Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1899. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE FILIPINOS.

Manifesto Issued in Reply to Gen. Otis's Proclamation.

EVERY INDICATION OF THE NATIVE PATRIOTS RESISTING THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The following despatch, dated Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, at Iloilo, Island of Panay, has been received, at Manilla, by a despatch boat, telegraphic communication with Iloilo not having been resumed. The situation at Iloilo is grave:—'Fifteen hundred natives, fully armed, are at Molo, a suburb of Iloilo. Seventeen thousand more, it is reported, are awaiting orders to embark at several points on the Island of Negros, fifteen hours' sail from Iloilo, All the women have withdrawn, and many families have tagen refuge with the Americans. The rebels, after consultation, insist upon inaction until Gen. Aguinaldo shall have been heard from. Gen. Miller, when their demand was first made, declined to concede them time, and insisted upon an answer being given him by noon to-day. At the same time he gave assurances that lives and property would be protected. The foreign residents then petitioned Gen. Miller to grant the extension desired by the rebels, as a fight would cause inevitable loss. This also Gen. Miller refused.

WARSHIPS DESPATCHED TO ILOILO.

New York, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the 'Tribune,' from Washington, says:—Admiral Dewey cabled to the Navy Department that he had sent the gunboats 'Concord' and 'Petrel,' to Iloilo, to cooperate with the cruiser 'Baltimore,' in support of the army expedition. These vessels are the lightest draught vessels in his fleet; but have powerful batteries of six-inch rifles and rapid-fire guns, which make them the most useful vessels in the fleet. After they are no longer needed at Iloilo they will have to cruise among the southern islands of the archipelago, where American jurisdiction has not yet been established.

Manilla, Jan. 9—Within a few hours of the proclamation issued by Major-General Otis, in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manilla with a manifesto which attracted considerable attention. The revolutionary president protested against General Otis's signing himself military governor of the Philippine Islands. Aguinaldo in this manifesto declares he had never agreed at Singapore, Hong Kong or elsewhere to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans here, and insisted that he returned to the Philippines on an American warship solely to conquer the Spaniards and win independence. He asserts that both of his proclamations of May 24 and June 12 stated this fact officially, and he claims that Major-General Merritt confirmed this by a proclamation days before the Spaniards capitulated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish Government and liberate the Filipinos.

In conclusion, Aguinaldo declares that he had natives and foreigners witnesses that the American forces, recognized that the Filipinos were belligerents, not only by acts but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag, 'as it triumphantly sailed the seas before the eyes of all nations.'

Aguinaldo then solemnly protests, in the name of the Deity who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration, against the intrusion of the American Government, and reiterates that he could produce proof that he was brought here on the understanding that the Americans promised him their co-operation to attain independence. The revolutionary leader then calls upon all his followers to work together with force, and assures them he was convinced that they would obtain absolute independence, and urging them never to return 'from the glorious road,' on which they had 'already so far advanced.'

Major-General Otis attaches no importance to the manifesto. He says he feels confident that the opinion of the better classes of the Filipinos is not expressed in it, but as to whether the Filipinos masses can be controlled and the Filipino army kept in check he does not know, although he hopes for a pacific outcome of the trouble.

Madrid, Jan. 9.—General Rios, in command of the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands, cabled that the hostility between the Americans and the Tagals is increasing.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary Alger has decided to send four regiments of infantry to the Philippines. The 4th, 12th and 17th have been designated, and in addition the 3rd Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will go by the same route, namely, across the Atlantic. The telegraphic orders of Jan. 5 directing that six companies of the 17th Infantry accompany the 4th Infantry, to sail on Jan. 15, has been modified so as to send 'one battalion of four companies of the 17th, the remaining eight companies to sail later.'

Besides the 'Solace,' which was ordered earlier in the day to proceed at once to Manilla, Secretary Long has ordered the gunboats 'Princeton' and 'Yorktown' to the same point. The 'Princeton' is now at New York, and will go via Suez. The 'Yorktown' is at San Francisco, and will cross the Pacific.

Manilla, Jan. 9.—Colonel Potter, the special emissary to General Otis between Manilla and Iloilo, arrived this afternoon with despatches from the latter point. The situation when he left there was practically unchanged. The streets were barricaded, and it was reported that the principal buildings had been 'kerosened,' the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping their treasure to the United States transport 'Newport' and other vessels. The family of the American vice-consul had gone on board the 'Newport.'

Col. Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation had to be typewritten aboard ship, as the printers on shore declined to do the work, and when the text of the proclamation was read to them they ridiculted the notion that conciliation was possible.

The United States gunboat 'Petrel' arrived at Iloilo on Friday and Col. Potter reports that the United States troops will probably land on Cuimaras Island, about midway between the island of Panay and the island of Negros, where a camp will be established.

Hong Kong, Jan. 9.—It is denied here that there has been any massacre of Spaniards by insurgents in the Island of Balbao, the south-easternmost of the Philippine group. The Spaniards who were killed met their death in ordinary warfare.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—In this city are ten Augustin friars who recently arrived here from the Philippines. Questioned to-day as to whether the Filipinos were savages or could make a desirable addition to civilized races, all the priests agreed that the natives were good, quiet people, but that a small number of their leaders were the cause of the turmoil in the islands. The Filipinos, they say, could be easily governed and as the islands were rich in resources the country would be an immense gainer by their acquisition.

SITUATION AT ILOILO.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 9.—A despatch to the 'Evening News' from Washington says. The news from Iloilo is such that there is a well defined belief that hostilities can scarcely be averted. The report that the United States troops now confronting Iloilo will remove some miles away to a point between Panay and Negros is taken to mean that General Miller, acting on instructions from General Otis, will not yet begin hostilities, which mean undoubtedly the burning of the city of Iloilo, the second city of the Philippines, and probably great loss of life. The insurgents have an army of eight thousand men under General Malver, and now that the Americans are to withdraw will probably settle down to await the arrival of Aguinaldo or instructions from him as to future actions. In the meantime every preparation is being hurried to send forward the troops ordered to Manilla and more ships will undoubtedly be added to the fleet under Admiral Dewey.

The special conclues by saying: 'Probably no nation ever witnessed a greater exhibition of effrontery, bordering on treason, than that now being given by Agoncillo, who is in his own mind, at least, the representative of the Philippine National Government of which Aguinaldo is dictator. Agoncillo, through his secretary, Sexto Lopez, gave a special interview to a reporter and expressed most inflammatory sentiments. The interview was repeated to a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who said: "If I were in charge of the executive branch of this government I should order the arrest of Agoncillo and Lopez to-morrow morning. There is plenty of warrant in law for such a proceeding." Agoncillo has in his possession credentials signed by Aguinaldo appointing him "envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States." The Filipino and his secretary have already retained a firm of local lawyers to guide them through diplomatic waters, and it has been decided by them, in view of the State Department's refusal to answer the demand for the recognition of credentials and Philippine independence, to insist upon an answer. In view of Agoncillo's activity to date, there is a disposition on the part of some influential senators, well versed in national and international law, to introduce and adopt a resolution providing for his expulsion from this country. In reality, he is Aguinaldo's spy, the statesmen claim, and if his advice to Aguinaldo results in bloodshed at Iloilo there is no question as to what will be done with the dusky enemy. Agoncillo said the Filipinos would never consent to be governed by Americans, but would have only independence. They had an army of many men and were ready to fight for liberty.'



HIS EXPERIENCE COMMENCES.

Uncle Sam—Gee whizz! And after all I have done for you!

UNWISE POLICY.

Tension Between France and Great Britain Increasing.

ANTI-BRITISH NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN IN PARIS—FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

London, Jan. 9.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants, just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relation between the two powers. This includes those who up to the present have considered the belligerency to be mere talk due to supersensitiveness upon the part of France and to unnecessary gruffness on the part of Great Britain in insisting upon what she considers to be her rights. On one side France seems to foster the growing belief that Great Britain is determined, under some pretext or other, to force her into war, and is willing to make a pretext if no plausible excuse arises. On the other side, a large party of the British public profess that their patience has been strained beyond endurance by what they deem to be the unvarnished dishonesty of French diplomacy. The past twenty-four hours brought the publication of the 'Times' denouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together, and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind. That mind, in the theory of the man-in-the-street, is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Other papers may storm and scold and are not noticed, but when the 'Times' become abusive foreigners interpret it as being the voice of the government. In the present instance some Englishmen will place the same construction upon its utterances, recalling how the 'Times' led the 'No surrender' cry over the Fashoda incident, under evident inspiration. In fact, it is certain that public opinion in Great Britain will not sanction the government to swerve an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that if it must come this is the best time to have it out.

Many people give importance to the issue of the Madagascar blue-book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable pronouncement at Khartoum by which the British agent there, Lord Cromer in his remarks to the sheikhs, announced that Great Britain had set her seal upon Egypt. If there ever was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to foreclose the mortgage upon which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word 'protectorate,' written in large letters, appeared, though the government's mouthpiece carefully abstained from using that incendiary word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked. The British agent told the assembled sheikhs that henceforth they would live under the joint British and Egyptian flags, knowing no sovereignty but that of the Queen and the Khedive, which of course means that the latter will be a harmless figurehead. This formal assumption of sovereignty over the Soudan is more distasteful to France than to any other nation, and renewed protests may be expected.

In the meantime another enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former premier of Cape Colony, alleged instigator of the Jameson raid and so-called 'Napoleon of South Africa,' is going to England to arrange for pushing forward the Capetown Railway, so long the dearest dream of the imperial party. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the road from Buluwayo to Lake Tanganyika. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial, and he hopes to persuade the British Government to smooth the way by guaranteeing three and a half percent interest on the bonds to cover the cost of construction.

FRENCH ANGLOPHOBES.

Paris, Jan. 9.—There is a renewed anti-British campaign in the newspapers here, they being unanimously of the opinion that the publication of the Madagascar blue book by the British Foreign Office was premature and an intentional provocation. The 'Temps' thinks that the publication of the papers shows 'an intention on the part of the leading statesmen of England to render yet more serious the differences which during the past few months have disturbed the relations between the two countries.'

The 'Liberté' believes that the publication of the Madagascar matter is only the beginning of a serious of official publications intended to excite the British press to continue its attacks on France.

The 'Figaro' says it believes that this blue book will shortly be followed by another from Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the French shore (Newfoundland) question, thus inflaming public opinion and enabling the government being more exact and difficult to deal with.

London, Jan. 9.—The official correspondence between the English and French foreign offices regarding the Madagascar dispute, which was issued on Friday night, shows that very strained relations still exist over what Lord Salisbury terms in his letters to M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, 'violation of the British commercial treaty with the Queen of Madagascar in 1865.' This treaty was confirmed in the agreement with France in 1890, wherein Great Britain recognized the French protectorate over the island.

Lord Salisbury's expression suggests that France's right to occupy the island would never have been recognized by Great Britain had Her Majesty's Government supposed it possible that occupation meant persistent attempts to extinguish treaty rights.

The correspondence closes with the details of a striking incident. The French Governor of Madagascar recently issued a decree restricting coasting trade of the island to French vessels. Lord Salisbury directed the British ambassador to France to make immediate and energetic protest. The coasting trade was held chiefly in British Indian vessels, and was secured under treaties. This protest was dated Nov. 28, 1898, and within a month the French Government rescinded the decree. The Governor of Madagascar sought to cover this diplomatic defect by announcing that the decree was withdrawn because of the insufficiency of French tonnage to meet the requirements of the coasting trade. In reality, however, this marks a decided victory for British diplomacy over France.

It is known among London diplomats that Lord Salisbury intends to make the Madagascar dispute in the forthcoming negotiations over the Newfoundland shore rights a part of the compromise.

The Paris 'Matin' states that France ought to ask, in exchange for the surrender of the Newfoundland shore, the cession by Great Britain of the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. Such a suggestion shows remarkable ignorance of British policy and public opinion. Great Britain is willing to make sacrifices to prevent war but she would never give up the Channel Islands until forced to do so by defeat.

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED.

Two Passenger Trains Collide On the Lehigh Valley Railway.

THIRTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND A SCORE OR MORE INJURED.

New York, Jan. 9.—By a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railway, at West Dunellen, N.J., at 12.47 p.m., to-day, thirteen persons were killed and over twenty five injured.

The dead are:—

Martin Keenan, hotelkeeper, Mount Carmel, Pa.

W. H. Hinkle, contractor, Mount Carmel.

Jacob Heller, tailor, 40 years old, Mouunt Carmel.

H. E. Weikell, 25 years, old, Mount Carmel.

Frank Fischer, 28 years old, shoe dealer, Mount Carmel.

William H. Leader, 24 years old, dry goods dealer, Mount Carmel.

Frank Markell, 54 years old, Shamokin, Pa.

Theo. Steeklekohn, Shamokin.

Abner S. Keifer, carpet dealer, Pottsville, Pa.

William H. Markel, Shamokin.

James Jarvis, 12 years, old Mount Carmel.

Two women, who are still to be identified.

West Dunellin is three miles from Bound Brook, and about thirty miles from New York city. At the spot where the disaster occurred there is a sharp curve in the Lehigh Valley tracks and a deep cutting, but the accident was due in the first place to some terrible mistake in the train orders, and in the second place, to another accident that occurred at Bound Brook earlier in the day. The scenes which accompanied the collision, the sufferings of the injured and the panic that reigned among the 400 passengers, were well nigh indescribable.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

Paris despatches indicate that the Dreyfus affair is so complicated by the resignation of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire that a crisis may come at any moment. The fall of the government is expected when the gentleman named explains that his resignation was caused by the action of the Minister of Justice, of which he complains bitterly.

The Abyssinian Emperor Menelek has sent a message to the King of Italy, friendly in its nature, and offering to assist in arranging the boundaries.

Advices from Seattle, Wash., state that United States miners in Dawson City have appealed to the United States Government for relief, and that two hundred thousand dollars will be necessary.

The latest concerning Mr. Dingley's condition is not at all reassuring. His family are greatly concerned that while he is no worse, there seems to be no rallying power visible.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, though not altogether recovered, is to leave for New York at once, on his way to Scotland.

A young man named Alfred Syro, who was taken to the police cells after having been treated at the hospital yesterday, died on the hands of the police constables in the cell, after pleading 'not guilty' to a charge of drunkenness.

AID FOR ST. JAMES.

TORONTO CONFERENCE TO COLLECT TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—The officials of the Toronto Methodist Conference are concentrating their efforts in the raising of the conference's share of $20,000 to the $100,000 asked for St. James Church, Montreal All the connexional organs in their next issues will contain articles based on the history and needs of St. James's Church. The societies will be appealed to and the final appeal will be made from the pulpits on Jan. 29.

Quebec, Jan. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Williams, of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church here at both services yesterday, in behalf of the relief fund of the former church. A very liberal response was made to his appeal in its behalf.

FARMERS' LOAN.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—The question of the liabilities of the directors of the Farmers' Loan & Savings Company was settled permanently this morning at Osgoode Hall by a decision of the Divisional Court which confirmed the compromises arrived at with the various directors by the liquidator and the master-in-ordinary.

'HE MERMAID.'

A Love Tale,

BY L. DOUGALL,

Author of 'Beggars All,' 'What Necessity Knows,' 'A Dozen Ways of Love,' etc.

CHAPTER VIII.—BELIEF IN THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Caius clambered up the cliff and over the fence to the highroad. A man with a cartload of corn was coming past. Caius looked at him and his horse and at the familiar stretch of road. It was a relief so to look. On a small green hillock by the roadside thistles grew thickly; they were in flower and seed at once, and in the sunshine the white down, purple flowers, and silver-green leaves glistened—a little picture, perfect in itself, of graceful lines and exquisite color, having for its background the hedge of stunted fir that bordered the other side of the road. Caius feasted his eyes for a minute and then turned homeward, walking for a while beside the cart and talking to the carter, just to be sure that there was nothing wild or strange about himself to attract the man's attention. The cart raised no dust in the red clay of the road; the monotonous creak of its wheels and the dull conversation of its owner were delightful to Caius because they were so real and commonplace.

Caius felt very guilty. He could not excuse himself to himself for the fact that he had not only seen so wild a vision but now felt the greatest reluctance to make known his strange adventure to anyone. He could not precisely determine why this reluctance was guilty on his part, but he had a feeling that, although a sensible man could not be much blamed for seeing a mermaid if he did see one, such a man would rouse the neighborhood, and take no rest till the phenomenon was investigated; or, if that proved impossible, till the subject was at least thoroughly ventilated. The ideal man who acted thus would no doubt be jeered at, but, secure in his own integrity, he could easily support the jeers. Caius would willingly have changed places with this model hero, but he could not bring himself to act the part. Even the reason of this unwillingness he could not at first lay his hand upon, but he felt about his mind for it, and knew that it circled round and round the memory of the sea-maid's face.

That fresh oval face, surrounded with wet curls, crowned with its fantastic wreath of glistening weed—it was not alone because of its fresh girlish prettiness that he could not endure to make it the talk of the country, but because, strange as it seemed to him to admit it, the face was to him like the window of a lovely soul. It was true that she had laughed and played; it was true that she was, or pretended to be half a fish; but, for all that, he would as soon have held up to derision his mother, he would as soon have derided all that he held to be most worthy in woman, and all that he held to be beautiful and sacred in ideal, as to have done despite to the face that looked at him out of the waves that afternoon. His memory held this face before him, held it lovingly, reverently, and his lips shut firmly over the tale of wonder he might have told.

At the gate of one of the fields a girl stood waiting for him. It was his cousin Mabel, and when he saw her he knew that she must have come to pay them a visit, and he knew too that she must have come because he was at home. He was not attached to his cousin, who was an ordinary young person, but hitherto he had always rather enjoyed her society, because he knew that it was her private ambition to marry him. He did not attribute affection to Mabel, only ambition; but that had pleased his vanity. To-day he felt exceedingly sorry that she had come.

Mabel held the gate shut so that he could not pass.

'Where have you been?' asked she, pretending sternness.

'Just along by the shore.' He noticed as he said it that Mabel's frock had a dragged look about the waist, and that the seams were noticeable because of its tightness. He remembered that her frocks had this appearance frequently, and he wished they were not so ill-made.

'I shan't let you in,' cried Mabel sportively, 'till you tell me exactly what you've been doing for this age.'

'I have not been serving my age much,' he said, with some weariness in his tone.

'What?' said Mabel.

'You asked me what I had been doing for this age,' said he. It was miserably stupid to explain.

When Caius and Mabel had sauntered up through the warm fields to the house, his mother met them in the front parlor with a fresh cap on. Her cap, and her presence in that room, denoted that Mabel was company. She immediately began to make sly remarks concerning Mabel's coming to them while Caius was at home, about her going to meet him, and their homeward walk together.

The mother was comparatively at ease about Mabel; she had little idea that Caius would ever make love to her, so she could enjoy her good-natured slyness to the full. What hurt Caius was that she did enjoy it, that it was just her natural way never to see two young people of opposite sex together without immediately thinking of the subject of marriage, and sooner or later betraying her thought. Heretofore he had been so accustomed to this cast of mind that, when it tickled neither his sense of humor nor his vanity, he had been indifferent to it. To-night he knew it was vulgar; but he had no contempt for it, because it was his mother who was betraying vulgarity. He felt sorry that she should be like that—that all the men and women with whom she was associated were like that. He felt sorry for Mabel because she enjoyed it, and consequently more tenderhearted towards her than he had ever felt before.

He had not, however, a great many thoughts to give to this sorrow, for he was thinking continually of the bright apparition of the afternoon.

When he went to his room to get ready for tea he fell into a muse, looking over the fields and woods to the distant glimpse of blue water he could see from his window. When he came down to the evening meal, he found himself wondering foolishly upon what food the child lost in the sea had fed while she grew so rapidly to a woman's stature. The present meal was such as fell to the daily lot of that household. In homely blue delft cups a dozen or more eggs were ranged beside high stacks of buttered toast, rich and yellow. The butter, the jugs of yellow cream, the huge platter heaped with wild raspberries—as each of these met his eye he was wondering if the sea-maid ever ate such food, or if her diet was more delicate.

'Am I going mad?' he thought to himself. The suspicion was depressing.

Three hours after, Caius sought his father as the old man was making his nightly tour of the barns and stables. By way of easing his own responsibility he had decided to tell his father what he had seen, and his telling was much like such confession of sins as many people make, soothing their consciences by an effort that does not adequately reveal the guilt to the listener.

Caius came up just as his father was locking the stable door.

'Look here, father; wait a minute. I have something to say. I saw a very curious thing down at the shore to-day, but I don't want you to tell mother, or Mabel, or the men.'

The old man stood gravely expectant. The summer twilight just revealed the outline of his thin figure and ragged hair and beard.

'It was in the water swimming about, making darts here and there like a big trout. Its body was brown, and it looked as if it had horny balls around its neck; and its head, you know, was like a human being's.'

'I never heard tell of a fish like that, Caius. Was it a porpoise?'

'Well, I suppose I know what a porpoise is like.'

'About how large was it?' said the elder man, abandoning the porpoise theory.

'I should think about five or six feet long.'

'As long as that? Did it look as if it could do any harm?'

'No; I should think it was harmless; but, father, I tell you its head looked like a person's head.'

'Was it a shark with a man stuck in its throat?'

'N—n—no.' Not liking to deny this ingenious suggestion too promptly, he feigned to consider it. 'It wasn't a dead man's head; it was like a live woman's head.'

'I never heard of sharks coming near shore here, anyway,' added the old man. 'What distance was it off—half a mile?'

'It came between me and the little island off which we lost baby Day. It lay half between the island and the shore.'

The old man was not one to waste words. He did not remark that in that case Caius must have seen the creature clearly, for it went without saying.

'Pity you hadn't my gun,' he said.

Caius inwardly shuddered, but because he wished to confide as far as he might, he said outwardly: 'I shouldn't have liked to shoot at it; its face looked so awfully human, you know.'

'Yes,' assented the elder, who had a merciful heart, 'it's wonderful what a look an animal has in its eyes sometimes.' He was slowly shuffling round to the next door with his keys. 'Well, I'm sure, my lad, I don't know what it could ha' been, unless 'twas some sort of a porpoise.'

'We should be quite certain to know if there was any woman paying a visit hereabouts, shouldn't we? A woman couldn't possibly swim across the bay.'

'Woman!' the old man turned upon him sternly. 'I thought you said it was a fish.'

'I said she swam like a fish. She might have been a woman dressed in a fish-skin, perhaps; but there isn't any woman here that could possibly be acting like that—and old Morrison told me the same thing was about the shore the summer before he died.'

His father still looked at him sharply. 'Well, the question is, whether the thing you saw was a woman or a fish, for you must have seen it pretty clear, and they aren't alike, as far as I know.'

Caius receded from the glow of confidence. 'It lay pretty much under the water, and wasn't still long at a time.'

The old man looked relieved, and in his relief began to joke. 'I was thinking you must have lost your wits and thought you'd seen a mermaid,' he chuckled.

'I'd think it was a mermaid in a minute'—boldly—'if there were such things.'

Caius felt relieved when he had said this, but the old man had no very distinct idea in his mind attached to the mythical word, so he let go the thought easily.

'Was it a dog swimming?'

'No,' said Caius, 'it wasn't a dog.'

'Well, I give it up. Next time you see it, you'd better come and fetch the gun, and then you can take it to the musee up at your college, and have it stuffed and put in a case, with a ticket to say you presented it. That's all the use strange fish are that I know of.'

When Caius reflected on this conversation, he knew that he had been a hypocrite.

CHAPTER IX.—THE SEA-MAID'S MUSIC.

At dawn Caius was upon the shore again, but he saw nothing but a red sunrise and a gray sea, merging into the blue and green and gold of the ordinary day. He got back to breakfast without the fact of his matutinal walk being known to the family.

He managed also in the afternoon to loiter for half an hour on the same bit of shore at the same hour as the day before without any one being the wiser, but he saw no mermaid. He fully intended to spend to-morrow by the sea, but he had made this effort to appear to skip to-day to avoid awaking curiosity.

He had a horse and buggy; that afternoon he was friendly, and made many calls. Wherever he went he directed the conversation into such channels as would make it certain that he would hear if any one else had seen the mermaid, or had seen the face of a strange woman by sea or land. Of one or two female visitors to the neighborhood within a radius of twenty miles he did hear, but when he came to investigate each case, he found that the visit was known to every one, and the status, lineage and habits of the visitors all of the same humdrum sort.

He decided in his own mind that ten miles was the utmost length that a woman could possibly swim, but he talked boldly of great swimming feats he had seen in his college life, and opined that a good summer might even cross the bay from Montrose or from the little port of Stanhope in the other direction; and when he saw the incredulity of his listeners he knew that no one had accomplished either journey, for the water was overlooked by a hundred houses at either place, and many a small vessel ploughed the waves.

When he went to sleep that night Caius was sure that the vision of the mermaid was all his own, shared only by old Morrison, who lay in his grave. It was perhaps this partnership with the dead that gave the matter its most incredible and unreal aspect. Three years before this lady of the sea had frequented this spot; none but the dead man and himself had been permitted to see her.

'Well, when all's said and done,' said Caius to himself, rolling upon a sleepless bed, 'it's a very extraordinary thing.'

Next morning he hired a boat, the nearest that was to be had; he got it a mile and a half further up the shore. It was a clumsy thing, but he rowed it past the mouth of the creek where he used to fish, all along the water front of Day's farm, past the little point that was the beginning of the rocky part of the shore, and then he drew the boat up upon the little island. He hid it perfectly among the grass and weeds. Over all the limited surface, among the pine shrubs and flowering weeds, he searched to see if hiding-place for the nymph could be found. Two colts were pastured on the isle. He found no cave or hut. When he had finished his search, he sat and waited and watched till the sun set over the sea; but to-day there was no smiling face rearing itself from the blue water, no little hand beckoning him away.

'What a fool I was not to go where she beckoned!' mused Caius. 'Where? Anywhere into the heart of the ocean, out of this dull, sordid life into the land of dreams.'

For it must all have been a dream—a sweet, fantastic dream, imposed upon his senses by some influence, outward or inward; but it seemed to him that at the hour when he seemed to see the maid it might have been given him to enter the world of dreams, and go on in some existence which was a truer reality than the one in which he now was. In a deliberate way he thought that perhaps, if the truth were known, he, Dr. Caius Simpson, was going a little mad; but as he sat by the softly lapping sea he did not regret this madness: what he did regret was that he must go home and—talk to Mabel.

He rowed his boat back with feelings of blank disappointment. He could not give another day to idleness upon the shore. It was impossible that such an important person as himself could spend long afternoons and evenings thus without every one's knowledge. He had a feeling, too, born, as many calculations are, of pure surmise, that he would have seen the mermaid again that afternoon, when he had made such elaborate arrangements to meet her, if Fate had destined them to meet again at all. No; he must give her up. He must forget the hallucination that had worked so madly on his brain.

Nevertheless, he did not deny himself the pleasure of walking very frequently to the spot, and this often, in the early hours before breakfast, a time which he could dispose of as he would without comment. As he walked the beach in the beauty of the early day, he realized that some new region of life had been opened to him, that he was feeling his way into new mysteries of beatified thought and feeling.

A week passed; he was again upon the shore opposite the island at the sunrise hour. He sat on the rock which seemed like a home to his restless spirit, so associated it was with the first thoughts of those new visions of beauty which were becoming dear to him.

He heard a soft splashing sound in the water, and, looking about him, suddenly saw the sea-child's face lifted out of the water not more than four or five yards from him. All around her was a golden cloud of sand; it seemed to have been stirred up by her startled movement on seeing him. For a moment she was still, resting thus close, and he could see distinctly that around her white shoulders there was a coil of what seemed like glistening rounded scales. He could not decide whether the brightness in her eye was that of laughing ease or of startled excitement. Then she turned and darted away from him, and having put about forty feet between them, she turned and looked back with easy defiance.

His eyes, fascinated by what was to him an awful thing, were trying to penetrate the sparkling water and see the outlines of the form whose clumsy skin seemed to hang in horrid folds, stretching its monstrous bulk under the waves. His vision was broken by the sparkling splash which the maiden deliberately made with her hands, as if divining his curiosity and defying it. He felt the more sure that his senses did not play him false because the arrangement of the human and fishy substance of the apparition did not tally with any preconceived ideas he had of mermaids.

Caius felt no loathing of the horrid form that seemed to be part of her. He knew, as he had never known before, how much of coarseness there was in himself. His hands and feet, as he looked down at them, seemed clumsy, his ideas clumsy and gross to correspond. He knew enough to know that he might, by the practice of exercises, have made his muscles and brain the expression of his will, instead of the inert masses of flesh that they now seemed to him to be. He might—yes, he might, if he had his years to live over again, have made himself noble and strong; as it was, he was mutely conscious of being a thing to be justly derided by the laughing eyes that looked up at him from the water, a man to be justly shunned and avoided by the being of the white arms and dimpled face.

And he sat upon the rock, looking, looking. It seemed useless to rise or speak or smile; he remembered the mirth that his former efforts had caused, and he was dumb and still.

Perhaps the sea-child found this treatment more uninteresting than that attention he had lavished on her on the former occasion; perhaps she had not so long to tarry. As he still watched her she turned again, and made her way swift and straight toward the rocky point. Caius ran, following upon the shore, but after a minute he perceived that she could disappear round the point before, either by swimming or wading, he could get near her. He could not make his way around the point by the shore; his best means of keeping her in sight was to climb the cliff, from which the whole bay on the other side would be visible.

Like a man running a race for life, he leaped back to a place where it was possible to climb, and, once on the top, made his way by main force through a growth of low bushes until he could overlook the bay. But, lo! when he came there no creature was visible in the sunny sea beneath or on the shelving red bank which lay all plain to his view. Far and wide he scanned the ocean, and long he stood and watched. He walked, searching for any one upon the bank, till he came to Day's barns, and by that time he was convinced that the sea-maid had either vanished into thin air or sunk down and remained beneath the surface of the sea.

The farm to which he had come was certainly the last place in which he would have thought to look for news of the sportive sea-creature; and yet, because it stood alone there in that part of the earth, he tarried now to put some question to the owner, just as we look mechanically for a lost object in drawers or cupboards in which we feel sure it cannot be. Caius found Day in a small paddock behind one of the barns, tending a mare and her baby foal. Day had of late turned his attention to horses, and the farm had a bleaker look in consequence, because many of its acres were left untilled.

Caius leaned his elbows on the fence of the paddock. 'Hullo!'

Day turned round, asking without words what he wanted, in a very surly way.

At the distance at which he stood, and without receiving any encouragement, Caius found a difficulty in forming his question.

'You haven't seen anything odd in the sea about here, have you?'

'What sort of a thing?'

'I thought I saw a queer thing swimming in the water—did you?'

'No, I didn't.'

It was evident that no spark of interest had been roused in the farmer by the question. From that, more than anything else, Caius judged that his words were true; but, because he was anxious to make assurance doubly sure, he blundered into another form of the same enquiry:

'There isn't a young girl about this place, is there?'

Day's face grew indescribably dark. In an instant Caius remembered that, if the man had any feeling about him, the question was the sorest he could have asked—the child, who would now have been a girl, drowned, her sister and brother exiled, and Day bound over by legal authority to see to it that no defenceless person came in the way of the wife who had killed her child! A moment more, and Day had merely turned his back, going on with his work. Caius did not blame him; he respected the man the more for the feeling he displayed.

Vexed with himself, and not finding how to end the interview, Caius waited a minute, and then turned suddenly from the fence, without knowing why he turned until he saw that the constraining force was the presence of Day's wife, who stood at the end of the barn, out of sight of her husband, but looking eagerly at Caius. She made a sign to him to come.



SHE LISTENED FOR ONE MOMENT.

No doubt she had heard what had been said.

Caius went to her, drawn by the eagerness of her bright black eyes. Her large form was slightly clad in a cotton gown; her abundant black hair was fastened rather loosely about her head. Her high-boned cheeks were thinner than of old, and her face wore a more excited expression; otherwise, there was little difference in her. She had been sent from the asylum as cured. Caius gave her a civil 'Good-day.'

'She has come back to me!' said the woman.

'Who?'

'My baby as you've put up the stone to. I've allers wanted to tell you I liked that stone; but she isn't dead—she has come back to me!'

Now, although the return of the drowned child had been an idea often in his mind of late, that he had merely toyed with it as a beautiful fancy was proved by the fact that no sooner did the mother express the same thought than Caius recognized that she was mad.

'She has come back to me!' The poor mother spoke in tones of exquisite happiness. 'She is grown a big girl; she has curls on her head, and she wears a marriage ring. Who is she married to?'

Caius could not answer.

The mother looked at him with curious steadfastness.

'I thought perhaps she was married to you,' she said.

Surely the woman had seen what he had seen in the sea; but, question her as he would, Caius could gain nothing more from her—no hint of time or place, or any fact that at all added to his enlightenment. She only grew frightened at his questions, and begged him in moving terms not to tell Day that she had spoken to him—not to tell the people in the village that her daughter had come back, or they would put her again in the asylum. Truly, this last appeared to Caius a not unlikely consequence, but it was not his business to bring it about. It was not for him, who shared her delusion, to condemn her.

After that, Caius know that either he was mad or what he had seen he had seen, let the explanation be what it might—and he ceased to care much about the explanation. He remembered the look of heart satisfaction with which Day's wife had told him that her child had returned. The beautiful face looking from out the waves had no doubt wrought happiness in her; and in him also it had wrought happiness, and that which was better. He ceased to wrestle with the difference that the adventure had made in his life, or to try to ignore it; he had learned to love someone far better than himself, and that someone seemed so wholly at one with the nature in which she ranged, and also with the best he could think concerning nature, human or inanimate, that his love extended to all the world for her sake.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

'Sit still, do, Master Raymond.'

Jane the nursery-maid perched little Raymond on the table and rapidly buttoned up one of his boots. The other lay just beyond her reach, and as she stretched out her hand for it the child leant over the table, and before Jane knew what was happening, he had overbalanced and gone headforemost on to the floor.

Jane expected a howl which would summon Nurse, and her face went as white as her apron, for it was one of Nurse's strictest rules that the children should not be seated on the table, but Ray did not cry, and Jane picked him up, determining to say nothing about the fall. What did it matter, if he was not hurt, she argued.

'Is Master Ray ready?' asked Nurse, coming in with his twin sister Lettice, and Jane answered hastily, 'Oh, yes.'

It was two days before the New Year, and Ray's little mind was full of the story his mother had told him of the passing away of the Old Year and the coming of the New.

'You know, Lettice,' he said, as they walked hand in hand, 'God keeps all the old years when they go away from us, and he gives us a new one, and Jesus looks at us every day to see how we use it. It's coming on Saturday night.'

'What's a New Year for?' asked Lettice, whose mind flew to some sort of new toy.

Ray looked puzzled. 'I don't know,' he said slowly. 'Mother said the bells rang in the middle of the night when it came. I shall stay awake and listen.'

'So shall I,' assented Lettice, who always did what Ray did. 'Shall I wake you if you go to sleep? You are always the sleepiest.'

Ray nodded. He began to feel tired and weary, and Nurse, noticing his dragging footsteps, took a short cut home.

'I don't think Ray is the thing,' she said to herself later in the evening. 'I wish his mother were coming to-morrow instead of Friday.'

Morning came, and Raymond slept on and on.

'Jane,' said Nurse, 'you must run round to the doctor's. I expect he's got a chill.'

Jane's conscience woke up again. Should she tell Nurse about that fall? It can't be that,' she answered to herself, and again she kept silence.

Then the doctor came, and his first question was whether the child had had a fall, and Jane said 'No,' and shrank away into the night nursery.

Then a telegram went away for Ray's mother and father, and the house was kept without a sound, and Lettice was banished from the nursery. The doctor came in and out, and toward evening little Ray's father and mother bent over their darling. He did not know them, and the last day of the Old Year came, and Ray was no better. Jane, with swollen eyes, had confessed to the fall she had caused him, and the doctor had shaken his head and promised to look in shortly after midnight.

And Ray tossed from side to side of his bed, and murmured over and over again something about the bells, and how he must keep awake.

Upstairs in her strange nursery little Lettice lay in her cot with wide-open eyes. It was Saturday night, when Ray had said the bells would ring to tell them that the New Year was come and she had promised to wake him.

She lay in her cot listening intently, but at last her blue eyes closed, and she slept.

At midnight she suddenly awoke. There was no sound in the house, and a candle burning in the room showed that Jane's bed was empty. Lettice sat up, and then she heard a faint sound of music.

'The bells! The bells!'

Scrambling out of bed, she listened for one moment beside the snow-flecked window, and then, barefooted and white-robed, she set out to find Ray. In the nursery, with breaking hearts, the father and mother sat watching him, the lowered gaslight showing dimly his wide-opened eyes.

And then the door was softly opened and Lettice came in. Her mother's first impulse was to stop her, but the doctor had said that nothing was likely to make

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Winter

You Need Warm, Rich Vitalizing Blood

Danger from Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia and the Grip.

These diseases most readily attack the system that is weak and run down, because of poor, thin, vitiated blood, and in such cases recovery is difficult and slow. The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla does people so much good at this season is that it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. For this purpose it is unequalled by any other preparation. It is the best medicine money can buy. You will be wise if you are guided by the experience of others, and take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will make you strong, robust and vigorous, and prevent serious illness.

Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Canada's Greatest Medicine for winter. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CADBURY'S COCOA, ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada, Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

any difference now—and Lettice, unheeding anything but her anxiety to make Ray hear the bells, came straight across and touched her twin's hand.

'Ray,' she said, 'it's come. Don't you hear the bells? Sit up and listen; it's so pretty!'

A smile came over Ray's face, and he struggled to sit up, while Lettice clambered up beside him.

'Listen!' she said again.

And then, faintly and far off, Ray heard the bells ring out their welcome to the New Year. The two children listened intently for a few moments, and then Lettice broke the silence.

'Let's lie down and listen, Ray,' she said sleepily. 'Daddy, open the window a little tiny crack.'

With their golden heads close together the children lay and listened, and as the mother watched she saw both pairs of blue eyes close. Ray had fallen as peacefully asleep as Lettice.

Half an hour later the doctor crept noiselessly into the room, looked down on them, and crept out again.

'He will do now,' he whispered in the passage. 'Under God that sleep will save him. You may wish him a "Happy New Year" in the morning.'—'Our Darlings.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

About half a century before the days of Vassar and Wellesley, and sixteen years before Mount Holyoke Seminary was founded by Mary Lyon, in 1837, a seminary for young ladies was established in Troy, N.Y., which at once became famous on account of the remarkable woman to whom it owed its high character. Many thousands of young ladies of the best families were educated in this school and went out to all parts of the United States, each bearing, to some extent at least, the impress of the character of the noble founder of the seminary, Mrs. Emma Willard, who thus became in a high sense a mother to the nation. It is fitting, therefore, that her



EMMA WILLARD.

memory should be preserved and many will welcome the large volume just published by Mrs. Russell Sage entitled 'Emma Willard and Her Pupils; or, Fifty Years of Troy Female Seminary.' The work covers nearly nine hundred pages and is a record of the school from 1822 to 1872, with biographical sketches of the teachers and pupils, more than one Montreal woman being found upon the list. The Emma Willard Association, formed in 1891, undertook the herculean task of tracing the history of some seven thousand women who were connected with the school in this first fifty years and this volume shows the remarkable success which their efforts have met with. Mrs. Willard was the author of the well-known hymn, 'Rocked in the cradle of the deep,' the music of which was composed by the Duc de Choiseul, a fellow-passenger on her return voyage from Europe. She prepared many text-books, and devoted the proceeds of her letters from France and Great Britain, to the founding of a girls' school in Athens, Greece. In the preface, Mrs. Russell Sage remarks:

As we write there comes to us the vision of a woman of proud bearing, who in her trailing gown of black velvet or satin, set off by the rich, soft, creamy laces of her headdress, her neck ruff and her hand ruffles, was to our youthful fancy the very embodiment of courtly grace and elegance, and the oracle of all knowledge. It is significant to recall that this woman of wisdom—'this stately dame of high degree,' was the heroine of the Berlin (Conn.) farm house, whose first lessons were conned by the fireside of the homely kitchen, and who studied the stars from the isolated horse-block of the unfrequented road side.

'The book,' says an American critic, 'reveals a gallery of portraits of noble, useful and honorable women, who have filled places of influence and homes of national interest; who have helped to build up the country in virtue and excellence, and who have illustrated by their beauty and intelligence and moral worth the true value of female education.'

Mrs. Sage speaks significantly when she says: 'As side lights often give a clearer idea of events than the rays that fall from one direction only, it is believed that these quaint recitals and fragments of unvarnished personal history will visibly outline the step of woman's advancement in the world of letters while they bear grateful witness to the far-reaching influence of her whose work and worth we seek to commemorate. In these days of light and liberty for an aspiring sisterhood when woman's colleges are an accomplished fact, and an "open sesame" is written over the gateway of every profession, when a Mother's Congress at our capital publicly considers the physical culture of children, there is the flavor of ancient history in the chronicle that the study of physiology was proscribed for our grandmothers as indelicate and that higher mathematics was omitted from their curriculum before the founding of Troy Seminary, in 1821.'

The volume is daintily bound in dark blue and gilt, and on the cover the coat-of-arms which was conferred in 1327 by King Richard III. of England on an ancestor of the Willards. The book is on sale at the rooms of the American Tract Society, New York.

LIFE OF THE REV. JOHN BLACK.

'I do not think it is good for ministers to jump into the maelstrom of politics. Let them stop till they are pushed in. I have —— views and preferences, and "aiblins it wadna hae taen a muckle dunch to ding me in," but in the meantime I am better pleased to be out.' So wrote the Rev. John Black in 1857, when the question was being discussed whether the Red River settlement should become a part of Canada.

'John Black, the Apostle of the Red River' (William Briggs & Co.), is a short but well-arranged biography written by George Bryce, LL.D. John Black was born in Scotland in 1818, and sailed for America with his parents in 1841. He lived for a time in New York State, and began to study for the ministry there, but was led to the Canadian side by several considerations, one being that Princeton College was not sound on the question of slavery. At the suggestion of the Rev. William C. Burns, a remarkable man whose short stay in Montreal was productive of much good, the young minister was sent as missionary to the Selkirk settlers, who had for forty years been petitioning for a Presbyterian minister. In those days the journey was a long one, and it required special zeal to undertake it, but John Black went gladly and worked hard for many years in church and educational work for the North-West. Dying in 1882, he saw many changes in the country, not, however, such great changes as have come to it since.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'Historic Boston' (Appletons), by Edward Everett Hale, describes the public buildings and other features of Boston and gives some historic reminiscences and traditions of the place. This book is intended as a supplementary school reader, and is tolerably well suited to be used for that purpose in the United States.

'The Hero of Erie,' by James Barnes (D. Appleton & Co.), tells the life of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in story form for young readers, giving an account chiefly of the war of 1812. The author is of course an American.

The 'Canada Educational Monthly' for December has articles on 'The Ontario educational system,' and 'The English alphabet as it ought to be taught,' with other contributed articles and editorial notes. This enterprising monthly fills a distinct place in the Canadian world of letters, being a good magazine for teachers and normal students. Besides the original articles by Canadian writers, selections from various sources keep the reader up to date on educational questions. In the present number for instance an extract from an American paper is given showing how an American professor regards the garbling of history in American school books.

'The Cornell University Register, 1898-99' gives the curriculum of the different courses of study which Cornell offers. The College of Agriculture is a valuable department. It is interesting to observe that gymnastics are compulsory in the first two college years.

The Calendar of the School of Mining, affiliated to Queen's University, Kingston, gives a detailed list of the studies taken in that worthy institution.

'Haxell's Annual for 1899,' edited by William Palmer (1 Creed Lane, London,), gives a summary of the principal events of the past year, which has been one of unusual excitement, with biographical notes on living celebrities and those who have died during the year, besides other information of a useful character. A comprehensive article on the subject of local government in England is a feature of this year's issue.

