which have for years past attended the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Tried under the most unfavorable circumstances and in various phases of lung and bronchial disease, this sterling medicine has invariably been found to fully justify the opinion early formed of it by medical men. While it is not claimed that it will rescue from destruction lungs utterly disintegrated and worn out, yet the assertion is fully warranted by evidence that *if used in time* it will afford thorough and permanent relief. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Northrop N Lyman, Toronto.

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(Opposite the Metropolitan Church, TORONTO, Ont.)
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The only Institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. Over 35,000 cases successfully treated during the past fifteen years.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by "Medicated Inhalations," combined with proper constitutional remedies for the blood, &c.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is one of the most common of the pulmonary affections. Chronic Bronchitis more often occurs later in life. When a cold settles on the lungs, the disease either ends in bronchitis or pneumonia. If it ends in bronchitis, it usually passes off as a cold on the chest, and still the patient does not feel entirely well. He feels tired and languid, and is incapable of taking his usual amount of exercise, and experiences a shortness of breath, with more or less warmth in the palms of his hands. Soon after this a cough appears, accompanied by an expectoration of thick mucous, followed by a hectic flush, loss of flesh and strength, and night sweats continue, when the patient assumes all the appearance of having a genuine case of consumption. But this is simply catarrh of the lungs, or chronic bronchitis.

In the later stages of the disease the mucous membrane of the larger bronchial tube softens, while in the smaller tubes and air cells of the lungs the mucous membrane becomes congested and inflamed. There are no cavities nor tubercles in the lungs, but merely a wasting away of the larger bronchial tubes, and death takes place from obstruction of the bronchial tubes and air-cells of the lungs. The patient dies from exhaustion and suffocation, being unable to expectorate the mucous which accumulates in the passage leading to the lungs, which in some cases is sticky and small in quantity, but more commonly copious, of a light straw or yellowish green. Oftentimes streaks of blood make their appearance in the mucous, and at times there is a disagreeable smell. Persons thus afflicted are very liable to take a cold, at which time the mucous becomes clear and frothy, and it is not uncommonly the case that the patient dies in one of these attacks.

Inhalations are applicable in all diseases of the respiratory organs, including catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, consumption; and thousands of cases can be cured by this mode of treatment when nothing else can reach them.

Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination, but if impossible to visit the office personally, may write for "List of Questions" and circular, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address

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THE POPULAR AMERICAN DICTIONARY: containing every word to be found in the English language; with its true meaning, derivation, spelling and pronunciation. Also, a vast amount of absolutely necessary information upon Science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Indians, Land Titles, Cities, Colleges, Rate of Mortality, Growth of Cities, Rates of Interest, Insolvent and Assignment Laws, &c., &c., being A PERFECT LIBRARY OF REFERENCE, in one handy volume. One of the most complete works of the kind ever before sold at so low a price. New York firms advertise the book at $1 each, and Canadian customers ordering from them have to pay 25 cents duty. As we have bought a large stock at a good discount for cash, we can sell the same book at 75 cents each or three copies for $2, post paid. Everybody should have a Dictionary handy for reference, and the "POPULAR DICTIONARY" at once commends itself. It is bound in heavy cloth covers with gilt lettering, and is unlike the so-called "dictionaries" forced on the people lately. Please order now, and remit the amount in stamps or scrip, and address J. A. Imrie, Spencerville, Ont.

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For Public Speakers, Readers, Teachers, and Students. Term of Six Weeks, July 3 to August 11, at Cobourg, Canada, on Lake Ontario. *Cool and Healthful.* Send for Circular to J. H. Bechtel, Sec'y, National School of Elocution and Oratory, 1418 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS,	DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA,	DROPSY,
INDIGESTION,	FLUTTERING OF THE HEART,
JAUNDICE,	ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,
ERYSIPELAS,	DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
SALT RHEUM,	
HEARTBURN,	
HEADACHE,	

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS or BLOOD.
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Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour and all other kinds of Produce received on consignment.
Remittances sent forward immediately on sale of same.
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Advertisements.

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Numidian	6100	(building).
Parisian	5400	Capt. James Wylie.
Sardinian	4650	Capt. J. E. Dutton.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
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Moravian	3650	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Peruvian	3400	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
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FROM QUEBEC.

POLYNESIAN	Saturday, May 13
PERUVIAN	" " 20
CIRCASSIAN	" " 27
NOVA SCOTIAN	" June 3
PARISIAN	" " 10
SARMATIAN	" " 17
POLYNESIAN	" " 24
PERUVIAN	" July 1

Rates of Passage from Quebec:
Cabin .... $70 and $80. (According to accommodation.)
Intermediate .... $40.
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THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE

Are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:

MANITOBAN	About May 5
BUENOS AYREAN	About May 12
LUCERNE	About May 19
GRECIAN	About May 26
HANOVERIAN	About June 11
MANITOBAN	About June 18

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHN'S, HALIFAX AND BALTIMORE MAIL SERVICE,

Are intended to be despatched as follows:

FROM HALIFAX.

PHŒNICIAN	Monday, May 8
HIBERNIAN	" " 22
PRUSSIAN	" June 5
PHŒNICIAN	" " 19
HIBERNIAN	" July 3

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S: Cabin .... $20 | Intermediate .... $15 Steerage .... $6.

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SCANDINAVIAN	About May 5
CANADIAN	About May 13
AUSTRIAN	About May 13
WALDENSIAN	About May 20
NESTORIAN	About May 27
SCANDINAVIAN	About June 5
CANADIAN	About June 12
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An experienced Surgeon carried on each Vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

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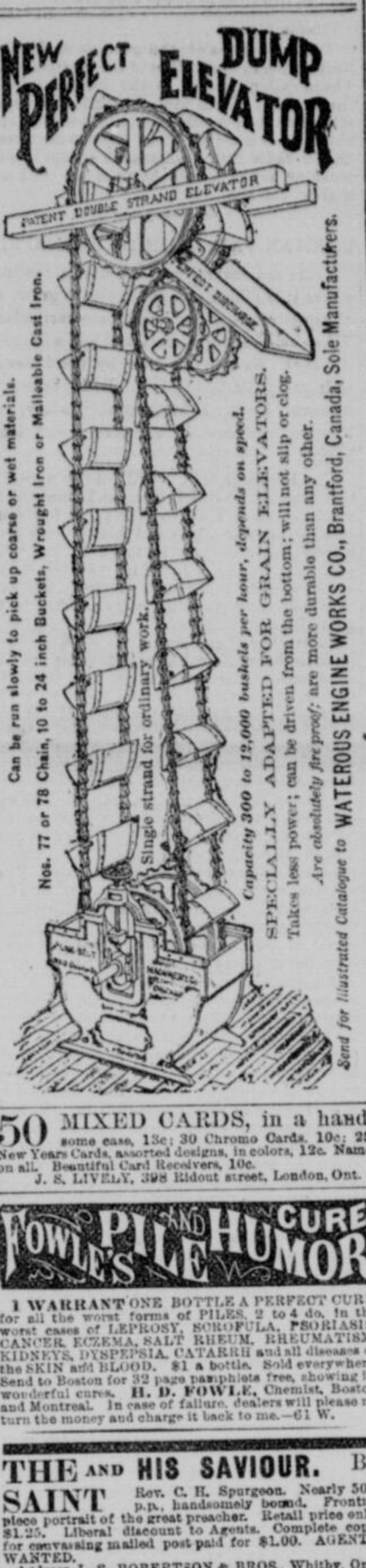
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Advertisements.

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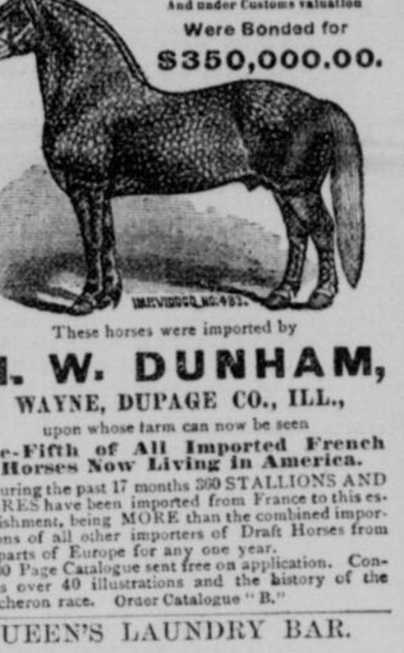
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One-Fifth of All Imported French Horses Now Living in America.

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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.
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Demand the genuine, with trade mark on each side of
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THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COMPANY.

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