The Boston 'Youth's Companion,' that excellent paper for young people, sends out a beautiful calendar printed in twelve colors and gold. For $1.75 subscribers will receive the calendar, the 'Companion' for one year and the double holiday numbers of this year.

The first annual report of the United Christian and Missionary Alliance is published at 690 Eighth avenue, New York, and tells of the work done in ten different countries, costing this last year about a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The policy of the Alliance is to 'assign' missionaries for correspondence and prayer to individuals who contribute an estimated sum, different in different countries, for their support; it being understood that the board reserves the right to expend a certain proportion of the money in the general and incidental expenses of the station. The report covers about a hundred pages.

'Disloyal Secret Oaths,' is an address delivered by the Rev. Joseph Cook in 1890, published now by the 'National Christian Association,' 221 West Madison street, Chicago. It holds that societies bound by secret oaths are dangerous to the state, and classes together as secret societies of the serious type Mormonism, Clan-na-Gael, the Jesuits and the Freemasons.

The 'Musical Courier' of Dec. 7 is a large and handsome number, containing sketches and portraits of a great number of musicians, with several articles on such subjects as 'The future of the violin,' and 'The science of voice-production,' by musical authorities.

A CURIOUS MISTAKE.

The Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' makes a curious mistake. It is a great many years since the famous American sculptor, Mr. W. W. Story, published in the 'Blackwood's Magazine' a very beautiful poem entitled 'Io Victis.' It appears that Mr. Ernest McGaffey has recently published a poem under a similar title and the 'Inter-Ocean' coming across Mr. Story's poem since puts it down as a plagiarism of Mr. McGaffey's, which is hardly good enough to be regarded as a plagiarism of Mr. Story's. It would be a sorry business indeed if the quarter century or so which intervened between the two poems marked a decline in the world's beliefs from the sublime Christian hopefulness of the earlier one, which gives to the true soul victory over all, defeat to the inhuman and ungodly and wholly Stygian pessimism which prevails in Mr. McGaffey's travesty and contradiction of it.

The 'Inter-Ocean' is a little bit of an Anglophobe and it is probable that it rushed into its mistake from blind zeal of mistaken patriotism, supposing the author of 'Io Victis' to be an Englishman. The 'Inter-Ocean's' mistake is as follows:—

APPROPRIATED FROM OUR ERNEST.

The poem quoted below is from a recent issue of 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Thousands of Chicago readers familiar with Ernest McGaffey's splendid poem entitled 'Vae Victis' (Woe to the Conquered) on reading the first stanza will jump to the conclusion that the English writer, whoever he may be, is a common plagiarist. However, as the stanzas follow it is seen that he has simply borrowed Mr. McGaffey's methods with the purpose of ringing changes on them. If the 'Blackwood's Magazine' poem were able to stand alone it might be entitled to a high place in some new collection of fugitive verses, but nobody who has read 'Vae Victis' once can forget it, and no matter how deserving the English production may be, the fact that it is a mere paraphrase will condemn it in the minds of all intelligent readers. Part of the borrowed version is as follows:—

IO VICTIS.

I sing the hymn of the Conquered, who fell
in the battle of life—
The hymn of the wounded, the beaten, who
died overwhelmed in the strife;
Not the jubilant song of the victors for
whom the resounding acclaim
Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose
brows wore the chaplet of fame,
But the hymn of the low and the humble,
the weary, the broken in heart;
Who strove and who failed, acting bravely
a silent but desperate part;
Whose youth bore no flower on its branches,
whose hopes burned in ashes away,
Whose hands slipped the prize they had
grasped at, who stood at the dying of
day
With the work of their life all around them,
unpitied, unheeded, alone,
With death swooping down o'er their failure
and all but their faith overthrown.
When the voice of the world shouts its
chorus, the pean for those who have
won,
While the trumpet is sounding triumphant
and high to the breeze and the sun
Gay banners are waving, hands clapping
and hurrying feet
Thronging after the laurel crowned victors—
I stand on the field of defeat,
In the shadow 'mongst those who are fallen
and wounded and dying—and there
Chant a requiem low, place my hand on
each pain-knotted brow, breathe a
prayer,
Hold the hand that is helpless and whisper
they only the victory win,
Who have fought the good fight, and have
vanquished the demon that tempts us
within;
Who have held to their faith, unseduced by
the prize that the world holds on
high;
Who have dared for a high cause to suffer,
resist, fight,—if need be, to die.

Speak, History! who are life's victors? Unroll thy long annals and say—
Are they those whom the world calls the victors who won the success of a day?
The Martyrs, or Nero?—the Spartans who fell at Thermopylae's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes?—his judges or Socrates? Pilate, or Christ?

The following is Mr. McGaffey's poem pronounced on all sides one of the best in the language. The swing of the verse as well as the idea of the composition has been plainly appropriated by the British writer:

VAE VICTIS.

I sing the woe of the Conquered, a winding sheet for the slain.
Oblivion's gulf for those who fell, who struggled and strove in vain.

As of old, mid the plaudits of thousands, may the victor in triumph stand,
While the blood of the vanquished trickles down and reddens the yielding sand.

For the living the martial music, and the clustering laurel wreath—
Let the dead rust on forgotten, as a sword in a rusty sheath.

On the face of youth and health and strength should the blessings of sunshine fall;
A single shadow may well suffice the face that turns to the wall.

And he who has taken a mortal hurt in the strenuous battle of life,
Let him creep away from the dust and din, from the arduous toil and strife—

Let him go, as a wounded animal goes, alone and with glazing eye,
To the depths of the silent fastnesses, in silence there to die.

For the prow of the ship rides high and free that baffles the savage gales,
And the wind and rain is a requiem for the wreck of the ship that fails.

JENKINS'S EAR.

Spain claimed to be mistress, by decree of the Pope, of all the seas and continents covered by the vague title of 'The Spanish Main,' and so for two centuries, whatever was the case in Europe, perpetual war raged in the tropics. By the Assiento treaty the British were allowed to despatch one ship, not exceeding 600 tons, to the Spanish Main each year; but what parchment skin of treaties could keep the volume of the world's trade flowing through such a petty squirt! Illegal traders in the Spanish Main abounded, and Spanish guarda costas were not gentle in their methods of suppressing them. Capt. Jenkins, with his vessel, the 'Rebecca,' sailing from Jamaica to London, was stopped and searched off the coast of Havana by a Spanish revenue cutter. Jenkins was slashed over the head with a cutlass, and his left ear half chopped off. A Spanish officer then tore off his bleeding ear, flung it in its owner's face, and bade him 'carry it home to his king and tell him what had been done.' The story of how that little morsel of brown, withered human flesh turned out a spark which kindled the inarticulate slow-burning wrath of the English nation into a flame and swept England itself into war, Carlyle tells:—

'The "Jenkins's ear" question, which once looked so mad, was sane enough, and covered tremendous issues. Half the world lay hidden in the embryo under it. "Colonial Empire"—whose is it to be? Shall half the world be England's for industrial purposes, which is innocent, laudable, conformable to the multiplication table, at least, and other plain laws. Or, shall it be Spain's, for arrogant, torpid, sham-devotional purposes, contradictory to every law? The incalculable "Yankee nation" itself, biggest phenomenon (once thought beautifullest) of these ages—this, too, little as careless readers on either side of the sea now know it, lay involved. Shall there be a Yankee nation, shall there not be? Shall the new world be of Spanish type, shall it be of English? Issues which we may call immense! Among the then extant sons of Adam, where was he who could in the faintest degree surmise what issues lay in the Jenkins's ear question? And it is curious to consider now, with what fierce, deep-breathed doggedness, the poor English nation, drawn by their instincts, held fast upon it, and would take no denial, as if they had surmised and seen. For the instincts of simple, guileless persons (liable to be counted stupid by the unwary) are sometimes of prophetic nature, and spring from the deep places of this universe.'—'The Cornhill.'

AN HISTORIC STONE AT SOUTHSEA.

Those of our readers who may have visited Southsea during their holidays last summer may have noticed a big black



THE HISTORIC STONE AT SOUTHSEA, WHICH SAVED THE LIVES OF BRITISH BLUEJACKETS.

boulder that lies near the Clarence Pier. This stone is said to have been brought from the Gulf of Finland by Captain Hall, of the ship 'Hecla,' and the story is that an attacking party of British blue-jackets was landed from the ship on the shores of the gulf with orders to burn down some Russian storehouses. The party met with a stern resistance from a force of Cossacks, and were compelled to retreat, and for a few moments it seemed unlikely that they would be able to regain their boats. However, a couple of sailors took shelter behind a large stone, and from their hiding-place were able to keep up so hot a fire upon their assailants that they kept them at bay while the party embarked. The stone was afterwards taken aboard and brought to Southsea as a memento.—'Sunday Companion.'

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE 'MIDDY.'

Lord Dufferin, in this month's 'Cornhill,' has an article on 'The Siege of Bomarsund,' as seen from the deck of the "Foam,"' — in which he recalls some stirring memories of the Crimean War. He was on board H. M. S. 'Penelope,' when it struck on a rock in the full fire of the Russian batteries. On the deck was a little lad of 13 or 14, a midshipman. 'About the time,' writes Lord Dufferin, 'when the fire became pretty hot, I came across him and touching my hat I took the liberty of observing that it was a fine day—to which he politely replied that it was. I ventured to ask how long he had been at sea, to which he answered, "I've only left my mother six weeks—but I ain't going to cry upon Her Majesty's quarter-deck," a remark which I think as worth recording as many a one made by more illustrious heroes.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Stop coughing and you will get well.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write us freely. You will receive a prompt reply that may be of great value to you. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

MARKING THE GOODS.

Old Johnson, a veteran on the road a well known 'commercial' of Newcastle Tyne, always delighted to take a rise out of a fresh man. On one occasion, seeing a new traveller enter the room, he told his friends to prepare for fun.

'For whom do you travel?' inquired Johnson.

'Noses,' replied the young fellow.

'Moses & Co., the tailors?

'No, no. Noses, human noses.'

'No one will sell his nose.'

'Oh, yes. We pay cash down, and don't require delivery until death.'

'Will you pay me cash down, and not require delivery until I am dead?'

'Yes; a nose like yours is worth thirty pounds.'

'Done,' said Johnson. 'Thirty pounds down, and either party refusing to complete the bargain, pay a fine.'

'Agreed,' said the young fellow, at the same time putting the poker into the fire.'

'What is that for?' asked Johnson.

'Oh,' replied the young fellow, 'we always mark our goods when purchased, to prevent mistakes.'

The bargain was not completed, and Johnson paid the fine.

HAD HIS REASONS.

There is an Irish porter employed in a large establishment in the city, one of the kind that will make a witty reply to any sort of question. He is very fond of expressing his views in general, and his great admiration of his arguments. If he fails to get a listener he will talk to himself in lieu of something better. A member of the firm, being annoyed one day at his constant muttering, which he was unfortunate enough to hear, sent for him.

'Look here, John, did it never occur to you that your constant talk and muttering are a great annoyance to people who happen to be about? Why on earth do you chatter away to yourself, anyhow?'

'Shure, I have two reasons for doing that.'

'Two reasons! Well, what are they?'

'One of them is that I loike ter talk to a sinsible man, and the other is that I loike ter hear a sinsible man talk.'—'Tit Bits.'

BUT HE DIDN'T TAKE ANY.

It seems that in the lecture-room one day the doctor was much annoyed by the inattention of the students.

'Gentlemen,' he said, with emphasis, 'a physician's first duty is accurate observation and rigid attention. You are neither looking at what I am doing nor hearing what I am saying. I shall dismiss the class now, but hereafter remember I shall exact the closest attention.'

The next day the doctor came into the lecture-room with a bottle containing a very dirty looking liquid.

'Gentlemen,' he said, holding it up, 'this is a bottle of jalap. Of course, you are aware that as physicians we have very many disagreeable duties to perform. We must, for instance, test such messes as this in order that we may accurately know their taste. It is a somewhat nauseous operation, but a necesary one. Observe, I first place my finger in the bottle and then in my mouth.'

The class was visibly disgusted, but the lecturer had placed it on the ground of a physician's duty. So, with many grimaces, they all dipped a finger in the bottle and then placed the same finger on their tongues.

When the bottle came back to the doctor he chuckled audibly.

'Gentlemen,' he said, 'had you remembered my remarks at the last lecture about accurate observation, you would have saved yourselves a very disagreeable experiment. An accurate observer could not have failed to notice that I put my forefinger into the bottle and my middle finger in my mouth.'

WHY HE COULD SEE.

'Grandma, do you know why I can see us in the sky so far?' asked Charlie, a little four year old, of the venerable lady who sat on the garden seat knitting. 'No, my dear; why is it?' said grandma, bending her eye, eager to catch and remember the wise saying of the precious little pet. 'Because there is nobody in the way,' replied the young philosopher, resuming his astronomical search, and grandma her knitting.

'Do you believe in love at first sight?' she asked.

'Of course,' answered the Savage Bachelor. 'Do you suppose if a man had the gift of second sight he would fall in love?' Cincinnati 'Enquirer.'

He—'You have heard of the old, old story that is ever new?'

She—'Yes; but I haven't been to a minstrel show for two years.'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

It is reported that a Wolverhampton auctioneer put up a book to be knocked down, describing it as 'Very rare indeed; the only copy.' After that was sold he put up, 'Next lot—another copy of ditto.'

The Boys' Page.

Lo, the Poor Indian!'

(E. Nesbit, in 'Pall Mall Magazine.')

(Concluded.)

We told him all about the different ways we had to look for treasure, and we told him how Alice had played at the divining rod, and how it really had found a half-sovereign. Then he said he would like to see her do it again. But we explained that the rod would only show gold and silver, and that we were quite sure there was no more gold in the house, because we happened to have looked very carefully.

'Well, silver, then,' said he. 'Let's hide the plate-basket; and little Alice shall get the divining rod to find it—eh—what?'

'There isn't any silver in the plate-basket now,' Dora said. 'Eliza asked me to borrow the spoons and forks for your dinner last night from Albert next door's mother. Father never notices, but she thought it would be nice for you. But our silver went to have the dents taken out, and I don't think father could afford to pay the man for doing it, for the silver hasn't come back.'

'Bless my soul!' said the uncle again, looking at the hole in the big chair that we burnt when we had Guy Fawkes day indoors. 'And how much pocket money do you get—eh—what?'

'We don't have any now,' said Alice, 'but, indeed, we don't want the other shilling. We'd much rather you had it, wouldn't we?'

And the rest of us said, 'Yes.'

The uncle wouldn't take it; but he asked a lot of questions, and at last he went away. And when he went he said:

'Well, youngsters, I've enjoyed myself very much. I sha'n't forget your kind hospitality. Perhaps the poor Indian may be in a position to ask you all to dinner some day.'

Oswald said if he ever could we should like to come very much; but he was not to trouble to get such a nice dinner as ours, because we could do very well with cold mutton and rice pudding. We do not like these things, but Oswald knows how to behave. Then the poor Indian went away.

We had not got any treasure by this party, but we had had a very good time, and I am sure the uncle enjoyed himself.

We were so sorry he was gone that we could none of us eat much tea; but we did not mind, because we had pleased the poor Indian, and enjoyed ourselves too. Besides, as Dora said, 'a contented mind is a continual feast,' so it did not matter about not wanting tea.

Only H.O. did not seem to think a continual feast was a contented mind, and Eliza gave him a powder in what was left of the red-currant jelly father had for the nasty dinner.

But the rest of us were quite well, and I think it must have been the cocoa-nut with H. O. We hoped nothing had disagreed with the uncle, but we never knew.

The next day father got one of his awful colds, and it was a wet day, so Dora persuaded him not to go to London, and she made him some gruel. She makes it better than Eliza does. Eliza's gruel is all little lumps, and when you suck them it is dry oatmeal inside.

We kept as quiet as we could, and I made H. O. do some lessons, but it was very dull.

Dicky said if things went on like this he should run away to sea, and Alice said she thought it would be nice to go into a convent. H. O. was rather disagreeable because of the powder Eliza had given him, so he tried to read two books at once, one with each eye, just because Noel wanted one of them—which was very selfish of him, and so it only made his head ache more. H.O. is getting old enough to learn by experience that it is wrong to be selfish; and when he complained about his head Oswald told him whose fault it was, because I am older than he is and it is my duty to show him where he is wrong.

Then, as we were looking out at the rain, we saw a four-wheeled cab come lumbering up from the way the station is.

Oswald called out, 'Here comes the coach of the fairy godmother. It'll stop here—you see if it doesn't!'

So they all came to the window to look. Oswald had only said that about stopping, but the cab really did stop. It had boxes on the top, and knobby parcels sticking out of the window, and it was something like going away to the seaside, and something like the gentleman who takes things in a carriage with the wooden windows up to sell to the drapers' shops. The cabman got down, and some one inside handed out ever so many parcels of different shapes, and the cabman stood holding them in his arms.

Dora said, 'It's a pity some one doesn't tell him this isn't the house.'

And then from inside the cab some one put out a foot feeling for the step, like a tortoise's foot coming out from under his shell, when you are holding him off the ground—and then a leg came, and more parcels—and then Noel cried:

'It's the poor Indian!'

And it was.

Eliza opened the door, and we were all leaning over the banisters. Father heard the noise of parcels and boxes in the hall, and he came out without remembering how bad his cold was. If you do that yourself when you have a cold, they call you careless and naughty. Then we heard the poor Indian say to father,—

'I say, Dick: I dined with your kids yesterday—as I daresay they've told you. Jolliest little cubs I ever saw—why didn't you let me see them the other night? The eldest is the image of poor Janey; and as for young Oswald, he's a man! If he's not a man, I'm a nigger—eh—what? And, Dick, I say: I shouldn't wonder if I could find a friend to put a bit into that business of yours—eh?'



'WE WERE ALL LEANING OVER THE BANNISTERS.'

Then he and father went into the study, and the door was shut, and we went down and looked at the parcels. Some of them were done up in old dirty newspaper, and some in brown paper and string from the shop, and there were boxes. We wondered if the uncle had come to stay, and this was his luggage, or whether it was to sell. Some of it smelt of spices, like merchandise—and one bundle Alice felt certain was a bale.

We heard a hand on the study door after a bit, and Alice said, 'Fly,' and we all got away but H.O., and the uncle caught him by the leg as he was trying to get upstaire after us.

'Peeping at the baggage, eh?' said the uncle; and the rest of us came down, because it would have been dishonorable to leave H. O. alone in a scrape, and we wanted to see what was in the parcels.

'I didn't touch,' said H.O. 'Are you come to stay? I hope you are.'

'No harm done if you did touch,' said that good kind Indian man to all of us; 'for all these parcels are for you.'

I have several times told you about our being dumb with amazement, and terror, and joy, and things like that; but I never remember us being dumber than we were when he said this.

He got Eliza to help, and we took all the parcels into the nursery, and he undid them. Father came, too, and sat in the Guy Fawkes chair.

There were toys for the kids, and model engines for Dick and me, and china tea-sets for the girls; there were sweets by the pound and by the box, and lovely long yards and yards of soft silk from India, to make frocks for the girls; a real Indian sword for Oswald, a book of Japanese pictures for Noel, and some ivory chessmen for Dick—the castles of the chessmen are elephant-and-castles. There is a railway station called that. I never knew what it meant before. The brown-paper-and-string parcels had boxes of games in them, and big cases of preserved fruits and things; and the shabby old newspaper parcels and the boxes had the Indian things in. I never saw so many beautiful things before. There were carved fans, and silver bangles, and strings of amber beads, and shawls and scarves of silk, and cabinets of brown and gold, and ivory boxes, and silver trays, and brass things. The uncle kept undoing them and handing them round, saying, 'This is for you, young man,' or 'Little Alice will like this fan,' or 'Miss Dora would look well in this green silk, I think—eh—what?'

And father looked on as if it was a dream, till the uncle suddenly gave him an ivory paper-knife and a box of cigars.

That was a wonderful day. There were heaps of presents, like things out of a fairy tale—and even Eliza had a shawl. Perhaps she deserved it, for she did cook the rabbit and the pudding; and Oswald says it is not her fault that her nose turns up and she does not brush her hair. I do not think Eliza likes brushing things. It is the same with the carpets. But Oswald tries to make allowances, even for people who do not wash their ears.

The Indian Uncle came to see us often after that. And at Christmas he invited us all to dine with him. We went, of course; and it was a big house on the Heath, and there was everything nice you could think of for dinner, and a real stuffed fox with a duck in its mouth in a glass case in the hall. He gave us Christmas presents.

You must be tired of hearing about presents; but I must remark that all uncle's presents were watches. There was a watch each for us, with our names engraved inside—all silver except H.O.'s—and that was Waterbury, 'to match his boots,' uncle said. I don't know what he meant.

Then the uncle looked at father, and father said: 'You tell them, sir.'

So the uncle coughed; and stood, up, and made a speecsh. He said:

'Ladies and gentlemen,—We are met together to discuss an important subject, which has for six weeks engrossed the attention of the honorable member opposite and myself.'

I said: 'Hear, hear,' and Alice whispered, 'What happened to the guineapig?'

The uncle went on:

'I am going to live in this house, and as it's rather big for me, your father has agreed that he and you shall come and live with me. And so, if you're agreeable, we're all going to live here together, and please God it'll be a happy home for us all—eh—what?'

He blew his nose then, and kissed us all round. As it was Christmas time I did not mind, though I am too old for it on other dates.?

He had our threepenny-bit on his watch-chain, and he is as rich as rich; and because he is our uncle he is going to give us everything we want.

Noel made a poem about it:—

'Lo! the poor Indian from lands afar,
Comes where the treasure-seekers are,
We looked for treasure, but we find
The best treasure of all is the uncle good and kind.'

I thought it was rather rot, but Alice would show it to the uncle, and he liked it very much. He kissed Alice, and he smacked Noel on the back, and he said:

'I don't think I've done so badly either, if you come to that. Though I was never a regular professional treasure-seeker—eh—what?'

[For the Boys' Page.

Cipher Writing and Reading.

BY 'LIBRARIUS.'

I.—WRITING.

Cryptography, or cipher writing, has from time to time proved its great value to kings, generals and other writers of important despatches, schoolboys included.

In early times, when correspondence was mostly in cipher, each government used to employ its own staff of decipherers, who availed themselves of extraordinary means to interpret (fairly or unfairly) all despatches which fell into their hands.

In the reign of William III. the Jacobites invented many curious cipher codes to enable them to communicate with their king. A favorite one was the use of parables, conveying by means of the ordinary language a double meaning which only the person acquainted with the writer's views could think of.

A favorite code used by schoolboys is to have the first letter of each word correct, the second letter in the word one letter in advance of the correct one, the third letter three places in advance of the correct one, and so on:—

Tig. bbpu. hbu. fbkoii.

If we apply this key, we find it to be, 'The bank has failed,' when it has been separated properly by means of dots placed at the end of each word.

The following cipher code is a little more difficult than the former one.

The first seven letters of the alphabet are represented by the second seven, the second seven in turn being represented by the first seven. Thus, a standing for h, b for i, n for g, etc. The six letters following these fourteen are represented by the last six, and the last six represented by the first six. Thus, u stands for o, v for p, z for t, etc.:—

xlhk. zal. 'Tusy.' Vhnl.

When the above key is applied it reads, 'Read the Boys' Page.'

Another code something similar to the above is one used by boys a good deal. Take the first thirteen letters of the alphabet, and use them for the second thirteen; thus, n represents a, z represents m, etc.

A very simple code, not used very much now because deciphered too easily to be good, was to turn the alphabet around, using z for a, y for b, etc.

The next cipher code is a very simple one and was extensively used in the time of Cromwell. The key of the code is to read down one column and up the next:

R	D	V	T.
O	A	A	S.
Y	E	N	Y.
A	R	C	A
L	A	I	D
I	S	N	O
S	T	G	T

This reads, 'Royalists are advancing to-day. S. T.' To make this more difficult put the fourth column where the second should be, the second in the fourth, the third in the first, and the first in the third.

V	T.	R	D
A	S.	O	A
N	Y.	Y	E
C	A	A	R
I	D	L	A
N	O	I	S
G	T	S	T

Figures representing letters may also be used in several of these codes.

The following is the most difficult of all the codes we have had as yet. Divide the alphabet in half, so that in each half there will be thirteen letters. Take the last half, and put it where the first half should be, and the first last, so that n stands for a, r for e, w for j, etc., then number the letters according to their order, calling n No. 1, z No. 13, a No. 14, m No. 26, and so on.

'We cannot hold out much longer,' would be expressed as follows:—

10, 18, 16, 14, 1, 1, 2, 7, 21, 2, 25, 17, 2, 8, 7, 26, 8, 16, 21, 25, 2, 1, 20, 18, 5.

As figures are used to indicate letters, so are letters used for marking figures. This code is largely used by business people for marking prices on goods and samples. They choose or make a word that has ten different letters in it, and then apply a figure in order to each letter. Thus:—

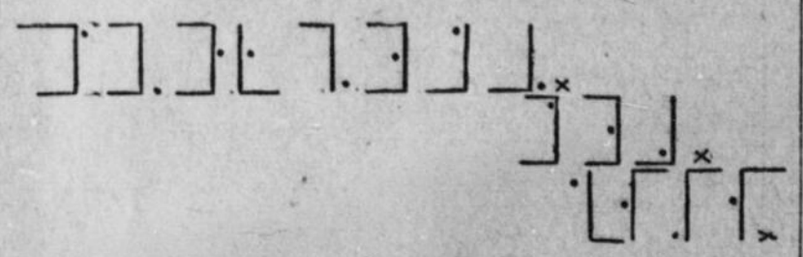
Lacodeipty.
1234567890

La/ty, will stand for 12/90—$12.90.
ca/dy, " " " 32/50—$32.50.

These are a few of the official codes, so to speak, which are used by governments and private persons in cabling or telegraphing messages.

The following codes are of the true schoolboy kind:—

A.	J.	1.	S
B.	K	2.	T
C.	L	3.	U
D.	M	4.	V
E.	N	5.	W
F.	O	6.	X
G.	P	7.	Y
H.	Q	8.	Z
I.	R	9.	O



When the above key is used it reads, 'Montreal, Dec., 1898.'

II.—READING.

The following notes or rules an expert decipherer would have to have at his finger tips in order to decipher a despatch in what would be called quick time.

The commonest letters in the English alphabet are, first, e, next t, a, o, n, i, r, s, h, d, l, c, w, u, m, f, y, g, p, b, v, k, x, q, j, z.

The vowels which most frequently occur in connection are ea and ou.

The double vowels are nearly always followed by l, m, n and r.

The consonants most common at the end of words are r, s and t.

Words of a single letter must either be the pronoun I or the vowels a or o (u is sometimes used for you, etc.).

An, at, he, on, it, to, is, of and in are the most common words of two letters.

The words most common in three letters are: the, and, out, are; and the double letters which are used the most are ee, oo, ll, ss and ff.

The letter a begins three two-letter words: an, as, at.

The letter o begins and ends several words of very common use: do, go, no, so, to, of, out, or, etc.

There are more words in the average English sentence that begin with t than with any other letter.

The letter q is always followed by u. No purely English word ends in i.

A sentence is found sometimes in the advertisement columns of large newspapers, generally put in by some person to arouse the readers' curiosity or by lovers writing to each other, where letters would not be safe. Such a sentence could be in most cases deciphered with little difficulty and in a comparatively short time by any one observing these simple rules. Sometimes a message is written in one word; false divisions are made; dummy letters are inserted; words spelled backwards; an, the, it, etc., left out; all with a view of throwing the decipherer off the track.

Britain and all the great powers have used, are using, and will use cipher in diplomatic affairs. It was used by Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great of Prussia, Cromwell and many thousands of others.

[For the Boys' Page.

TO A SNOWBIRD.

While all thy kin are revelling,
And floating on the languid wing,
Thro' dreamy airs, and drowsy glooms,
And fruited fields, and balmy blooms,
In far-off sun-steeped lands that lie,
Forever 'neath a summer sky,—
Thou, here in these white solitudes—
These lifeless plains, and leaf-lorn woods,
Dost live in utter loneliness,
Thro' all the winter's storm and stress.

Bedight in vest of virgin white,
I see thee flit, like fleck of light,
Into the woods and out again,
And up the hill, and o'er the plain,
And on and on, through many a rood,
In an eager, tireless hunt for food.
Anon, like snowflake, thou art tossed,
And borne along the howling trail
Of the ever wrathful northern gale,
And whirled along till thy form is lost
To view, in the clouds of snow that rise
On hurricane wings that sweep the skies.
O wide and wild is thy liberty,
Thou brave white bird, and thou may'st find
A joy in the snow, a joy in the wind,
And something that is concealed from me;
But I deem we are one Father's care,
And thou, with me, hast thine own share,
In that Father's boundless sympathy.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Although the English people rule one-third of the earth and its inhabitants, the English language has not yet made the conquests that may be expected of it, since, according to the best accepted statistics, it is spoken by only one-fourth of those who are directly or indirectly under English control. Small as this proportion may, however, seem to be, it is really large when compared to the progress made by other languages. The English language is spoken by at least 111,000,000 of people. Next in importance come the German and the Russian, each of which is spoken by about 75,000,000. The French is the vernacular of 51,000,000; the Spanish, 42,000,000, comprising not only Spain proper but those countries of America where Spanish is the language of the courts and to a large extent also of the people. Next comes the Italian, the language of 33,000,000, and, last of all, the Portuguese, which is spoken by 13,000,000.

When compared with the English, therefore, all dwindle into insignificance, for almost as many speak English as speak German and French combined. There are more speakers of English on the globe to-day, than there are of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese combined. So far as numbers go, the Chinese language is used by more human beings than any other one, but leaving out of the question the 400,000,000 of China, and the 200,000,000 of India, in point of numbers the English stands first. The wonderfully composite nature of the English language makes it the medium of trade and commerce the world over, and even the Chinese, so little prone to adapting their own customs to those of foreigners, have been compelled, one might almost say in self-defence, to learn something of English, and hence the Pidjin English, or business English. This wonderful language of ours has exhibited so wonderful a capacity for absorption that it has taken its ingredients from every living language on the globe with whom the English have come in contact, to say nothing of something like a dozen languages which have passed away and now are known only to scholars as 'dead.' As a medium of intercourse it has completely superseded the Latin formerly the language of scholars and diplomats, and is now rapidly taking the place of the French as a medium of intercourse between the polite people of Europe.—Onward.'

FAMOUS YOUNG MEN.

Bacon was a member of parliament at twenty-three.

Longfellow's first poems were published at thirteen.

Shakespeare left school at fourteen; John Bright at fifteen.

Scott entered the fair realm of literature at twenty-five. At thirty-four he was the most popular poet of the day.

Galileo discovered the isochronism of the pendulum at nineteen.

Byron's first poems appeared at nineteen. At twenty-four he reached the highest pinnacle of his literary fame.

Wilberforce entered parliament at twenty-one.

Pitt the younger was in parliament at twenty-one.

Burns's first volume was published at twenty-seven.

Napoleon, at twenty-seven, commanded the army in Italy.

Tennyson, at thirty-three took that high stand among the poets he held till his death.

Brougham, that strange and wonderful phenomenon, entered school at seven and graduated at the head of his class when twelve. At twenty-five he was a noted scientist.

PROMPT OBEDIENCE.

A switchman was at the junction of two lines of railway near Prague. His lever was in his hand, for a train was just coming. The engine was within a few seconds of reaching the embankment, when the man, on turning his head, saw his little boy playing on the lines of the rail the train was to pass over. To leave his own post would be a neglect of duty, and would endanger the lives of perhaps a hundred passengers; so, like a true hero, the man stood by his lever, shouting to his child, 'Lie down at once!' The train passed along on its way safely, and the frantic father rushed forward, expecting to take up an injured, most likely a fearfully mangled and lifeless body; but great was his joy, on finding that the boy had at once obeyed the command of his father. He had lain down between the rails, and the whole train had passed over him without injuring him. If the boy had not promptly obeyed his father, he would probably have been killed. When the King of Prussia heard of the man's courage he sent for him, and gave him a medal for his bravery.

AN EXERCISE FOR THE TONGUE.

A tutor who tooted the flute,
Tried to teach two young tooters to toot;
Said the two to the tutor,
'Is it harder to toot or
To tutor two tooters to toot?'
—'Life.'

The Faith of the Herberts.

(By Grace Shoup, in the 'Independent.')

[The facts of this story are as given in the Memoirs of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, a descendant of the Herbert of the story. The only deviation from historical record is when the Welsh captain, whose name is unrecorded, is called Howel.]

Our crops were gone and our cattle dead,
Friends and clansmen slain and fled,
Famine and fear for warders dread.

But Harlech castle stood straight and tall,
Stern on top of its high cliff wall,
And we within it were Welshmen all.

To the west great Snowden, capped with snow,
And his brother mountains, row on row,
Stood out against the sunset glow.

Crimson and gold the lights in the sky,
Red looked the waves from the castle high,
But black were our homes from the fires gone by.

Edward was king when the siege befell,
For Howel of Harlech had dared to rebel,
Braving a doom that he knew full well.

Straightway then the English king
Swore that the impudent knave should swing,
Sir Richert Herbert should do the thing.

The bravest knight in the English host;
In many a camp was his name a toast,
His prowess many a soldier's boast.

Now, his lines stretched far around,
Tight as a fly in a web we were bound,
Never a foot of unguarded ground.

We had eaten the product of every field
And the leathern thongs to sword and shield,—
Famine, not force, should make us yield.

We had fought to the last of our strength and breath,
And Howel must yield to a traitor's death,
By the cord and the knife that sundereth.

Spoke our lord to Sir Richard then,
'I yield my castle with mountain and glen,
I pledge the faith of my faithful men;

'But thou must do thy utmost deed,
To save my life from the doom decreed,
From the wrong and shame of a traitor's meed.'

Sir Richard gave his knightly word,
And swore by the cross upon his sword,
To save his foeman from knife and cord.

He gave us food and drink of his best,
And with never a stop and never a rest,
On to the court of the king we pressed.

My heart was lead when we reached the port,
Of the castle where the king kept court,
Gray wall on wall, a mighty fort.

The heralds went crying our names before,
Sentinels stood at every door,—
The rose of the house of York they wore.

Knelt Sir Richard in pleading then,
'Howel has yielded castle and glen,
Has pledged the faith of his faithful men,

'Give him his life, my liege and lord,
And I will be surety with lands and sword,
For his loyal service in deeds and word.'

Steel was the blue of Edward's eye,
'Trust to a Welshman's faith? Not I,
What should the traitor do but die?'

Changed his face like the changing sea,
Sunny his look, and fair and free,
'But for thee my star of chivalry,

'Who hast brought this knave to his due reward,
For thee are guerdons and honors stored,
And of Harlech Castle I make thee lord.'

Still knelt Sir Richard, grown stern and pale,
'Castle nor guerdon, my liege, avail,
For broken faith and for shame's entail.

'Give Howel the life I pledged to him,
Or set him back in his castle dim,
With another to storm its portals grim;

'Or if nought else will pay his debt,
My life for his without regret,
So I may keep my honor yet.'

Frowned King Edward: 'Your taste is queer,
Take the knave, since you hold him dear;
But look for no other guerdon here.'

So, at cost of castle, and spreading lands,
Of monarch's favor and high commands,
The faith of the Herberts unbroken stands.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y. ASTHMA Cured to Stay Cured

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Within sight of my window garden is a long, low building used in summer-time for gardening purposes. I often sit beside my plant-window looking out at it, thinking of its usefulness and of its greater possibilties, and knowing that it is capable of much more utility than has yet been called for. I think of its uses in the year that is behind us, and of what it might do in the coming spring to which our faces are turning. But there is something about the building that gives me a feeling of dissatisfaction. It may not be very much noticed by a casual observer, but, sitting here, I can see that the painting is uneven. It was done by a happy-go-lucky fellow, who doubtless did his best, but the first paint was too dark, and then he tried to get the color wanted by covering it with a lighter shade, so the work is uneven, and through the outer coating dark streaks appear. It may seem a small thing to write about, but it is very real to me, and I resolved that next spring, if all is well, there shall be enough paint put on to efface the stains and to cause me to forget the discolored work below. And I am wondering if, when the building is old, and has withstood the storms and winds of winter, and the heat and dust of summer, with the snow and rain in season, the streaks will still show through at times ugly and dark, or if the influence of time and the pure surroundings of God's blessed air and sunshine will mellow and blend the shades all together and improve the appearance of the structure. Who can tell?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

AZALEAS FROM SEED:

Mrs. M'L.—The seed is very small and should be sown in wide-mouthed pots and kept covered for a few days till it germinates. When large enough to plant out they must be six or eight inches apart, and given more room as they increase in size. As I have said before, they require leaf mould, and are not likely to thrive in limestone soil. They are usually propagated by layers and grafting, but cuttings of last year's wood will root quite easily in sand. 'A. Indica' is the Chinese variety best known in green-houses. If your plant wilted soon after being bought, and had received careful watering, it must have been a transplanted plant not firmly established. In any case they do not stand direct sunshine well.

ROSES AND MAIDEN HAIR FERN

'Mrs. D. D.' sends a rose-bud that has dropped from the stem unopened, and asks the cause. Ans.—The lack of nutrition in the stem may be due to several causes that are not easy to explain without seeing the plant. Sometimes insects destroy the strength of the stem by sucking the juices from it; at other times it is top growth, without root growth, that is at fault. The plant may appear quite vigorous, but have no strength to sustain its buds. The rose you mention is a much-lauded variety, but has very likely been too much forced. Roses are difficult to manage, being subject to so many diseases, and mildew may be the cause of your failure. If you spray the bush lightly with water and then dust the leaves with sulphur, it is a remedy for this trouble. Soot in the earth is also a preventive and enriches the coloring of the flowers. Mildew makes its appearance when the nights grow cool in autumn, and in the house it is often caused by a draught of cold air on the heated surface of the plant. If the foliage turns yellow it is caused by the red spider. Whale oil soap dissolved in soft warm water carefully applied to the under side of the leaves, will effect a cure. This insect does not attack plants that are watered daily on the leaves with a syringe. In regard to the 'Adiantum pedatum' (maidenhair fern), it is not difficult to cultivate, but requires a shaded situation, plenty of leaf mould to grow in, and judicious watering. The foliage of ferns does not like constant wetting, but water must be given in sufficient quantity to keep them always moist. This delicate, lace-like fern is not more difficult to grow than any other if amid congenial surroundings, and allowed time to become established. The steam from a pot of hot water placed near such a fern is very grateful to it, giving it the warm moisture it requires artificially such as it would get in summer time in its native element—the moist, dark woods.

PALMS.

The ferns have a rival in the family of palms for window decoration. Indeed, well grown plants in small pots are second to none for this purpose, especially are they adapted for dinner-table decorations, and for living-rooms when flowering plants perish. They are tenacious of life, enduring cold from draught, and furnace heat alike. Perhaps the finest of the family is the cocos, one variety bearing the cocoanut of commerce, and many interesting species of different sizes, are to be found. They are not so well adapted for the living-room, however, as the Latania—that has large fan-like leaves—and a tropical appearance. It requires a strong rich soil, and liberal supply of water; the pots must have good drainage, for if the water is allowed to stagnate in the soil it is sure to prove fatal. This palm is a native of the African islands, and is easily propagated from seeds sown in moist earth, and kept in a warm place.

The Chamaedorea granumfolia is a native of Costa Rica, and perhaps the most graceful of the whole genus. It has a reed-like stem, and the entire plant appears like a plume of feathers. It is necessary for these, as for other plants, to study the conditions in which they are grown in their native home, and make the artificial growth as nearly alike as it is possible. Soil and position must be considered to induce quick growing and healthy foliage.

Aspidium Molle and the Adiantums do well in a living room, if kept comfortably warm and moist; but not subjected to leaf-drenching, as wetting turns the foliage black. A nice little Peteris in my window has had every leaf discolored by injudicious watering, and it will be a long while before the fronds are renewed. It is a good plan to spray like a fine dew, at times; but ferns should be covered, if in a room when there is much dust; for the reason above given that they do not agree with the rinsing off process that improves some plants. Nothing is more graceful than the maiden hair fern in a bouquet, and there is not any reason why you cannot cultivate it to advantage.

FROZEN PLANTS.

Lizzie L., Montreal, has received some plants that were touched with frost, and the leaves have turned black. Ans.—The writer asks what she had better do with the plants; but does not state what variety they are. If very tender sorts, and badly frozen, they are of no use whatever; if rather hardy, they may recover, though the leaves have 'turned black'; but when received they should at once be sprinkled with cold water and put in a dark place. Geraniums, fuchsias, and plants of hard wood, can be saved, if care is taken in thawing. It is as well to leave the plants undisturbed for a day after sprinkling, and then the frozen parts can be seen, and cut off. Begonias and primroses, and tender things, seldom recover from a severe chill.

THE TIME TO PRUNE FRUIT TREES.

'Orchardist' asks when he can begin to prune his apple trees? Ans.—The pruning of fruit trees is often imperfectly nuderstood; but it is the opinion of experts that early summer is the best season of the year. At that time the rush of thin, watery sap is past, and the tree has just commenced to make new growth. In this condition the wounds will heal quickly. When trees are pruned in early spring, the sap oozes out of the cut—and the consequence is premature decay and injury. If time is an object it is better to hire other work done and take the proper season for pruning, if the trees are any object, than to prune at the wrong season, because other work has not begun. When trees are making too much wood growth and need to be checked, it is safe to prune in July and August. This throws a tree into the fruiting condition—and must be done with careful judgment. It is necessary at any season to cover the cuts to protect them from the influence of the weather, The best substance for this purpose is gum shellac dissolved in alcohol to the consistency of paint. It is a curious fact that most people think they can prune trees without any special teaching, when in reality it is as necessary to know the proper method as to learn any other branch of the world's occupations.

LEAF FOR NAME.

Nellie B.—Rhynchocaepa Glomerata is the name of the climbing plant enclosed. It is a native of Brazil and grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Its branching habit and thickly-set foliage make it well adapted for covering arbors. Your well-dried specimen must have been in a book, and well pressed, as it is dry and hard. It is only for out-of-door growth, and has tuberous roots that may cause it to be treated as a perennial in a mild climate, but in this country it is generally considered an annual, and will succeed well in any warm border. The flowers are not very ornamental or conspicuous, but it has clusters of fruit-like seeds that render it very attractive.

BELATED CHINESE LILLIES.

'Enquirer' had a present of some Chiness lilies, but neglected to plant them at the time, and wonders if they will do any good now if put into water according to directions seen in these columns. Ans.—Plant at once in a bowl with plenty of water and pebbles or shells to hold the rootlets secure. Of course they will be later than if they had not been forgotten, but will blossom long before 'the flowers that bloom in the spring' if given fair attention. I notice them in quantity on the seedsmen's counters and they are always sure to flower, and are so satisfactory.

I planted yesterday a box full of the lovely Anemones, called 'windflower,' that are so hardy and so accommodating they will grow and blossom at any season of the year. They need very rich soil, but I have faith in their flowering by-and-bye. So it is well not to pot everything at once and the Chinese lilies will give you as much satisffaction a little later. Keep plenty of water in the bowl, and a little ammonia will not do any harm but hasten the growth. Only keep from frost, and yet not in too much heat, for a while.

A YEAR'S ENDING.

It is not every year that can be closed with the week, and a new page turned on Sabbath morning. The first day of the year will find us with the peace and blessing of the hallowed day upon us, ready for new resolves, aspirations and deeds. Loss and disappointment are behind us, hope and lengthening days of the new year are before us. The plants may not have blossomed, but we are sure that not far off is the blessed sunshine that will beam upon them, and send buds and flowers to reward us for our care. The old year has given and taken from all of us. Now it is reckoned with the years of the past.

'Angel of the parting year
Winging back to heaven thy flight,
Sad the burden thou must bear
From the darkness into light,
Burden of our wasted days,
Fragments of our broken hours,
Budding promises that grew
Neither into fruit nor flowers.

Take them all, our griefs and joys
Lay them at the Father's feet,
He will search if yet there be,
'Mid the chaff, some grain of wheat,
He will fan our faint resolves
To a purer flame, and clear,
Bear to Heaven our heart's desires
Angel of the parting year.'

IN THE ARMS OF AN OCTOPUS

THE THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A MALAY PEARL FISHER.

In a story of adventure in the Malay Pearl fisheries the 'Wide World Magazine' says: 'The greatest enemy divers had to fear in these waters was the dreaded octopus, whose presence occasioned far greater panic than the appearance of a mere shark.

These loathsome monsters would sometimes come and throw their horrible tentacles over the side of the frail craft from which the divers were working, and actually fasten on to the men themselves, dragging them out into the water. At other times octopuses have been known to attack divers down below, and hold them relentlessly under water until life was extinct. One of our own men had a terribly narrow escape from one of these fearful creatures. I must explain, however, that each evening, when the divers returned from pearl fishing, they roped all their little skiffs together and let them lie astern of the schooner. Well, one night the wind rose and rain fell heavily, with the result that next morning all the little boats were found more or less waterlogged. Some of the Malays were told off to go and bale them out. Whilst they were at work one of the men saw a mysterious looking black object in the sea, which so attracted his curiosity that he dived overboard to find out what it was. He had barely reached the water, however, when an immense octopus rose into view, and at once made for the terrified man, who instantly saw his danger, and with great presence of mind promptly turned and scrambled back into the boat.

The terrible creature was after him, however, and to the horror of the onlookers it extended its great flexible tentacles, enveloped the entire boat, man and all, and then dragged the whole down under the crystal sea. The diver's horrified comrades rushed to his assistance, and an attempt was made to kill the octopus with a harpoon, but without success. Several of his more resourceful companions then dived into the water with a big net made of rope, which they took right underneath the octopus, entangling the creature and its still living prey. The next step was to drag up both man and octopus into the whale-boat, and this done the unfortunate Malay was at length seized by his legs, and dragged by sheer force out of the frightful embrace, more dead than alive. However, we soon revived him by putting him in a very hot bath, the water being at such a temperature as actually to blister his skin. It is most remarkable that the man was not altogether drowned, as he had been held under water by the tentacles of the octopus for rather more than two minutes. But, like all the Malays of our party, this man carried a knife, which he used to very good purpose on the monster's body when first it dragged him under the water. These repeated stabs caused the creature to keep rolling about on the surface. The unhappy man was in this way enabled to get an occasional breath of air, otherwise he must infallibly have been drowned. The octopus had an oval body, and was provided with an extraordinary number of tentacles—six very large ones and many smaller ones of varying sizes. It was a horrible looking creature, with a flat, slimy body, yellowish white in color, with black spots, and a hideous cavity of a mouth, without teeth. It is the tentacles of the creature that are so dreaded, on account of the immense sucking power which they possess.

RACING WITH RASCALS.

In matters of practical prison reform the United States undoubtedly leads the world. There are evils enough left to overcome, horrible abuses to be laid aside, unspeakable jails to be cleansed, prison systems to be improved; yet in spite of these a vast deal has been accomplished during the last twenty-five years. Seven states have the indeterminate sentence, twenty have some form of parole law, others have probation regulations; and even the Southern States are letting go the atrocious lessee system, while in the North the contracts which have made contractors rich at the cost of the sweat of the prisoners are becoming things of the past.

In all these respects the improvements have been to the advantage of the convicts. Society has gained indirectly, but as a whole the community still suffers an intolerable burden from which she can only shake herself free as the people become more intelligent.

The adoption of the indeterminate sentence marks a great step in advance. Twenty years ago it was sneered at. To-day sensible people applaud when it is advocated. But so long as it implies a maximum term at the expiration of which the vilest criminal may be released, to ply again his nefarious trade the community must suffer. How many people ever realize that we are all prisoners half of our existence; that we spend one-half our lives behind locked and bolted doors; though innocent? And why? Simply because thieves, burglars and bank robbers are free to break in and steal whenever they choose, unless we hide within our homes and draw the bolts and chains. If these footpads and villains were perpetually restrained, the time might come when we could breathe in peace, nor bar the door from fear.

At the Prison Congress in Indianapolis recently, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner showed how 'pound-foolish' it is to keep up this wasteful system of catching a rogue and then letting him go, a practice which in more than thirty states applies to all criminals great and small, where no indeterminate sentence is applied. Mr. Warner said in part:—

'There is nothing which more concerns our comfortable living in the world than the treatment of criminals. As a matter of fact we are tyrannized over by a comparatively small number of our fellow citizens. We live behind locks and bars; we are in constant apprehension and some danger of loss of property or of personal injury. And we suffer this as if it were somehow the order and law of nature that somebody should be allowed to prey upon us. A very small proportion of our fellow citizens require us to live in this species of terror. We live under the surveillance of these rascals who seek to injure us in property and in person, and yet we not cheerfully but thoughtlessly pay the taxes for police, for courts, for sheriffs, for taking care of a comparatively few people.

'It seems the strangest thing in the world that we are so patient under this infliction. A man is arrested for crime. The time for trial comes. If a jury can be found of men who have never formed or expressed an opinion—and who are incapable of doing either—the man is tried. He is defended by able counsel; all the safeguards of the law are thrown about him. He is convicted and sentenced to a certain term in the penitentiary, where, under our humane system, he is very nicely taken care of. After the sentence of four, or five, or six years, he is released, and at once goes into his profession again, and we go on paying the bills as before. We know that we could, as a matter of economy, better afford to take all these people—who, after all, are limited in number—and board them at a good hotel at five dollars a day the rest of their lives. We should make money doing it. It would be an economic stroke. The economic argument is a very strong one, and if it ever gets through the heads of the American people that they are being cheated and abused and run over in this way—that is, if they ever stop making money long enough to consider that it is a little easier on the whole (especially as interest is getting low) to save money than it is to make it—we shall stop trying to run a race with rascals and burglars. We shall run that race till we have everywhere laws that will keep the criminal in prison till he is fit to come out.'—'The Independent.'

THE KING OF THE COCOS ISLANDS.

The steamer 'Gaelic' recently brought a royal visitor across the Pacific in the persons of G. Clunies Ross, who enjoys the distinction of being King of the Cocos or Keeling islands in the Indian ocean. In addition to possessing an absolute ownership of the entire group of coral atolls mentioned and holding the power of life and death over his 700 native subjects, he exercises a similar jurisdiction over Christmas Island. The Cocos islands are situated about 500 miles west of Batavia, Java, which is the merry monarch's nearest post-office address. Christmas Island is some distance to the eastward.

G. Clunies Ross is of Scotch extraction, with a coloring of Malay blood in his veins, and under his broad-brimmed hat his swarthy face presents a very picturesque appearance. He inherited the little island kingdom from his grandfather, and the story is one that would appear more plausible in opera bouffe than in real life.

The Cocos islands were discovered by Captain Keeling, of the East India Company's service, in 1609, but it remained for Captain James Clunies Ross to put the discovery to some practical use. He appears on the records as the real discoverer while sailing in command of the British ship 'Borneo' in 1823. He took possession of the group, and under his wise and vigorous rule the colony which he started thrived amazingly. He married a native woman, and died, full of years and respected by all the inhabitants, the full-fledged king of his little territory.

In the progress of revolving years the kingdom was handed down to the distinguished visitor who came here yesterday on the 'Gaelic.' G. Clunies Ross, born in Scotland, has lived in his little island realm and ruled righteously his 700 native subjects for forty years past, during which time he has occasionally gone abroad and mingled with European society for a brief period. This is his second visit to San Francisco. He says he has a prosperous kingdom. He exports large quantities of copra, which he sells to England and Germany. Of late he has discovered some deposits of precious metals on his islands, and he is on his way to England to interview the British authorities in regard to the exaction of a five percent royalty demanded by the British Government, which maintains a protectorate over the property.—San Francisco 'Chronicle.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar +
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

FREE! For a Few Hours' Work.
We give these beautiful Premiums for selling, our gold-topped, enamel-backed LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS at 10 cts. each. NO MONEY REQUIRED, you run no risk. Write and we forward the buttons, postpaid, and our prize list, which contains many articles besides those shown here, such as Magic Lanterns, Tool Sets, Work Boxes, Manicure Sets, Motors, Printing Presses, Fountain Pens, Sterling Silver and Gold Jewellery, etc., etc.
Gold Ring for 2 doz.
Sell the Buttons, return our money, and we send your premiums promptly and FREE OF ALL CHARGES. Liberal Commission if Preferred.
Our Boy's Watch is of American make, handsome, durable and reliable.
Our Lady's Watch is a little gem, Swiss made, dainty and accurate. The Daisy Air Rifle and Boker's Skates speak for themselves. Our Cameras are of latest model, warranted for time or lightning exposures. In fact every article we offer is thoroughly reliable, as we find it to our best interest to handle only what we can guarantee.
Unsold Buttons Returnable
Free, with a handsome Chain and Charm, for selling 2 doz.
With 5 Doz.
Free, with Guard or Chatelaine, for Selling 3 doz.
A1 Daisy Air Rifle with 500 rounds ammunition, or pair Boker's Best Hockey Skates with Screws free for selling 2½ doz.
Mention this paper when writing and the prize you want.
Lever Button Co.
TORONTO ONT.
With Battery complete for selling 5 doz.
With every Watch we send a WRITTEN GUARANTEE to Repair or Replace. Good for one year.

A CHANGE
For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face	Bore.
3	5¼ in.	2½ in.	1½ in.
1	12 in.	3½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	17-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	115-16 in.
1	13½ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	15½ in.	7½ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅜ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	18 in.	8½ in.	23-16 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	115-16 in.
1	14 in.	4½ in.	27-16 in.
1	10 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1⅜ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2⅜ in " " 1⅜ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	speeds 14 in. to 6½ in.	27-16 in. bore.
1	" 6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. in bore.
1	" 6 in. to 4 in.	1⅜ in. in bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

	Diameter.	Face.
1	20 in	6 in. face.
1	19 in	6 in. face.
1	20 in.	5 in. face.
1	15 in.	9 in. face.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.
One Attachment Folder for extra fold. Mailing.
Two Forsyth Folding Machines.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stonemetz Folding Machine.
These machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting Box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 6 in.
Address or apply to
J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office.
Montreal.

1834 1899
J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,
302 McGill street, Montreal.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of Stock, and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders Carefully Attended To.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Church Debts
Very likely the Dorcas Society, The King's Daughters, or the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, want funds to carry on their work this winter. Perhaps you have in contemplation a new organ or carpet for the Sunday-school, or possibly the question of paying off the church debt is troubling you. We have a plan for making more people read THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and at the same time providing money for any of these objects. Write to us and we will tell you how to do it.
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

SURPRISE SOAP
MAKES CHILDS PLAY OF WASH DAY
Pure hard Soap lasts long, lathers freely.
5 cents a cake.
ST. CROIX SOAP M'F'G CO., St. Stephen, N.B.

HOME DEPARTMENT

HOW HELEN'S HAPPY YEAR WENT ON.

A Children's Hymn — Wear the White Ribbon.

'JUSTITIA' AT THE CHATEAU RAMEZAY — DRIED APPLE CAKE.

ONE OF HIS LITTLE ONES.

A STORY FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

(Margaret E. Sangster in 'Illustrated Christian Weekly.')

(Concluded.)

When Helen reached home she found lying on the hall floor a letter which her father had dropped as he hurried out of the house. Nobody had noticed it, and the daughter, picking it up, carried it to the library, which was Mr. Lennox's private retreat.

'The most unhomelike place in our house,' she mused, as she glanced critically around.

Mr. Lennox was one of those impulsive and pronounced characters who manage unfortunately to make people around them uncomfortable, and a trifle afraid of their uncertainty of mood and temper. Many kind-hearted persons, for lack of self-control, and by a too tenacious clinging to their personal dignity, which they seem to fancy in constant peril, alienate much of the love and lose much of the enjoyment they might otherwise have.

The library was spotless and speckless, but it was also grim and angular.

Helen remembered with a sudden pang that she never lingered here with her father, that her father spent, and always had spent, many hours here all alone. That it was by his own choice she did not then think; she felt conscience-stricken that she never yearned to be in papa's society as in her mother's. And he was so proud of her, so indulgent often, though sometimes so satirical and impatient!

An illuminating flash darted through Helen's soul.

Was she practically atheistic concerning her father's salvation, that she prayed for him always with an under-current of feeling that no heart-change could ever come to him? Was she acting with fidelity in one of the highest of earthly relationships in doing so little to bring, ay to win her own father to Christ!

Anxious for souls in Green's alley, should she not agonize for a soul here in her own household? Eager to go to the tenements, should she not be fervent and in deep earnest to rescue her noble, cultured, influential, unconcerned father from the bondage of sin, the danger of eternal loss?

Down on the carpet she sank, her head against the leather-covered chair, her eyes raining tears, and prayed as she had never prayed before, that in this new year her father might find Christ and the great salvation.

'We shall come rejoicing.
Bringing in the sheaves.'

At the moment of Helen's pleading, Mr. Lennox, in the down town office, apologized for absence of mind to an acquaintance who was telling him of a probable rise in certain stocks.

'You know how a tune keeps humming in and out of the brain stupidly,' he said. 'I dislike those Moody and Sankey things extremely, but they have a way of fastening themselves in the memory.'

The cook was astonished that day when Miss Helen, instead of writing letters as usual in her own room, came down to compound with her own hands a certain salad dressing which Mr. Lennox fancied, and the waiter indulged in an expressive silent pantomime behind Helen's back when he saw her set a vase of Jacqueminot roses beside her father's plate at the dinner table.

Servants are strong partisans, and Jim had heard Mr. Lennox speak crossly to his favorite Miss Helen at the breakfast table. He resented the roses, though he was delighted when the mate of the father's bouquet was sent up with the daintily served dinner which was arranged on Mrs. Lennox's tray.

Helen gave her mother a good deal of her company that day, but she found time to spend an hour in practicing a difficult and brilliant selection for the piano.

'Papa has had no music lately,' she said, answering the question in her mother's eyes.

The mother understood. No confidences were exchanged in speech, but that evening, when Mr. Lennox, who had come home with a vague foreboding of meeting a tearful or clouded face, or of seeing Helen pale and depressed, was listening to the sparkling, rippling, dancing music that dripped and twinkled from Helen's skilful fingers: his wife was silently praying for him as even she had seldom prayed.

For days Mr. Lennox had been vexing himself with the thought that Helen's religion was about to set up a separating bar between her and himself. The positive step she had taken six months ago in confessing her faith before men, and her evidently increasing desire to serve her Saviour, had been to him as gall and bitterness. That very morning he had meditated in what manner he might put a hindrance, and not too boldly, in the way of her constant attendance upon the weekly prayer meeting.

As the strains of her music charmed his ear and his admiring glance rested on her young, fresh beauty, the spirit of his opposition lessened.

'It is a new year,' he said to himself, 'I have made a good beginning in setting my foot down about the Green's Alley nonsense. A man can't be asserting himself every day however. Helen's a lovely girl, and she'll shine in society, be a leader one of these days. I can't afford to make her unhappy by harshness. Poor Grace, too. No wonder she's fond of her bible, living through so much pain and feebleness.'

At the thought Mr. Lennox moved his chair close to the invalid's sofa, and with an unwonted tenderness caressingly took his wife's thin hand and inquired how she had passed the day.

It did not occur to him to beg her pardon for his outburst of the morning, but she did not expect it and would have been surprised had he remembered himself as in fault. Accustomed to his own way and to Mrs. Lennox's feebleness, while meaning to be kind he was often far enough from deserving the aureole of sainthood which crowns some loving men, the patient always considerate husbands of invalid wives.

'Sing, dearest,' said the mother, and Helen gave one and another popular favorite; and then seeing that the hands of the bronze clock were pointing to bed time she said: "Now for a good night hymn,' and gave in her pure contralto:

'Abide with me, fast falls the eventide.'

As the year, day by day, dropped its first newness and put on an old friend's face, Helen found that there was scope enough for her efforts in 'her own home, among her own friends and neighbors.'

Dick, her only brother, was married, and living a few doors away. He was active in the Young Men's Christian Association, in Sunday school work, and in the church. His father and he were somewhat out of harmony, not the comrades father and son, ought to be, and they were drifting more and more apart.

Helen often dropped into Dick's house to play with the babies and to chat with Amy, her sister-in-law.

One day she said, 'Amy, how is it that you do not come to church in the morning? You have not heard one of our pastor's sermons on the Beatitudes.'

'The baby is so fretful in the mornings,' said Amy, 'and I do not fully trust the new nurse. So I let Dick go by himself. It would not do for him to stay at home, you know.'

It crossed Helen's mind that Dick might once in a while forego the pleasure and profit of the sanctuary and take Amy's place in the nursery without injury to his Christian growth, but she did not say so. What she said was,

'Now, Amy, you shall go to church next Sunday morning with Dick, and I will come here and look after baby Harry. Then Lulu and Kitty may go with you, for you know how Dr. Angell likes to see the "dear little heads in the pew."'

'I shall be only too thankful, Helen,' Amy answered, 'and I am sorry the little girls so often stay at home, but I'm afraid of their misbehaving and making Dick nervous when I'm not there.'

Helen registered a vow that Amy should go oftener, hereafter, and that, if necessary, one of the little maidens should sit in grandpa's pew by auntie whenever mamma was not able to be in church with her bairns. Dick could easily throw an arm about one wee tot if she grew restless during the sermon-time.

What was the amazement of Helen herself, a few evenings later, when, having prayed for her father earnestly and believingly, and having taken pains to bestow on him many filial attentions, reading the political article in his favorite 'Review' and talking it over at dinner, mending his gloves, giving him that sense of being cared for which is as precious to our Johns at fifty as at five, God gave her to see the beginning of the answer from the throne.

It was the custom of mother and daughter to have evening worship together immediately after dinner every day. Mr. Lennox knew this, and always withdrew to his own apartment to give them the opportunity.

This evening he sat still, talking or in silence, till it was past their usual time for reading or praying.

Helen was watching the clock with a little solicitude, for it was the night of the prayer meeting. Suddenly Mr. Lennox spoke.

'If I shall not intrude upon you, wife, I will stay and listen to your chapter, or may I read verse about with you? That is what I should like.'

There are moments when joy is too deep for words. Mrs. Lennox gave her husband a glance of affection which went to his heart like a sunbeam, and Helen just clasped her arms around his neck and kissed him. They read together, and together they repeated the Lord's Prayer, and the family altar for the first time united at its foot the whole family.

Later, when the bells were ringing, and Helen went to prepare for meeting, the parents were alone for a few minutes.

'I commit myself to nothing, Grace,' said Mr. Lennox, 'but I think I'll go to prayer meeting with Helen if you think it will please her to have me. I have a desire to see what a prayer meeting is like.'

How tremulously happy was the wife, yet how fearful the meeting would be dull, as meetings are sometimes. How she hoped that the rambling brother who always lost his thread when he grew fervent would for that one evening refrain from speech, and that the 'gifted' ones would lead in prayer and conference. She needed not these terrors. Though she knew not the blessedness of the truth about her husband, the Lord was striving with him, and he was not far from the kingdom of heaven.

Helen, on her part, went to that meeting as on wings. And seated in her usual place, with her father erect and stately by her side, and her pastor, eloquent and persuasive as never before, pleading the Master's cause and right to a man's best service, His undoubted claim, there dawned upon her the conviction that she was on the threshold of a profound gladness.

Dick and Amy were there, too. Waiting to speak with Helen and her father, they were wonder-struck to observe the latter detaining the pastor for a private conversation.

'What does it mean?' said Dick.

'It means, I trust, that papa has been converted.'

'Why, I never dared to hope for that,' said the son.

'I fear we have all treated our Saviour very churlishly in the little faith we've had,' replied Helen.

The Lennox way was to do a thing thoroughly. The first step taken, it was not long before the inquirer became not only an earnest seeker for, but a joyful possessor of, pardon and redeeming grace. The next communion season numbered among those who professed their belief in the Lord John Lennox.

As for Helen she found her home life broadening more than ever into richness of opportunity. Her father withdrew his refusal to let her work in Green's Alley, gave her carte blanche to let her draw on him for what she needed there, and accompanied her there himself, showing a marvellous tact in teaching a class of unkempt Green's alley boys.

But this did not come to pass at once. A door into Green's Alley opened right out of the Lennox parlor first. It happened thus. Helen was showing the housemaid how to loop a curtain when a letter was given the latter by a postman.

'Read it if you choose, Jenny,' said the young lady.

'Ah, Miss Helen, if I only could do that same! But I must wait till my Sunday out when I see my cousin Jim that's a scholar, and he'll read it for me. It's a blessed comfort to see the outside of it, Miss Helen.'

To wait nearly a week for the news from home was a trial Jennie was used to, but Miss Helen could not bear the thought of it. A few kind words and Jennie, half crying, half laughing, was listening while her mistress read the letter that had crossed the great Atlantic with its messages of cheer from the old folks at home.

Of course Helen wrote the answer. Equally, of course, it followed that Jennie became Helen's daily pupil and received faithfully given lessons in reading and writing, so that before many months she grew quite proficient in those abstruse arts. And 'Jim, the scholar,' was he not a Green's Alley youngster, and through Jennie's love and gratitude to Miss Helen was he not won to go to the very mission school at which he had scoffed and sneered, reviling those who went there?

While still the wintry snows were heaping the hollows and drifting against the hills, Agnes, the sweet sufferer, heard a messenger at the portals of one white day, received her Lord's message, 'an arrow sharpened with love,' and gently as a little child who sinks to sleep in mother's arms was borne to the land where the inhabitants shall never say 'I am sick.' Helen ministered to her often during the last days and expects to meet her again where all is peace.

The New Year comes ever with a special benediction to the Lennox home, and for some reason, unguessed by Helen and her mother, Mr. Lennox's favorite air continues to be

'We shall come rejoicing
Bringing in the sheaves.'

—Illus. Chris.

ECONOMICAL RECIPES.

Old fowls and dried apples are not usually counted as luxuries, but we find in a cookery magazine called 'The Chef' the following instructions for making specially good dishes from these inexpensive materials:

To Cook an Old Hen.—Put the hen in a kettle of water, cover, and stew gently for four hours. Then leave in the water to cool. Then roast in the oven the same as usual. An old fowl is more fully flavored than a young chicken, and cooked in this way will be found well flavored, juicy and tender.

Dried Apple Cake.—Two cups dried apples soaked over night, add one cup molasses, one cup sugar, stew one hour; when cold add one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cloves and cinnamon, three cups of flour; chop the apples before you stew them.

The more God empties your hands from other work, the more you may know that he has special work to give them.—E. H. Garrett.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

'A Lover of Old Favorites' sends us a poem she would like to see in the paper, but as we have said before, we cannot make a practice of publishing well-known pieces, or those that have appeared in our columns before whenever requested. Sometime we may give a column of 'old favorites' in which all our readers will be interested.

Meantime we begin in this first 'Home Department' of the year a series of hymns suitable for young children. We may be able to give also from time to time little pieces suitable for recitations, such as we printed before Christmas in response to 'L.C.M.'S' suggestion. But 'The Children's Hymn' will appear every week. One short hymn whose words become fixed in the mind by singing them often is not too much for a child to learn in a week, and at the end of the year, the child who knows fifty-two hymns by heart will have, so to speak, a prettily furnished little mind.

Our principal letter this week is from 'Justitia' who has been very kind in responding at once to our call. We prefer, however, as a rule, to have letters not exceeding five hundred words. Doubtless 'Justitia' has some more ideas as to how the patriotism she speaks of may be developed in the young. It is an excellent plan to show children the historical sights of their city, but there may be some other methods for arousing the idea of good citizenship, and if 'Justitia' had any practical thoughts about this we should be glad to have her take up the subject again.

THE CRITIC.

THE OLD PATRIOTISM AND THE NEW.

Dear Editor Home,—It has been often asserted, and it is absolutely true, though strange, that objects of interest lying at our very doors are the last to be visited. This fact was brought prominently to my mind when visiting the Chateau Ramezay recently with friends from a distance, to whom it was my duty and pleasure to show all the sights worth seeing in our beautiful city, the city of my adoption, of which I am as proud, in whose affairs I am as interested, and to whose interests I am as loyal as if it were the place of my birth.

We are told that the 'Chateau Ramezay is one of the oldest and most characteristic of the French seigneurial mansions in Canada. Historically, it is the most interesting building on the Continent of America.'

It is not my intention to describe what I saw there, as it is open for every one to visit and study for themselves, but rather to give expression to a few of the thoughts which surged up in my heart when looking into the faces of the brave patriots and noble men and women whose patriotic lives had shaped the future of this great Dominion

The chateau itself is most interesting, giving, as it does, an idea of the times and habits of the early settlers which no amount of reading could convey to the mind. As I gazed around the question occurred to me again, is true, loyal patriotism, dead? On the walls were the portraits of soldiers, statesmen, judges, merchants and home makers, all of whom had given determined hard work, and made personal sacrifices for love of king and country in diverse ways and paths. I asked myself what are our men and women doing to-day? Some one would reply. 'Oh, the conditions are entirely different, these men had to take up arms or be annihilated, and their wives had to buckle on the armor and send them off to fight with a smile on their faces, and an ache in their hearts, loyal and brave though they were.' Is fighting the only and noblest kind of patriotism? As usually understood, no; but there is lots of fighting still to be done before the more subtle and dangerous foes, and the field is far wider now than then, and every day it is growing in magnitude.

We do need our Wolseleys, Robertses and Kitcheners with their cool, keen practical foresight and indomitable courage and perseverance, but we also need men such as Gladstone, and some others with clean consciences and unyielding principle to guide the helm of state and civic affairs, in spite of all party influences—remembering that a constituency or a ward is not the only one to whom they have to answer for the deeds done in the body. Judges can and often do show true patriotism by turning a deaf ear to every attempt by friend or foe to make them swerve from the just administration of the law. Ministers of the gospel can prove their patriotism by preaching it more than they do, by speaking out the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, to the millionnaire brewer, or fast man in their congregations, and holding out the whole hand for a hearty hand shake to the poorest member, and making themselves acquainted with every child in the families of their flocks without respect to social position. By such a course ministers would be the power they should be, in influencing and moulding the future fathers, mothers and voters, and the men would be found more in evidence in our churches than they are to-day. It is not preaching alone that is needed, but sympathy, intercourse and a fusion of interests.

The thought of our aldermen, who have such vast opportunities of showing true patriotism, was a disquieting and humiliating one, when looking on the walls at the keen strong faces of men who had made so many sacrifices for their country.

The thought would arise, where are the descendants of these noble pioneers? If in the legislatures of our Dominion, most of them have wofully fallen from grace; although we have a few left, on both sides of the houses, of whom we may justly be proud; but carry the thought to our civic fathers, who are, in all honor, bound to administer the affairs of the civic household, in the interests and for the benefit of the whole family, without being guilty of the weakness of favoritism. Yet what do we find? That they are so ignorant of ways and means, or are so interested in some directions contrary to the best interests of the family, that we have to live in a filthy city with every natural means at hand of making it one of the most sanitary cities in the world, and with ample means at their disposal, if wisely, economically and conscientiously administered. Making all allowances for errors of judgment, we are often disappointed by the unpatriotic act of some one of whom we had hoped better things.

Will the day ever come when some of our good and honorable merchants, who have made princely fortunes in this city, by their close application and keen business faculty, come forward and give some of their years in a patriotic endeavor to undo the evils of the past, by taking its affairs into their care, and making the most of its franchises for the benefit of the whole civic family, instead of individual members?

Then the great mass of the people have unbounded scope for practising patriotism, and the lack of it is assuredly responsible for the present state of civic affairs. There are men and women mean enough to unblushingly tell you that they never vote. Then there are others who vote on party lines, even if the candidate is well known to be an unscrupulous scoundrel, and these people are the first and loudest grumblers at the laws such men make.

Good laws may be made and never enforced. Where is the blame to be laid? On the people themselves; they will neither vote wisely, nor fight, nor give financial assistance to those who are willing to do the fighting for them.

They should rise en masse, and agitate, and insist, until the civic officials, feel that they are backed by public opinion to such an extent that they can carry out the law in its entirety; until this is done, and our men of principle and ability are willing to make some sacrifice for the cause of patriotism, matters will not mend.

This letter has far exceeded the length I purposed, but I do feel so strongly the need for more living and practical patriotism, that I hope some arrest of thought may come from what has been said, and that all will search their hearts and lives to find out how much, or how little, they are doing for the benefit of the great family, of which they are units. Another thought before I close: every family possessed of relics in pictures, books, furniture, etc., belonging to these early times, can show true patriotism, by sending them to the Chateau, where, instead of being accessible to a few kindred and friends, they will be a source of pleasure and instruction to young and old, from home and afar. Our schools might arouse and maintain greater interest in Canadian history, and awaken the patriotic spirit in the hearts of the pupils, both boys and girls, if the teachers, would accompany them to the Chateau, pointing out the connecting links, awakening, and deepening a love of country in their hearts, at the impressionable age, before other interests come to crowd them out. When I was a pupil at school in the old land, my master used to take a class at a time, on Saturday forenoons, to the potteries, brass foundries, etc., and the result of these visits remain clear to my mind to the present day, both with regard to the processes of manufactures and machinery used. It also aroused a lifelong interest in working men and their problems.

In closing, permit me to say, I had no idea there was such a place in Montreal of so much interest, and that my friends and self were quite delighted with it, and hope to repeat our visit at no very distant day.

Recommending every resident and stranger to visit the Chateau, and hoping that all possessors of old relics, will summon sufficient courage, to make the wrench necessary to part with them for the benefit of the greater family, I also hope that parents and teachers will do all within their power to inculcate a national spirit, and a growing intelligence as to the duties of true, and patriotic citizenship. With apologies for saying so much, although half has not been told.

Sincerely yours,

JUSTITIA.

Editor 'Witness'—I have given a good deal of thought to family worship, but would like to try this plan if you think well of it, namely, to ask superintendents of Sunday-schools to get all scholars to promise to read or have read to them a verse or more of the Bible every day. Now, do you think a list of the Sunday-schools in the 'Witness' with the names of Sunday-schools appearing as they adopt the plan would be a good plan. I have three schools pledged to read a verse or more every day.

And the hope is in the little ones because they can't read themselves, and will need father or mother to read for them, and this brings the parents in contact with the Bible. The pledge would read as follows:

'We, the superintendent, teachers, officers, scholars of ——— Sunday-school, promise that we will read or have read to us, every day, a verse or more of the Bible.'

I believe this would be a help to bring back the good old times of family worship in the home. Let me know if you think well of it, and would put it in your paper from time to time as the names are handed in. I believe it would be looked for in your paper and be the means of bringing the good times in to many a home where the Bible is not read.

G. S. WOOD, Missionary.

A POLICEMAN.

The 'Golden Penny' tells an amusing story—some readers may think it improbable—concerning the examination of a young man who desired to be appointed a member of the Hampshire County (England) police.

He put in an appearance one morning, accompanied by his mother, and was taken in hand for examination by the inspector. This progressed satisfactorily until the inspector observed:

'Of course, you're aware you'll have a lot of night work to do? You are not afraid of being out late, I suppose?'

Before the candidate could reply, his mother electrified the amazed official with the statement:

'That'll be all right, sir; his grandmother's going round with him the first two or three nights until he gets used to it!'—'Youth's Companion.'

THE CHILDREN'S HYMN, NO. 1.

The following little hymn, a favorite with many children, is a good one to teach during January. In the frosty skies of winter the stars appear especially numerous and brilliant, and night closes in so early that even the youngest can get a glimpse at 'the pretty stars' before going to bed. Let the children look often at the sky and learn to distinguish at least one or two stars, the North Star, which has guided so many pioneers of civilization through trackless wastes, and Sirius, the flashing dog-star, who gets up in the west a little later every night at this time of year. The children have had their Christmas carols in mind for some weeks, and it is well to introduce a variety by turning to a hymn which refers partly to nature. The pretty little air to which this one is sung, repeats the last line of the verse twice.

Do you know how many stars,
There are shining in the sky?
Do you know how many clouds,
Every day go floating by?
God in heaven has counted all,
He would miss one should it fall,

Do you know how many children
Go to little beds at night,
And without a care or sorrow,
Wake up in the morning light?
God in heaven each name can tell,
Knows you, too, and loves you well.

INFLUENCE OF WEARING THE WHITE RIBBON.

A White Ribboner relates the following experience she once had, which shows how some who hold opposite views to us on the temperance question bear testimony to all that the White Ribbon demands from its wearers, and to all that it represents.

'I was travelling by train from Toronto to Hamilton about two years ago, when an elegant looking old lady came into the car, and stopping by the seat which I was in, said to me: "May I sit with you?" and when I assured her that she might, she sat down and began to tell me this little experience about herself; she had come through from Winnipeg the day before, and having missed the train connection at Toronto, remained overnight at the Queen's, where she had been quite ill all night, 'felt at times as though she were standing on her head,' couldn't understand why, she had felt so ill, because when they were delayed she had eaten her lunch at the regular time and rank wine, which she always carried with her, but anyway the night's experience had made her nervous, and as she seldomed travelled without an escort, now that she was alone, felt afraid that she might get into a seat with some one who was not respectable, but the moment she saw my White Ribbon, she knew it would be perfectly safe to sit with me."'

Will the members of the W.C.T.U., who read this, who are not in the habit of wearing the White Ribbon at all times, and in all places, try to do so in future, and remember that although the White Ribbon may seem a little thing, that it means something, and no one can tell the influence it has upon those who see it worn by members of the W.C.T.U.

JAPAN.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is proposed to build a Gothic cathedral in Capetown, to seat about 2,000 people. It is to cost £130,000.

The Rev. W. D. Reynolds reports that he expects before the end of the year that the entire New Testament in Corean will be issued to the people of the hermit nation.

Christian institutions in Nazareth, our Lord's boyhood home, include, beside churches, three hospitals and twelve schools, all founded and supported by the contributions of Christian people.

Mr. Jacob Riis, in a recent address on tenement-house reform, said he believed that the recent improvements in the lower districts of New York had resulted in saving the lives of at least twelve thousand children.

The French Minister of Public Works has given orders that henceforward three shall be placed in all trains and in the railway stations any necessary medical appliances and medicaments to be used in case of accident.

The Rev. T. Spurgeon Page, a nephew of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, has offered himself for foreign mission work. He has been accepted for service in connection with the Nyassa Industrial Mission, British Central Africa.

At Geneva, formerly the scene of great violence against Salvationists, General Booth has just held the first public meeting of the Army that has taken place since 1882. Perfect order reigned, and the results were encouraging.

Principal Moule, of Ridley Hall, in a sermon recently preached before the University of Cambridge, stated that he was in a position to say with some confidence that Mr. John Stuart Mill, before his death, became a believer in Christianity. It is understood that Dr. Moule's information was derived from the physician, an Englishman, who attended Mr. J. S. Mill in Avignon during his last illness.

Referring to the play of 'The Christian,' based on Hall Caine's novel of that title,

Dr. MacArthur, of New York, declared that in no way could it be of service to the Church. Entering on the more general subject of theatre-going, he said that he had never known an habitual theatre-goer who was an efficient church worker. He had known men who said they could not afford to rent a pew in a church pay as much money for theatre tickets in one night as would pay the rent of a pew for half a year.

The Chicago Bible Institute had a wonderful record last year. Of the students who completed their studies at the institute, thirty-four are pastors, pastors' assistants or church missionaries; thirteen are in rescue and city mission work; thirty-one are evangelistic preachers and singers; six are Sunday-school missionaries; three are Young Men's Christian Association secretaries; four are Young Women's Christian Association secretaries; sixteen are in educational work; eighteen are foreign missionaries.

LATE MRS. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS, SEN.

A noble and useful Christian life ended on the morning of Nov. 3, when Mrs. H. G. Guinness breathed her last, after five days of unconsciousness. Early in 1892 she had a stroke of paralysis, from which she never recovered, but during that long period of prostration she retained her interest in the East London Missionary Institute, and in the progress of Christian missions in all lands. She was born in 1831, and married the Rev. Dr. Guinness in 1850, from which time they worked to-



THE LATE MRS. GRATTAN GUINESS.

gether in the extension of the Master's kingdom. Dr. Guinness first became known in 1896 as a successful mission preacher in the North of Ireland, and during his subsequent career as an evangelist in Canada, the United States, and Bath. Mrs. Guinness took an active interest in the work. While they were at Bath she wrote a most interesting biography of Mrs. Henry Dening. They removed to East London in 1870 with the intention of preparing to go as missionaries to Terra del Fuego, South America, but God had other work for them. In February, 1873, Dr. Guinness and Dr. Barnardo, — before the latter had begun his great work amongst the waifs—having already had a strong desire to help young men to study for the mission field, opened a Home at 20 Stepney Green, these two gentlemen being directors, and Mrs. Guinness taking the post of honorary secretary. At once 100 young men applied for admission, and after a careful selection, thirty-two were received and entered on a suitable course of training. Mrs. Guinness soon endeared herself to the students by her motherly care and attention, lofty conscientiousness and noble self-abnegation. The work was carried on in faith that God would supply the means, and he never failed them, though their faith was frequently tried. In a little more than a year the work had grown to such an extent that they had to remove to the larger premises of Harley House, Bow, where the work of the institution has since been carried on. About this time, Dr. Barnardo, having entered upon his work amongst the waifs, resigned his directorship, and Dr. and Mrs. Guinness continued the work themselves.

In 1875 some valuable premises in Derbyshire were offered to them in order that they might establish there a branch of the Training Institute, which, after prayerful consideration, they accepted, and gave it the name of Hulme Cliff College, which, after some months of preparation, was opened in March, 1876, as a country branch, with a president, principal and between twenty and thirty pupils. They took an active part in organizing missionary work as well as training missionaries, and established the first Christian mission on the Congo, and although that particular work was afterwards transferred to the American Baptist Mission Union, their interest in the vast region of the Congo led them to establish another, which is carried on under the name of the Congo Balolo Mission. Thus they continued working together for God until the end of Mrs. Guinness's life. Her life was in the truest sense a sacrifice in the service of Christ and the Gospel, and, as such, a sweet savor unto God. She gave herself, her whole time, her remarkable talents, her health and strength, her children, her husband, and her life, to the work of the Lord, and this without ostentation, or ever a thought that it was in any way an act of singular and sacred worth. —'Christian Herald.'

LIANG THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

Mr. Stanley P. Smith, of Lu-an, Shan-Si, tells the following story of a Chinese convert: Paul Liang is a photographer, and a native of Canton Province. Some time ago, when in An-huei Province, some one in his hearing let drop the remark that the Roman Catholics did not worship Jesus. Now the Protestant religion is in the mind of the Chinese usually connected with Britain, as Roman Catholicism is with France, and without enquiring as to whether the statement was true or not, he argued thus: 'If France, which is so near to England, does not believe in Jesus, but only in "the Lord of heaven" (which is the term Roman Catholics have for God in China), then it is plain "Jesus" can't be true—the true God—if the Lord of heaven be God.' In time he came up to Shan-Si and to the prefecture of Lu-an. He got some small books from here, and used to like to look at them—and was at any rate convinced in his mind that God was true and the idols false, though he knew not the Lord Jesus as yet. In the tenth month of last year he photographed baby. Afterwards an American came along, and also photographed baby. On his sending in his photograph proof to Mrs. Smith, she said it was not good, and she didn't want any, because an American gentleman had come and taken a better one. He went home thinking to himself, 'Well, these Jesus religion people are different from others; they say just what is in their hearts. I would never have thought of saying that for fear of giving offence.' After this the Roman Catholics sent for him to take a photograph. And there, enquiring into things, he found that they did believe in Jesus. However, he made up his mind to come amongst us, because he said he knew the conduct of the people of the Jesus religion was better than that of the people of the 'Lord of heaven religion.' He then came to worship here, and the first sermon he heard was from Psalm li. 'Behold, thou desirest truth in the inward parts.' The truth cut him and made him feel uneasy. On going home he passed by our shop on the east street, and Elder Fan asked him what he had heard, and he told him. 'Well,' said Fan, 'have you got that?' 'No, I haven't,' was his reply. However, he bought a Testament and determined to obey God. In reading the New Testament he was struck with the miracles of our Lord, and thought to himself, 'If the Lord could do such miracles couldn't he cure me of my opium craving?' and then and there he gave up opium smoking right away. But he was a very heavy opium smoker, and hadn't faith to go without opium altogether, so he determined to eat opium and gradually decrease the amount. This was in the first month of this year (Chinese). The exact day being Feb. 10. From that time he and his assistant began to be constant attendants at the gospel services. He bought a whole bible and began to diligently study the Word of God. After a while he went to another district, and there we heard good tidings of his walk and the testimony he was giving for Christ. About two months ago he came back to Lu-an and wanted to stay on the premises for a while to learn more of the truth. By this time he had knocked off his opium to a little, and we exhorted him to give this up at once and put his case into the hands of the Lord. He did so, and after suffering two days from weakness and depression, this passed off and he was clear of opium altogether. Another thing we mentioned was tobacco. However, he used to soothe his conscience with saying it was no sin—moreover, to give it up might hurt his business. However, one day he thought, 'What good and benefit is there in it? I'll give it up.' But, to his surprise, he found he couldn't. A Christian exhorted him to pray, but he thought, 'No, I can't pray, for if I pray about it of course I can't smoke again.' It was only a little while after that that the Lord touched his heart, making him gladly willing, and since then he has not touched tobacco. However, still his opium tackle, pipe, lamp, etc., were in his possession, though wrapped up in a bundle, waiting to be used. He knew that to give them away would be wrong, still more to sell them. The one article he thought of keeping was the lamp—a handsome one, which had been bought before he took to opium smoking, and which he used with his photographic apparatus. He was pointed to I. Sam. xv., how that Saul spared of the best of the sheep and things, and would not utterly destroy Amalek (the well-known type of the flesh). These things had all 'ministered to his flesh.' What was he going to do? His mind was soon made up—smash them, though they were worth over ten dollars. So we settled a day, Aug. 16, for the smashing. After gathering together he brought all the tackle, bowls, pincers, pipes (opium and tobacco), lamp, etc., and placed them on the flagstones. We stood round, and after singing, exhortation, and some touching prayer, when many were blessed, and one unbaptized one (long a slave to tobacco) determined to give up his pipe, Liang took a heavy coal hammer and soon reduced these instruments of sin to unrecognizable shapes, after which they were thrown down a dry well. He was baptized two days after.—'China's Millions.'

THE BIBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Nine years ago the Bible Society's earliest workers in Manilla were imprisoned and expelled, and its books have ever since been rigidly excluded by the Spanish priests. This autumn, however, the society has been able to resume its work. Recalling the past, the current issue of 'The Bible Society Reporter' says:—

'Mr. B. C. Randall, our agent at Wuchow, sailed from Hong Kong on Sept. 6, and reached Manilla "after a delightful passage of sixty hours." The city is still suffering from the characteristic inefficiencies of its former masters. Mr. Randall was fortunate enough to secure a "bungalow" in the suburbs almost at once. "It is nothing to boast of," he says, "but I consider myself lucky to get any place at all. I have only my trunk for a table and the floor for a seat." Spanish dilatoriness and formalities required a whole week to land two cases of Scriptures and pass them through the customs.'

Extracts from Mr. Randall's journal show that the United States Consul is in full sympathy with bible work. It is estimated that there are forty thousand Chinese in Manilla, a large number of them in union with the Roman Catholic Church, which they have joined in order to secure better protection and greater business facilities. Mr. Randall says: 'I have sold, this first day (Sept. 14), twenty bibles, seventeen testaments, and forty-five portions in Spanish, besides a bible and a testament in English. Many persons wished to buy, but dreaded the displeasure and maledictions of their priests. The Philippinos themselves are crying from every side, "Teach us English; we want schools; we want to learn English." Whatever their motive, there can be no question as to this desire—a desire so intense that not all the power of the priesthood could prevent crowded attendances at the mission schools where in the English language would be taught.

Mr. Randall narrates a visit to Malolos, the headquarters of Aguinaldo, president of the Philippine insurgents. As a result of an interview, the agent secured the promise of a passport and of another audience at which to discuss the liberties to be granted and the protection to be given to Protestant missions. He says strong things of the way the Spanish priests have used their power in the past, adding: 'It is safe to assume that, under any form of government, it will never again attain to its previous proportions.' Mr. Randall says:—'Never before, in any Spanish country, has there been such an auspicious opening for Protestant missionary workers.'

Miss E. M. White, a lady who has done much to promote the circulation of the Scriptures in specially needy regions, hopes shortly to proceed to the Philippine Islands. She writes:—'I am informed that eighty percent of the people can read. While the door is open is the time to give the people God's Word, so that should Rome work her way ahead again, she will find that the door once open cannot again be shut.' Miss White's work with illustrated gospels, issued by the Scripture Gift Mission (15, Strand, W.C.), have been much blessed, and it is these that she hopes to circulate in the Philippines. She purposes to leave Great Britain for the United States in January, and to proceed to the Islands with a party of workers under the auspices of the International and Missionary Alliance.—'The Christian.'

MISSIONARIES INOCULATED.

The following extract from a private letter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, India, of Nov. 10, will be read with interest: 'Our north-east monsoon, though very late, has finally come in, and with a very fine rainfall, which dispels all fear of famine. The temper of the people has turned from one of despair to one of hope and joy. But that more dreaded foe, the plague, is slowly working down from Bombay upon us. It is now in Bangalore, only 75 miles from us, and from 50 to 100 per day are dying from it there. It is an awful disease. Prof. Haffkine discovered last year a way of cultivating the plague bacilli in a prepared fluid, so that two drams of the serum resulting, injected under the skin of the arm, produces a mild and modified form of plague, and renders that person immune against the real plague. We missionaries here at Madanapalle have been inoculated, and all our native pastors and many of our people. It brings on pretty high fever (mine was 102 degrees) and inflammation of the arm and headache for three days to a week, and then passes off. This is my tenth day, and I am nearly over all effects. I have kept at my work daily in spite of it, for I have too much to do to lie by. Mrs. Chamberlain did not suffer so much from it.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Jan. 22, 1899.

CHRIST AND NICODEMUS.—John iii., 1-16.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—'For God so loved the world that He Gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii., 16.

From the description given of Nicodemus, he must have been a man who stood very high among the people of Jerusalem. To an earnest, religious character he added great learning, so that he had been exalted to the high position of a seat in the Sanhedrin, and thus had become 'a ruler of the Jews.' Moreover, he must have been a man of considerable wealth, for none but such an one could have brought, as he did, 'a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound weight,' (19-39), to embalm the body of Jesus when he was crucified.

But with all his wealth and position, and learning, and character, he, evidently, was not at ease in his mind. There were great questions concerning his soul and the kingdom of God, constantly rising before him, and he could not answer them. They troubled him. When he met Jesus, however, in the Temple, and heard him speak, and 'saw the miracles which he did,' he seems to have been impressed with the thought that possibly he could settle all these questions. The argument to him was very simple, and as conclusive as it was simple; He must be a Teacher come from God, for no man could do the miracles that he did, unless God was with him. (v. 2.)

In this state of mind, and with this confident expectation, he 'came to Jesus by night,' and Jesus received him graciously, and taught him clearly.

The instruction given to this man was as remarkable as the man to whom it was given. It covered all the great essential features of God's plan of salvation—Regeneration, Justification, and Sanctification. If any man heeds it—as recorded in the first twenty-one verses of this chapter—and all the rest of the bible is a blank to him, he has enough to show him the way back to God and eternal life, and to guide his steps among men.

When Nicodemus came into Jesus' presence the way in which he introduced himself shows that his mind was fixed upon the kingdom of God, and how to be a member of it. That Jesus came from God was evident enough to him from the miracles he had seen, but how could he, and others, have such fellowship and be fitted to dwell forever in his kingdom? In effect, Jesus at once replied, 'You must be born from above. (Margin.) For except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God; his natural powers will not enable him to comprehend anything relating to it, because the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; they are spiritually discerned. Therefore marvel not that I said unto thee, ye must be born again.'

To Nicodemus this proposition was clear enough and satisfactory enough. He knew, as every other man knows from his own experience, that he needed some great change in the very nature of his being to enable him to enter into—even his own conception of—fellowship with God. Therefore he did not ask, with any pharisaic pride, 'Why do I need to be born again?' But he anxiously inquired how can these things be? What are the things of the Spirit? If I could be born over again when I am old, and as a new born child, with all my present experience to guide me, live a far different life from that which I have lived, would I be any better fitted than I am now to enter the Kingdom of God?'

'No,' our Lord in effect replied. 'You would still be only born of the flesh, a child of Adam, and the carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither, indeed, can be. So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God, for that which is born of the flesh is flesh. It is not a new life, in the sense of being merely a different and more guarded life, that you need, but a new spirit in the life you are now living. It is a spiritual change, by which you become a new creature, for except a man be born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God.'

The 'water' in this explanation—whatever it may mean and however important—is evidently the minor element in this new birth; the Spirit is the quickening power. For our Lord says that it is 'that which is born of the Spirit is spirit.' (v. 6.) It is not that which is born of 'water' any more than it is that which is 'born of the flesh.' The most Scriptural explanation of the term 'water,' as it is here used, says that it refers to 'the Word of God,' and not to 'baptism,' as some have supposed. Time and space, however, forbid a full unfolding of this point more than to refer to such passages as Ezekiel xxxvi., 25-28; xxxvii., 1-14; Jeremiah xxxi., 31-33; John xv., 3, 17; xvii., 19; Ephesians v., 26; Titus iii., 5; I. Peter i., 22-23; James i., 18. The Word of God is the great instrument which the Spirit uses to convince and convert the sinner.

Having declared this fundamental necessity of regeneration, our Lord turned the attention of Nicodemus to himself as 'The Son of Man' who 'came down from Heaven.' (v. 13.) This title—'Son of Man'—is the one which our Lord almost invariably applied to himself when speaking of himself. But he never used it when speaking of his Father in prayer, or even in speaking to men after his resurrection. It always carried with it the idea of one who, for a definite purpose, had left a position of exaltation to take one of humiliation. It also always had the broad significance of a representative man—of a man who stands for all mankind. It designated him as 'The last Adam.'

Now this 'Son of Man,' Jesus says, must be 'lifted up,' in the same manner, and for the same purpose, 'as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness.' (Num. xxi., 6-9.) This he said, as on another occasion, 'signifying what death he should die.' (xii., 32, 33.) As the people then had no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the term, so Nicodemus had none. He knew that 'lifted up' did not mean 'proclaimed,' or 'made conspicuous,' but 'be crucified.' It was the common expression for that form of death; just as 'executed' with us, when applied to a criminal, means 'death by hanging,' or any other method prescribed by law.

As the serpent had brought death into the camp, so in its representative of brass it was impaled 'upon a pole.'

In like manner, 'even so, must the Son of Man be lifted up.' For 'as by one man'—'the first Adam'—'sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men' (Rom. v., 12-19); so by the obedience unto death of one man—'the last Adam'—many could be made righteous; that 'whosoever believeth in Him'—'The Son of Man'—'should not perish, but have eternal life.'

But this is not all. Our Lord then went on to explain why it is that faith in the death of one 'Man' can bring life to all men. It is, he says, 'for,' or because, 'God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him'—'The Son of God'—'should not perish, but have everlasting life.'

This, however, is not an independent statement, but an explanation of the one going before it. They should never be separated. Together, they declare that entrance into the Kingdom of God, and everlasting life, is secured by a trusting faith in the atoning work—the sacrificial life and death—of Him who is both the Son of Man and the Son of God. It is the declaration which Jesus Christ made of himself at the very beginning of his ministry. It is the great truth which the Spirit uses to bring men out of darkness into light. 'Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God.' (Rom. v., 1.) The penitent sinner, coming thus to Jesus Christ, 'the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world,' enters into new relationships with both God and man. With new relationships, he enters into new experiences, has new hopes, new motives, and is a new creature, 'born again.'

But this is not all. Having thus 'passed from death unto life' (v., 24), he 'cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God.' (v. 21.) He enters upon a life which 'shineth more and more, unto the perfect day.' (Prov. iv., 18), 'perfecting holiness in the fear of God' (II. Cor. vii., 1), and 'sanctified by the Holy Ghost.' (Rom. xv., 16.)

If a man like Nicodemus needed such teaching, and such a change, what man is there who does not need the same?

HOME READINGS.

Monday.—John iii., 1-13.—Christ and Nicodemus.

Tuesday.—John iii., 14-21.—Christ and Nicodemus.

Wednesday.—II. Cor. v., 14-21.—A new creature.

Thursday.—I. Peter i., 15-25.—Born again.

Friday.—Num. xxi., 4-9.—The brazen serpent.

Saturday.—I. John iv., 7-14.—The love of God.

Sunday.—Rom. viii., 31-39. — Mighty love.

DEPARTMENT.

Topic - Jan. 22, 1899.

A STUDENT'S PRAYER.—Psa. xix., 1-14.

(A meeting for the Day of Prayer for Colleges.)

'Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me.' (Psa. xxvii., 11.)

'I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way that thou shalt go; I will guide thee, with mine eye.' (Psa. xxxii., 8.)

'So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.' (Psa. xc., 12.)

'Study to shew thyself approved unto God.' (II. Tim. xv.)

The United Society of Christian Endeavor has inaugurated a movement for reading the whole bible through this year. Beginning at the first of Genesis and reading three or four chapters a day (a quarter of an hour's reading) will easily bring one to the end of Revelation by next December and leave several days for review. Every Endeavorer should join heartily in this movement. Those who have already read the scriptures through should do so again in company with the thousands of other Endeavorers who will do so. The Comrades of the Quiet Hour will spend their first fifteen minutes in listening to God's word read to them each day. Those who have never read the bible through before will find in it new and wondrous beauties and will be attracted and delighted with the majestic unity of the scriptures. The marvellous fulfilment of early prophecies will be a fascinating study as will be also the tracing of key words through the bible.

Every one must be familiar with his bible in these days of busy thought, a man is not really educated without such knowledge. All the best laws and codes of government of civilized nations are based on the law God gave to Moses on Sinai over three thousand years ago. That law should be studied by all, in regard to one's duty to his neighbor.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in a forcible article in 'Harper's Magazine,' speaks of the great necessity of being familiar with the book of books, he says: 'Wholly apart from its religious or its ethical value, the bible is the one book that no intelligent person who wishes to come into contact with the world of thought and to share the ideas of the great minds of the Christian era can afford to be ignorant of. All modern literature and art are permeated with it. There is scarcely a great work in the language that can be fully understood and enjoyed without this knowledge, so full is it of illustrations and allusions from the bible. This is true of fiction, of poetry, of economic and of philosophical works, and also of scientific and even agnostic treatises. It is not at all a question of religion, or theology, or of dogma; it is a question of general intelligence. A boy or girl at college, in the presence of the works set for either to master, without their knowledge of the bible is an ignoramus, and is disadvantaged accordingly.'

As students at school or college let us not miss the whole aim and end of our education by narrowing our knowledge down to that petty ignorance that excludes God's word from our lives and God's love from our hearts.

As workers in other fields let us be students—students of the greatest classic of the ages, students of the book that will revolutionize our hearts and homes and bring to us the endless blessing of peace. And let us pray for all students everywhere. We know something of the temptations of school and college life, let us pray especially for those we know who are passing through them. There are many students of whom we very seldom think, those in the far-off lands. Let us pray for all the schools and colleges under the care of missionaries and native Christians, that those who come to school may early seek and find their Saviour and study about him, and in their turn go out to teach others. Let us remember, too, the secular schools of India, Japan and other countries, let us pray that they may be true centres of light, and be illuminated by the Light of the world. Let us pray also for the teachers—all teachers, that they may be endued with power from on high and in all their teaching proclaim only the truth of God.

A Prayer Union has recently been formed in Montreal whose members have taken the following pledge: 'I promise during the remaining months of this winter to remember continually in prayer the Student Volunteer Missionary Movement throughout the world, and especially that branch of it which is connected with McGill University. At the same time, I will pray for all the spiritual interests of the university, and for the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon students preparing for the ministry and other responsible positions.' After the signature comes the blessed assurance, 'This is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask anything according to his will he heareth us, and if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him.'—I. John v., 14, 15.

Some who have been Christian Endeavorers have been laid aside by accident or chronic illness from their usual activities. If there are any such among our readers let them remember that the most important work of all is open to them and let them consecrate themselves specially to God for the blessed work of intercession.

In conclusion we quote the words of one of the world's greatest scholars to a young student whom he loved as a son, Paul to Timothy: 'Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so-called.' 'But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them; and that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. (I. Tim. vi., 20; II. Tim. iii., 14-16.)

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

A correspondent from Prescott suggests that it would be very profitable and interesting to hear from a great many Endeavorers in connection with the question, 'What do you think the most beautiful scene in the bible?'

Our correspondent says that he has greatly enjoyed dwelling on this subject and thinks that many others would be glad to hear the different opinions which would be brought out in such a discussion. We should be very pleased to receive and publish letters on this point.

NEW YEAR'S S.S. RALLY.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—The New Year's rally of the Methodist Sunday-schools in the Massey Music Hall yesterday morning was the most successful on record, the moderate temperature favoring a large attendance. About three thousand scholars were in attendance and a thousand teachers and friends of the schools. Ald. R. J. Score, president of the Union, was in the chair. He spoke of his sixteen years' superintendency of Elm Street Sunday-school as being most encouraging work. He was proud of the honor of being elected president of the Toronto Methodist Sunday-school Union. The Rev. Dr. Gervan led in prayer. A combined Sunday-school choir and orchestra led the singing. Two little girl scholars sang solos, Flo. Fredhouse and Edith McKay. The Rev. J. E. Laneeley gave a stirring address on national and Christian patriotism. The Sherlock male quartette sang two selections. Telegraphic greetings were received and sent to the rallies at Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The singing included 'The Maple Leaf' and National Anthem. The Rev. Dr. Potts pronounced the benediction. A large number of ministers were present. The arrangements reflected great credit on the committee, of which Mr. N. F. Casewell, of the 'Endeavor Herald,' is secretary.

The reports showed that there are now in the Toronto Methodist S.S. Union forty schools, with an aggregate membership, teachers and scholars, of 17,812 and that the amount raised by them during the year for all purposes was $14,371.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—15c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 25 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post-office or express money order, which protects the sender. Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 and under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 5c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Express Money Orders are issued up to $3.00 for 3c; $3.00 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or American Express Company, payable at Montreal. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters containing subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Witness. Montreal.

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1899.

We are thankful to have an error pointed out by several correspondents in our New Year's salutation, in which we spoke of the present year, 1899, as the last one of the century. In this we were entirely wrong. It is obvious that a century is not complete till the whole of a hundred years is counted. The year 100 was the last year of the first century, and in like manner the year 1900 (and not 1899) will be the last year of the nineteenth century.

The property in Montreal exempt from taxation is put down at thirty-five million dollars' worth. This is presumably a minimum figure, as it has been in the past, and probably is still a usage with the assessors, to value exempt property very low. This is a matter of indifference except when the people are considering what the system of exemption is costing them. It is probable that the exempt property, if valued by its owners for any other purpose but taxation, would be found to be worth twice as much.

Rosieres, on the Blue Nile, near which Colonel Lewis and his Soudanese forces have inflicted a severe defeat upon Ahmed Fedil, is about three hundred miles south of Khartoum. The Senaar or Ghizereh district of the Soudan lying between the Blue Nile and its tributaries and the White Nile, which has by the rout and dispersion of the Emir Fedil's forces been cleared of the dervishes, is the very richest and most fertile region of the Soudan. Under the British rule of Lord Kitchener it will soon be inhabited again with an industrious population, and will become once more the granary of Khartoum.

Gratifying, indeed, is the decrease in Canada's business wreckage of 1898 as compared with 1897, but, looking a little further back to 1894, the contrast afforded by the comparatively unfavorable condition of things then existing is very striking. The liabilities in 1894 amounted to $23,985,283, against $9,644,100 last year, and the assets involved in 1894 amounted to $11,947,253, against $4,085,722 in 1898. It will be remembered that Canada congratulated herself, and with reason too, in 1893 and 1894 over having passed with so little trouble and injury through the period which was little short of disastrous in the United States and Australasia. The proportion of Canada's business failures last year to the whole number engaged in business was smaller than in any other year of her existence.

With the new year Ireland enters upon a career of local self-government similar to that enjoyed by the people of England. That the new system will be accepted in good faith, as advised by Mr. John Redmond, is generally expected. One of the best reasons for believing that it will work well is to be found in the fact that political agitation was never at a lower ebb than it is at present. The people of Ireland already possess a far more liberal system of law tenure than exists in either of the sister kingdoms. They have long enjoyed full religious freedom, and they now have complete political equality, and something more, inasmuch as Ireland's representation in the House of Commons is greater in proportion to population than that of either England or Scotland. Commerce, industry and confidence, begotten of security to life and property, are reviving, as the year's statistics show, and Ireland is almost unprecedentedly prosperous.

Rudyard Kipling describes the unhappy fate of the man who tries to hustle the East. Lord Kitchener has defied fate and hustles Egypt and the Soudan along most successfully. While Canadians are leisurely considering their contribution to the Gordon memorial college, the erection of the building has already begun in Khartoum, and the corner stone has been laid with all due ceremony by Lord Cromer, acting on behalf of the Queen. The college is likely to be a truly imperial building, representing the unity of the empire, as Cape Colony and Australia are also sending contributions. The Canadian contribution has hardly taken shape as yet, the committee appointed in Montreal having been shy of beginning active operations in view of Lord Minto's having taken the initiative at Ottawa. We do not see, however, that there should be any difficulty in the Montreal committee affiliating with this national movement and going ahead. What is wanted is not large subscriptions, but some little from everybody, that we Canadians may have our share in this benign method of empire-building.

It has been the usage ever since steamship navigation began upon the Atlantic to sail late in the week, with a view, apparently, to getting as many Sundays into the sea voyage as possible and as few in port as possible, thus losing the least possible time for the ship. Those who do not believe in travelling on Sunday would have had it the opposite way, having as few Sundays at sea as possible, but in some way those willing to sacrifice apparent advantage for Sabbath rest are not often the owners of ships. As the length of sea voyages shortens, the difficulty of getting two Sundays into the voyage seems to become greater, and we now find the Postmaster-General making an arrangement with the steamship companies under which the vessels will leave St. John on Sunday, and under which all the British mails throughout the country will have to be made up on Sunday and forwarded by a train starting on Sunday to embark at Halifax on Monday morning. The British mail from Montreal will thus close on Sunday evening, and will not only result in keeping post-office people busy every Sunday, but will tempt the whole business community to write English letters on that day. From the point of view of respect for an institution the need for which the most unbelieving do not dispute, this arrangement seems to be just as bad as it would be possible to make it.

An explosion on board a steamer in the harbor of Havana, caused by the interference of a drunken engineer with workmen employed in repairing steam pipes, has given renewed emphasis to what is now a maxim, that there is no room for men who drink in the industries of modern days. The times when drinking was regarded as a small fault in a good man have been driven away, not only by the rising standard of morality and human dignity, but by the driving competition of more modern life, which affords no hope to the handicapped man. On the minds of young men who, with the self-flattering optimism of youth, are apt to imagine that they will succeed where others have failed, the Draconian implacability of this maxim cannot be too strongly impressed. This is the great practical side of the temperance movement insisted on by men who care little for the morals or well being of their employees, but who look for reliable human instruments in the prosecution of their business enterprises. Thus, the higher motive is supported by the lower, as we may often observe in the divine economy, and men whose nature cannot be reached by nobler appeals are led to take the better path in life by the necessities of their livelihood. Every influence that tends to encourage the temperance movement should be hailed. Once let the conviction be established that the world has no use for drinking men and their number will grow beautifully less.

It is natural to suppose that after their disastrous experience with the United States, Spanish statesmen should be apprehensive of encroachments by other powers. But why they should fear, as the cable despatches intimate, that Great Britain is 'seeking a pretext for something affecting the very existence of Spain,' and which she is 'pursuing with effrontery,' is not very clear. During the late war, and since its close, the despatch reminds us, there have come occasional echoes from Madrid of Spanish apprehensions of British designs on territory adjacent to Gibraltar. If there should be such a combination of European powers against Great Britain as is now freely discussed the position of Spain would certainly not be enviable, whichever side she would be compelled to take, or even should she remain neutral. In such an event Gibraltar would become a prime object of attack, and as modern artillery has made 'the Rock' less impregnable than of old, the occupation of outlying territory would become an absolute necessity. British engineers have recognized this fact, and long ago made plans for outlying defences, such as were partially carried out at Quebec by the construction of the Levis forts, under conditions almost exactly similar. From a naval point of view Gibraltar is of vital importance to Great Britain, but against an enemy in force on the land side the navy would be next to powerless, were that enemy provided with long-distance siege guns. These considerations may be at the root of the fears attributed to Spanish statesmen, but as all depends on the possibility of a war-like combination against Great Britain, an event less likely now than a year ago, those fears may be dismissed as exaggerations.

The committee who were made the bearers of a petition from Christian churches all over the world to the President of the United States urging the reduction of armaments and the universal substitution of arbitration for war, as well as of another petition from the Pan-Presbyterian Council of all nations recommending the latter principle especially for the Anglo-Saxon world, took the occasion of their visit to the President to congratulate him upon the success of the United States in its recent 'rightful' war with Spain. It is perhaps natural that Americans should not have been able to resist the temptation to do this, but it would have been hard for these to have uttered anything more completely subversive of the errand committed to them. There never was a war undertaken which more wilfully ignored or more directly snubbed the principle of arbitration. Arbitration was indeed asked for by Spain, but was refused by the power which was the aggressor in the war. Righteous the war may have been. Beneficent beyond all expression it certainly was in making two peoples one; and beneficent it is likely to prove to the territories subjugated, and possibly to the power subdued. But right it was not; as, to say nothing of arbitration, the resources even of diplomacy were notoriously not exhausted, when, in a fit of newspaper-excited passion, the nation rushed into it. To congratulate the United States on that war was to assert the success of methods the contrary of arbitration, and to approve of that war as a right one, was to renounce the principle of arbitration. In saying this it is unnecessary to assert that the method of arbitration could have been successfully applied in this case. Probably it would not have been needed. It is probable that diplomacy could, if sufficiently earnestly appealed to, have secured all the ends that the war professedly had in view. But to admit that arbitration did not apply to this case is just what the bearers of that particular petition should have been chary about.

EXCLUDING THE FRENCH.

There was, some time ago, a strong effort made by enthusiastic Germans to cleanse the German language of all foreign admixture. This was carried so far that some scientists devoted themselves with a pathetic zeal to banishing the Greek and Latin terminology from the sciences. They began calling oxygen by an exact translation, sour stuff, that is, the stuff that produces acid; hydrogen, water stuff, and so forth. Their success was very partial. Apart from words of technical use, the principal foreign admixture in the German language is French, the French language having been adopted by Frederick the Great for court use, just as it was by Peter the Great of Russia. French was at that time regarded as the language of culture, and was adopted as that of diplomatic intercourse throughout Europe, including Turkey, whose pashas still speak to all Europeans in French. Till now it has also been for purposes of foreign intercourse the language of Egypt. Though French words are largely used by the Germans, they have never become naturalized. Though written with German letters, those letters are pronounced with their French sounds, and the exotic character of the words is much more notable than it would be in a language like ours, which is made up from every language under heaven, and easily assimilates words from each and all. Although this failure of the French words used in German, to take root and become naturalized is a circumstance favorable to the efforts of those who seek to banish French from the German language, those efforts have so far proved unavailing. This exclusion is now being attempted by imperial decree, the Emperor of Germany having ordered the substitution of words of German for those of French origin wherever the latter occur in the military usages of the empire.

A Roman emperor once undertook to introduce one or two new letters into the alphabet, but he did not realize what world forces he was attacking. His letters appeared for a time in inscriptions, but the alphabet which was an evolution from the first beginning of writing reasserted itself. We shall see whether a modern Caesar can do better in fighting one of the most powerful forces of nature—the evolution of language. The Emperor William has assailed the obnoxious element in his national language in a department in which as war lord he has absolute sway, namely, in the usages of the army. He cannot be said to have entered on this crusade ignorantly, for he is an able linguist, and has given special attention to military science and practice. Yet there are forces that even a war lord cannot command. Any one who wishes to realize the task the Emperor has imposed on his war department has only to imagine such a mandate laid upon the British war office, and then take up any military work down to the most elementary drill book, and try to substitute English for the words of French origin. It is hardly a soldier's task to cope with linguistic chevaux-de-frises. German officers, it is true, often look more like professors than soldiers, and there are no doubt to be found among them many expert philologists, but even these will be appalled by the task their master has set them. Almost all the terms employed in military science are of French origin, and have been adopted by all the nations of Europe and America. As Latin is the language of English law and Greek of English physical science, so French is the language of English war-craft, and that to such an extent as to make any attempt to replace French words in it by English appear grotesque in the extreme.

Moreover, were each nation to succeed in banishing the war terms common to all and substituing words peculiar to each it would be a repetition of that confusion of tongues which was the direful spring of discord to the world. In this matter of segregating their language the Germans are on the wrong track. Far better, whether it accords with our sentiments or not, that the process of assimilation between languages should go on. Not that language which is purest, but that which has the greatest gift of assimilation will be the one which will gain in the race. The distinctive mark of the nineteenth century, with all its new inventions and new forces, has been the restoration of unity to mankind. The century found mankind a group of races almost unknown to each other, and will leave the human race mutually acquainted, and to a marvellous extent mutually assimilated. In half a century more all mankind will be wearing the same clothes and beginning to speak a common language. Loyal as we may be to our languages, we should, in the interests of humanity, be on the side of every tendency towards a common speech. The English tongue has the greatest gift of assimilation, but, on the other hand, it has a handicap in the race towards becoming the common vehicle of thought from which no other language suffers, in adhering to a spelling atrociously untrue to the sounds it undertakes to express. The introduction of a phonetic spelling into the English language would advance the English race enormously, removing a tremendous initial impediment to the acquirement of knowledge, and would incalculably advance the civilization of the world, which is to be accomplished largely by means of the English language.

ANNEXATION.

One good effect has resulted from the sensational efforts of a Toronto paper to make out that the United States contemplates the forcible annexation of Canada. It has drawn from the leading newspapers of the republic an expression of opinion on the question of annexation, which, if not flattering to Canadians, is at least reassuring. The American press, with characteristic patronizing condescension, has hastened to let us know that their intentions are perfectly honorable, that they have no idea of forcing Canada into a distasteful union, but if she is willing to accept the position of a sister Uncle Sam is quite prepared to acknowledge and cultivate that degree of relationship. Objection might be taken to the description of our country as anaemic, but it is evident that the person who used the term had no very clear idea of what he was writing about. We must, however, resent the statement that this Dominion is 'a stagnant lagoon' as topographically incorrect. We admit we possess considerable areas of water surface, both salt and fresh, but if our esteemed friend imagines they are stagnant let him come over and take a sail with us. Some of our neighbors have done so already, and they can assure him that there is nothing stagnant in Canada either on land or water. However, we are glad to know we are not to be gobbled up without asking our leave, though we have a suspicion that, if we were, we would prove somewhat indigestible. As for the imputation that we have not kept up with the procession in the rush of American life, we can only plead that wherein we have failed it has been through a foolish imitation of American methods, and that since we have resolved to depart from these we are quite satisfied with our progress. Like the homely girl in the story book, Canada has had to make up with amiability, good sense and house-keeping accomplishments what she lacked in showiness. But her good fortune and happiness will, we have no doubt, be the greater in the end, according to the moral of the story. As a matter of fact, the criticism has at the present moment more than usually the aspect of sour grapes, coming as it does from papers which, whatever they may now profess, have been wildly talking annexation. Far from being stagnant, Canada has been notoriously stepping to the front of late, and has not only revealed a new determination to think for herself but has been in many things shaping the course of British imperialism. What is more, as she has hitherto accepted the policy of the United States in trade matters, she is now going to give a policy to the United States. Our prophecy is that, though we cannot perhaps look for very much just now in the shape of reciprocity, the United States will very soon be found using, like us, every device to reduce her strangling tariff.

REMEMBER THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The objection to the motto of Canada's imperial postage stamp, now her domestic stamp as well, which is so moderately but forcibly stated by Mr. Colburn, has undoubtedly arisen in the minds not only of many Canadians but of British people elsewhere, for a correspondent has written to the same effect to the London 'Times.' The British people, who have from one generation to another got by heart the teachings of the Old Testament, have a thorough distrust and fear, if not altogether a distaste, of open and loud boasting. Religious people regard it as a trespass against God, to whom, and not to whose creatures, is ascribed all that befalls a nation, and all honor and glory, while the unreligious who inherit the feeling of distrust thus bred regard boasting as unlucky. The old Puritan character, so self-confident in one direction, so self-distrustful in another, so proud toward man, so humble toward God, built up through the long and eventful centuries of its slow maturing, remains to-day, and renders it almost impossible for British peoples to do other than rejoice with misgiving over any achievement either of the individual, the nation or the race. Shakespeare was enough of a Puritan to put the sentiment into the mouth of King Henry at Agincourt. Queen Victoria would not celebrate her jubilee year till its close. Rudyard Kipling expressed the latent feeling in every British heart at the close of the jubilation over the long reign of Her Majesty and the strength and splendor of the empire when he wrote his Recessional, which is, significantly enough, almost entirely couched in Scripture phraseology, and that of the most familiar.

Those who see mere boasting in the motto of Canada's new imperial postage stamp—we hold a vaster empire than hath been—are right enough in protesting. We should not wonder if Mr. Mulock had quite other thoughts when he adopted it. The responsibilities and duties which such an empire entail upon British rulers and British subjects, especially of the ruling race, should, and it may be expected will, prove the more abiding and overruling thought in the minds of all the people of the empire, for whose eyes, it must be remembered, and not for those of the peoples of other nations, the stamp was designed. It will not, or at least need not, be used on foreign letters, and was not therefore calculated to stir up feelings of jealousy and hatred among peoples of other nations. The exception from this rule will be the people of the United States, who have been brought within its reach by the reduction of the domestic rate. Far from being jealous of or hating the world-wide British empire, they are just now inclined to be proud of it, as the achievement of their own race and as the earnest of what they themselves are by manifest destiny bound also to achieve. This is plain enough from the poem, one of many of like character, written by an American and published in an American paper, which we give alongside of our correspondent's letter. That it is a bigger boast than Americans have indulged in themselves could hardly perhaps be maintained, as the motto is, after all, a statement of fact, which has not been always the case of other boasts indulged in by both British and Americans. We are afraid that the motto suggested by Mr. Colburn would be regarded by the Continental nations of Europe at least as constituting a far more arrogant boast, because implying a peculiar regard and claim on the part of British peoples over all others to 'Truth, Freedom, Heaven and Home,' a boast which M. Blouet (Max O'Rell), a typical Frenchman, has already, with enlightening humor, and not without reason perhaps, ascribed to us.

THE GORDON COLLEGE.

The announcement made by Lord Cromer at the laying of the foundation stone of the Gordon College was of course chiefly important as declaring the paramount lordship of Great Britain not only over the Soudan but over the Khedive and, by implication, over Egypt. It was also important as declaring the policy of the college, which, contrary to the misgivings of many, was exactly that which we set forth as the only one which could be adopted without either alienating the British supporters or rendering its work among the Moslems a complete failure. It is to be strictly undenominational. On the one hand, it will not become an organ of Mohammedanism; on the other, it will not be a propagator of Christianity. It will simply afford secular instruction just as our colleges here do, and leave to the promoters of the various faiths to carry on what theological schools they may be zealous enough to maintain.

In approving of this plan recently we made a remark that seems to have stumbled one of our earnest-minded correspondents. We said that, adopting Carlyle's definition of religion, namely, that by which a man acts, the tribes of the Soudan are in a sense Christians rather than Moslems, inasmuch as they exhibit in their conduct much more faith in the Christian British than in the Moslem prophet. Mr. Banford speaks as though we had been quoting from Carlyle a definition of Christianity, whereas we were only referring to his test as to what a man's religion really is. It is not what he professes to believe. It is not what he thinks he believes but that according to which he acts. Mr. Banford repudiates Carlyle as an authority, and seems to accuse the 'Witness' of having, with the greater part of Christians, fallen away from the faith because it referred to him and to Gordon rather than to the Holy Scriptures. If our critic wants higher authority for the principle of judgment attributed to the

Scottish philosopher he will find it in the words of the highest One, who said, 'By their fruits ye shall know them,' and in many other words implying that men are to be judged by their deeds and not by their professions or beliefs concerning themselves. Moreover, Mr. Banford is also wrong in accusing us of denying evangelical Christianity because we used the word Christian in a broader sense. We earnestly agree with him in his view of what true Christianity means, but there is a broad sense in which countries like Russia and Spain are spoken of as Christian and Turkey as Mohammedan, as signifying the beliefs held by the ruling forces in those countries.

Let us also refer to the letter of the Rev. T. Fenwick, who, in criticising the same article, takes the trouble to prove, what nobody doubts, that the Roman centurion whose prayers and alms came up as a memorial before God was not a heathen. His mistake is to assume that we said or thought he was. We need not follow Mr. Fenwick through his theory that because the Arabic word for God is 'Allah' therefore the god prayed to by Mohammedans is somebody else than Jehovah, but we must earnestly protest against his statement that 'if the sincere worshipper of Brahm, Allah, Buddha or fire will as surely go to heaven as the sincere worshipper of Jehovah, then missions to the heathen are only a farce and useless spending of money.' We can hardly imagine a more false view of Christianity than this, and how any one can hold it, with the story of Cornelius open before him, we cannot imagine. Here certainly was a man who was on his way to heaven, yet the apostle was sent to him to reveal to him the glorious light of the Gospel. To begin with, the great purpose of Christianity is not to get people into heaven, but to restore in man the image of God and to establish the kingdom of God among men. As to what the righteous judge of all the earth will do with sincere heathen we can safely assume that He will do them no wrong. As to whether the knowledge of Jesus Christ and of the divine Spirit could under any circumstances be a farce and the preaching of it a 'waste of money,' the suggestion is simply profane.

TOLSTOY.

Is the greatest of Russians going to become a Canadian? There is a story in a German paper that Count Leo Tolstoy is to be banished from Russia because of his interest in the Doukhobors. We do not believe it. Tolstoy certainly holds and acts upon, and very diligently preaches, the very principles for which the Doukhobors are persecuted, chief among which is the doctrine of non-resistance, resulting in refusal to serve in the army. He certainly deserves banishment even as they, but he is not likely to be banished. Half a million poor peasants may be persecuted to death, deported from province to province, imprisoned on the most frivolous pretences, and driven from the country, and the good Czar—the peacemaker—hardly know it. Good and benevolent in the extreme, as the present Czar certainly is, his brief rule, at least if we include his responsibility for the Armenian atrocities, has perhaps been responsible for as many cruelties as any period of equal length in the century. He is not yet master of the circumstances. He may be omnipotent in his realm, but he is neither omniscient nor omnipresent. There is, however, an immunity which hedges a prophet. Tolstoy has, above almost all men of his day, the gift of speech, and none dare touch his person without openly defying the Christian principles which he invokes, the very principles of which the Czar himself has become, as far as a czar could, the high priest. Should Tolstoy become a victim of the iron machine of Muscovite governmentalism, the Czar himself would become the champion of the Doukhobors. However, if his own loved Russia becomes intolerable to Count Tolstoy, and, like the Doukhobors, for whom he suffers, he should flee from the country, what more to be looked for than that he should follow them into their exile and become their guide, philosopher and friend under circumstances which would give him easy sway over them?

We should certainly count the presence among us of the great Count, who, if not the greatest teacher of his day, is almost the greatest, a very great honor; but we are not sure that we should think his continued presence desirable. The Doukhobors are socialists. They have carried out the principles of socialism to a further point than any other people, having not only held to the communistic tenure of land which is the usage in Russia, but cultivating it in common and dividing the produce as every one has need. Further than this, they some years ago put all their money possessions into a common fund, and whenever inequalities of possession began to show themselves renewed the process. This is a condition of things possible only to an absolutely altruistic community, and in this respect the Doukhobors, or spirit-wrestlers, have reached a higher standard than has elsewhere been known. It is hardly to be hoped that such an ideal state of things will long survive, once the terribly purifying and winnowing ordeal of persecution and oppression is removed. A similar experiment among the first Christians, though not carried to such absolute lengths, was of very brief duration. One or two Ananiases were enough to render it impossible. We do not desire any lowering of the standard among the Doukhobors, but we do want them to become Canadians. They are illiterate and have an idea, which Count Tolstoy shares, that the best condition of man is that of the simple peasant. We want them to be ambitious, to desire knowledge, to learn English, and to become citizens. If Count Tolstoy had been brought up in Canada, and not in Russia, he would probably wish the same. The removal of oppression has usually tended to the rapid assimilation of such communities to surrounding conditions, and we desire nothing that will delay this process.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND BAZAARS.

In prohibiting bazaars for pious purposes Archbishop Bruchesi takes very advanced ground as compared at least with current practice. It might look to those not accustomed to the authoritative methods open to lords spiritual a little high-handed thus to prohibit a usage so well established as that of collecting money for religious and charitable purposes by means of bazaars. It should be noted, however, that the archiepiscopal mandate is addressed to the clergy, and has reference exclusively to matters which can only go on with the countenance and sanction of the clergy The decision therefore means that bazaars have developed such features as to make it undesirable that the clergy or the good works of the Church should be any longer associated with or dependent upon them. The archbishop says that he does not think he should give the motives which have led to this somewhat astounding step, which are many and serious. This may mean either that it would not be in harmony with the authority which belongs to him that a decree should have reasons appended, or that the reasons referred to are such as might suggest questions which His Grace does not wish at present to raise in detail such as the general merits of lotteries and of certain other Vanity Fair performances which form so largely the staple methods at bazaars that it is easier to condemn the bazaar system as a whole than to attempt to eradicate them from it.

We greatly admire both the courage and the sacrifice which have led to this proclamation. The bazaar, as this pastoral says, forms a large factor in the ways and means of many pious works, as far as those means are derived from the pockets of the faithful. We must therefore give His Grace credit both for great faith when he says that charity is ingenious enough to find other ways of getting means, and that God will bless these, and for being willing, if need be, that the Church should suffer loss rather than that it should continue to be scandalized as now. There is, of course, nothing wrong in the principle of the bazaar, which means that persons better able to give time than money to the cause of God may be encouraged to make things which can be sold for the benefit of a good work. This precisely describes many bazaars, and in so far as it does so no moralist could take the least exception to them. This is, however, as far as possible from being a description of the bazaars which have evoked so stern a reprimand. There is the besieging of dealers on whom the movement has no claim under peril of losing favor with some large congregation among their customers for gifts of wares, provisions, and so forth. Then there is the fair itself, at which every feminine blandishment is brought to bear, often at a great sacrifice of modesty to induce men to buy what can be of no use to them. Frequently the men are rather paying for what no woman should sell than for anything they are going to carry away. Then there is the never-failing lottery in every possible form.

It may not be easy for any religious authority, without sweepingly condemning his own clergy to condemn specifically this form of gambling when its object is a good work. There is no room, however, to doubt that gambling for the cause of religion retains the evil elements common to all gambling, if not always in the same degree, yet in a far more dangerous form, for it associates with religion and sanctifies a vice which, next to strong drink, does more than any other to enslave and befool the human soul, and which, with its illusory hopes of getting something for nothing, cankers the heart of industry and of honesty. Another restriction placed by His Grace on the ways of doing good now in vogue is with regard to the intoxicating drinks that may be used at social gatherings in connection with charities, restricting these to light wines. It has been very discouraging to the promoters of prohibition that the Roman Catholic population is found to be practically a unit against it. The reason given for this opposition has been that, however much the Protestant Anglo-Saxon might need the protection of such legislation, the members of the Roman Catholic Church did not need it, and that the clergy loved liberty too much to forbid what was not a sin. This is a proposition which now remains to be made good; and we are not surprised that care should thus be taken to withdraw the sanction of the Church from any but such use of wine as is thought to have the sanction of Scripture. The attitude thus taken is encouraging, seeing that just such a stand on the part of earnest men has everywhere been the beginning of the total abstinence movement, and wherever persistently insisted upon has resulted in the adoption of total abstinence.

ANOTHER SLICE, PLEASE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in Montreal last week, a few hours after receiving from fifteen hundred farmers of Huntingdon county a lamentable petition setting forth as an indisputable evidence of the straitened circumstances of their class the fact that their farms had enormously decreased in value, could boast how his government had, by reducing the duties, been able to lessen the burdens imposed upon the poor Canadian consumer. The gentle reduction of duties which has taken place has no doubt lowered the prices to the people, not only of goods imported from Britain but of goods coming in competition with these, from the United States or manufactured in Canada, the effect with regard to those coming from the United States having been to transfer the burden of the duty from the Canadian consumer to the American producer. The reduction has not, however, been so appreciable as perhaps the farmers who voted for the party of free trade had counted on. We have ourselves had misgivings as to how long it would be accounted as absolving the government from further action. The very heavy and very protective tariff which still prevails is certainly not one that a free trade government can very well take any responsibility for, or that the people can be expected long to tolerate merely because it is better than something that was worse. The fact that the reduction has proved a splendid success, and that home manufactures are flourishing better under it than they did under the higher tariff, is rather an argument for further action in the same direction. We therefore take the greatest pleasure in gathering from the words of the Premier that something further is contemplated. Perhaps the most noteworthy announcement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Montreal meeting was that the government might be looked to to continue to redeem its pledges in the direction of free trade. Failing reciprocity with the United States, the government could not do what Sir Wilfrid promises in any better way than by another similar slice off the tariff on British goods.

A GREAT SAYING.

Cardinal Vaughan gave expression to the underlying principle in the world problem now agitating the nations when in his New Year's pastoral he wrote: 'Shall the spirit of despotism and slavery take the lead, or shall popular government and liberty? For whoso can use these aright will prevail, and where the British and American influence prevails we may hope for law and order.' No one who has given thought to the rivalries of the nations now rampant all over the globe can have failed to have come to the same conclusion. Considered with regard to the commercial spirit of the age it may appear that the extraordinary efforts now being made by European powers to secure possession of territory in barbaric lands, are dictated by a desire to extend their trade. But an ultimate analysis would show, we think, that this new spirit of enterprise is really the old spirit of conquest taking wing into wider fields. There can be little doubt that it was because the thoughtful people of Great Britain realized in its full significance the idea put into words by Cardinal Vaughan that the success of the United States in the war with Spain was hailed with delight, and the determination to annex the Philippines and the Antilles regarded with hearty satisfaction. In view of the inevitable conflict between the two gigantic forces of despotism and popular government, every island in the sea, every foot of territory on the continents, is of strategetical importance. No man may foretell what the future has in store, but we may form an idea of what is coming by observing what the world was like at the beginning of the nineteenth century and comparing it with its close. But events move faster now than before, as the locomotive outstrips the stage coach, and we have but to cast our eyes over the scene of the great world drama now in progress to see that a vast, a stupendous change is taking place. The poetry of Kipling, the speeches of Lord Salisbury, the march of Kitchener, the thunder of American guns, all have the sounds of both a requiem and a paean—a requiem over that which is passing away, a paean over the triumphant incoming of that which is to be.

A DISAPPOINTING ENTERPRISE.

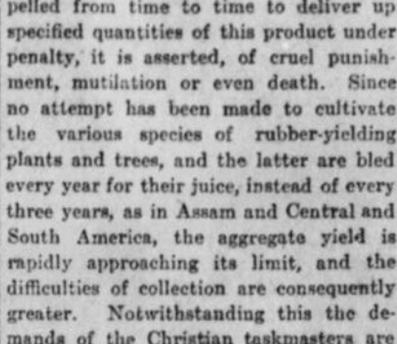
When, some fifteen years ago, the Congo Free State was by consent of the great powers admitted into the community of governing states, great expectations were naturally raised respecting the beneficent results to flow therefrom to that portion of the 'Dark Continent' immediately affected. To say that these anticipations have been largely unfulfilled is to state the fact very mildly. As a civilizing factor the Congo State has proved a dismal failure. Official maladministration, rapacious and intolerable cruelty towards the natives, an utter disregard of equitable considerations in the acquisition or opening up of territory, and, so far as may be ventured on with hope of impunity, a systematic contravention of the free trade, or 'open door,' principles which were the fundamental basis upon which the state's independence was recognized—such, according to disinterested critics, are the salient characteristics of the Congo administration of the present day. Nor can it be alleged that these charges are made by irresponsible persons, seeing that Sir Charles Dilke, an eminently well-informed man regarding the special subjects whereof he treats, amplified them with specific details in a terrible arraignment of the Congo officials, made in the British House of Commons on the second of April, 1897, and it is noteworthy that neither the administration directly attacked nor the Belgian Government has ventured to make any direct denial of his allegations, much less endeavored to refute them.

Perhaps the only beneficial result of the establishment of the Congo Free State has been the impulse given to the exploitation of all attainable parts of Africa by Britain, France and Germany, by reason of the commercial rivalry stimulated by the Belgian enterprise. The contributions made through the latter even to our geographical knowledge have been of the most meagre character; in fact, it is one of the most striking and suspicious features of the Congo administration that it is extremely difficult to obtain information of its proceedings. Inhuman treatment of the natives both by Belgian and tribal officials is, however, too common and too notorious to be concealed, and in atrocity is quite equal to anything of the kind perpetrated by the Boers of South Africa. No doubt officials belonging to other nationalities have been guilty of ill-treatment of the natives, but not always with impunity. The German Government has removed more than one officer for this reason, as, for instance, no less a personage than Dr. Peters, but the Belgian officials appear to be selected chiefly on account of their money-getting capacity, the methods adopted being left to themselves. It is difficult to obtain particulars respecting the financial position of the Congo State, but the revenue for 1895 was given at about $1,400,000, while the expenditure was put at about $1,650,000, the revenue being partially made up by an endowment of $200,000 a year, granted out of his private fortune by the king of the Belgians, who is largely interested in the venture. These figures are, however, said to be very misleading, and it is broadly alleged that the king draws a very substantial surplus directly or indirectly from the revenue.

Very little has been done towards encouraging systematic cultivation of land, and the products for exportation are chiefly obtained from the forest, being such as palm nuts and oil, gum copal, copra, wax, dye woods and, above all, rubber. As regards the last-named important product, the Belgians have not overlooked the statement of Mr. Henry M. Stanley, that 'on the islands of the 'Congo, which in the aggregate cover an 'area of 3,000 square miles, with 8,000 'square miles of the banks of the river, 'I estimate that enough rubber could be 'collected in one year to pay for a 'Congo railway.' As there is an ever-increasing demand for crude rubber, its collection is one of the chief pursuits of the Congo officials and their tribal subordinates. Hence the natives are compelled from time to time to deliver up specified quantities of this product under penalty, it is asserted, of cruel punishment, mutilation or even death. Since no attempt has been made to cultivate the various species of rubber-yielding plants and trees, and the latter are bled every year for their juice, instead of every three years, as in Assam and Central and South America, the aggregate yield is rapidly approaching its limit, and the difficulties of collection are consequently greater. Notwithstanding this the demands of the Christian taskmasters are as imperative as ever, and the prospects of their native subjects are certainly not reassuring; yet these are the civilizing methods favored by the Congo administration of which His Majesty the King of the Belgians is 'the head and front.'

WHEAT'S NORTH POINT.

Canada holds the record for the successful cultivation of wheat in high latitudes. This year in her North-West Territories wheat has grown further north than ever before there or anywhere else in the world, so far as is known. At Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river, a few miles east of Great Bear lake, there is a Roman Catholic mission which this summer grew what is termed 'a very fine wheat crop.' The wheat was sown and harvested within ninety-one days. Fort Providence is



just above the sixty-second parallel of latitude, three hundred and fifty miles south of the Arctic Circle, and less than two hundred miles south of the latitude of Dawson City, in the Yukon district. It is about six hundred miles north of Edmonton, and more than one hundred miles north of the northern frontier of the territory of Athabasca. The latitude of Winnipeg is, roughly speaking, about three hundred miles north of Montreal, that of Edmonton is about two hundred and fifty miles north of Winnipeg, so that of Fort Providence is eleven hundred and fifty miles north of Montreal. Of course, the isothermal lines dip south very deeply, as they run eastward across this continent, that of Fort Providence alone passing just north of the southern coast of Hudson's Bay, or about the fifty-fifth parallel. The possibilities of wheat cultivation throughout the vast areas of the valleys of the Athabasca, the Slave, and as far north as the upper reach of the Mackenzie river, above Fort Simpson, which is at the junction of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers, have long been discussed, and seem to be set at rest by this successful experiment of the Roman Catholic mission of Fort Providence, which is in the same latitude as southern Greenland.

THE RULER OF THE SOUDAN.

Lord Kitchener is to have a perfectly free hand in the Soudan. Lord Cromer, the British agent in Egypt, has told the Soudanese chiefs that they must obey him and look to him for justice, and that, though the country would be under the Queen and the Khedive, there would be no interference with General Kitchener either from London or from Cairo. To place unlimited authority and unrestricted power in the hands of one man is what Great Britain has seldom, if ever, done before, and in the abstract it seems a very risky and questionable thing to do. But the Soudan must be under military rule for a time, at least until the whole country is pacified and in some degree organized for governmental and judicial purposes, and where military authority prevails it is always vested in the commanding officer. General Kitchener by his three years' conduct of the campaign in the Soudan completely won the confidence of the British Government, not only in regard to his ability as a commander but also in his capacity as an administrator. His executive powers call forth the astonishment and admiration of all who have seen him at work and know what he has done. He accomplished a great deal with very little means. The whole campaign in the Soudan cost two and a half millions, and at the close he had a railway the first cost of which is estimated at about two millions, though with labor free it did not cost him so much, besides telegraph lines, steamers on the Nile, and great workshops. And there will be the need of the most careful and economical administration of the depopulated Soudan for some years to come. The future of the Soudan will depend greatly upon the character given the administration at its start. General Kitchener is the man for the work in the belief of all who know him. Both General Gordon and Sir Samuel Baker regarded him even at the beginning of his career as the man in whom all hopes for the immediate future of the Soudan rested. Since they formed this estimate of him he has proved the soundness of their opinion.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Financial Circles Growing Anxious.

London, Jan. 7.—Prince Victor Bonaparte's manifesto is taken rather seriously in some quarters. Thus to-day's 'Spectator' remarks that if Prince Victor dictated it, he is a very different man from the one he has been described to be. 'It can only mean that the Bonapartist chiefs intend to head a military insurrection and have either secured or have ground for expecting military support. If Prince Victor is not libelled in this strange way, he has resolved that truthfulness will serve him best, and that he intends to strike a military coup d'etat, and that he believes that while the announcement of his intention will inspirit the army, it will cow the civil population.'

The same writer comes to this dubious conclusion:—'It is easy to over-rate the strength of the enemies of the French Republic, but it is impossible to over-rate the weakness of its friends,' for 'though France and French public opinion are for the moment quiescent, plots and conspiracies may be hatching beneath the surface.'

The tendency of the popular conscience is toward justice and truth and against the politicians and generals who have deceived and misled the country. This is true also of the rank and file of the army itself and of increasing numbers of its officers. M. Clemenceau, who has been in London this week, expresses the opinion that the result of the Dreyfus investigation will not be reached before April. If the country can be kept quiet in the meantime there is no doubt, he says, of the acceptance of the Court of Cassation's decision in favor of Dreyfus without serious opposition. The unanimous foreboding that a national crisis is imminent in France has now taken control of the movements of money there. From the highest financial institutions of Paris to the outlying peasants' savings bank there is the same sense of instability. It has not approached a panic as yet, except among small investors, thousands of whom have become distracted and are following like sheep a leader in order to get their money into their own keeping, yet the entire financial complexion is so dangerous that the London 'Weekly Statist,' dealing entirely with this phase and not discussing political causes, says:—'It is difficult to believe that confidence can be shaken to such an extent and that order can be maintained much longer.'

Elsewhere in the same paper the editor, Mr. Lloyd, who is an experienced and balanced observer, in a signed article discussing the causes of danger, says:—'The French people generally are persuaded that our government intends to force France into a war. We are aware that our government has no such intention, but it is alleged by well-informed persons in Paris that the Bank of France shares this belief; that, in short, the Bank of France, in refusing to discount financial bills, was actuated, not only by the desire to stop feeding speculation in Paris, but also by the wish to make itself strong for all emergencies.'

What these are may be gathered from the withdrawals of deposits of 17,000,000 francs in consequence of which ordinary banks and savings banks have been discounting and borrowing at the Bank of France.

Despite political antagonism, there will be no surprise here if considerable French money should be remitted to England, the depositors withdrawing not knowing, if the worst should come to the worst, what will be the outcome. It may be a military dictatorship or a revival of the Commune; in any case, their money will be safer in London, than within the reach of military adventurers of the Communards.

WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

BY THE HON. HUGH H. LUSK, EX-MEMBER OF THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

(The New York 'Independent.')

The extension of the electoral suffrage to women may be looked at from two distinct points of view; of these the most usual is the alleged right of women to enjoy the privilege, the least common is the advantage which men as well as women shold derive from the change. These points of view are not really at all antagonistic, yet it may be an important question which of the two ought most to be insisted upon by the advocates of reform. The question, indeed, involves the still larger one, whether in all such proposed changes individual rights or social benefits are the more important to society at large. On the one hand it may be said that the recognition of rights lies deep at the root of all progress, and therefore that it is the thing to be chiefly regarded in all reforms; but on the other it may be urged that even the abstract rights of individuals must be subordinated to the well being of society at large. From this latter standpoint the recognition of any alleged political right whatever—including the right of voting by men as well as women—should be tested by its advantage not to the voter but to the community at large.

The question of womanhood suffrage in New Zealand owes most of its real interest for the rest of the civilized world to the fact that it is the first instance yet known in which the social rather than the individual claims of the movement have been placed first. Womanhood suffrage in New Zealand was never largely advocated either by men or women on the ground of abstract right. Throughout the successive steps by which the reform was gradually brought about there was an almost total absence of the features which have most generally characterized the agitation elsewhere. Appeals through the press or from the platform, in the name of justice, resting on the alleged inalienable rights of all human beings to have a voice in the legislation and government which affects themselves, had no place in the New Zealand movement. It may be doubted, indeed, whether it would have been more effective in that country than it has been in the United States if based on such appeals, as the people, being almost wholly of British [illegible] are little moved by any but what they regard as practical considerations. The question there from the first was not, Does abstract justice demand that women shall have the electoral franchise, but rather, what will be the effect of giving it?

The people of New Zealand, like most Englishmen, lean toward a conservative view of matters; and while they are ready to give new ideas a trial, they are disposed to give things as they are the benefit of the doubt as long as a doubt exists. It was, therefore, only by slow degrees that the men of New Zealand came to admit that women ought to be intrusted with the electoral franchise, and the only credit that can justly be claimed for them is that when convinced they were prepared to act. It took nearly seventeen years to develop public opinion to the point of bestowing the complete franchise upon women in New Zealand, and it was the result of successive experiments to test the utility of the change. The first step was taken when, in 1877, women who were themselves householders were intrusted with the right of voting for members of district school committees, which in their turn elect the education boards that have the control of educational matters in the country. The result was so satisfactory that in 1882 the parliament granted to women—or at least to such women as were ratepayers—the right to vote equally with male ratepayers for the election of the licensing boards to which the law commits the entire control of issuing licenses to sell intoxicating liquers within their respective districts. This innovation was also successful; and in 1887 the general law regulating the government of municipalities was amended so as to enable all female ratepayers not only to take part in municipal elections but also to be themselves candidates for election, either as mayors or councillors.

By these successive steps, which at the same time educated the women of New Zealand and demonstrated their entire fitness to profit by political education, the way was paved for the final enfranchisement of the sex in that country. Few persons doubted that women could and would use the complete electoral franchise as intelligently as the average man, and probably fewer still doubted that it would tend to the good government of the country that women should take part in the elections, when, in 1893, womanhood, as well as manhood, suffrage was made the law of the land. Results have justified the expectation, founded, it should perhaps be admitted, upon something more solid than arguments based on theories of government or alleged natural rights of individuals.

Two parliaments have now been elected by the united male and female suffrage of the inhabitants; and while no revolutionary changes have taken place, there has been a steady improvement in the personnel of parliament. The proceedings, both before and during the voting, have gained in orderliness from the presence of women, and the character of candidates has counted for more, while their more showy qualities have been less regarded than when men alone held the franchise. Other advantages, too, are claimed for the system. It has increased the influence of the family as distinct from the individual in politics. There is a tendency to make the vote of the family the result of home consultation and of a family council; and this, it is said, increases the bond of family union, and renders more strong and effective that feature of Anglo-Saxon life which, throughout its whole history, has been the chief strength and safeguard of the race. Nobody in New Zealand alleges that women who vote are less womanly than they were before they possessed the franchise, and it may very safely be said that few, if any, respectable citizens would to-day wish that the reform could be annulled.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost flesh lately?

Does your brain tire?

Losing control over your nerves?

Are your muscles becoming exhausted?

You certainly know the remedy. It is nothing new; just the same remedy that has been curing these cases of thinness and paleness for twenty-five years. Scott's Emulsion. The cod-liver oil in it is the food that makes the flesh, and the hypophosphites give tone to the nerves.

50c and $1.00; all druggists. 537

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



MACDOUGALL HALL, ORMSTOWN.

MacDougall Hall, Ormstown, of which we give a picture to-day, was presented to the members of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church by Mr. Alex. MacDougall and erected by him in memory of his brother, Daniel MacDougall, who died on Feb. 22, 1898. The building is of brick, with a stone foundation. On the ground floor are the bible class room, the library and the kitchen. On the second floor is the hall, which is the full size of the building, nearly forty by sixty feet, and a sixteen-foot ceiling. The west end of the hall is occupied by the platform and two side rooms. The hall is furnished with opera chairs, and comfortably seats between three hundred and fifty and four hundred persons. Above the platform is a marble tablet bearing the Presbyterian coat-of-arms (the burning bush) and the following inscription:—

NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR.

MACDOUGALL HALL,
The gift of
Alexander MacDougall
to
St. Paul's Church.
Erected by him in affectionate remembrance of his brother,
Daniel MacDougall.
Born August 5, 1883;
Died February 22, 1898.

The building is heated by two furnaces and lighted by acetylene gas, and a piano has been purchased for the hall, while an organ supplies music for Sunday-school purposes. The building was dedicated on Monday, Dec. 19, with appropriate ceremony at which Mayor R. N. Walsh acted as chairman, when the following dedicatory hymn, composed by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., was sung:—

In glad accord we gather here,
This edifice to dedicate,
Our hearts replete with Christian cheer,
As we its beauty contemplate.

We praise our Lord and Master's grace,
Which strongly stirred to noble deed
The man who, looking in His face,
MacDougall Hall's design decreed.

We humbly pray our Lord revered,
May it promote each worthy end
For which its stately walls are reared—
Its uses all to goodness tend.

May youth and age together meet
Within its walls in social joy,
In Christian love each other greet,
In mutual help their powers employ.

May truth through speech and printed page,
Here store the eager searching mind,
And strains that ear and heart engage,
May music-lovers ever find.

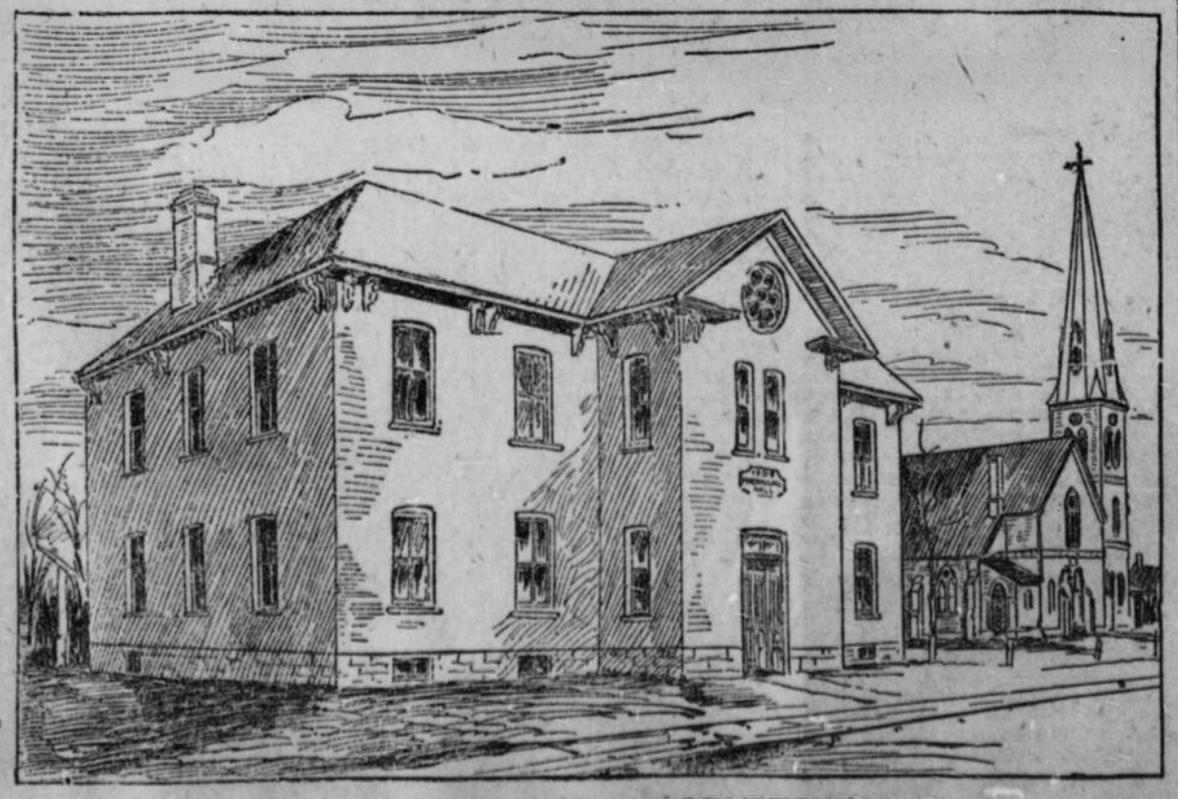
May friendship's ties be stronger knit,
May love's dear bonds still dearer be,
Here fostered by nutrition fit,
This hall supplies, like fruitful tree.

Through all its uses may there run
Religion's spirit, pure and sweet,
Moulding the life that's here begun,
And making it for heaven meet.

While thus to others blessings flow,
May heaven's richest gifts and best,
Upon the tree of life that grow,
On generous A. MacDougall rest.

It may be well to recall the steps which led to the building of the hall. The congregation had actually contracted for the erection of a building which was to cost $1,900, towards which there were only $1,200 on hand. Then Mr. MacDougall came forward and said: 'I will erect a building for you on condition that the congregation raise $1,500 to equip it, of which two hundred dollars is to go to lay the foundation of a library.' The result has been the opening of the hall free of debt, and in addition to the furnishings already mentioned the kitchen has been equipped so that it is possible to dine 108 persons at a sitting.

Next to Mr Alex MacDougall, great credit is due to the Rev. D. W. Morison, the beloved pastor of St. Paul's, who has worked earnestly for years in order that such a building might be constructed, but even he in his most sanguine moments never expected such a grand outcome of his efforts in that direction.



MACDOUGALL HALL, ORMSTOWN

ROMANCE OF A COAL MINE.

A CHANCE MEETING IN THE WOODS THAT LED TO FORTUNE.

(New York 'Sun.')

When I read the Van Beck romance of old canalling days in the 'Sun' the other day,' said a resident of Wayne County, Pa., who was an employee of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company sixty years ago, 'I was reminded that the early days of that now abandoned canal were attended by a great many romantic incidents. In fact, it was due to one that the company itself came into existence. This romance began in the Township of South Canaan, Wayne County, Pa., near the border of the unbroken wilderness that covered all the Lackawanna Valley then above the little settlement where the City of Scranton now is. David Nobles, a woodsman of that township, had got into debt to a man named Goodrich to the amount of fifteen dollars. Nobles held title to a tract of wild land in the Lackawanna Valley. That land is now part of the site of the City of Carbondale. The debtor refused to accept a deed of the tract in payment of the fifteen dollars, and got judgment against Nobles, who fled to the wilderness to escape imprisonment for debt. This was in 1814. Since 1812 the two Wurts brothers, Philadelphians, who were among the earliest believers in the future of anthracite coal, had been prospecting all over that wilderness for signs that would warrant them in getting possession of land overlying coal deposits, their idea being to locate mines near the tributaries of the Delaware River, so that the Delaware might be used as the highway to transport the product to Philadelphia.

'Although confident that coal existed in that part of the Lackawanna Valley, they made no discovery that promised a realization of their hopes, and they at last determined to abandon that field and continue their quest for coal in the southern part of the Lackawanna Valley. William Wurts had actually left the valley and returned to Philadelphia, and his brother, Maurice, had turned his face southward, after making a final search for coal, near the present site of Carbondale, when he came suddenly upon a man in the garb of a hunter, who was making efforts to conceal himself in a thicket. Wurts, supposing the man was some mountain hermit, addressed him, soon quieted his fears, and engaged him in conversation. The hunter proved to be the fugitive Dave Nobles, who told Wurts why he was thus hiding in the wilderness. Thinking that perhaps this woodman might have at some time seen anthracite coal in his wanderings, Wurts questioned him on the subject. Nobles said that he had a tract of land nearby where there were curious black stones, and if they were coal he knew where there was abundance of them. Wurts offered to buy the tract right there and then and asked Nobles what he would sell it for.

'"If you will pay old Goodrich the fifteen dollars that I owe him, so that I can go home once more," replied Nobles, "I will give you a deed for the lot."

'Wurts lost no time in satisfying the judgment against Nobles, and the land he obtained for that outlay is known as the Grassy Island tract, where the first coal mine in the Lackawanna Valley was put down, and out of which enough coal was taken to pay the entire cost of the canal and railway that transported its product to market. So it may truthfully be said that if Dave Nobles had been able to pay his debt of fifteen dollars to Goodrich instead of having to flee to the wilderness to escape imprisonment, there wouldn't have been any Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, with its millions upon millions of property, and a good many men who are opulent to-day be working for a living.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK:

Dear Sirs,—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark. but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,

BEN ZAUGG.
Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Price 25c a Box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail.

Sold by DR RADWAY & CO., 7 St Helen street, Montreal, for Book of Advice



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Boys & Girls

We are giving away watches, cameras, solid gold rings, sporting goods, musical instruments and many other valuable premiums to boys and girls for selling 18 packages of Royal English Ink Powder at 10c each. Every package makes 50c worth of fine ink. We ask no money—send your name and address, and we will forward you 18 packages with premium list and full instructions. When you sell the Ink Powder send the money to us and select your premium. This is an honest offer. We trust you. Don't lose this grand opportunity. Write for the outfit to-day. Address all orders to Imperial Ink Concern, 61 Adams St., Oak Park Ill.

FITS

ALL FITS STOPPED FREE
— BY —
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

No Fits after the first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle Free to Fit cases. Send to DOCTOR KLINE, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SALE BY
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

BEES WAX

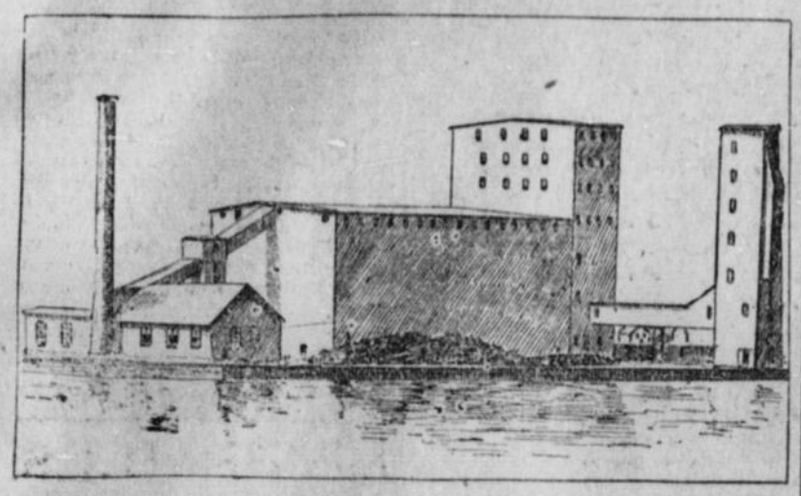
Farmers and others having genuine BEES WAX to sell will hear of a purchaser. Address
JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
Witness' Office, Montreal

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Description of its Two Elevators.

HOW THEY HAVE BENEFITED THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

The grain elevator of the Canada Atlantic Railway at Depot Island, Parry Sound, was built last year to receive grain from boats for transfer to cars for shipment eastward. It is of the storage type and is eighty feet wide by two hundred and ninety feet long, with bins seventy feet deep. It has a capacity of a million bushels. It stands back from the face of the dock a hundred feet, and



CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY ELEVATOR AT DEPOT ISLAND, ONT.

on the wharf is a marine tower containing a marine leg of fifteen thousand bushels capacity per hour, and all grain for this elevator is received by it. The leg is supplied with a pusher and marine shovels. In the tower is a receiving scale of two hundred bushels capacity. The tower is connected with the elevator by means of a belt gallery containing a thirty-six-inch belt conveyor. A loftier leg of sixteen thousand bushels capacity in the elevator receives the grain from this conveyor, and by means of two belt conveyors over the bins will discharge it to any bin in the house. Underneath the bins, in the basement, are two systems of belt conveyors, which bring the grain from the bins to the working end of the elevator and discharge to two shipping legs, each having a capacity of ten thousand bushels an hour. The grain is weighed out in the cupola and spouted direct from the scales to the cars. The car spouts are metal and supplied with bifurcated loaders.

The Coteau Landing elevator was built this year. The main building is a hundred and forty feet long by ninety feet



CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY ELEVATOR AT COTEAU LANDING.

wide and a hundred and fifty-five feet high, and has a storage capacity of five hundred thousand bushels. The elevator is equipped throughout with all the modern conveniences and special machinery for handling grain with the least possible delay. It has six elevator legs, three of which are for receiving, and are located between the two tracks, which run clear through the centre of the building. Any one or all of the six legs may be used for shipping, and each has a capacity of eight thousand bushels an hour. On the first floor is located a powerful friction-driven geared car-puller, with wire rope drum, arranged to handle cars on either of the two tracks. On each side of the elevator are four dock spouts, which receive grain from the shipping bins, each spout being supplied with wire tackle and a hand winch for handling the spout. Each spout will discharge grain to the barges at the rate of fifteen thousand bushels an hour. There is also a system of pneumatic sweepers throughout the house, arranged to discharge the dust to the furnaces under the boilers.

Proving the value of the enterprise of the Canada Atlantic and Parry Sound Railway to the port of Montreal and the Dominion, the export of grain from Montreal during the season of 1898 increased by 11,750,000 bushels over the season of 1897, and of this increase the above railway carried over nine million bushels, besides forty thousand tons of flour, meal and other products, and almost all of this was new business to our port and did not affect the other two railway systems. It was business diverted from Buffalo and New York to Parry Sound and Montreal, and from American to Canadian railways and steamships.

ANGLO-SAXON QUEERNESS.

(New York 'Post.')

There have been a great many allusions of late in articles and speeches to the French 'pinpricking' of England and the protracted annoyance from that quarter borne by Lord Salisbury with saintly patience and resignation, which at last became intolerable, but we have seen no statement of them as detailed and supported with as much documentary proof, as an article by an anonymous writer which appears in the last number of the 'Fortnightly.' He goes over one by one French offences against England. He begins with the French seizure of Tunis, which is as flagrant a breach of faith the English try to think, as the English seizure of Egypt; but with this very manifest difference, that the English asked the French to join them in the occupation of Egypt for reasons that were obvious, while Tunis was occupied on false pretences and without any apparent advantage for France except keeping Italy out. The pretence of repelling or chastizing the 'Kroumirs' was exposed almost as soon as it was produced. Then followed the case of Madagascar. This the French seized without any pretence whatever, and Lord Salisbury tamely acquiesced in it on the condition that British goods would continue to be admitted to the island at lower rates of duty. To this the French consented, but after two or three years this condition was abrogated without any reason given, and Lord Salisbury again acquiesced, the main article in his policy being at that period that peace must be preserved with France at any cost.

The main charge which the writer brings, and the most serious one of all, is the charge that France has been engaged for some years in a conspiracy to stop the advance of England in the Soudan, to bring about her defeat by the dervishes and Abyssinians, involving as it would frightful slaughter of her troops and the triumph of barbarism in a peculiarly revolting shape in that vast region. He produces many quotations from official and other documents, showing that the formation of this conspiracy was going on for many months, if not for years, that all the Continental powers were cognizant of it, that so were the leading French publicists, that Marchand's expedition was started in pursuance of it, that negotiations were carried on with Menelek in order to further the scheme. If his story be true, nothing more devilish has been concocted against a friendly people in modern times, or more damaging to civilization; and if the French are unable to deny his statements or explain them away, it is hard to see how the two nations can be on friendly terms for another generation.

There is no doubt that this story is supported, and given an air of probability, by the language of the Continental press and diplomatists during the past two years. Hatred of England and a desire to drag her down, very like what used to prevail in the United States, was their leading note. The appearance of the American fleet led to a distinct abatement of this hostility, and also to a proposal to interfere in the Spanish war which Germany and France are now stoutly denying, Bismarck fashion. The British refusal and the tremendous fuss raised in England about the Anglo-Saxon alliance, seems to have blown the combination to pieces, and the Marchand occupation of Fashoda, of which the French boasted as a military operation of great glory, declined into a simple exploring expedition. The Omdurman victory gave the finishing touch to the whole business, and everybody concerned is busy denying and wondering that such savage passions should agitate the breasts of Englishmen.

The whole affair is naturally treated as a great triumph for Lord Salisbury, whose patience and submissiveness are now said to be explained. It was to give the French a checkmate at Fashoda that he is said to have put up with the Venezuela outbreak here, with the Sultan's massacres in Armenia, and with the Russian trickery in China. He has, it is said, borne all these years with the French bluff in Africa, feeling sure that the day was coming when he would have to tell them they must fight or 'skedaddle,' and the curious part of the story is that the bluff as carried on in all the French organs seemed to make it sure that they would fight. But the thought of fighting seems never to have entered their heads, and all their little manœuvres in Africa really appear to have been designed solely to tease. According to the writer from whom we have been quoting, they were due to a fixed belief that had taken possession of the Continent that British dominions had outgrown England's powers of retention, and that if she were boldly collared by two or three powers she would have to give way and calmly take her place as a second-rate power. The navies of any two powers, the German Emperor thought, might not be a match for her, but the navies of three certainly would. Dewey's and Kitchener's victories seem to have dissipated a great many pleasing plans for a rearrangement of the map of Europe. The sensation excited by the entrance of America on the scene has not been caused nearly as much by the magnitude of our armament or the importance of our victory as by what is considered on the Continent the 'queerness' of both England and America, and the uncertainty which nearly all Continentals feel as to what Anglo Saxons may do next. They do not fit into the Continental system, either in manners or politics.

A RACE WITH A LION.

A CYCLIST'S ADVENTURE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. D. C. Robertson, Gala estate, Namazi, about midway between Blantyre and Zomba, sends the following note to the 'British Central Africa Gazette':

'I rode out on my bicycle from Blantyre on Monday afternoon, Aug. 22, and reached Mr. Stroud's (Mrs. Bruce's agent), before the sun went down, and after waiting for a few minutes, started again, just after sunset. By the time I got to the Namazi crossing (where my private road crossed the Blantyre-Zombo main road—beyond Mr. Morkel's plantation) it had got quite dark, except for a little light the new moon was giving. The road leading from the Gala estate from the main road had only just recently been made, and is quite soft and lumpy, besides being very steep for about half its length. The rest of it is fairly level, but none of it is in a condition for cycling yet, except the portion which extends from my first plantation to my house, which was made some time ago and is now nice and hard.

When I left the main road I dismounted and started pushing my bicycle up the hill, but before I had gone far I heard a heavy body pushing its way through the bush on my left. I thought it was some big game, possibly an eland or a buffalo, but as I felt a certain amount of uneasiness I went to the other side of the road, and pushed away as quickly as I could. When I had gone a short distance up the slope I looked around and almost had a fit when I saw a full-grown lion standing across the road, broadside on, with his head turned towards me, and, as I looked, he started in pursuit. I attempted to mount my machine, but, owing to the slope and my excitement, I failed twice. The third time I succeeded in getting away, and I did pedal for all I was worth, but the machine kept wobbling across the road, and I saw that the lion had lessened the distance between us by about half, though I was still fifty yards from the top of the slope. He kept up a low growling all the time, and I could hear him more and more distinctly every time as he still lessened the distance between us. I think I could easily have outstripped him if it had been level, but the machine kept up a rattle, rattle, over the inequalities in the road and once or twice I was almost thrown off. I did not dare to look back; indeed, there was no need, as the growl told me plainly that he was almost on me, but at last I reached the crest, and flew down the opposite slope. I then suddenly remembered that there was an open culvert across the road some two hundred yards ahead, but there was no time to dismount, so I rode into it, and the shock flung me high out of the saddle, but I fell back on it without being knocked off. Fortunately the side of the drain next the hill was high and the opposite side low, so that the machine was not stuck in the culvert, and though the front fork was twisted and the front wheel grated against it, it was not quite jammed, and I was able to ride on. When I reached the smooth part of the road near my first plantation I was able to get up a good rate of speed, but I no longer heard the growl in the rear. Next morning I went back along the road, and I found the lion had come as far as the culvert, and had there come to a stand. The chase therefore lasted along the whole road from the main line through the forest to my house, a distance of about two miles.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM JENNER.

The late Sir William Jenner, the eminent physician, whose death took place recently at Greenwood, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, was born in 1815, at Chatham, Kent, where his father was an innkeeper, in but a small way of business. He graduated as M.D., in the University of London, in 1844, withdrawing, however, from general practice in 1848, when he was appointed professor of Pathological anatomy to University College.

In 1857 he succeeded to the professorship of clinical medicine in University College, and in 1861, on the death of Dr. Baly through a railway accident, he was selected by Sir James Clarke to fill the vacant office of physician extraordinary to Her Majesty, whereupon he resigned his post at the Fever Hospital. In 1862 he was appointed physician in ordinary to Her Majesty, and professor of the principles and practice of medicine at University College, and he then resigned his physicianship to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1863 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and in 1864 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was created a baronet in 1868, K. C. B., in January, 1872, and G.C.B., in 1889, when he finally retired from practice to his



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM JENNER.

country seat near Bishop's Waltham. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians from 1881 to 1888.

It was said of Sir William Jenner, by one who knew him well, that the most striking characteristic of his strongly-marked individuality was his unfailing kindness to the sick. While he was somewhat inclined to curtness of manner in the ordinary intercourse of life, the presence of illness was at once a passport to his sympathy. It mattered not whether the patient was in a palace or a hospital, he was made to feel that his case occupied the entire attention of the physician, and that his feelings were as much considered as his welfare. Regarded from a purely professional point of view, it would perhaps have been impossible to estimate Sir William Jenner too highly. Whether as a teacher or as a practitioner, his work was the chief and almost the sole object of his life; and he spared neither time nor trouble in order to render himself in the highest degree competent for the discharge of his medical duties. His success as a clinical physician seemed to depend chiefly upon his keenness of observation; and it was by the exercise of this faculty that he was led to his greatest scientific achievement—the establishment of the essential difference between two diseases which offer many points of superficial resemblance, typhus and the so-called typhoid fever. At the bedside nothing escaped his scrutiny; and it was impossible even to hold a conversation with him without feeling conscious that his peering eyes had made accurate note of all sorts of personal details. As a teacher he was probably superior to any of his contemporaries. If the power of a teacher may be estimated by the success of his pupils, there can be none who would better stand the test.

Sir William's introduction to Court life occurred at the time of the illness and death of the Prince Consort, a time at which the Queen must have had ample opportunities of judging of his sterling character.

His medical brethren recognized in Jenner a man of sterling honesty, without the slightest tinge of quackery or of pretence, and in whose hands the honor or reputation of the profession were absolutely secure. He was very proud of his position in this respect, but for a medical reputation with the public he cared nothing, and was very chary of doing anything which might even have the appearance of desiring to obtain it. When at the zenith of his fame he worked inordinately hard, and his consultations were often fixed for eight a.m., or even earlier. It may be of interest to add that, on his own statement, his professional fees had amounted (probably as a maximum) to £13,000 in a year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Outlived Consumption

Many people outlive consumption. They have it all their lives, but keep it in check by the use of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and finally die of some other disease or of old age. Jeremiah Day, LL.D., formerly president of Yale College, lived to be nearly one hundred years old, notwithstanding the fact that he suffered several years in his youth from consumption. It is not the mere fact that the lungs are touched by consumption that causes death, it is the amount of lung-tissue that becomes diseased and disorganized beyond repair that is of serious import. Personal care and the administration of Shiloh's Cure according to directions will overcome every case of tubercular affection when there remains enough tissue to make a foundation. If the forces of life are reinforced before it is too late the process of decay will be conquered and the patient will get well. In other words consumption is cured. Fifty years of uniform success have made Shiloh's Cure the standard remedy for consumption in every form. J. H. Caldwell, of Malta, Idaho, writes as follows to the S. C. Wells Co., of Le Roy, N. Y. "I have used Shiloh's Consumption Cure many different times, and always received great benefit from it. I believe it saved my life in a case of congestion of the lungs, and kept me from an attack of consumption, as many people said I had it."



Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee that your money will be refunded in case of failure. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle in United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

What Has Been and What is Being Done.

THE WORK ON THE SOULANGES CANAL.

The completion of a fourteen feet draught waterway to the Atlantic seaboard is a project which the Canadian Government has had under way during the last three seasons, and which is to be completed in time for through navigation next year. It is very evident that the men who built the locks and canals which constitute the Canadian system as it is at present, did not anticipate so great a development in the volume of traffic or such radical changes in the building of the lake craft, as have since taken place. Besides the above mentioned waterways the government also include in their canal scheme the improvement of existing facilities by deepening the older canals and building new and larger locks.

The remodelling of the canals and locks on an up-to-date plan costs in the neighborhood of $16,000,000; but if the opinion of the leaders of both political parties counts for anything the undertaking is such as will meet the unanimous endorsation of the Canadian public.

On the Cornwall canal the works include the deepening, widening, and straightening of the original channel, the construction of new and enlarged locks, weirs, bridges, etc. The finished work has already been accepted by the department. The cost of the improvements amounts to about $2,000,000.

On the Farran's Point canal, to avoid Farran's Point Rapid, entrance piers, and a large lift lock have been built, besides other improvements.

A new lock has been built and a new prison cut on the Iroquois section of the Galops canal, and the Rapide Plat canal has been enlarged at a cost of $1,-600,000.

On the Cardinal section of the Galops canal a new cut is being made through the village of Cardinal, and between the Galops canal and Prescott a new channel, known as the Worth channel, is also being made.

To secure a channel of the minimum depth of sixteen feet it has been found necessary to dredge a deeper channel through Lake St. Louis, and to enlarge the facilities of the Lachine canal.

The construction of the new Soulanges canal, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, which extends from Coteau Landing to Vaudreuil, a distance of fourteen miles, has cost in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, and when completed the canal will be without doubt one of the best equipped on the continent. It passes through a comparatively level country, of varied geological formation. In conformity with the increasing size of cargo vessels the canal will be of fourteen feet draught, forming in conjunction with the Welland and other canals, a fourteen feet water-way from the lakes to the seaboard. The lift which the canal accomplishes amounts to 87 feet, and is gained by four lift locks, each of 270 feet by 40 feet. These locks are situated at the lower end of the canal towards Cascade Point, one being three miles further up. The total excavation, it is computed, will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 cubic yards. Of this by far the larger part is already completed, and the masonry work on the several locks and guard gates is in an equally advanced state, justifying the hope of the government that this important waterway may be completed for navigation next season. In regard to the material used and the character of the work, both will bear favorable comparison with similar work in any part of the world. Towards the upper end of the canal the cut has been deepest, but as the lower sections are reached the material taken from the prison has been used to build up banks. These are supported on either side of the canal, along its entire length, by rip-raps and sodding, both calculated to enhance permanency and to prevent erosion. The water from three small streams that cross the route of the canal is conveyed underneath it by means of large pipes ten feet in diameter. There are in all five traffic bridges crossing the canal.

Of the Beauharnois canal on the south shore, which was constructed in 1847, it is altogether likely that the waterway will very shortly pass into disuse, the water being probably employed to supply power for works along the route. Of the prospect for the opening of the Soulanges canal next spring, although there are some who regard it as impossible, it may be said that the department has to deal with men of the very highest standing and experience in their business which, after all, is probably the very best guarantee which the government can have for the faithful discharge of the contract.

An Englishman lately returned from the west coast of Africa relates that he saw a whole village swimming out to the steamer wearing, as they swam, renovated second-hand 'stove-pipe' hats in all the glory of the white tissue paper in which they are shipped out for sale.

[For the 'Witness.'

A WINTER DAWN.

The Dawn's bright banners,
Are all outrolled,
And the broad east glows,
Like a shield of gold;
And the dismal, dumb
White world below,
With an arrowy shower
Of fire is aglow.

The toilers are out,
And throng each street;
The crisp path creaks,
Beneath their feet;
And a white mist floats,
Around each head;
And the Dawn's sharp blush,
On each cheek is spread,
And the magic spell,
That rules the clime,
Wreaths beard and brow,
With spikes of rime,
But what care they,
How the wind may blow?
For the clinging rime?
Or blinding snow?
Their hearts are untouched,
By the piercing cold,
And large and loyal,
The love they hold.
The sunshine of summer,
And autumn, and spring,
Into the heart,
Of the winter they bring.
Stout-sinewed and strong
Of mind, they are,
And laugh, and exult
In the winter's war.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER ROOTS

The dangerous operation, or the agonizing plaster, may remove the surface trouble, but in a short time the disease returns, as all the roots cannot be removed by either of these methods. Leading physicians who have investigated our methods, are surprised at the remarkable cures, and they are permanent cures. Particulars free.
W. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

A MILLIONNAIRE BUSHMAN.

A Pioneer of the British Empire.

(Condensed from the London 'Times.')

In Mr. James Tyson, the millionnaire, whose death was reported from Sydney, N.S.W., a few days ago, Australia has lost a remarkable personality and a citizen whose career almost epitomizes the history of the pastoral industry in Australia. Mr. Tyson was, as a lad, and remained to the end of his life, a bushman pure and simple and maintained the frugal habits of the beginning, working no less continuously at seventy than he had worked at seventeen, wearing habitually a shabby suit of ready-made clothes, with a silver watch, of which a bootlace formed the guard, and eating only the same hard fare that had served him as a young laborer. His life was lived in the open air, and as a man of over seventy years of age he was able to say of himself that he had never entered a church, or a theatre, or a public-house, that he had never tasted beer, wine, nor spirits, that he had never sworn, and that he had never washed with soap—he used sand instead—nor worn a white shirt or a glove. He was of splendid, though somewhat spare and hard, physique, and at seventeen stood six feet four inches in his stockings. Of late years his figure was that of a square-shouldered slightly stooping but active man with a keen face set below a crop of iron-grey hair, and distinguished by particularly bright, deep-set grey eyes.

He was born in Australia in 1822, his father being a Cumberland man of reputed Flemish or Belgian descent, and his mother an English woman of the name of Coates. Mr. Tyson was interested towards the end of his life to learn that the translation of his French name was 'firebrand,' and observed thoughtfully, 'Maybe I could have set the world on fire a bit, too, if I had tried.'

His first experience of earning his own bread began when he was seventeen and his fellow-laborers were jealous of seeing him in the post of foreman, so that to the end of his life he would tell with the keenness of a well-remembered battle how, through three mowing seasons, they tried to 'cut him out' by taking a short swath, but he, being tall and strong, was able to take his full swath and still keep ahead [illegible] the end of two years and a [illegible] he loyal assistance, which he never forgot to mention, of the widowed mother who made and mended for him, he had saved sixty pounds. His next step was to a cattle station where, in a remote district, he lived absolutely alone, in constant danger of his life from the black men still unaccustomed to a white occupation of the country. He remained for a year and a half and saved thirty-six pounds. The bank in which he had deposited his first sixty pounds failed, and, though he was repaid a portion of the money, he had again to work for wages.

Once more he saved till, having accumulated a hundred pounds, he was able to establish himself with his brother on a station on the Billybong river, in the back country of New South Wales. In their first year they were overtaken by drought and all their newly-purchased cattle died. In his extremity he remembered that Sir John Hay, for whom he had a year or two previously driven cattle, owed him five pounds. He knew only that Sir John lived somewhere on the Murray river at a distance of about two hundred miles. The country was trackless, but deciding that, if he followed the tributaries of the Billybong into the dividing range, the streams flowing down the other side must bring him to the Murray, he started on horseback to endeavor to find his debtor. He had exactly one shilling, and he took it with him together with some food. The way proved longer than he had expected. After a day or two his food was finished and for three days he kept himself alive by plucking handfuls of the sweet grass and chewing it as he went along.

He was then twenty-three, and fifty years later he described the incident, which was the one romance of his life, with a vividness of detail which bore witness to the impression produced.

He had crossed the range, and being weak with hunger had begun to fear what the ordinary man might well have feared from the beginning—namely, that he might never find the house of Sir John Hay, when he perceived a cottage and an old man about to enter. He approached, wishing to ask his way, but hesitating in consequence of a shyness of habit which throughout his life caused him to shun intercourse with strangers. As he reluctantly drew near the door a young woman came suddenly out—'a beautiful young bush-reared girl, dark, rosy, and well grown.' He told her that he had wished to ask his way. She looked at him and without answering his question bade him come in and eat. He refused. She then laid both hands upon his arm, and with gentle compulsion drew him in, saying 'You are hungry, come in and eat.' Being 'well-nigh famished' and supposing that she 'saw the truth in his face,' he let himself do as she bid. She called to her sister to help to get some food ready and in a few minutes he was sitting before a good breakfast. He was not in all more than fifteen minutes in the house, he never spoke to the girl again, but for twenty years he continued to visit the neighborhood and enquire after her until he learned that she was married. Then he thought it was time to discontinue his visits. His shyness, he explained, in telling the story afterwards, kept him from seeking to speak to her again, but he added, 'She was the only woman I ever thought of marrying.'

He did not obtain his five pounds, but returned hungry again from Sir John Hay's, not by way of the cottage but following the river and catching fish as he went. He spent his shilling on the ferry, which took him back to his own side of the river, and having accepted a proposal of taking cattle on thirds he was driving his herd to his station when he met his brother, who told him that he had sold the station for twelve pounds. With this capital life had to be begun again. The two brothers drove the cattle far afield, and on July 8, 1846, Mr. Tyson being then nearly twenty-four years of age, they settled upon the Murrumbidgee on land which Mr. Tyson continued to hold for the rest of his life. Their cattle throve and the beginning was made of the fortune which has since accumulated in Mr. Tyson's hands. It was in this way, by the adventure of individuals who simply passed on beyond the borders of civilized occupation, that the pastoral settlement of Australia was in the early days effected.

About five years later gold was found in Victoria. The Bendigo diggings were opened and Mr. Tyson began to supply the goldfields with meat. The profits made were very large. He kept himself informed of all stock being driven towards the field, and while he sold at Bendigo he bought from the owners for ready money on the road. He extended his operations first to the buying of cattle not only on the road but as far north as Queensland, and then to the buying of stations as well as stock in all parts of Australia. On his stations he was active in sinking wells, putting up fences and introducing new stock. He came thus to be one of the richest and finally the largest landowner in the seven colonies. At the time of his death his freehold estate comprised no less than half a million acres and his leaseholds extended over many thousands of square miles.

Having practically no use for money and spending none upon his personal requirements his wealth accumulated to enormous proportions, and a few years before his death he was accredited with the possession of five million pounds.

His simple habits gave rise to endless anecdotes. Of these the following illustrates his simplicity in regard to money and the peculiarly secular attitude of a mind which placed churches, theatres and public-houses in the same category of places to be avoided. Near one of his stations it was considered desirable in the interest of the local population to erect a little iron church. He was asked to pay for it. He replied that he had no objection, but on one condition only—namely, that the whole bill of costs was to be made out and presented for payment in one sum, and that he should not be bothered by requests for future contributions. The following year, the authorities, remembering his condition and apologizing for breaking it, begged that he would give them twenty pounds more for a lightning conductor. His reply was an emphatic negative. 'That I will not,' he said, 'I have given a church to Almighty God, and if he cannot take care of it for himself he does not deserve to have it.' It was suggested to him once that he should give two warships to the nation, and call one the 'Firebrand' and the other the 'Mower' as a memorial to his name and calling. The idea pleased him for a moment, but only as a foolish sort of toy. His money did not interest him. He used to say of it, 'I shall just leave it behind me when I go. I shall have done with it then, and it will not concern me afterwards.' 'But,' he would add, with a characteristic semi-exultant snap of the fingers, 'the money is nothing. It was the little game that was the fun!' Being asked once, 'What was the little game?' he replied with an energy of concentration peculiar to him, 'Fighting the desert! That has been my work! I have been fighting the desert all my life, and I have won! I have put water where was no water, and beef where was no beef. I have put fences where there were no fences, and roads where there were no roads. Nothing can undo what I have done, and millions will be happier for it after I am long dead and forgotten.'

To him, as to others of the pioneer stock-owners in the early days of the expansion of Australian settlement, the 'desert' was an enemy to be subdued and tamed for the uses of civilization. The fight with it was an epic of heroic endurance and marvellous achievement, of which the incidents that might be related are almost infinite. Mr. Tyson was not the only one of the early pastoralists in the back country of Australia who learned to live alone till they almost lost the use of the ordinary speech of human intercourse. But his long and lonely life, in which there was no time to spare from arduous work for the formation of friendship or any of the common ties, no thought of seeking or enjoying any of the ordinary elements of human happiness, no room, apparently, for any respiration, but that which impelled him to the ever-expanding though peaceful conquest of fresh territory, is typical of the instinctive energy by which the borders of the Empire have been enlarged. He was entirely Australian and had no experience beyond the limits of the Australian colonies. At seventy-one years of age, having never had a holiday in his life, he entertained for a time the thought of winding up his affairs and starting to see the world before he died, but finally condemned his own project as being too idle and self-indulgent.

His life was the life of a recluse, who formed no special friendships with men, and had the reputation of being a woman-hater. His attitude towards women, based avowedly on a very narrow experience, was indifference, not hate. Wives generally, he held, were fond of dress and had scolding tempers, and were spiteful to other women; their minds were full of small things, and he summed it all up in the opinion that 'it is a deal for husbands to bear.' At the same time he described himself as one whom a woman, who had been any way kind to him, might have twisted round her finger. For which reason he thought that it was for the best that he had not married. A wife would, he supposed, have wanted him to settle down and do as other men, and waste his time, which 'would have been a pity, for my work would not have been done.' He had always gone, he said, from first to last, single-handed. As for friendship, he would not take the time for it; he could not be wasting his days.

Asked towards the end of his life whether he had been happy, he replied with a certain brave simplicity:—'Sufficiently so; I am persuaded that attainment is nothing; the pleasure is in the pursuit, and I have been pursuing all my life. Yes, I consider that I have been happier than most men.' He was a kind though strict employer, a just and exact paymaster, and punctual in the performance of all duties that he recognized.

On questions of religion his creed was as simple and effective as the rest of his life. With theology he would not concern himself. 'It ain't my business. I do what I think seriously right; I stand to take my chance, and I have no fear.' Pressed with the obvious question, 'Why do you do what you think seriously right? Why not drink and play the fool like other men?' he had an answer which satisfied himself. 'You see, the fun is in the little game. Every man who chooses has his little game with a fair chance of winning if he keeps straight. It is better worth his while to do what he seriously thinks right. If he don't he is bound to lose. Yes, I believe every man has a good chance of winning. That's enough for me; the rest don't concern me; I don't think of it.'

His view expresses the view of duty commonly accepted on the Australian continent. In this, as in everything else, he was strictly of his time and country. In his narrowness, his vigor, his total lack of aesthetic cultivation, his indifference to the use of the great financial instruments, which he had created as a mere incident in his own career, but above all in his latent reserves of heroism and tenderness, he offered a remarkable specimen of the rough rock from which British character is hewn. If there had been no Englishmen of Mr. Tyson's stamp there would have been no British supremacy in an Empire extending round the world.

FROM BISHOP'S PALACE TO PUBLIC-HOUSE.

A STRANGE DOWNFALL AT NORWICH.

We have from time to time recorded many strange changes which have taken place in buildings connected with religious purposes. Sometimes we have noted with satisfaction that a theatre or place of business has been converted into a church. At other times we have told how a place of worship has fallen from its high estate and become devoted to secular purposes.

This week we give an illustration of a change which is probably without parallel in the United Kingdom. Our picture shows the Dolphin Inn, which is to be seen in the parish of Heigham, Norwich. A single glance at the building is sufficient to show its great antiquity. Its quaint gables and picturesque mullioned windows speak of no small age.

The venerable inn was once the palace of Bishop Hall.

When the celebrated bishop was expelled by the Republican party from the Bishop's Palace in 1644, after being only about three years in that position, he retired to this house which is even now known by many as Bishop Hall's palace.

The house, which is going fast into decay, displays the peculiarities of the domestic architecture of the time of James I.

The front presents two projecting bays, one on each side of the door, which afford light to the lower and upper rooms. Over the door is the date 1587, and inside will be found some curiously carved heads.

When Bishop Hall died in 1656, he was buried at St. Bartholomew's Church, which is quite near, and which contains a curious monument, being a brass skeleton representing the bishop. — 'Sunday Companion.'



THE DOLPHIN INN AT NORWICH, WHICH WAS FORMERLY A BISHOP'S PALACE.

BAZAARS.

An Important Circular.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S WATCHFULNESS OVER HIS DIOCESE.

Archbishop Bruchesi has addressed to his clergy a circular in which he makes enactments on several points of what he considers vital importance.

The most important point referred to in this circular is the question of bazaars, which, henceforth, will be entirely suppressed. The archbishop says:—'After serious reflection, I have thought proper to adopt a measure that will perhaps seem severe, but which seems to me necessary for the present. I forbid, until otherwise ordered, all bazaars in the diocese, for whatever object they may be held. I do not think I should give here the motives that have led me to come to such a decision; but they are both serious and numerous.' His Grace then makes one single exception for the bazaars that have already been authorized and which are in course of preparation; but even for those a new permission must be asked in writing, stating the date, length and object of such bazaar.

Continuing, the circular says:—'At banquets for charitable purposes, I allow the use of light wines only. For those banquets also permission must be asked from me in writing. Some people will say, perhaps, that by these prohibitions I deprive many of our charitable institutions of a precious help. I have thought of this before making such prohibitions, and nevertheless I am confident that God will bless them. Charity is ingenious. It will certainly find the means to carry on its work in some other way. It will be the more Christian, more disinterested, more supernatural. People will give as generously as before; but they will give for the poor themselves, for the maintenance of our asylums and hospitals, for the success of parochial work, without taking into consideration the personal advantages or pleasure that they might derive from their alms.'

Another section of the circular calls upon the pastors to often refer from the pulpit to the important question of education and to impress upon the parents their obligation to send their children to school at an early age, and to leave them there as long as possible. The parish priests are also called upon to stimulate the zeal of their flock for the maintenance of the schools, and to see that the school commissioners secure good teachers and pay them a decent salary, the present remuneration being, in some cases, unreasonable and unjust. The archbishop also requests the pastors to visit the schools themselves as often as they can, and he would like them to do so once a month, so as to be entirely in touch with the young generation and in a position to give them sound advice, according to the special needs of each individual.

The circular orders one collection to be made in each parish church for the benefit of the Rev. Father Lacombe's half-breed colony. It is enacted that henceforth children will not be admitted to make their first communion before they are fully ten years of age.

Replying to a query as regards Sunday labor, alleged to be necessary in creameries and cheese factories, the archbishop makes the same enactment as the one which governs the diocese of St. Hyacinthe. He allows the people to work on Sunday during the hours required to finish the cheese or butter commenced on the Saturday, provided they attend mass and otherwise keep holy the Lord's day.

The circular winds up by wishing the clergy the compliments of the season.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES WELCOMED HOME.

Reception of Lord and Lady Aberdeen at Udny Station and Haddo House.

THE LUNCHEON IN MITCHELL HALL—KINDLY REFERENCES TO CANADA AND THE CANADIANS.

'Safe and well when far frae hame,
Safe and well come back again.'

Such was the motto which greeted the eyes of Lord and Lady Aberdeen as they approached Haddo House on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 3. Six lighted candles in every one of the seventy-five windows shed a lustre all around. Outside in the quadrangle the tenantry, with torches ablaze, had taken up their positions for the final ceremony of the many prepared for the reception of Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

About half-past one o'clock that day their Excellencies, accompanied by Lord Haddo and Lady Marjorie Gordon, arrived at Aberdeen, being received at the station by the Lord Provost Fleming and a number of members of a committee which had been appointed to promote the public luncheon to be given in their honor on the following Saturday.

After lunching at the Palace Hotel, Lord and Lady Aberdeen proceeded to continue their journey to Udny, the station for Haddo House. Their arrival in the city having by this time become more generally known, a large and enthusiastic crowd were assembled to see them off.

Udny was reached soon after nightfall. Its station was ablaze with light from a thousand lamps. Around the station building, and particularly along the passage leading to the public road, flags were flying in thick profusion, the Union Jack mingling happily with the folds of the Stars and Stripes.

THE BEACON FIRES.

As the train entered the station a rocket shot high in the air as the signal for the torches to be applied to some half-dozen bonfires built on eminences on different parts of the estate, and soon the country side was practically ablaze, as the huge piles of highly inflammable material burst into ever-increasing flame.

An address from the tenants in the Udny district of the Haddo estate was then presented. To the statement, 'We are proud of the splendid and well-merited success of your vice-regency in the great Dominion of Canada, which, under the benign influence and guidance of Your Excellencies, has become more a part of the home country than a colony,' Lord Aberdeen replied: 'We appreciate very much the kindly reference to our recent experience, and, in particular, what is so well said as to Canada becoming more and more a part of the great Empire of which we are all so proud.'

The drive of eight miles from Udny station to Haddo was a triumphal procession, and vast cheering crowds accompanied the carriage all the way. When the party was about half a mile from Haddo House a great flare of light was seen and a multitude of people were observed advancing. A torchlight procession had been arranged and a hundred tenants constituting themselves a guard of honor, bore aloft the flaring torches.

The carriage was stopped, and Mr. C. G. Smith, factor for Haddo House estates, presented his devoirs to Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and, as representing the tenantry, welcomed them back to Haddo House. The tenantry, to signify more clearly their happiness and satisfaction, hastily unfastened the horses' traces, buckled up the straps, and yoked themselves to the carriage in which were Lord and Lady Aberdeen. The coachman was called down, and up mounted a burly piper, whose skirling of the pipes had been heard in the distance. Twenty men were at the post, the signal was given, the piper blew a preliminary blast, and the carriage was started to the tune of 'The garb of Old Gaul.'

AT HADDO HOUSE.

On the balcony of Haddo House was a gathering of the principal tenantry and residents in the district. Mr. Thomson, a tenant under the Aberdeen family for 53 years, addressed their Excellencies, saying:—'Lord and Lady Aberdeen,—I have been deputed by the tenantry of the Haddo House estates to express the unanimous feeling of gladness with which they hail your return to your ancestral and noble home.—(Cheers.) We have followed with interest and pride your conduct of affairs in one of Britain's greatest colonies. During your tenure of office in Canada your Excellency succeeded in no ordinary way in promoting the existing institutions and inaugurating new ones for the social and moral improvement of that great people, and in strengthening the bonds that unite Canada with the Mother Country. (Cheers.) We are not surprised at the great wave of emotion that swept over the Dominion at your departure. But, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, after all, there is no place like home—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and to your home you are now welcomed, not only by your numerous tenantry, but by every person throughout the wide district. I am sure that I express the hearty wish of all that you may long be spared to remain among us, and that every blessing may be upon you and your family.' (Loud cheers.)

Mr. G. C. Smith, factor, said:—'My Lord and Lady, on behalf of the Haddo House Club and the employees generally, I have respectfully and very, very heartily, indeed, to bid you welcome here. (Cheers.) When we allowed you to go to Canada—(laughter)—five years ago, we were very sorry, indeed, to do so, (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) We parted with you with much regret, the sincerity of which is equalled by the heartiness of the welcome which we extend to you to-night. (Cheers.) The great and good work which your Excellencies have done in Canada has been a matter of the greatest satisfaction to us—(cheers)—and is about our only consolation for having lost you during those five years. Had it not been that we knew you were working among "brither Scots," I do not know that we would have been so pleased as we are. (Laughter and cheers.) I tender you, my Lord and Lady, our most respectful fidelity as employees, and I do not think you will find that the fidelity has in any degree waned since you left us five years ago. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now, I should like to conclude by quoting the motto that hangs on the front of the balcony—

'Safe and well when far fae hame,
Safe and well come back again.'

LORD ABERDEEN REPLIES.

Lord Aberdeen in the course of a lengthy and happily expressed reply, in which he gracefully referred to all the preparations made for the welcome home of himself and his family, said:—'We appreciate very highly the allusion to our work in Canada. Certainly it was a great privilege to represent Her Majesty the Queen in that great country, that important portion of the British Empire, and thankful we may be for having in a sense deserved what is said in the address regarding our having been allowed to co-operate with whatever tends to bring closer together the Mother Country and this great out-lying section of the empire. (Cheers.) Certainly we have had experiences not only of the most interesting kind in that country, but during our busy time we had very many kindly tokens of good-will from the warm-hearted Canadian people. But, as Mr. Thomson has said, there is no place like home—(cheers)—and here we are safe at home.'

The formal ceremonies being concluded a display of fireworks was given. There were twenty-four items on the pyrotechnic programme,—that attracting most attention being an illumination of the union of Great Britain and her colonies. It was described on the programme as a grand combination of prismatic light, 'exploding with loud reports, heard at a great distance, and ascending to a great height, which will be seen for miles around, representing a miniature battle in the air, the British colors gaining.'

LUNCHEON IN MITCHELL HALL.

It was on the following Saturday, Dec. 10, that the city and county of Aberdeen formally welcomed Lord and Lady Aberdeen home after their five years absence in Canada. A luncheon given in the beautiful Mitchell Hall, of Aberdeen, was the mode of entertainment.

The principal table, at which Lord Provost Fleming, as chairman of the gathering, presided, was placed at the north end of the hall, and ran from end to end; while twelve tables at right angles afforded accommodation for the hosts, who numbered near 350.

A note of harmonious color was thrown into the portion of the gallery over the president's chair by the erection of a trophy of flags, consisting of the Canadian Standard, the Scottish Standard, and the Union Jack, with the arms of the Earl of Aberdeen underneath. The menu card was a triumph of artistic skill. It was done in brilliant colors. On the front were portraits of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, with the Aberdeen arms in the centre, and the arms of 'Bon-Accord,' of Great Britain, Canada, and Ireland at the corners. On the back of the card were the words, 'Welcome Home,' placed over a globe, flanked by a railway train and an ocean steamer; while at the bottom were representations of the electric telegraph and telephone. A few appropriate verses in the centre had scrolls around them, on which were the words, 'These all unite us, but our hearts unite us most of all.'

HOW CANADIANS WERE SPOKEN OF.

It is always instructive and often amusing—if not humiliating—to Canadians to learn how they appear in other people's eyes. Certainly, they may congratulate themselves when they read the reports of the speeches made at the Mitchell Hall luncheon, and in which, naturally, many a reference was made to Canada.

Lord Provost Fleming, in proposing 'The health of the Queen,' said:—I am certain that Lord and Lady Aberdeen, if they will speak, will tell us that in the vast dominions of Canada this toast is always received in the same way as it is received here in these British Islands. The Queen is loved at home and revered abroad.

Colonel Innes, of Learney, interrupted by frequent applause, said:—The toast which has been confided to me, the most important of the day, is that of 'Our Guests—the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.' We have to celebrate the successful career of Lord Aberdeen in Canada. Lord and Lady Aberdeen have been welcomed on their landing. They have been received by their sovereign; they have been welcomed with affection

by their tenantry; and, now, I hope, they feel that the county is not badly represented in this assemblage, (applause), and that this meeting rejoices that another Aberdeenshire man has shown that glory can be earned, not only in the field of war, but in the paths of peace. It is five years since we offered a farewell entertainment to Lord and Lady Aberdeen upon their departure for His Lordship's Governorship of Canada, and on that occasion many prophecies and many anticipations were indulged in of what would be the success of that tenure of office. The prophecies have been more than fulfilled; the anticipations have been surpassed. Lord Aberdeen has been preceded in that governorship by several brilliant men, whose reputation did not depend entirely upon that, but I venture to say that since Canada became a dominion no period of its history has passed, and no governor-general's tenure of office has passed, in which more marked and distinctive eras have occurred in its history, which will tend to influence the future of the world.

CANADA'S EXAMPLE.

When Lord Aberdeen took up his Governorship of Canada, that colony was regarded as our first, oldest, and greatest colony, and I believe the possibility was anticipated that the colony might outgrow its original condition and assume independence. What has been the different result? During His Lordship's tenure of office Canada has set an example, by the change in its customs, of establishing such a common commercial interest as will bind it indissolubly to the mother country, and the example will, no doubt, be followed by other colonies, so that it shall thus secure that union of the Anglo-Saxon race which will influence, beneficially and happily for mankind, the future of the world. Again, when Lord Aberdeen took up his governorship of Canada, very bitter questions still existed between this country, as represented by Canada and the United States. Well, one burning question was the Behring Sea fisheries, but during his tenure of office there has been such an approach of union of sentiment between the United States and this country that a commission has been appointed, and is now sitting with great prospect of success, to deal entirely with these questions and remove from the politicians of the United States the temptation, as they say, to twist the British lion's tail. We hope that in future no such questions will arise. His Lordship, no doubt, during his tenure of office, met with the difficulties of party government, and these questions we know have in several instances been dealt with with great success. But one burning question, I believe, in Canada was the question of Catholic education in the western state of Manitoba, and that has been happily settled. His Lordship was a pattern governor, by his activity in traversing the length and breadth of his governorship. For him the Rocky Mountains were no barrier. He looked down upon the Pacific; he visited the miners; he encouraged the farmer in the cultivated plains; the ranchers on the prairie; and the fruit growers on the slopes of the Pacific. I do believe that if his term of office had been prolonged he would have found his way to Klondike. (Laughter.) But this was most valuable encouragement for all these pioneers of the Canadian settlements—the farmer, the rancher, the fruit grower, the miner—to feel in His Lordship's visit that impersonation of British rule and British good government which will tend to make Canada a great country and a great power—probably a great power dominating the new civilization of the Pacific, which may rival, if not perhaps exceed, the existing civilization of Europe.

A WORTHY HELPMATE.

But in all this His Lordship has enjoyed the aid and support of a lady well qualified (applause) to occupy the position of a lady in the Government House, and to represent His Lordship in all those functions in which a lady appears to advantage in a colonial government. (Applause.) But you will agree with me that the Countess of Aberdeen has a special personality of her own (applause) that she brings to every object which she thinks worthy of attainment an energy of purpose and a cultivated intellect and talent which assures the success of what she undertakes. We cannot but admire the thorough devotion and uncalculating unselfishness with which she pursues the objects which she thinks worthy of her attention. I have no doubt that her residence and her influence in Canada will be long felt in that way. But home has its attractions and its claims, and I have no doubt that both Lord and Lady Aberdeen felt that in returning home they returned to that which will give them satisfaction equal to the recollection of what is past. Another generation of Gordons of Haddo is growing up. I am happy to say that on this occasion it is well represented by Lord Haddo and Lady Marjorie. I trust that the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen will see their way to make a prolonged and frequent residence within the county and we hope that Haddo House may, as it was in the past, so in the future, be a social centre in the county of Aberdeen. I have only now to propose the toast of 'Our Guests—the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.' (Loud applause, the band playing 'Home, sweet home.')

LORD ABERDEEN'S RESPONSE.

After dwelling at some length on home topics Lord Aberdeen remarked: Perhaps, however, as a new arrival, I had better not dwell upon the most recent phases of home affairs, with which I can hardly be expected as yet to be so familiar as I hope to be soon (applause) but touch rather upon some of those topics in relation to Canada, to which Colonel Innes has made allusion. True it is that the experience of Lady Aberdeen and myself in that portion of the Empire has been full of interest—and also, I think I may say, full of occupation (applause) and not only so, but having been permitted to enter, as it were, into the life of the community during our stay in the great Dominion, and to make the acquaintance of people in all parts of the country, and of all ranks and conditions, we have become imbued with a lasting sense of regard and interest in the concerns of Canada and her people. It will, I am sure, be understood that it implies in no sense any diminution or dimming of our appreciation of the old land and the old home, and the dear friends here, if I say that we feel as if we had now a sort of second home over the sea. And I use the expression not so much in the localized or geographical sense—though, as a matter of fact, we do possess a habitat, a location, with the attendant privileges of [illegible] (laughter) in both the west and the east of Canada—the western being on the Pacific slope to which Colonel Innes has referred, where we grow apples, pears, and plums, and so forth, which we shall be delighted to dispense on a business footing to any of our friends (laughter), but rather in a sense of personal feeling and association. Nor can this be wondered at, in view of our experience in relation to that most interesting land.

THE SCOTCH IN CANADA.

In connection with this, it should be borne in mind that the Scottish element in Canada is a very considerable element. In fact, it may be said that there is a good infusion of Scottish leaven, which has naturally made itself felt, and to the advantage, I hope, not only of the infusion, but of the whole body corporate. The Scotchmen of Canada, like Scotchmen all over the world, are, of course, mindful and proud of their own origin and nationality, and they celebrate it on all suitable occasions. But this, I need hardly say, does not divert their zeal and enthusiasm for their adopted land and the development of its resources. That is to say, they are good Canadians. And Canadians are proud of their country, and with reason, not merely because of its magnitude and the variety of its splendid resources—though there is a just and natural sort of pride even as to that—but they have also reason to feel a satisfaction as to what has been accomplished in a comparatively young country in the matter of good government and of education, and all that tends to the building up of a healthy social system. Of course, in a comparatively young country, and in a country where the enormous extent of territory adds to the difficulty of government administration, there are special obstacles to be overcome, but it is a glory to Canada that even in outlying and remote regions the law is respected.

Great praise is due to the Canadian North-West Mounted Police and to the detachment of the Canadian militia, for instance, in the remote and arduous region of the Klondike, to which Colonel Innes has referred, for the manner in which, often amidst no small privations, they perform their duties in maintaining the grand principles of British law and order. This same observation of orderliness is to be noticed in the older and fully settled portions of the country in a certain self-control, which gives an air of regularity and composure, even in busy towns. Side by side with these indications, and, of course, as an originating guilding influence, you find a widespread public recognition of the ordinances and obligations of religion. The Canadians are a sober people. It is well, perhaps, to mention that, because owing to the prominence which has recently been given to the discussion of the question of prohibition, it might be supposed that there was more particular need for such a measure in Canada than elsewhere, but of course the statistics as to the consumption tell a different tale. But, again, although I have spoken of this element of composure, I would say that Canadians have a very keen appreciation of the relaxation and amusements of life. In fact, I may say they are not so dreadfully in earnest, to put it plainly, about making money as our friends further south, in the United States.

CANADIAN PASTIMES.

They can appreciate pastimes. We have all heard of, and some of us have zealously taken part in, the delights of the Canadian winter, such as tobogganing and all the rest. Of course, curling is firmly established there, and during the summer season the other Scottish national game, golf, is increasingly cultivated. I have purposely alluded to what may be called the social aspects of life in Canada because I think in that way you can best form an opinion of the tone and standard of life in the country, and because such allusions may be of some interest to any who contemplate or who have friends who contemplate visiting Canada with a view to settlement or otherwise. But I turn for a moment to another aspect of the subject—Canada as an integral portion of the British empire. I have said that Canadians are proud of their country. We can easily conceive, as Colonel Innes has hinted, that that sentiment might have been misdirected, or taken a shape which would have led to a feeling of indifference as to connection with the mother country. That, happily, as we have heard, is not the case. (Applause.) On the contrary, there has been an increasing recognition of the desirability and grandeur of being in every sense closely in touch and allied with Great Britain. Canada is loyal, zealously loyal, to Her Majesty the Queen and the British connection. (Applause.) If any one wants to know how 'God Save the Queen' can be sung, I think they will have to go to Canada; give them the lead, and they will make the rafters ring with the way they sing the National Anthem. As to the close touch between the Dominion and the mother country, I think the present prime minister of Canada expressed it admirably in the phrase, 'You can have a nation a colony, and a colony nevertheless a nation, and that is a glorious tribute to the British constitution, showing its capacities and capabilities.' (Applause.) Happily, with the present relations with Canada's great neighbor, this pro-British attitude in no way implies an anti-United States attitude. Now, my Lord Provost, I should like the audience to know that there was no preconcerted signal between the committee and myself as to a hint when it would be prudent for me to desist.

THE 'SEVEN SISTERS.'

I have had no hint as yet, and I should like shortly to remind you that Canada consists of seven provinces which have been called the constellation of the 'Seven Sisters.' That sometimes involves differences, but it is a cause of congratulation that the Act of Federation that was attained with great difficulty has been well maintained, and these different provinces have become more and more unified, and that, I think, has partly promoted this appreciation of the connection with the mother country. Of course, there is the element of the difference of race. Let me repeat what I said before—the French population of Canada is also thoroughly loyal. They have a sentiment, of course, about the old France—the European France—but it does not go beyond sentiment in the sense of liking to keep up old traditions, habits, language, and so forth. They are loyal to Britain, and if an emergency should occur, I firmly believe there will be no serious difficulty on that head. Let us earnestly hope there will never be any occasion for any embarrassment in that direction. (Applause.) As to the trade of Canada, it is in a prosperous condition. I noticed that the imports increased about ten million dollars during the past half year. I should like also to speak of that joint commission to which Colonel Innes alluded, which has been appointed to settle, if possible, any questions causing differences between the United States and Canada, and thus indirectly affecting Great Britain. The mere constitution of that commission was important and significant. You will remember that the Canadian commissioners were appointed, on the suggestion of the Canadian Government, by the imperial authorities. The United States commissioners were all men of mark and position. It will be a difficult matter to deal with, but, as Colonel Innes has said, already there is remarkable promise of completing an adjustment of that long and weary discussion of the Behring Sea fisheries.

Lord Aberdeen then made kindly reference to the assistance he had had throughout his tenure of office from those who had been allied with him as coadjutors and helpers, and, with gracefully expressed thanks for the entertainment in his honor and that of Lady Aberdeen, brought his speech to a close.

UNIVERSITY DISTINCTIONS.

In proposing the health of the chairman, Principal Sir William D. Geddes made some preliminary remarks, congratulating Lord and Lady Aberdeen upon their reception. 'We have heard,' he said, 'of the administrative laurels with which Lord Aberdeen is crowned, but there is a field in which he has obtained laurels which, in this place, I cannot forget, that he comes back to us from American ground with all the distinctions of the universities, with doctorates of laws—doctorates of civil law from the Canadian and American universities—and I especially delight to recall the fact, because I think his earliest doctorate is that which he obtained in 1883 from the University of Aberdeen. These distinctions have only, as it were, been confirmatory of the verdict which this university passed upon Lord Aberdeen at a very early stage of his career, and we are delighted to think that a share of that honor, of that academic laurel, has fallen upon Lady Aberdeen—(applause)—that she is only one of a few on either side of the Atlantic who have obtained the doctorate of law. To any one who has made the acquaintance of her literary work, of her skill in pen and pencil in her interesting volume called 'Through Canada with a kodak,' will at once recognize the justice of the tribute, and regard the distinction as one most worthily and nobly bestowed.'



LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN AND FAMILY.

'BON-ACCORD.'

Lord Provost Fleming concluded his words of acknowledgment by proposing the time-honored toast of 'Bon-Accord.' Since the beginning of the fifteenth century that had been the motto of their good city, and no gathering at which the Lord Provost presided was complete until the toast had been drunk. He asked them to drink 'Bon-Accord, happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again.'

VERSES BY MR. CARNIE.

Before the proceedings terminated with the singing of 'God Save the Queen,' Mr. William Carnie, at the request of the Lord Provost, recited the following lines composed for the occasion by himself, and which were received with great heartiness:—

SOME WORDS OF WELCOME.

While shouts of welcome fill the air from Land's End to Cape Wrath,
And clansmen hail the 'Gordons' home from battle's gory path;
While paeans of triumph gaily greet the conquering Sirdar's name—
Macdonald, Martin, Hunter sharing nobly in his fame—
Here in this academic Seat we meet 'neath happier star,
To prove—'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War.'

Welcome, My Lord, right welcome, to your ancient House once more,
Welcome, 'My Lady of th' Sunshine,' from Canada's great shore;
A rich and fair Dominion—lake, city, forest, isle—
Deth miss a faithful guiding hand, a loving woman's smile;
In years to come our Kith and Kin will round glad firesides tell
His rule was just: Her presence joy: They served the Sovereign well.

Not mine, most worthy gentlemen; not mine, my ladies gay,
To strive in measured phrase to voice your feeling of to-day;
The leal thought leaping to my lip is just the fond refrain—
'Oh! frien's, ye hae been lang awa'—ye're welcome back again!'
Welcome to Haddo's classic halls, with peaceful honors stored,
And to this auld grey-granite-toon—our own loved Bon-Accord.

ZAMBESI INDUSTRIAL MISSION.

The missionaries of the Zambesi Industrial Mission, in British Central Africa, recently sent to the Queen a box containing about twenty pounds of coffee as a sample of the crop (of some forty tons) which has been raised this year on the plantations of the mission, by means of native labor, under the supervision of the missionaries. The sample represented the coffee in four of its different stages of preparation. (1) In the berry, as exported, after being gathered, pulped and dried; (2) the berries cleaned and stripped of their husks, as sold in the London market; (3) the berries roasted; (4) the coffee roasted and ground and ready for use.

The box was promptly acknowledged by Lieut.-Col. Sir Fleetwood I[illegible], who sent the following letter to Sir Brompton Gurdon, the treasurer of the Zambesi Industrial Mission:

Windsor Castle.

Dear Sir,—I am commanded by the Queen to ask you to convey to the missionaries referred to in your letter Her Majesty's thanks for the samples of coffee that they have been kind enough to forward for Her Majesty's acceptance. The gift is all the more interesting as an evidence of the progress made under the auspices of the Zambesi Industrial Mission.

There are some thirty English missionaries in the field. Ten stations have been opened, seven of which are in charge of English missionaries and three are under native supervision. Eleven schools are maintained, and the average daily attendance last year was six hundred and seventy. There are two hospitals, and a recent report states that the number of cases treated in one month was about fifteen hundred, of which number about fifty were in-patients. The number of natives employed on the mission's estates last year amounted to between sixteen hundred and two thousand.

One or two of the stations have this year exported sufficient coffee to produce the whole amount necessary for their maintenance, though in the case of some of the more recently opened stations it will take a year or two before they can provide the funds needed to support themselves. In the meantime, the mission has to rely upon the help of friends at home.

The first object of the mission is, of course, to provide for the spiritual needs of the people among whom it labors, and there is cause for great joy over many souls having been brought into the Kingdom, not only through the efforts of the white missionaries, but also through the testimony of many of the native converts who have themselves become missionaries.—'The Christian.'

THE KAISER'S CONFESSION.

Kaiser Wilhelm is ever so prominently in the public eye as an expert in every line of human activity that it will doubtless be surprising to many to learn that until recently there was one thing which he acknowledged that he did not know how to do.

His wife and children were recently staying on the Tegernsee, in Bavaria, where he of a thousand costumes later joined them. He found that among other things which had found favor in his boys' eyes was the Jodel of the Tyrol — that peculiar form of singing which we know as the yodel, and which so many would-be singers try to imitate.

The Princes had learned this peculiar call from an old peasant, and were therefore able to jodel to one another in the mountains.

The Kaiser, who was much struck with their performance, sent for the forester from whom his boys had learned the delightful cry and said: 'You must teach me the only thing I do not know, and that is to jodel.'—Philadelphia 'Post.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

At a sale on some old bank premises in Leeds several boxes were purchased as firewood for four shillings. One was found to contain two pieces of ancient silver plate, one weighing nearly nine pounds.

In the yards of the Peterborough New Bricks Company at Fletton there has been discovered the skeleton of a prehistoric animal of prodigious size. The bones were found nearly twenty feet below the surface. The skeleton measures some fifty feet from the tip of the tail to the mouth.

Among the Soudan relics for sale in London is a green flag belonging to the Khalifa, taken at the battlefield of Omdurman. Its Arabic inscription reads: 'O God, O Merciful, O Compassionate, O Living, O Eternal, of Grandeur, of Veneration, God; that not-divine Mohamed Missionary from God, Mohamed E. Mahdi, Successor, Missionary from God.'

Mr. Thomas Young, of Winsmore Lodge, Watford, who celebrated his hundred and fifth birthday last October, died the other night. Mr. Young, a retired draper, was born at Newington. He retained the use of his faculties to a remarkable degree, but lately he had suffered much from tic doloreux. A large party was entertained by him on Oct. 10, the occasion of his last birthday.

Councillor W. Gray, son of the late Sir William Gray, the well-known shipbuilder of West Hartlepool, sent out cheques the other day amounting in the aggregate to nearly £8,000 to all the local places of worship, Established and Nonconformist alike, with the object of assisting to free them from debt. Sir William Gray himself made a similar gift to all the local churches about ten years ago.

At a sale of the Earl of Dalhousie's curios two lots were purchased for the Dalhousie family at the express desire of the Queen. These were a gold-mounted smelling-bottle, originally given by the Queen to the Duchess of Kent, and afterwards sent as a keep-sake to the Countess of Dalhousie. It sold for thirty guineas. The second article was a gold bracelet with a miniature portrait of Her Majesty, which was given to the Countess in 1843. It brought sixty guineas.

Throughout the world there are hundreds of lighthouses dotted along the coast, but a lighthouse in the midst of a cemetery is a rare thing. Such a one, however, has recently been erected in the cemetery at Ulverston, Lancashire. A Miss Wilson had it built in memory of [illegible] who died over a year ago. The structure, which is 23 feet in height, with a spreading base 25 feet in circumference and 8 feet in diameter, is constructed of white Carrara marble.

A singular scene was once witnessed at Walsall at the close of a Midland League match, Walsall vs. Mansfield. Walsall played a soldier from Lichfield barracks, named Aston, and as soon as the game had ended this player was arrested on the field on a charge of absenting himself from his regiment. It was considerate of the police to wait till the close of the game before effecting his arrest; probably they were averse to spoiling good sport.

Miss Houldsworth, of Ealing, who has just celebrated her one hundred and first birthday, was in domestic service for fifty-three years, and only had two mistresses. In 1821 she entered the service of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Stepney Meeting House, and on his death she transferred her services to his son, who held a pastorate at Christ Church, Hampshire. She is to-day bright and cheerful and possessed of all her faculties, though unable to walk beyond her room.

'Lloyd's Shipping Gazette' points to the fact that this has been a record year among British shipbuilders. The leading place has been taken by Sir William Gray and Company, with an output of 72,723 tons. Messrs. C. S. Swan and Hunter, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, comes next with 68,635, and Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, third, with 67,905 tons. In the tonnage output the Clyde seems to be out of the running this year, only one firm appearing among the first nine names in the list of large outputs.

A hard-up vicar two centuries ago for a few pounds sold the tithes of the city parish of St. Botolph, and then disappeared. The present owners of the tithe, a city firm, now draw about £5,000 a year from the tithe which was originally intended for the spiritual benefit of the parish. Parliament next session is to be asked to pass a bill permitting the parish to pay a lump sum—about £125,000—to the owner, and thus rid itself of the tax forever. The money will be raised as a loan, repayment to be spread over 50 years.

For some time in the history of the Norwich Poor Law Union, which embraces the whole of mid-Cheshire, the Board of Guardians resolved not to allow the use of alcoholic drinks in connection with the usual Christmas treat given to the inmates. The chairman of the House Committee stated that they had found that beer and other intoxicants were responsible for the presence of the majority of the male inmates in the workhouse. As a substitute it was decided to allow an extra ounce of tobacco or mineral waters to each inmate.

A curious conflict between the Board of Guardians for the East and West Flegg Union in Norfolk and the Local Government Board is now in progress. The Union Workhouse at Rollesby is 125 years old, and for a long time past the department has been pressing the board to expend money in alterations and improvements. This the board has always refused to do and the Local Government Board has at length sent a terse communication informing the guardians that unless they comply with the requests of Whitehall they will be dissolved. At the meetings of the guardians on Tuesday they agreed by thirty-three votes to three not to do anything. The question which is interesting the locality is, 'Will Whitehall carry out its threat?'

A serious destruction of trout in the River Wye, which runs through Wycombe and joins the Thames at Bourn End, has been lately reported, and the prospects of the forthcoming season of the local angling association have been almost completely annihilated. It appears that a quantity of bleach escaped from a tank at one of the paper mills in the locality, and by this means the fish were poisoned. Quite recently there was a similar occurrence in another part of the district. A barrel of tar was upset a long distance from the river, and this, reaching the stream by means of a drain, had the same disastrous effect.

At the recent Swansea Assizes a prisoner begged Mr. Justice Day to give him a dose of the 'cat' rather than send him to penal servitude. Not so all persons convicted. At the London Sessions, Charles Rawlings, aged twenty, described as a carman, was convicted of a robbery with violence on a discharged soldier named Edward Surge — Mr. Graham Campbell prosecuted. The robbery took place at nine o'clock on Dec. 3, last, near King's Cross station. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner, who was an associate of criminals, to eight months' hard labor, and twenty strokes with the 'cat'. Prisoner—'Oh, give me five years, and not the "cat."' He was removed struggling with the warders.

Lady Butler has had the good fortune to hear, before leaving England for the Cape, that another of her pictures has found a place in a public gallery. This is 'Balaclava,' which has just been presented to the Corporation Gallery at Manchester by Mr. R. Whitehead. Of Lady Butler's other works, 'The Roll Call' is at Windsor, and 'Rorke's Drift' at Osborne. 'Quatre Bras' is in the National Gallery at Melbourne; 'The Remnants of an Army' in the Tate Gallery; 'Scotland Forever!' in the Town Hall at Leeds; while 'Steady the Drums and Fifes!' is in possession of the regiment whose bravery it commemorates—the 'Die Hards' of the Peninsular War.

A cab proprietor, who was recently sued in the Bloomsbury County Court, in consequence of his having collided with an omnibus, pleaded that the fare's luggage, which he carried outside, did not obstruct his view. Part of the luggage, he said, was only a lady's hatbox—a small one. Judge Bacon—'What! A small box for a lady's hat of the present day? You must be making a mistake. (Laughter.) Defendant said the other box was a dress box. His Honor—'That was not a small one, for ladies cannot fold up their dresses into a small space nowadays.' (Laughter.)

An extraordinary accident recently occurred off Plymouth. While H.M.S. 'Xile,' port-guardship, was practising with dummy torpedoes, the Brixham trawler 'Victor,' was putting out to sea, when a shock was experienced, and it was discovered that the vessel had been torpedoed below the waterline, and was leaking. As soon as it was ascertained from the battleship that the trawler had been injured, a boat was lowered, and a party of bluejackets assisted the trawler's crew at the pumps, while the ship was towed back to Plymouth, where she was safely beached for examination and repair.

It is an undisputed fact that English is becoming the universal language of the whole of the Channel Islands, though French is dying hard. The fight for supremacy has raged for nearly half a century. Less than fifty years ago the only language employed in the islands was to all intents and purposes French, though it has been called a patois. Now, however, it is rarely heard in the towns, but in the rural parts there are still a large number among whom English is still almost an unspoken tongue. In Sark—that beautiful isle, 'the pearl of the archipelago'—French is more general than English. In some of the schools the teaching of French is obligatory, but in most of them, and particularly the higher class establishments, it is taught in much the same manner as is adopted in English schools. The process of this ousting of the mother tongue has been jealously watched in France, and repeated efforts have been made to stem the tide of English by assisting French schools in the islands; but without success.

George Senior, of the Peculiar People, was sentenced to four months' hard labor at the Old Bailey, the other day, for the manslaughter of his child by neglecting to call in medical aid, in accordance with the tenets of the sect. Mr. Justice Wills said the neglect of the prisoner was none the less a breach of the law because it was a deliberate determination that was founded on some supposed notion of duty. He was not going to discuss the tenets which the prisoner professed, or whether they were reasonable or natural. It was enough to say that they conflicted with the law, and that the law in a civilized community must be obeyed. There were people in this country who no doubt conscientiously believed that weakly and deformed children should, in the interests of mankind, be left to perish, and if the views held by the Peculiar People were tolerated as an excuse for breaking the law there was no reason why the conscientious considerations of those other persons should not be treated with equal respect. The prisoner left the dock without making any remark.

SCOTCH.

John Holland, aged three, has died in Ayr Hospital from whiskey poisoning. The mother had given him a little spirits for an internal ailment, and put down the bottle. It was within the reach of the boy, who took it up and drank a considerable portion.

The Rev. Dr. Aird, ex-moderator of the Free Church, died a week or two since, at the manse, Sale, Manchester, in his eighty-fifth year. He retired from Creich, in Sutherland, about two years ago, after over half a century's ministry.

In the parish council election for Dunipace, the candidate highest on the poll day only got 12 votes, and the 'odd man out' secured eight. There were four candidates for three seats, and the electors numbered 140. The small poll is explained by the fact that one of the gentlemen nominated intimated that he was to withdraw, and thus save a contest, but he was too late in doing this, and a poll had to be taken. And more than that, the candidate who wished to retire, was returned at the top.

IRISH.

The Dominican Convent at Wicklow was the scene of a unique and interesting presentation recently, when one of the resident pupils, Miss Georgie Galvin, was awarded the Royal Humane Society's certificate for her bravery in saving from drowning another young lady while bathing in North Wales last August. Col. Adye Curran, who made the presentation on behalf of the society, explained that Miss Galvin was bathing at Penmaenmawr on Aug. 17 with her sisters and a friend, Miss Drake Burleigh, when the last-named, who was a poor swimmer, was carried out to sea. Hearing her cries for help, Miss Galvin swam out to the rescue, and after a great effort succeeded in catching her friend by the hair as she was about to sink for the last time, and brought her to the shore. The colonel added his personal congratulations to Miss Galvin, on whose behalf the presentation was acknowledged by the Rev. M. Clarke.

CHINESE SIDELIGHTS.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S VERSION OF THE COUP D'ETAT.

The letters of a gentleman occupying an official position in the British service at Pekin, shed a good deal of light on many obscure points of Chinese politics, and suggests that Great Britain, as represented by Sir Claude MacDonald, is playing no insignificent part therein.

The British official version of the coup d'etat in China has not yet seen the light, and it may interest many of our readers to read it. Here it is:—

'At a dinner recently Sir Claude MacDonald explained to us the present situation; therefore, what I am writing is not confidential.

'The Emperor, according to Sir Claude, is a quiet, sympathetic man, in bad health. Kwang-yu-Wei was an enthusiastic dreamer who believed that the whole of China could be reformed by edicts. When, however, it came to the question of adopting western ideas to the extent of cutting off pigtails, the Conservative party, headed by the Empress, stepped in, and decided that the Emperor was too ill to manage state affairs. The Reform party then decided to do away with the Empress, but she seized the ringleaders and cut their heads off.

'Kwang fled to an English gunboat and claimed British protection, and is now making out that the men were executed because they desired reforms, ignoring all mention of their rebellious designs.

'The Chinese then got it into their heads that the foreigners were assisting the rebellious reformers, and as the latter were being led to execution through the streets of Pekin, the populace shouted, 'Down with the men who want to cut off our pigtails and the foreign devils who are supporting them.' Hence arose the assaults upon Europeans.

'The Tsung-li-Yamen, anxious to conciliate Europeans, asked Sir Claude MacDonald how they could stop the absurd rumors that had got abroad to the effect that the Emperor had been poisoned. Sir Claude advised them to avail themselves of the legation doctors. They asked for the English one, but he being absent, Sir Claude recommended the French one, who saw the Emperor and reported on his condition. He found the Emperor suffering from acute Bright's disease, and quite unable to do any work at all.

'The Empress, who is a clever woman, and by no means bigotedly opposed to reforms, simply stepped in and managed the affairs of state, which the Emperor was unable to do.

'The reformers are crying out against the Empress on the ground that her private life is not all that it should be, but European sovereigns have not always been paragons of virtue in that respect—witness Catherine of Russia.

'The Tsung-li-Yamen is desirous of keeping peace at any price, and the Empress is guiding affairs with every wish to introduce reforms gradually so as not to hurt the old-time prejudice of the people.'

Regarding the general situation, the writer remarks that Sir Claude MacDonald told him that 'the whole Corps Diplomatique have never, during the time he had been here, been on more cordial terms as regards co-operative work in China.' The greatest difficulty that he had to contend with was the effect of canards supplied to certain papers to create a sensation. The absurd reports are translated into the Chinese papers and do more harm to British interests than all the intrigues of Russia and France.

From another portion of the correspondence we learn that Sir Claude MacDonald believes, 'that matters must some day reach a crisis.'

It appears from the correspondence that the Kansu troops, whose presence within fifty miles of Pekin had constituted a menace to the city, had been told that they were to be sent against the 'mailed fist,' in Kio-Chau Bay, and this inflamed their hatred of the foreign devil.

NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING.

MEN DECLARE THAT ALL OTHERS IN THE SAME TRADE ARE IGNORANT.

'I've come to the conclusion that nobody knows anything,' said the small man, who had just dropped in to ask the lawyer how he was and had stayed twenty minutes.

'Been reading Ibsen,' suggested the student, who was studying leases.

'No. Been observing. I mean mechanics and tradesmen. To-day I stepped into a store where they sell eyeglasses. There was a sign in the window proposing to fix ill-adjusted glasses cheerfully and without charge. The man took mine, glanced at them in a deprecating manner, and asked where I got them. I gave him the name of a well-known house. He laughed softly and then told me that they were not adjusted right, the guards were not mates, and that the other man did not know his business. Now the other man, I remember, distinctly told me that no other man in Chicago knew the business but him. What do you make out of that?'

'My aunt has a cottage near Englewood,' said the student, 'and the other day I was there when a painter came to make estimates. I remember that he was very anxious to know what hotch painted the house before. Said he ought to be exposed to the trade.'

'That reminds me,' said the lawyer, 'of my watch. It stopped the other day, and I dropped into a Clark street jeweller's to see what was the matter. The man put a glass in his eye, opened the watch, squinted in and then looked at me with the other eye in pitying astonishment. "For heaven's sake,' he said, "who cleaned this watch last? He must have been a blacksmith."'

'Say,' put in the man who was waiting for the lawyer's partner to pay him a bill. 'You ought to hire a plumber if you want to hear that talk. Whenever you get a plumbing job, you have to pay for two hours' time taken up by the plumber telling the helper what a rotten job the other fellow did, and wondering whether he was a union man or not.'

'And when you come to think of it,' said the man who had started the flood, 'doctors aren't much better. Professional courtesy won't let them talk right out, but if they find out what the other doctor has been giving they always give something different, and then there's lawyers'—

'What about lawyers,' demanded the boss of the office, looking up sharply.

'They always agree, they do,' said the visitor, backing out. 'They always make out that the other lawyer is the smartest in town, so that they can charge more for getting the best of him.'—'Chicago Times-Herald.'

GEN. GORDON AND GERONTIUS.

(To the Editor of the London 'Times.')

Sir,—There lately appeared in American papers a statement that General Gordon used the poem of Gerontius as a preparation for death before Khartoum. This, I am told, has also been stated in English papers as well. It may therefore be of interest as well as important to the truth to publish some extracts from a correspondence with the late General's sister, Mrs. Moffitt, of South Hampton, in regard to this statement:

'"The Dream of Gerontius",' she wrote, 'came into the possession of Gen. Gordon in the following manner: He and a friend had a long discussion on death, and the friend said that some of his (Gen. Gordon's) ideas reminded him of Dr. Newman's little book. Whereupon Gen. Gordon said he would like to see it. It was sent to him to Egypt. This was the only copy he had, and he sent it, after reading it through, to Mr. Power (Mr. Power's family are Roman Catholics, which I fancy was his reason for sending it), marking several passage he liked. Mr. Power in his turn sent it to his sister, who now has it. Gen. Gordon sent it on Feb. 18, 1884. Khartoum fell on Jan. 24, 1885. The only remark my brother made on the book was in his reply to the friend who sent it—"Thanks for the little book. I assure you I intercede more for my friends now I am up here (Khartoum) than when I was in Palestine. When Job prayed for his friends then God turned his captivity. (Job xlii., 10.) Your prayers are my host." The statement that Gen. Gordon prepared himself for death by Cardinal Newman's "Dream of Gerontius" is totally untrue and from the marked passages in the poem itself one sees that the intercession for friends referred to before not after death.'

Later Mrs. Moffitt wrote: 'Pray insert my letter in any article you may be writing, and plainly contradict any statement that Gen. Gordon prepared himself for death by the poem of Gerontius. My brother only prepared himself for death by God's Word, not man's words.'

I am yours truly,

L. C. J.

Brooklyn, Connecticut, U.S.A., Oct. 7.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Cures Lumpy Jaw.—Until a few years ago Lump Jaw was supposed to be incurable and even now the treatment usually prescribed fails to cure the larger number of cases. However, this disease can be cured with even more certainty than any other of the diseases and ailments to which cattle are subject. 'Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure' has been in use now long enough to thoroughly test it, and a large number of cattlemen all over the country testify to its efficacy. It is easily applied and the instructions which are furnished with it are easily followed. Those who are interested should write for circulars giving valuable information as to the cause of diseases and showing that this remedy is scientific and effective. Fleming Bros., St. George, Ontario.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Woman's Work

whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry, and they are compelled to regretfully watch the growing palor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles, and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty, and that good health gives the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves is the secret of health and beauty.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS for PALE PEOPLE

build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable; to the mother they are a necessity; to the woman at forty-five they are the best remedy that science has devised for the crisis of her life.



NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED.

Mrs. Alice Boyce, Kingston, Ont., says:—"For several years I have been suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, and my health gradually becoming worse, the slightest thing would frighten me. I could not work, and my spirits were constantly depressed. Through the representations of a friend I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This was in the winter of 1897, and I am happy to say after taking them for a few weeks there was a decided change for the better, my health gradually but surely returning. I am now as well as ever, and can eat, sleep and work without the least inconvenience. I am satisfied that anyone suffering from debility or nervous prostration will find a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every box of the genuine pills is enclosed in a wrapper which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If we judge the sentiment underlying your correspondent's (Mr. Roch) letter aright, we can concur in it, but we take exception to its surface appearance. He attributes sentiments and motives to us that are alike foreign to our letter and the general make up of our being. These are trivial matters, and may be easily passed over, but when he brings himself to state that 'honest men looking for labor are here allowed to starve' he is overstepping the mark, and we dispute the assertion, and protest against the intended slight to our people. If such be the case the people of Canada (Mr. Roch included) are guilty of misrepresentation in encouraging the immigration of the very people he so eulogizes. We are happy to say that no such responsibility rests on our shoulders, and the charge exists in imagination only. We are borne out by facts when we say that Canada is the most promising field for investment, the place where labor is best recognized and paid, and where professional skill has unbounded scope. The Doukhobors have our sympathy and support and as in our previous letter, so in this, we wish all our remarks to have a general bearing on good citizenship, and to eliminate all that may appear as applying individually. The humanitarian project is the only feature of our compact with those people that renders it excusable, but the possible far-reaching effects of the precedent established are at present impossible to predict. That it opens up the way for grave possibilities must be admitted. That war is barbarous, that sin and want exist are foregone conclusions, but we are not so much interested in deploring the fact of their existence as depicted by Mr. Roch as in devising means for their removal. To whom, then, are we to look for reform? If unprincipled legislators are returned to power year after year who is to blame? Is it not the people?

If parasites are allowed to 'fare sumptuously every day' on whom do they fatten? Is it not on the people? The poorest and most illiterate immigrant that seeks a home in our midst is privileged to become a part of our government, is it any surprise then that we should be solicitous as to the interest in our laws of those whose vote will help influence the country for good or evil, for advancement or retrogression. Where will we look for the best qualities to help in a reform movement? In isolation? In apathy in all matters outside a given circle? In lack of patriotism? In worship unaccompanied by ethics in the broad sense of the word? Surely not. Lack of quantity and underproduction is not a feature of the age, in fact we think the very reverse to be indicated and ere long Canada, in common with the lands of the world, will be more interested in seeking outlets for surpluses in every sense of the word, and the older countries do well to unload their least desirable products now. The intelligent people of Canada are already so hampered and retarded by disinterestedness and the proxy use of the franchise, that our cry against a further accumulation of the material that goes to swell the number of proxies is necessary, and our protest against exemptions to immigrants that natives do not enjoy, and the deeding of our property to classes or sects where nationality distinct from our own may be continued, is well in order.

D. H. LOYNACHAN.

THE LOBSTER COMMISSION.

ITS DELAY IN REPORTING—MACKEREL PROTECTION NEEDED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of the Hawkesbury 'Bulletin' I noticed a paragraph to the effect that the labors of the commission on the lobster fisheries end for this season without a report, consequently there will be no alteration in the law during the coming season. I need hardly say that if this be so it will be very disappointing to those who are engaged in that industry, from Canso northward. Surely the Minister of Marine and Fisheries cannot be ignorant of the fact that owing to our geographical position, the forces of nature being against us, we are not on equal terms in this matter with our fellow-citizens from Canso westward. They can, under the present law, commence fishing on Jan. 1 and end on July 31, thereby having seven months of the year to prosecute the industry, while we from Canso northward can at best have only three months, that is to count from May 1 to the end of July, and often it is only two and a half months, the Gulf ice not having cleared away. The lobster laws were in force when the present government came into power. It did not make these laws, but it has endorsed them by continuing them. It does appear to me and many others in these parts that an order-in-council could have been passed during the first year the present government was in power, placing all the lobster fishermen on an equal footing, by enacting that no lobsters be caught in any part of this Dominion before May 1. This might have been done at least, and thus ended class legislation in this matter. I therefore beg leave to suggest that this be done at once. The government should next give the fishermen two months in the fall, abolish all distinction as to size, adopt Mr. H. Baker's plan, if no better offers, to preserve the seed lobsters, put the system under license, divide the territory into sections, where there may be found a magistrate to swear the fishermen, as suggested by Mr. Baker, or adopt any better method that may be suggested.

Then it should protect the mackerel; allow none to be caught for, say, two years, till July 1, when the fish have spawned; abolish all traps and seine fishing, and have the mackerel caught with hook and line as heretofore. They have as much right to protection as the lobster.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that others may be induced to give their views on this matter through the public press, so that the government may have sufficient information, without having to send costly commissions, that do not report.

JAMES SMITH.

Canso, Richmond County, N.S., Dec. 13, 1898.

CRAMPS, MUTILATION AND MISERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your late editorial on the docking of horses' tails expresses my sentiments exactly. But you should not stop there. There are other two very common ways in which the poor horse is illused. One is by the use of the check-rein. It must be hurtful to the poor horse which has to flounder in deep snow with a load, when its head is kept up so firmly that it can hardly move it. How would the driver like to have his head strapped to his back while he is working? In summer, the horse cannot but be tortured when the check-rein holds up its head while the flies are annoying it. But we must be in the fashion, no matter how ridiculous, or cruel, it may be.

Another instrument of torture for the horse is the blinders. Let a horse see all around it. 'But then it might shy, and the result might be fearful.' Let the horse be brought up without leather shutters being ever put to its eyes, and it will not be so apt to shy. When a person is on horseback he does not use blinders. If they are needed at all, they are needed then. For several years, the check-rein and blinders have been abolished in the British army. Now, let those who 'make the welkin ring' by shouting about their attachment to the old flag,' who use the instruments aforesaid, give practical proof of their loyalty by abolishing them in their own service.

I remember seeing, one very cold winter day, a span of horses whose mouths were bleeding in consequence of the frosty bits which had been put into them. In Rome, only cabmen and foreigners put bits into their horses' mouths. Working people do not, neither do they use blinders.

Cropping dogs' ears and tails not only causes them suffering, but it also makes them look ugly. In fact, it is an attempt to show the Creator what he should do. There is no beauty in a dog without the flaps of its ears, and with a tail like your thumb. I believe that the Creator knows far better than we can tell him what a dog needs. 'But fashion, you know.' With many that is enough.

T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont.

WHAT A PROHIBITION ACT SHOULD INCLUDE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If we ever get a prohibition act in Canada it should be made broad enough to include patent medicines as well as intoxicating liquors. Such an act would be hard to pass, for although the frauds are enormous and transparent, yet the newspapers, for obvious reasons, are interested in maintaining popular belief in these quack nostrums.

The saloons rob the idle and the vicious of mankind, while the patent medicines rob the sick and the afflicted. Ignorant credulity is not incompatible with honesty, and an unreasoning man may well be deceived by the flaming advertisements he so often sees backed up as they are by vast numbers of 'unsolicited testimonials' from grateful people who have been cured of all manner of terrible diseases, and who owe their lives to the compounds they recommend.

The money wasted on this evil cannot be much less than that spent on liquor, and the loss falls upon a class of people much more deserving of sympathy than are the whiskey-drinkers.

It does not appear that there is a paper in America honest enough to refuse to advertise those swindles. Possibly the editors quiet their consciences with the reflection that these medicines may be valuable, for anything they know to the contrary, so that they cannot be expected to enquire into the merits of everything they advertise.

It is a well understood principle among the proprietors of the nostrums that sufficient advertising will sell anything. They could not be sold on their merits for they have none, and if the advertisement should stop the medicine would soon cease to be called for. If a serious attempt should ever be made to put down the evil the medicine men would make a more formidable resistance than the whiskey men did. The public would be quite overwhelmed with cases of people who had been snatched from the very jaws of death and restored to perfect health. One man would have been cured by Dr. Quack's pills and another by Doctor Bombast's bitters, while a third would owe his recovery to a remedy obtained from the king of the Cannibal Islands, and compounded by Messrs. Apha & Omega, a fac-simile of whose signature appears upon each bottle—'none others are genuine.' These men would not be dishonest in their testimony. In nine cases out of ten a sick man will get well without any medicine at all, and the medicine he happens to be taking when he begins to recover gets the credit of curing him. When he gets sick again he takes that medicine first and loses all confidence in it; but, if he recovers, some other remedy gets the credit, and so on 'ad infinitum.'

I. P. MULLETT.

Bronson, Ont.

MODES OF WORSHIP.

THE WORD OF GOD SHOULD BE THE ONLY RULE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A few years ago the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, appointed a committee on 'uniformity of worship.' Last summer, the convener of this committee assented to the publishing of a number of articles on worship in a pamphlet, copies of which were sent to all our ministers. As the subject of worship is thus prominently before the public, I desire, through your valuable paper, to call attention to some points bearing on it, and referred to in the pamphlet. In this leter, I wish to show the importance of taking the Word of God as our rule in worship.

The word of God is not held up sufficiently in the pamphlet, as the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy God in public worship. On the other hand, the practice of Presbyterians in Scotland in using a liturgy when they were emerging from Romanism prior to 1643, and when according to Calvin they might have 'tolerable fooleries,' which should afterwards be laid aside, is commended and used as a great reason why Presbyterians now should have a liturgy.

It says on page 60, in referring to the Presbyterian Church, 'It looks for its polity where it finds its doctrine and discipline, — nowhere but in scripture. In polity it stands between prelacy and independency, and in worship it ought to stand where it stood long ago—both in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries — between ritualism and radicalism.' Why should not the Presbyterian Church look for its worship in scripture, as well as for its polity, doctrine, and discipline? The Church of England, through the High Church ritualists, is moving towards Rome; largely because they are satisfied without finding all their worship in scripture, as seen by a clause in the twenty articles, 'The Church has power to decree rights and ceremonies.' According to this article, the Church can insert anything it sees fit into the worship, providing there is nothing against it in the bible. The burden of proof rests not on those who are introducing new rites, but on those opposing them. Are we going to be satisfied without finding our worship in scripture, and following the High Church ritualists as they are aping the Romish Church? Nay, rather let us stand fast on the entirely different ground won for us through the Westminster Puritans, and exhibited in the Confession of Faith, chap. 21, sec. 1,—'But the acceptable way of worshipping the true God is instituted by himself and so limited by his own revealed will, that he may not be worshipped according to the imaginations and devices of men, or the suggestions of Satan, under any visible representation, or any other way not prescribed in the holy scripture.' This is the ground pointed out for us by our ascending Saviour in his great commission, 'Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you.'

In view of this ground any member, elder, or minister, advocating any new mode of worship, should be able to support such by God's word; for without such support he is exposing himself to the solemn rebuke from the Lord, 'Who hath required this at your hand to tread my courts?'

One of the rules which the 'Long Parliament' gave to the Westminster divines was, — 'What any man undertakes to prove as necessary he shall make good out of scripture.' When the Confession of Faith was first presented to Parliament without scriptural proofs, it was given back in order that such proofs might be affixed, and so we have a much better confession. If our Assembly or any congregation will adopt any religious rite or mode of worship, without scriptural support for the same, they will in so doing take a step down and back into the dark.

The Church in all past ages has been prone to adopt false modes of worship. If our committee on 'uniformity of worship' would test existing modes by the only infallible rule, they might find some things that should be loudly condemned. But if they measure things by the practice of any Christians after apostolic times, or by the desires of people to-day, trying to please such, there will be hopeless confusion. The first and essential thing required to secure uniformity of worship is one acknowledged rule.

A. MACKAY.

Lucknow, Ont., Dec. 7, 1898.

THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The holiness movement is growing with great rapidity. There is a constant increase in all departments of the work, and while the number of preachers and evangelists is continually increasing we have not been able to enter all the doors open to us. Men and women are being raised up to preach who have been regenerated, entirely sanctified, called to preach, and endued with power to preach the Gospel of Jesus. They have the spirit of the Apostles and the martyrs and they count not their lives dear that they may fulfil their ministry and bring glory to Jesus. The course of study and the standard required is greater than in some churches that have been organized fifty years. Some have already completed the course and have been ordained elders to perform all the functions of the Christian ministry. The probationers are close students as well as having great love for souls. There has been a constant increase in membership since the movement was organized. The rules being strong, many who wish to enter are kept out because they do not come up to our standard. We greatly prefer quality instead of quantity, and frequently fear that our growth is too rapid. We have persistently enforced our general rules and our people are strong to do the will of God. There are about a hundred preachers and evangelists in Ontario and Quebec, fourteen in Manitoba, a missionary in Colorado, four missionaries in London, one missionary in Ballymena, Ireland, and one in Africa. This is about the strength of the ministerial conference, after some dropping out through failure of health, and a good number being convinced that they were not called to preach the gospel. A college property, at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars has been purchased and paid for, and about a hundred students have had a term in it, while some have been in it two years. This college has been operated by faith, and no debt has been incurred. It has been the birthplace of a number of souls. There has been an average of fifteen chapels built in each of the four years. One of the general rules of the movement is 'paying our debts and contracting none.' The chapels are free of debt and the members of the societies are not embarrassed in this way, the bible way of raising money being adopted. The free-will offerings of the people are received for building purposes, and a weekly contribution is given in support of the gospel, so that our people are not caused to backslide, and our chapels are not turned into houses of merchandise by tea meetings, socials, theatrical performances, etc.

The movement has not yet been incorporated, there being no special necessity for it. The laws of the Dominion do not require that ordained men be members of incorporated bodies in order to perform the functions of the Christian ministry. We have been careful to observe the letter of the laws of the provinces and we hold letters from the attorney-generals of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec declaring our rights according to the statutes of these provinces. The ordained men in our Church are on the same basis as ordained men who are members of incorporated bodies. A test case has been made and the Attorney-General had the case investigated by a Crown Attorney and it was declared that we were not violating any law. We have been and are still at peace with all men. We are law-abiding citizens of Her Most Gracious Majesty in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

T. EVANS,
Secretary of Conference.

1898—1899.

With mingled feelings we begin
The record of the year to scan.
How much of weakness, self and sin
Has marked its course since it began!
With feelings that no words can tell
To ninety-eight we say 'Farewell.'

But when we from its failures learn
To seek the help each mortal needs,
With faith sincere to Him we turn
Who for His people intercedes;
And thus we heed the passing bell
Which says to ninety-eight 'Farewell.'

And soon to us time will present
In spotless white another year.
As one by one its days are spent,
And we unto life's close draw near,
May we receive the help divine
To tread the paths of ninety-nine.

In toil or rest, in grief or joy,
Which it into our homes may bring,
May we our thoughts and powers employ
In willing service for our king.
Thus shall His light upon us shine
Through all the days of ninety-nine.

T. WATSON.

Colborne, December, 1898.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

You say you are not "well." Of course—how can you be well if you are not healthy? ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will invigorate your system and keep you in perfect health. It has done it for others—it will do it for you. Wherever Abbey's Effervescent Salt has been introduced it has received unbiased recommendation.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW BOOK ON Consumption AND ALL LUNG DISEASES

PUBLISHED FOR FREE CIRCULATION.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER recognized everywhere as the greatest living authority on diseases of the breathing organs, has just published a book on Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. This book has created a sensation in medical and newspaper circles, because it shows beyond any question that Consumption, as treated by Dr. Hunter, is a curable disease. The book tells plainly the true nature of Consumption; its causes; its unmistakable symptoms; how to prevent it, and how it can be radically cured.

The book is of such great importance to the welfare of the whole people that it has been decided to issue an edition of 50,000 copies in paper covers for free general distribution.

From the New York Herald:—

'It seems after many disappointments and false rumors of the cures for consumption, that the treatment as discovered and practiced by Dr. Robert Hunter, 117 West 45th street, New York, has accomplished results so satisfactory that this dread disease need no longer be classed among the the incurable.'

From the New York Sun:

'Dr. Hunter's recent book on Consumption and its wonderful cures that have been reported, effectually remove all doubts as to the curability of this dread disease.'

Any reader of the 'Witness' can secure one of these free paper covered copies by simply sending a request to

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, 117 West 45th St., New York.

GIVEN AWAY! We ask not a cent of your money.



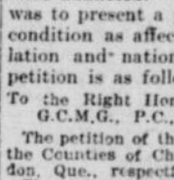
Simply send your name and address, and we mail you a shipment of the best wicks in the world, absolutely free of charge also our complete prize list of articles given for selling them. A few only are shown here. We have also Manicure Sets, Sterling Silver Jewellery, Pure Gold Rings, Chains and Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Tool Sets, Magic Lanterns, Motors, Musical Instruments, etc., etc. Cash Commission if Preferred. You sell the wicks, return our money, and we forward your prize, all charges paid by us.

Free, with 200 Rounds of Ammunition, for selling 2½ doz.

Free, with Chatelaine or Guard, for selling 2 doz.

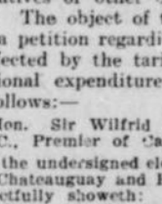
OURS IS THE PERFECT WICK Its light is like the incandescent, clear, strong and steady. No more sputtering, clogging and bad odor. It makes reading and needlework a pleasure. All we need is to have it introduced, and we can well afford to make the most generous offers to get agents. Lose no time. Order at once. You run no risk. Unsold Wicks are returnable. When writing mention this paper and the prize you want.

The Whitelight Wick Co., Toronto.

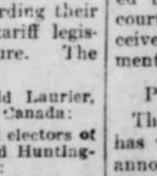


Free, with Chain and Charm, for selling 2 doz.

Detective Camera complete for selling 5 doz



Gold Ring for selling 2 doz.



Free with battery for selling 4 doz.



Free, with screws, for selling 10 doz. Also Ladies' Boker's Best Spring Skates. Free, with straps, for selling 4 doz.

With every watch we send a Written Guarantee to repair or replace. Good for one year.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Farmers Protest Against Its Expansion.

DELEGATION FROM HUNTINGDON DISTRICT RECEIVED BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Eighteen representative farmers from the counties of Chateauguay and Huntingdon, met Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the WindsorHotel last Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. The Premier received the deputation in his private parlor and no press representatives or other outsiders were admitted. The object of the men was to present a petition regarding their condition as affected by the tariff legislation and national expenditure. The petition is as follows:—

To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C., Premier of Canada:

The petition of the undersigned electors of the Counties of Chateauguay and Huntingdon, Que., respectfully showeth:

That your petitioners are farmers in the municipalities named;

That their properties have, during the past fifteen years, fallen in value fully one-third, and are difficult of sale, even at that great reduction;

That the fall in value of their farms is due to the decrease in their earning capacity, for even where the land is skilfully cultivated, and industry and economy prevail, the income derived affords little more than a bare living;

That being in this serious plight, your petitioners view with anxiety the continued increase of the public debt, which means to them additional taxation and a heavier lien on their real estate;

That the necessity of raising a large revenue to meet the interest on the public debt, ensures the continuance of protective duties, so that the farmer loses doubly, for he has not only to help to pay the interest but to pay more for goods manufactured in Canada than he otherwise would;

That instead of, as we fondly hoped would be the case, the debt being reduced, or at least kept at a standstill, under your administration, it has risen from 326 million dollars to 340 millions;

That having regard to their own solvency, and the future of their children, your petitioners regard it as imperatively necessary that there be no more loans;

That if it be urged putting an end to borrowing would stop the development of Canada, we would remind you that no interests can be of more importance to the welfare of the Dominion than those of its farmers, and that a suspension of subsidies to railways, and the extension of public works would be less injurious to the general weal than the continued decay of the farming industry;

Therefore, we pray, that no further additions be made to the debt of the Dominion, and that money needed for extraordinary expenditure be found by reducing the public establishment to a standard in keeping with the means of its laboring classes, of which the farmers form the most important part.

The names of fifteen hundred farmers were attached and the petition had its origin and preparation among that class of the population. The deputation was headed by Mr. Sellar, who stated the nature of the petition in a brief address. The following gentlemen also spoke, the character of the conference being conversational:—Messrs. Archibald Muir, sr., Matthew Wallace, Robert Gardner, Martin Connel, Robert Elder, John Mack, Cooper, John Anderson, Robert Anderson, Wm. Stephen, Read, Cross and others. The farmers spoke on the lines of the address, representing that they came from a good agricultural district where good harvests are obtained, but that in spite of this they were not making more than one percent on the money invested in their farms.

In reply, Sir Wilfrid spoke for half an hour. He reminded his hearers that the government had passed and put into force many reforms, and promised continued vigilance on the part of the government in the interests of the people in the future. He declared himself distinctly an out-and-out free-trader. Reforms in the direction of lower tariffs had already been made and the government might be depended upon to continue to redeem its pledges. With regard to railway subsidies Sir Wilfrid could not promise that the assisting of new roads should cease.

Some of the speakers had referred to the experimental farm at Ottawa as an unnecessary expenditure. Sir Wilfrid could not regard it as such—many farmers, doubtless, were intelligent enough to conduct their own experiments and trials, but this could not be said of all. Matters of this sort the Premier promised to bring to the attention of the Hon. Sidney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture.

The interview lasted for an hour and a half. Afterwards the delegates expressed themselves as much pleased at the courtesy with which the Premier had received them and listened to their statements.

PRINCE WILHELM OF WIED.

The Queen-Mother of the Netherlands has written privately to Queen Victoria announcing her daughter's betrothal to Prince Wilhelm of Wied. The official notification of Queen Wilhelmina's impending marriage will be made shortly, and her wedding is to take place at The Hague in April next. The Dutch ministers are now consulting as to whether Prince Wilhelm is to be created King



PRINCE WILHELM OF WIED.

Consort; but it is expected that the English precedent of Prince Albert in this will be followed in Holland, and that there will be merely a naturalization act. Prince Wilhelm of Wied is the second son of the Prince of Wied and was born March 20, 1876. He is a prince of great promise and extremely popular with his brother officers. Prince William spent several weeks with his parents in Scheveningen last summer, and thus had many opportunities of close intercourse with Queen Wilhelmina. The engagement gives great satisfaction in Holland as Prince Wilhelm has all the qualifications considered necessary by the nation for the consort of their Queen. He is descended on his mother's side from the House of Orange, the Princess of Wied being a younger daughter of the late Prince Frederick of the Netherlands by his marriage with the Princess Louise of Prussia, a sister of the late Emperor Wilhelm I. The House of Wied has always been greatly respected in Germany, and its members have always intermarried with the scions of reigning houses, so that the engagement cannot fail to give satisfaction to every one. The Queen and Prince Wilhelm are reported to be thoroughly in love with each other. It was the young Queen's declared determination to wed for no other reason.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MODERN
STOVE POLISH
ENAMELINE
PASTE CAKE OR LIQUID
Makes an old Stove as bright as new in a minute.
J.L. PRESCOTT & CO. — NEW YORK —

HELEN KELLER AGAIN.

SHE WRITES TO A CANADIAN FRIEND.

A friend of Helen Keller, who resides in Canada again, shares with the readers of the 'Witness,' his pleasure in a letter received from her recently sending also a letter from the late Oliver Wendell Holmes. Our correspondent says:—

The enclosed extract from a letter from Dr. Holmes to Helen Keller, written not long before his departure for the 'better country,' is as true to-day as when it came fresh from his kind heart that never grew old; it still exquisitely voices many of the thoughts and feelings of her friends, to so many of whom her cheery loving spirit is ever a stimulus and help.

Her vacation letter of last September—so breezily as well as beautifully appreciative of all the inspiring, health-giving charms of lake, forest and river—(the latter with its graphically drawn visions of long ago)—should, perhaps, have been sooner shared with your other readers; they will, however, I trust, appreciate it at the present time.

While enjoying to the full all out-door life and healthful sports like the true, enthusiastic child of Nature that she is, note how naturally she humanizes even the old river, all unconsciously reflecting from its silent depths another view of the wonderful tenderness and universal sympathy of her loving heart.

Boston, April 30, 1892.

My Dear Sweet Helen, — Your letter was and is very pleasing to me. It is delightful to find what a world you have made for yourself. You must have eyes and ears in your soul, spiritual organs of sense, which do for you what our outward organs do for us poor seeing and hearing mortals. How do we know that your spiritual vision and hearing are not as much above ours as the perceptions of an angel are above those of a human being? Some peculiar sources of happiness you certainly have which the daughters of kings and queens might envy. You meet, and will always meet with, love and tender regard everywhere. There is no human heart that does not warm with affection to the dear little sister who finds light in the darkness which envelops her, and music in the silence in which she moves and has her being. God has given you a cheerful temperament, one of the very greatest blessings granted to mortals.

Always affectionately yours,
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Wrentham, Sept. 10, 1898.

My Dear,—It has been a dreadfully long time since you have heard from me, or I from you, I have often thought of writing you this summer; but somehow or other the time has slipped from me.

It is never easy to write in summer, especially when one has access to a large, beautiful lake, only a few steps from the house, and to woods everywhere. But I want to tell you what a delightful vacation I have had; so I will let the boat, the canoe, the tandem and everything else wait while I write to you.

Teacher and I were away in Pittsburgh for nearly two weeks last July. Then we made a little visit to some friends at Sparkhill, on the Hudson River. A more beautiful place we never saw! We would often sit on the verandah of the mansion where we were staying, and watch the great river rolling along in all its majesty and beauty. We could look across the river to Tarrytown, and distinguish the red roof of the house where Irving once lived. In the distance rose the Catskills, old in song and story. My excited imagination flew back to the days gone by, when the Hudson rolled between vast forests, and the Indian dipped his paddle in its clear wave, and the deer stooped on its rushy bank to drink. I saw Henry Hudson and his men sailing up the river, and heard the clash of Dutch arms as the pioneers strove to gain possession of the whole region in Holland's name. I saw, too, the quaint Dutch towns, and the fast dwindling villages of the poor Indians. I fancied that the bosom of the river often heaved with sorrow for the red men, who had 'wasted away, like April snow, before the pale race.' Forests, Indians and Dutch are now gone; but a mere look at the rugged Catskills brings them all back to one's mind with startling vividness.

Since our return, I have been constantly out-of-doors, in the woods, or on the lake, or in it. I have ridden a good deal on my tandem. I have just come in from a long ride of over twelve miles! I rode on a rough road, and, bless you, I fell off three or four times! But the weather and the scenery were so beautiful, and it was such fun to go scooting over the smoother part of the road, I didn't mind the falls in the least.

I have really learned to swim. I can swim away out to the raft, and leap off, and float, and do almost anything I please, without fear of getting drowned. Isn't that fine? Now it is almost no effort for me to row all around the lake, a distance of about three miles. So you can well imagine how strong and brown I am!

Autumn is here again, full of freshness and splendor. The days are deliciously cool, with gentle breezes and soft skies. The trees are donning their autumnal tapestries of gold and scarlet. The hills and fields gleam with golden-rod, cardinal-flowers, asters of the richest purple, and many other beautiful flowers. The lake, too, has its share of the universal loveliness. Often, when we are rowing in the early morning, we see a soft mist floating above the water, and hiding the hills from our sight. A little later, the sun illumines it, until it shines like a silvery veil. Beautiful, is it not?

But I am glad my vacation is nearly at an end; for I am eager to take up my studies again. I shall probably begin work here, and teacher will make new arrangements later, if necessary. Although I have been quite idle, yet I have tried to make this year's work as easy as possible by reading some of the 'Anabasis,' and 'Aeneid.'

Teacher is very well, indeed, and sends her kindest love. This letter is very heavy with love for yourself, dear ——— from,

Your affectionate friend,
HELEN KELLER.

[For the 'Witness.'

OUR BIRTHDAYS.

Back on the golden years gone by
We, lingering, look with wistful gaze,
Like gleaming pearls upon a string,
Regretful count the past birthdays.

Some fragrant with the radiant bloom
Of flowers and happy laughter gay,
When love and rapture chased the hours,
And life seemed one long summer day.

On some the raindrops, cheerless, fell,
The dreary, dripping clouds hung low,
The years of life seemed all too long,
So full the hours of grief and woe.

Ah! birthdays, how you make us long
For faces vanished with the years,
The kisses we can feel no more,
We think of through a mist of tears.

But some sweet day how blest we'll stand,
Earth's shadowed scenes all passed away,
Hand clasping hand 'mid fadeless flowers,
Together keep heaven's glad birthday.

MARY W. ALLOWAY.

SIGNS THAT FAILED.

(E. W. Preble, in the Boston 'Globe.')

O he was just the slickest o' any fellow round,
His speech was maple syrup, his smile was one he found,
In the bottom of a hogshead, when the 'lasses was run out,
An' it kind o' trickled down his face as he kerried it about;
His hands was white as fish-bones—his nails so trim and neat,
An' he had a patent-leather gloss that's mighty hard to beat,
An' he could talk religion—but as I said to Jim,
'The eel is master slipp'ry, an' I'll bate there's eel in him.'

He never seemed to have an out—nor ever know'd a sin,
An' he was full o' bible, most chock up to his chin,
He said he loved the sinner, an' thirsted for his soul,
More than a tramp to get a whack at th' 'toxicatin' bowl.
He prayed for him at nights sometimes when he orter been to bed,
Because he wished to set him right for th' better world ahead,
It was pooty and perthetic—but as I said to Jim,
'The eel is master slipp'ry an' I'll bate there's eel in him.'

He used to lead the meeting when the parson was away,
And 'twould have done you good, my friend, to hear him shout and pray,
The little pious gum-drops just rolled out o' his lips
And if the angels had been there, they'd suffered an eclipse,
They never'd done a thing but set there still and dumb,
A-listenin' to that tearful voice, persuading sinners home,
A-listenin' an' a-weepin'—but as I said to Jim,
'The eel is master slipp'ry an' I'll bate there's eel in him.'

Wall—smallpox got down Jones's way and threw them all abed,
An' not a blamed man in town dared even show a head,
Inside th' old red-flagged caboose where the Jones folks were sick
Except that little bantam chap that was so smooth and slick,
An' he just prayed and nussed 'em up—Jones and his wife and three,
(The darnedest cutest little kids a father ever see)
Jest saved the lot—an' I am Jones—an' as I said to Jim,
'The eel is master slipp'ry—but there haint' no eel in him.'

A VETERAN VICAR.

QUEEN'S CONGRATULATIONS ON A 'DIAMOND JUBILEE.'

The Rev. G. D. Grundy, who has recently celebrated his diamond jubilee as vicar of Hey, near Oldham, received the following letter from the Queen:—

'Windsor Castle, Dec. 8, 1898.

'Dear Sir,—It has been brought to the Queen's notice that you are about to celebrate the diamond jubilee of your preferment to that living which you still hold, and that you read prayers in Harewood Church before Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, in the reign of King William IV., which event the Queen perfectly remembers.

'I am desired to convey to you the congratulations of the Queen upon this most exceptional and interesting anniversary. Her Majesty further hopes that, blessed with a continuance of your present health and vigor of mind and body, you may be for some years spared to those among whom you have for so long lived and ministered. I am forwarding to you a portrait of the Queen as a souvenir from Her Majesty.—I am, dear sir, yours, very faithfully,

'ARTHUR BIGGE.'

A TRAGEDY OF LEPROSY.

The usual Honolulu crowd was down at the dock when the steamship 'Australia,' seven days from San Francisco, pulled alongside the pier on a brilliant, balmy afternoon in January, 1895. American women, in summer afternoon costumes, a few English and a few German women of society, arrayed also for steamer day (which is a Honolulu function), caned back languorously in their carriages and phaetons, under the shade of parasols, listening to the lazy, complimentary talk of the duck-clad, lei-enwreathed young business men who combined duty with pleasure in thus waiting for the great steamer to slip laboriously into her measured berth beside the pier. The usual groups of silent, expectant-eyed Kanaka men stood in the shade of the pier sheds, humble in attitude, chary of words, and yet sweet-natured. Some of the men wore shoulder leis (wreaths of flowers) over their labor-grimed hickory shirts, and the Kanaka women wore leis in cross-belt over their flowing white mother hubbards. In truth, the flower wreaths were everywhere. Staid, middle-aged merchants among the whites wore them about their helmets and straw hats, and all of the white women in carriages had belts of Hawaiian exotics.

All of the Kanaka women had bare feet. They stood about in little groups, as silent as the men of their race. A few of the Kanaka women carried tiny brown babies—silent also. The young women were of varying degrees of beauty, their figures showing a uniform excellence of proportion.

One of these Kanaka women at the dock on this brilliant January afternoon was particularly beautiful. She was clad like the rest of the women of her race. She was fully five feet ten inches in height, and the white silk cord with which, unlike the other Kanaka women, she drew her white dress about her waist, emphasized the splendid, heroic proportions of her figure. Kaomouna seemed quite unconscious of her beauty. The young shipping clerks, hurrying to and fro on the dock, with their pencils behind their ears, stopped suddenly when they caught sight of her. The women in the carriages, who had not been long down from the United States or from Europe, saw Kaomouna, and asked the women of longer Honolulu residence, 'Who is that glorious creature?' Kaomouna, with a very sad face, spoke only an occasional word to one of the Kanaka women.

The 'Australia' was made fast to the pier, and the passengers began to troop over the gangway. There was one man with his pretty young wife and three-year-old little girl. The little girl was the first to catch sight of Kaomouna as she reached the bottom of the gangway She quickly freed her hand from her father's grasp, and ran towards Kaomouna with baby words. Kaomouna smiled at the little girl, but did not offer to take her. Instead, she folded her arms, looking down at the little pink-faced child pleasantly. When the mother had taken the little girl, she raised her eyes to look at Kaomouna.

'Did you ever in your whole life see such a perfectly beautiful woman?' asked the young wife of her husband in a whisper when he came up. 'And Tita seemed to take to her immediately. If we could only have her for a nurse for Tita!'

Kaomouna heard her.

'Kaomouna would love to be that,' she replied in a soft Kanaka-accented speech, smiling. Then a look of pain came into her face. 'But it may not be—it may not be—' and with her hands at her eyes Kaomouna turned suddenly and disappeared among the departing men and women of her race.

Three months later the parents of the little girl were at the dock together to witness, for the first time, the saddest of sights—the departure of the lepers for the island of Molokai. The 'Kilauea Hou,' the leper steamer, was out in the stream, and the lepers were being carried out to her in barges. A litter was borne through the roped enclosure for the lepers. On it lay a very old Kanaka woman in the final stages of the disease. At the side of the litter walked Kaomouna. Her face was very sad. The parents of the little girl wondered. They spoke to an official of the Hawaiian Board of Health, who was busy in the task of embarking the lepers.

'Surely,' they said, 'she does not accompany the lepers?'

'Who, Kaomouna?' replied the health official. 'Oh, yes, she does. But it is her own choice. Kaomouna, you know, has been secreting her old mother for a number of years. We always knew there was something mysterious about Kaomouna—that is, we have known it for the past five years. She had made queer visits to a palm hut far over in the Nuuanu valley. Last week we followed her—we felt there was leprosy in it. We found her mother in the hut—Kaomouna had had her in hiding, trying to save her from Molokai, ever since the disease became evident. Kaomouna is not infected in the least—she had been careful. But she elects to follow her mother to Molokai. Extraordinary? Why, not at all! You do not understand the filial devotion of Kanaka women—men, too, for that matter. Such cases are common enough.'

The parents of the little girl looked at each other. There were tears in the mother's eyes.

'That is why she folded her arms and would not touch Tita!' she said. 'In this world of God, civilized and uncivilized, could there be anything more noble?'

All was ready, and the 'Kilauea Hou,' with Kaomouna and her mother on board, slowly started down the harbor, the Kanakas on the dock setting up the weird, plaintive death wail.—Washington 'Star.'

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

FARM GLEANINGS.

Frozen apples and other fruits if thawed out gradually in the dark are hurt but little, or not at all. Thawing in the light is what damages both fruit and plants.

A Virginia farmer found that it cost from seven to eight cents per acre to spray his orchard. He sprayed one-third of it and on this part got as much fruit as on all the rest and sold it for twice as much.

A good hired man is the exception rather than the rule. There are many men who can plough and perform general farm work in a routine manner, but the man who understands what is required, and who needs not be told what to do, is indispensable. Intelligence is necessary to make a good farm hand, and the best men get high wages.

Unambitious content with to-day is not to be lauded, for under such conditions we should never progress. There is in every ambitious heart a spirit of unrest sufficient to spur one on to attempts to reach higher, and to a better, more remunerative plane. But it is the indolent and improvident who are most discontented among our farmers, take it the world around. The busy ones and ambitious ones have neither time nor inclination toward discontent.

A farmer who attended a local fair in western New York State, and was swindled out of $96 by gamblers on the ground, has sued the fair association for the recovery of his money. If he succeeds no doubt a large number of other suits will be entered. This may ruin the fair associations concerned, but they deserve to be ruined if they allow such practices to be carried on.

Another serious fault is buying hay in the car by sample at the door, being able to see only about ten bales. While the ten bales exposed may be No. 1, the other 80 or 90 bales may be No. 3. It is a common occurrence to receive a car of hay invoiced A No. 1, and find No. 1 hay at the door of the car and the remainder No. 3, and this often so damaged as to be hardly worth charges for transportation.—E. A. Dillenbeck, New York city.

Prof. Willard, of Kansas, is receiving the heaviest mail of any man in the state just now. A few days ago it was necessary to call in the services of a drayman to have it delivered at the college. All this is because of the active interest of the farmers of Kansas in the investigation of the sugar beet industry which the Kansas Experiment Station is carrying on at the Agricultural College. About seventy-five samples of beets have been analyzed thus far this season. The percentage of sugar in the juice ranges from seven to eighteen. The average is about ten percent.

Dry earth containing a considerable quantity of humus is one of the best and cheapest manure preservatives. Every farm has plenty of this, and the only cost being the placing it under cover. The greatest loss in a manure pile is the escape of volatile gases such as ammonia. These can be largely preserved by sprinkling the dry earth over the manure pile and about the stalls when the stable is being cleaned. Disagreeable odors will be prevented and fertility saved.

Experiments are being made in all sections of the country to ascertain where sugar beets containing a sufficiently high percentage of sugar can be grown. When these localities are found, and the farmers are willing to sign five to ten year contracts to grow beets, factories will be built, and then we shall produce all the sugar we consume. This is the end the friends of this new industry are striving for, and, like the tin plate industry, which has attained such immense proportions during the last six years, it should have the moral, political and financial support of all people who believe in fostering home industries.—'American Agriculturist.'

We have been in good basement barns, where the only means of communication between the stable and the barn floor above was by means of a short ladder placed in some out of the way corner, and, being loose, half the time it was not in its place when wanted. Like conditions exist in many another place around the farm buildings. Any farmer that is handy with tools can soon make a good stairway in a convenient place, that will make a much safer and quicker way of access than the ladder. There are other places where such stairs could be put in to advantage, to the loft above the wood-shed, waggon house and the pig pen. These stairs will save time, and thus pay for themselves.

There is an old saying that 'You can teach children to work but you cannot teach them to love it.' This saying may be true in some cases, but often the parent is in fault; children should have early training both in the home and on the farm; if you can get them interested the work is half done. Do not start them with the tiresome, disagreeable task you dislike, but allow them to have a patch of melons, peanuts and popcorn, and talk with them about what they will do with the crop after it is harvested. I know young men who are not ashamed to assist their mothers in the kitchen; also young ladies that do not object to lend a helping hand, even in the garden, thus making themselves useful, as well as ornamental, simply because they were taught to do so while young. Do not understand me to oppose young people in aiming for something higher; the perfect gentleman or lady is one that can make him or her self at home, either in high society or doing the little necessary things of life.

In the latest number of 'McClure's Magazine' a writer on the 'World's Bill of Fare' says: Of all the staple crops of the world the potato takes the first place, the annual crop being more than 4,000 million bushels, against 2,500 million bushels of wheat, 2,000 million bushels of corn, 1,300 million bushels of rye, and 750 million bushels of rye, and 750 million bushels of barley. The writer fails to take into account the fact that a bushel of potatoes has only one-fifth the food value of a bushel of wheat, and therefore the potato is far from being the most important crop in the 'world's bill of fare.' This glaring error is similar to that made by many poor people when buying supplies for the table. While seeking to supply food economically to their families they will pay fifty cents a bushel for potatoes and use them freely although they would regard wheat or beans entirely beyond their reach if the price of the latter were proportionately high, basing prices upon actual food value.

A SUPERIOR FARMER'S PAPER.

The Christmas number of the 'Farmer's Advocate' is about the best thing of the kind which has ever made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic, at least so far as information about the progress of Canadian farming interests is concerned. Any one wishing to give their friends at a distance some idea of the great progress made in Canadian agriculture and stock-raising during the past twenty-five years can do it most readily by sending them a copy of this profusely illustrated number of the 'Advocate.' It is printed on superior paper and the illustrations of farm buildings and live stock are got up in the best style. The 'Farmer's Advocate' is published by the Wm. Weld Company, in London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Keep cows in clean stables, and before milking brush them thoroughly so that the milk will not be contaminated by bacteria introduced through dust settling in the pail. Milk can be kept clean without much difficulty if good stables are provided.

A well-known auctioneer, who was recently selling a lot of half-fed horses at a public sale, very truthfully remarked that 'Corn would have brought $10 a bushel in the shape of flesh on these horses' back.' That statement applies with equal force to a great many horses and other stock that annually goes to market.

Hereafter all horses at the English Royal Shows are to be subjected to veterinary examination before being allowed to gain a prize, and must be pronounced free from indications of hereditary unsoundness. Hitherto the rule has only applied to stallions and brood mares, but now the rule applies to animals of all ages in the breeding classes.

In mild weather ewes will not eat inferior hay, but when the temperature falls below freezing they are less fastidious. Again, in the spring ewes begin to be dainty as to the quality of their hay. Two-tooth ewes require better food than old stock ewes, and are usually kept in a separate lot. A rather better quality of hay and a better choice of ground will be all that is requisite.

The German feeding standard for a milch cow calls for 15.4 pounds total nutritive substance in the digestible portion of her food, these nutritive substances to be proportioned as follows:—Protein, 2.5 pounds; carbohydrates, 12.5 pounds, and ether extract, or fat, 0.4 pound. This gives a nutritive ratio of 1:5.4. In other words, to every pound of protein there are 5.4 pounds of nitrogenous materials.

It is possible to grow pigs to a weight of a pound for each day of their age, that is, a pig seven months old will weigh 210 pounds, but it will never be done by a careless feeder. The man who starts to do this will need good stock, and must give it good care from start to finish. The care should begin before the pigs are born, for a sow that is fed on a cooling and loosening diet will be likely to produce healthier pigs and suckle better than one that has been fed on corn, which is too heating and fattening to keep an animal in good health.

The least expensive way to keep up and increase the fertility of our farms is the purchase of rich manure-making cattle foods, and the next best way is, perhaps, the free use of chemical fertilizers. If good animals are kept and properly fed, the first method is the cheapest, especially if the stock is of the kind to mature young. It is the early beef that is the cheap beef, and cheap beef means cheap manure, cheap crops. With good stock and plenty of it any farmer can afford to buy linseed oil meal and cotton seed meal and to feed them freely.

In Thornton's record of Shorthorn transactions for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1898, we find that importations from Great Britain to other countries were made as follows:—United States, 32; South America, 199; Australia, 1; Canada, 34; France, 2; and Germany, 15. This is in marked contrast to last year. For the quarter ending June 30, 1898, there were sent to South America 107 animals; to Australia, 17; to Finland, 1; and to Sweden, 1, but none to Canada. For the quarter ending June 30, 1897, out of two hundred and seven exportations recorded not one came to Canada.

We take pains to treat the sows kindly whenever we are about where they are. The young sows that we aim to have bring their first litter in the spring, have kind attention as they get heavy in farrow, at feeding time we scratch and rub them and teach them to know that we will not hurt them. With this kind treatment and having the sow in proper condition we do not expect trouble at farrowing times, and consequently do not take a stick with us for protection when we go to look after the pigs and see that each one has a good square meal the first time. The young sow properly handled the first time will always be easily handled, unless she has mean treatment.

This is one of the constantly recurring instances which show the success of Canadian-bred stock in competition with the best of other countries. Last spring Mr. James Snell, of the township of Hullett, sold eleven head of Leicester sheep to a gentleman in New York State, who showed them at various American fairs this fall, with the result that they netted him $2,000 in prize money, taking 274 first, and 84 second prizes in all. At the end of the season he also disposed of the lot at a good round figure. Mr. Snell is not perhaps so widely known as other stock breeders, but he is one of the oldest as well as one of the most successful amongst them.

Far too few flockmasters commence early enough to give the ewe flock the extra food they need. Some wait until the loss of condition is so plainly apparent that it becomes compulsory. This should not be the case; commence early and give a small ration; increasing City, recently, for an average of about proaches This will result in finding not only the dam but its progeny, when the time arrives, in first-class condition, and full of vigor and health. There is a well-known proverb which says: 'It is no use to lock the door when the horse is stolen,' and neither is it of the slightest use to endeavor to save the ewe and help the lamb, when the former has become so reduced in strength and condition, as not to be able to properly assimilate and use the food given her.

The condition of the feet of the sheep while in the pens or barn should be carefully watched. Manure tends to rot the horn of the feet and this sets up an inflammation which quickly spreads through the feet, softening the horn and destroying the attaching tissue between the interior of the feet and the horny covering. This tissue is exceedingly vascular, and tender, and inflammation of it causes severe discomfort and pain to the sheep, wholly preventing them from growth and preventing the in-lamb ewes from properly developing the lambs. The result is the probable loss of the lambs by still-birth, or such weakness that they perish in a few days after birth. The most effective means of preventing this trouble is to keep the pens well littered with dry straw, which may be the waste of what is fed at night in the feed racks, and spread the next morning when the sheep are fed. Cleanliness is a sure preventive, and when the disease appears immediate treatment is indispensible.

While exercise is beneficial to all animals, it is especially so to all breeding animals; it quickens respiration and thus aerates and purifies the blood. Deep breathing expands and strengthens the lungs. An animal deficient in lung power cannot be said to have a good constitution, and constitutional vigor is of prime importance in a breeding animal. Regular exercise prevents their becoming too fat, which ought to be guarded against in breeding animals. Excessive fat tends to produce debility, making both dam and offspring more liable to disease. A frequent run in a paddock sends the blood coursing through a horse's veins and puts new ambition into him. For a brood mare exercise is even more necessary. Regular work will do her no harm if it is not too severe or too exhausting; it should be enough to keep her in good spirits, but she should not be put to hard pulling. In her case it is perhaps safer to work her lightly than to turn her out loose. If turned out loose, she may run too much, and perhaps slip and fall, to her detriment.

The demand for breeding cattle of the

popular beef strains, which we have frequently noted during the past two years, continues unabated. Shorthorns, Angus and Herefords are most in demand, and in addition there is some call for the breeds not so well known, such as Devons, Red Polls, Galloways, The last half of this year, as did the first half, sees the Herefords in the lead as far as prices are concerned, none of the others approaching them in this respect. The sale of 113 head of both sexes at Kansas City, recently for an average of about $385 per head, with five of the lot bringing $1,000 each, and one $1,025, is a mark which admirers of other breeds will have to exert themselves to reach. No less remarkable and interesting was the sale, about the same time, of 400 grade Hereford heifer calves, for an average of a little over $37 per head. These calves are the offspring of native Texas cows and purebred Hereford bulls, and illustrate the value of good blood. The revival of the cattle industry has been gradual and as a consequence is healthy. Much money will be made in raising beef stock for several years to come.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

The following letter is addressed to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, to persons desirous of having their cattle tested for tuberculosis, and sets forth the conditions under which the Dominion Government undertakes to apply the tuberculin test free of charge:

DOMINION OF CANADA.
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa,.....1898.

Dear Sir,—In response to your letter of the....., I beg to say that the following are the conditions upon which the department apllies the tuberculin test to cattle:

When a person makes application to the department to have his cattle tested for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them are affected with tuberculosis, a government inspector is sent to test, and all expenses in connection with this are paid by the department. The owner must accept all responsibility for the result of the test. The government do not order the slaughter of diseased animals. No compensation will be given in cases where owners slaughter of their own free will. If any of the animals are found to be suffering from the disease they will have to be isolated, and the shed or corral in which they are kept will be quarantined. The owner will then be prohibited from selling any of them or their raw products. Should he desire of his own free will to slaughter them and dispose of their carcasses for food, he will have to consult the local authorities as to whether he will be allowed to sell them. The premises in which diseased animals have been must be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the government inspector, as recommended on page 11 of the Farmers' Bulletin on Tuberculosis, a copy of which I enclose you. The premises in which the diseased cattle have been quarantined will also have to be disinfected and cleansed, as mentioned above, after the animals have been disposed of. When the minister of agriculture receives a certificate from the inspector that the inspection has been done to his satisfaction the premises will be released from quarantine. No application will be considered unless the owner agrees to submit all his cattle to the test.

If an applicant refuses to have his cattle tested after having made formal application, he will be charged with, and will have to pay whatever expenses may have been incurred by the department in connection with the sending of a veterinarian to make the tests.

Upon your signing and returning to us the attached form of request a government inspector will be sent to test your cattle.

Yours truly,
W. B. SCARTH.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

To.....
.....

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture for Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I hereby request that my entire herd of cattle, consisting of:

.....Bulls,
.....Cows,
.....Steers,
.....Heifers,
.....Calves,

be tested for tuberculosis with tuberculin, and I hereby agree to conform to the government conditions, as expressed in their letter dated....., which I acknowledge having received.

The nearest railway station to my premises is..... on the line of the ..... railway company, and if I am notified when the inspector will arrive at the station I will meet him and drive him to my premises, and, when the testing of my animals is completed, will drive him back to the station, free of charge.

Date.....,
Address.....
Signed.....

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

HOSPITAL TRAINING.

K.K.S., Newfoundland.—Could you inform me to what hospital in Canada or the United States a friend of mine might apply for admittance to undergo a nurse's training? Ans.—Probably the nearest likely institution is the General Hospital, Halifax. Admirable training schools are also carried on in connection with the General Hospital of this city, and of Toronto and London, Ont. A well spoken of United States training school is that in connection with the Lowell Hospital, Lowell, Mass. Applications should in every case be addressed to 'The Matron.'

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

Subscriber.—Where in Canada can I obtain whole wheat flour, that is, the whole wheat ground into flour and deprived of its outer bran? Ans.—Whole wheat flour is made out of wheat ground with all of what millers call the offal, that is, bran, shorts, etc. Different kinds of brown bread are made containing some of the offal or the undergrades of the flour and of such are 'Graham bread,' 'Triticumina,' 'Health bread,' etc. It should be easily possible for your local baker to obtain a suitable flour from his miller and bake it to suit you. It would be well to consult him.

THE CHINESE IN MONTREAL.

J.N.G.—Will you kindly tell me how many Chinese there are in Montreal and how many are under religious instruction? Is that instruction carried on exclusively by the Presbyterian Church or do other bodies participate? How many of those taught have joined the church? Do these latter become a strength to the church they join? Ans.—Montreal being a distributing centre for the Chinese their numbers vary. Every month brings in a new lot over the C.P.R. in bond, to be sooner or later sent on to United States points, Cuba, Jamaica, etc. There are at present about the usual average number, say 600. 2. Most are under religious instruction, probably three-quarters. 3. Largely Presbyterian, all of the twenty schools being such, except the Emmanuel Congregational, and two Baptist more recently organized, but there is co-operation amongst them, in connection with Dr. J. C. Thomson, 48a McGill College ave., the Chinese missionary. All the denominations were represented at the recent Chinese gathering. 4. Some twenty have joined churches here. 5. Yes. Found in these Presbyterian Chinese Sunday-schools are quite a number of teachers of the various other denominations earnestly engaged in teaching, and this Presbyterian, or rather union work, though supported at considerable expense by the Presbyterian church enjoys the earnest and prayerful sympathy of the ministers of the churches of the other denominations.

STATION AND DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRONS.

W.D., Witless Bay, Newfoundland.—1. Please enumerate the different British naval squadrons. 2. State name of commanders, names of flagships, and number of ships. 3. Describe the several battleships, giving tonnage, armament, speed and date of completion. 4. Describe the main and secondary batteries of warships. 5. What is the difference between rapid firing and quick firing guns? Both terms are used. Ans. 1 to 3. On Dec. 1, 1898, there were nine squadrons besides a training squadron afloat. Also, a squadron on Particular Service, and one on Surveying Service, viz., (1) Mediterranean and Red Sea squadron. Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir John Ommaney Hopkins, K.C.B., on board flagship 'Ramilies,' first class battleship, built 1893, tonnage, 14,150; armament, 4. 13½; 10, 6 ins. quick fire (Q.F.) guns; speed, 17.5 knots. The other vessels of this squadron are the battleships 'Anson,' 1889, 10,600 tons; 'Caesar,' 14,900; 'Camperdown,' 10,600; 'Devastation, 9,330; 'Empress of India,' 14,150; 'Hood,' 14,150; 'Illustrious,' 14,900; 'Revenge,' 14,150; 'Royal Oak,' 14,150; 'Royal Sovereign,' 14,150. All of these except the 'Devastation' are first class battleships. The 'Devastation' is used merely as a port guard ship at Gibraltar, and is much inferior to the others in every way. The cruisers are the 'Dido,' 5,600 tons; speed, 19.5 knots; 'Fearless,' 3,200 tons, 16.7 knots; 'Gibraltar,' 7,700 tons, 19.7 knots; 'Hawke,' 7,350 tons, 20 knots; 'Isis,' 5,600 tons, 19.5 knots; 'Scylla,' 3,400 tons, 20.62 knots. The 'Scylla' is the fastest cruiser in the British navy, except the 'Terrible,' which can steam 22 knots. (Very fast.) 'Thetis,' 9,000 tons, 20 knots; the 'Venus,' 9,600 tons, 20.1 knots. There are seven torpedo boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, three gunboats, four sloops, one torpedo ram, one troopship, one despatch vessel, one training cruiser, and one vessel on special service. Total, forty-two vessels. This is the most powerful of the nine squadrons. 2. The Channel squadron, stationed about the British Isles has the flagship 'Majestic,' 1895, 14,900 tons, 4. 12 (wire), 28 Q.F. guns. Commander, Vice-Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, K.C.B. Battleships 'Hannibal,' 'Jupiter,' 'Magnificent,' 'Mars,' 'Prince George,' 'Repulse,' 'Resolution,' cruisers: 'Arrogant,' 'Blake,' 'Diadem,' 'Furious,' 'Pelorus.' Total, eight battleships and five cruisers. 3. The North America and West Indies squadron, has the flagship and battleship 'Renown,' 12,350 tons, 4. 10 ins., 106 ins. Q.F., 8. 12 pounders, Q.F. Commander, Vice-Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, K.C.B.. There are besides the battleship 'Renown,' the coast guard ship 'Hotspur,' 4,010 tons. The cruisers 'Cordelia,' 'Indefatigable,' 'Intrepid,' 'Pallas,' 'Pearl,' 'Proserpine,' and the 'Talbot,' tonnage, 2,000 to 5,600. The sloops 'Alert' and 'Buzzard.' The floating battery, 'Terror' (at Bermuda); the depot ship 'Urgent' (at Jamaica)); the torpedo boat, 'Quail.' Total, 14 vessels, stationed half the year at Halifax, N.S., the other half in the West Indies. 4. South-East coast of America. Commander, Captain (Commodore) Charles J. Noveock. Vessel, cruiser 'Nora,' 4,360 tons, and three sloops. 5. Pacific squadron. Commander, Rear-Admiral Sir H. St. L. B. Palliser. Cruisers 'Imperieuse' (flagship), 8,400 tons; armament, 4, 9.2 ins., 10, 6 ins. Q.F. guns; 'Amphion,' 4,300 tons; 'Leander,' 4,300 tons; 'Phaeton,' 4,300 tons; one sloop, one gunboat, two torpedo boat destroyers, one storeship. 6. Cape and West Coast of Africa. Commander Rear Admiral Sir R. H. Harris, K.C.M.G., on cruiser 'Doris.' 'Monarch,' 8,320 tons, 7 muzzle loaders, 4 Q.F.; cruisers, seven; gunboats, four; river service boats, two; special service, one vessel and one depot ship. Total, 16 vessels. 7. East Indies squadron. Commander, Rear Admiral A. L. Douglas, on the flagship 'Eclipse' (cruiser), 5,600 tons, 56 ins., Q.F.; 6, 4.7 ins. Q.F.; 8, 12 pounder Q.F. guns; cruisers, four; gunboats, three; one torpedo boat, one special service vessel, three coast defence vessels. Total, 12 vessels. 8. China squadron. Commander, Vice-Admiral E. H. Seymour, K.C.B. Flagship 'Centurion,' 1893, first class battleship, 10,500 tons, 4. 10 ins., 10, 4.7 ins. Q.F. Battleships 'Barfleur,' 10,500 tons; 'Victorious,' 14,900; cruisers 'Archer,' 4,200; 'Bonaventure,' 4,360; 'Gration,' 7,350; 'Hermione,' 4,360; 'Immortalite,' 5,600; 'Iphigenia,' 3,600; 'Narcissus,' 5,600; 'Powerful' 14,200; 'Undaunted' 5,600. Also 10 gunboats, 4 torpedo boats; 3 sloops, a receiving ship, a despatch vessel, a store ship, and 4 steamers for river service. Total, 36 vessels, many of them specially adapted for the shallow waters found at this station. 9. Australia squadron. Commander, Rear Admiral H. L. Pearson. Flagship 'Royal Arthur' (cruiser), 7,700 tons, 1891, 1 9.2 ins., 12, 6 ins. Q.F. guns. There are seven other cruisers, two surveying ships, one sloop, two gunboats, one torpedo boat. Total, 14 ships. Training squadron, Commander, Commodore E. S. Poe, M.V.O. Flagship 'Raleigh' (cruiser). Three other cruisers, the 'Champion,' 'Cleopatra' and 'Volage.' Total, 4. Particular Service squadron (no general commander); nine cruisers, three gunboats, one torpedo depot ship, one store ship, one surveying ship. Total, 15 vessels. These ships are scattered all over the world. Surveying Service squadron, eight vessels, no general commander. Ans. 4 and 5. The main battery of a warship is that which contains the larger guns, which are often slow firing, as the British navy does not use quick fire (Q.F.) guns of more than six inches calibre, although the great Armstrong firm manufactures eight inch guns of this kind, and the French navy possesses Q.F. guns of over nine inches calibre. Up to twenty years ago guns continued to be made larger and larger, until at length 100 ton guns were manufactured. The quick fire guns which had been in use in land warfare ever since the introduction of the mitrailleuse in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, came into service on the sea. These small quick fire guns, designed originally for the repulsion of torpedo boats, constitute what is called the second battery, the main battery being composed of the larger guns. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 it was seen that the Turkish heavy guns were too slow in fire to repel the Russian torpedo boats, and that rifle fire was too light to stop these craft. Some intermediate weapon was required. It was then that the Nordenfeldt gun, capable of firing 216 shots a minute, was invented. The calibre of this gun was one inch. Later on, torpedo boats of greater speed and with their vital parts protected by coal, appeared. To repel these vessels, the Hotchkiss gun, firing three and six pound missiles, was invented. When again, the 'torpedo destroyer,' a larger vessel, came on the scene, a still larger weapon was required. For the want of such larger cannon the Chilian Congressionalist ironclad 'Blanco Encalada' was sunk by the Chilian Balmacedist torpedo gunboats 'Almirante Condel' and 'Almirante Lynch,' during the war of 1891. Three years later the 'Aquidaban' was similarly sunk by the torpedo gunboat 'Sempaio' off Desterro in Brazil. The 'Sempaio' was hit thirty times by machine guns, but was not disabled. Lord Armstrong was equal to the occasion, however, and designed a 4.7 inch gun which discharged ten 45 lb. projectiles in 47 seconds. His later six inch gun, now in use in the British navy, throws a 100 lb. shot six times a minute. The newer quick fire guns, if properly served, should be able to give fire rapidly enough to stop the fastest torpedo boat, and strongly enough to sink the largest vessel of this sort; although torpedo boats now attain a speed of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, one of them in the French service, the 'Forban,' got up a speed of no less than 31.2 knots at her trial trip. It was found later on that the larger quick fire guns would penetrate all but the thickest armor plating, and could disable a ship by completely destroying her unarmored or lightly armored parts. It was also found that they could in the same interval of time throw into an enemy's hull an equal or even a greater weight of metal than the larger guns. Hence, accordingly, during the last ten years, the use of very large guns has not been encouraged by the Admiralty. Rapid fire guns and quick fire guns are the same. The latter term is, however, used in the British Navy.

RELATIVE NUMBERS OF ROMAN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS

M.J.H., Cody's, N.B.—1. Which are in the majority in the world, Catholics or Protestaants, including Greek Church Christians? 2. Give the number of Roman Catholics and Protestants in each country. Ans. 1. All those without the pale of the Roman Church, and who have not acknowledged the authority of the Bishop or Rome as supreme and infallible ruler, may be classed as Protestants, as regards Rome. Exclusive of the Greek Christians Protestants would be in the minority. But inasmuch as their Church was the first to protest, as a body, against Roman domination and Roman doctrines, it surely should be reckoned Protestant. In your question you use the term 'Catholic,' as if it denoted 'Roman Catholic'; such use of this term is liable to cause misunderstanding, and, indeed, is virtually an endorsation of Roman claims, as Catholic means universal. Roman Christians should be styled, 'Romanists,' or 'Roman Catholics,' never, 'Catholics.' The following are the latest statistics taken from Meyer's 'Konversations-Lexikon':—

Protestants, ...	137,000,000
Greek, Armenian and Abyssinian Churches	95,000,000
Total, Protestant	232,000,000
Roman Catholics	216,000,000
Total Romanists	216,000,000

The other religions of the world are the Buddhists and Brahmins, 672,000,000; Mohammedans, 200,000,000; Jews, 7,000,000; all other creeds, 125,000,000. Total, non-Christians, 1,004,000,000. Total Protestant and Roman Catholic Christians, 448,000,000. Total population of the world, 1,452,000,000. Note—The Greek Church separated from Rome, in A.D., 1054. It had never, however, acknowledged Roman ascendancy even in its then mild form. However, in 1054, Pope Leo IX. excommunicated the Greek Christians, together with their leader, Michael Cerularius. The separation has continued ever since, notwithstanding many efforts at reunion. Nor, on the other hand, was the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome ever acknowledged by the English Church as a body; although homage was paid by individuals and by sections of the Church. Other individuals and other sections of the Anglican body not only repudiated Roman claims, of primacy, but Roman doctrine as well, and this centuries before the English Reformation. Indeed, the English Church as a body distinctly asserted its freedom at the drawing up of Magna Charta in 1215, the words of protest being 'Quod Ecclesiae Anglicanae libera sit'—'Let the Church of England be free.' This was three centuries before the Reformation. William the Conqueror, John, and other English kings, made individual acknowledgment of the Bishop of Rome's supremacy; generally with the view of obtaining his support in the coercion of their subjects. The leadership of Rome during the first ten centuries of the Christian era resembled the leadership exercised by London over the Protestant world of to-day—a leadership universally recognized but not officially acknowledged, or involving the surrender of any rights. Independence of organization does not, however, necessarily include independence in doctrinal matters. For instance, the Roman Catholic Church of Venezuela asserts its independence in temporal matters. It is probable that in the near future other national churches will assert their independence in temporal or business matters, while yet retaining what is recognized as Roman Catholic doctrine. Yet independence in temporal concerns is liable to independence in doctrine. In this connection it is worthy of comment that a late writer refers to Venezuela as a promising field for Protestant missionary enterprise. 2. We have not space sufficient to state the relative strength of Protestants and Roman Catholics in each country of the world.

THE NEW POSTAGE RATE.

Reader, N.S.—Is Bermuda included in the list of places to which we can send letters for two cents, and if not at present included in said list, is there any possibility of it coming in? Ans.—Yes, Bermuda is in the list, which is as follows: Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India, Johore, Lagos, Leeward Islands, viz, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, Malay States (federated), viz., Parak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan and Pahang, Natal, Newfoundland, Niger Coast Protectorate, Niger Territory, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands, viz., Grenada, St. Lucie and St. Vincent.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

SCHOOL TRUSTEESHIP.

Subscriber, Ont.—Will you kindly inform me whether a brewer, liquor-seller or hotel-keeper, according to law, can act as school trustee? Ans.—Yes.

DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION.

V.B., Ont.—If a certain number of ratepayers petition the council to open up a certain creek or stream are they obliged to put the engineer on. And also, if a certain number get up a petition against having him on is the council obliged to put him on if there are a right number in favor? 3. After the engineer is on are they obliged to open it? Ans.—1 and 2. We think so. 3. Not necessarily. The council might, after receiving the engineer's report and considering the same at the meeting called for the purpose, conclude that the drainage work proposed in the petition was not desirable.

TAXATION.

Subscriber, Hibernia, N.B.—Is a man liable to be rated on a government savings bank deposit and on real estate as well? Ans.—Yes.

MEDICAL.

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

NERVOUSNESS.

Mother—Am a woman forty-five years old, mother of six children. Have to work hard, chop wood, wash, iron, scrub and cook. Am often sick. Have violent headaches and shortness of breath—a gasping way of breathing. About six in the evening feel very tired and sleepy, with dizzy swimming in my head and have nearly all the time a dull sore pain in my left breast, just where the arteries might be. When I go to bed I am not long asleep when I get into a struggling state as if I was being held down by some terrible power. When I get out of this state my heart is thumping and my whole body trembling. I am afraid to close my eyes again for fear of the same thing over again. I have some bad teeth, and am very anxious to have them taken out, but am afraid. Will you kindly say if gas is dangerous for a nervous person to take; the dentist assures me it has no bad effect. Have had my heart examined. Doctor says it is not affected. Please say if new teeth would cure me of my weakness. Ans.—These attacks are nervous and probably come when the stomach is out of order or the bowels bound up. It is a good plan to have ulcerated teeth disinfected or removed. A fairly good supply of teeth is necessary to proper chewing without which digestion is apt to fail. Gas is regarded as safe when properly given. Time to eat slowly and chew completely is needed. Food ought not to be washed down by drinking. Strong coffee or tea is not usually good for nervous people. Cocoa nibs, milk and ordinary cocoa are good for nerves. Allow others to do some of the work. It is not best at your age to go on working so hard. It is much more noble to endure the poor work of some young person who may always be more useful because of your patient training of her. It is particularly sad that some women who by dauntless courage and self-sacrifice have built up their homes will make such a virtue of this courage and ambition and such idols of their household goods that their own children may not learn to work, but are stunted in their moral nature and left to grow up incapable because the mother was capable and had not the far-seeing love to take their help. Patience and sweet behavior are greater virtues than those which can be learned by trying to do two days work in one, and are very conducive to the health of the nerves, while they leave a chance for young ones to develop necessary virtues and capacities. Glossy hair at breakfast, a fresh, clean blouse and an expression of face which come from reading the bible and from prayer will be the possessions of one whose children will want to work for her and spare her labor; whose niece will want to stay with her; whose neighbor's daughter who may be intending to be married will want to work for her and learn how.

COUGH.

L.E.D.—I am a printer, twenty years old, and worked with a foreman for four years who had consumption quite bad. He used tobacco and always spit on the floor, also spitting what he coughed up. The room was not very large and was ventilated as much as the weather would allow. Would the dust that was swept every day do any harm? I do not think my lungs are very strong. I ride my bicycle all winter but always have my mouth covered. If I did not, a slight cough would bother me when I got into the house. I used to be bothered the same way after skating. The cough would not last long. I do not use tobacco in any form or fermented drinks; am regular in habits, having eight or nine hours' sleep each night, eat lots of fruit, wholesome food, no pastry or cake. Ans.—Ample opportunity to inhale the bacillus would be given by the circumstances named, nevertheless a nervous patient might cough from fear without having any tubercle in his own case, or he might have an ordinary cough. No certainty can be arrived at as to tubercle except by examining the sputa, as coughs and susceptibilities to cough arise from many causes, nasal troubles, throat troubles, irritable nerves, heart disease, and so on. The sputum most characteristic of consumption appears, when coughed up, as small masses of gray or greenish-gray purulent matter. These should be sent to an expert for examination if certainty as to the presence or absence of tuberculosis is desired. The bacilli being present no doubt as to the nature of the disease can exist, but the invalid need not prepare to die, but rather arm himself to overcome his foe. This requires pure tonic air night and day, good food, proper clothing, and employment which does not cramp the lungs and digestive organs. The best thing to do would probably be to talk the case well over with a doctor and see what can be done to build up powers of resistance.

PHTHISIS.

The use of antiseptics is helpful but alone not sufficient to stay tuberculosis. Inhalations should be used regularly as they are very relieving. Inhalations of turpentine or iodine can be easily made by stirring a few drops of either in a jug of water at 190 deg. F., and breathing the steam while it lasts, a towel may be worn over the head to direct the steam. These drugs are disinfectants, i.e., destroy the life of organisms if it were possible to apply them in sufficient strength by inhalations. They simply act as discouragers to the bacilli, or antiseptics, a word which covers less ground than disinfectant. Oil of cinnamon in gum arabic water well mixed, may be taken several times a day as cinnamon is excreted through the lungs and is antiseptic and tonic in its tendencies. A drop at a time is enough, add twenty grains of bismuth to this if there is diarrhoea. A flannel band, fourteen or sixteen inches wide can be worn over the bowels and kidneys in case of weak lungs and relaxed bowels, as the friction and close adjustment of the flannel will help to prevent chills not due to fever. When sputa is offensive respirators containing a little absorbent material wet with creosote dropped upon it may be used with advantage to the patient and to friends. Cod liver oil emulsions are useful at first.

OUT OF HEALTH.

Perplexity.—Tongue cracked; more or less coated white; small pimples size of a pinhead on the lips; mouth sometimes smarts; a little catarrh; my head troubles me so that I cannot think clearly; slight chills and dizziness; also distressing dreams occasionally. Acids cause smarting in the mouth; 28 years of age. Do my own housework. Careful of diet. Ans.—Have you had your ears examined? Perhaps your troubles may be chiefly digestive. Use aromatic tooth paste or powder containing oil of wintergreen. Make a lotion of borax and water for your mouth, and use it after every meal. Powdered borax in a box is most convenient, a small pinch in a tablespoon of fresh water. Salad oil or cod liver oil emulsion may relieve you more than anything else. If you can get perfectly fresh cream and use it freely it may do instead. Take no acids which go against your taste, but if they agree and simply make your mouth smart take cooked or raw fruit with cream or well protected by sago, rice or tapioca cooked until clear. These are healing to raw surfaces. Oil relieves dry surfaces making them elastic so that they do not crack. You need beef tea or something to build up blood most likely. You probably cannot digest iron; beef gives iron salts in the most digestible form. Milk mixed with oatmeal or barley gruel strained and salted is a blood builder. Perhaps you work very hard after meals or over work until too nervous to digest. Do not eat sweet food. You might try one and a half grains of lithia to a small glass of hot or cold water every day for a while, before breakfast. If you have noticed a great increase of urine, with a dry cracked tongue consult a doctor. About three pints is normal.

PILES.

J.—Take the tincture of nux vomica, four to six drops to the dose, three times a day. If nervous and irritable two drops to the dose may be efficacious three times a day. This remedy simply regulates digestion. It is not a direct cure for piles, but acts upon the muscular layer of the intestine while an astringent application shrinks the distended rectal veins which form the piles.

INDIGESTION.

L.B.—Seventeen years of age, troubled with temporary pains in the region of the heart. Can you tell me what causes them? I have reason to believe that my digestion is not very good. 2. For years I have been troubled with phlegm which rises in the throat, especially after I have eaten something of sweet taste. It is worse in winter. Can you tell me how to get rid of it as it is very annoying? Ans.—Pains may be from indigestion. Eat no sweet food. Chew starchy food well. Probably you are growing fast. Form regular healthful habits with care.

VETERINARY.

[Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.]

DEATH FROM HEMORRHAGE.

T.R.—Horse 14 years old, a cribber, but healthy and sound always; good worker; best horse of his weight I ever saw. Had good care, healthy stable, etc.; was all right and remarkably well up to noon; was led out to water, drank a pailful and went in to eat his dinner, and commenced eating as usual, was discovered about 3 p.m. in a terrible state. Had ceased and was passing streams of blood, also contents of bowels, coffee-colored jellified mass; passed some more bloody liquid about four o'clock. Was up and down, evidently troubled with acute pains at short intervals; continued in this way until 7.30 p.m. and died, being seven hours after he was well and all right. Did not sweat before death, skin dry, rectum appeared sore and irritated. There is no one in this place who can throw any light on the matter. Every one says they never saw anything of the kind in their experience. 1. Would a piece of glass swallowed with straw produce such results, in such a short time? 2. Would an internal trouble do it—tumor or rupture of blood vessel? If from such causes would he not have shown signs of ailing previous to the attack? 3. Do worms ever cause anything like this. Note.—After death he bloated considerably. Your opinion is looked for with great interest in this neighborhood. Ans.—The passage of 'streams of blood' from the bladder and passage of blood from the bowels, and the blood stained faeces; the 'jellified mass' and 'the rectum appearing sore and irritated' lead to a suspicion that either accidentally or maliciously something had been forced up the rectum, wounding the kidney and intestines. You do not mention having made a post mortem examination, this is to be regretted as it would have revealed the exact condition. None of the causes you mention would produce the simultaneous bleeding from the bladder and bowels, a large piece of glass might wound the bladder or kidney through the bowel but it is very improbable. The case is an interesting one, and we would be glad to hear from you if anything has been discovered to throw light on the matter.

BONE SPAVIN.

H.M.—1. Can bone spavin be cured in a young horse by blistering? 2. If so, is it liable to return if the horse gets any hard usage? 3. Should blistering be continued as long as any stiffness is noticed? 4. Is it common for a young horse to be lame eight or ten months without enlargement of the hock? 5. Would a case of hereditary tendency be harder to remove than one of injury? Ans.—1. The term bone spavin is applied to ossification and union by that process (anchylosis), of the bones of the hock of the horse. In the young horse, owing to the greater vasucularity of the bones, blistering and long-continued rest often result in arrest of the process, but in no case complete absorption of the ossification. 2. Yes, a partially anchylosed hock must necessarily be more liable to suffer from over stress of the joint than a perfectly normal one. 3. Yes, three months at least and repeated blisters during that time will usually be necessary. 4. No; the exostosis usually shows before that time. 5. In hereditary spavin the process is usually more general and slower in its progress, but it is often less complete, and the chances of recovery from lameness is less.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

Farmer, Algoma.—Mare fourteen years old, sweats when at work and when not at work standing in the stable; the most sweating is in the flanks. Some days she don't sweat. She is a big eater, but I have trouble to keep her in working order while the other horses are fat. A few days ago she had cramps in her belly. What is the matter with her? I have thought that she must have worms. Please prescribe as soon as possible. Ans.—Evidently the mare is suffering from a chronic form of indigestion and worms may be present. Follow the course of treatment recommended to J.A.N. in this issue, giving two ounces of turpentine instead of one.

OUT OF CONDITION.

J.A.N.—Have a mare five years old. She is very long in the hair, is always gaunt, and very easily sweated. Will drink very little water; she is also very keen either by herself or with any other horse. Have tried a few remedies without effect. If you can through the 'Witness' give any information I will be very thankful. She is a thoroughbred colt. I keep her well blanketed, also give her warm mashes. She eats very little hay. If you can give any information regarding her please do so. Ans.—It may be due to worms. Have her teeth examined and any irregularities or sharp points rasped off. Feed her on bran mashes and carrots for a week, then, on an empty stomach, after fasting eight hours, give her an ounce and a half spirits of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. Feed her on ground oats with a handful of ground oil cake once a day, with bran mashes, carrots, etc. As an occasional change give her once a day two drachms each of sulphate of iron and brown sugar in her food. Repeat the oil and turpentine in two weeks. Groom her thoroughly, clothe warmly and exercise regularly but quietly.

ACUTE CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

Subscriber, Ont.—Mare with foal, weight 1,100 pounds. Eats hay early in the morning, but refuses to eat grain after being watered at 8.30. Short, rapid breath first day, breathing more heavy second day; gave second day five doses (25 drops every four hours) of aconite which seemed to give some relief. Was afraid to give any more aconite. Worse on third day and died on fourth. Opened her and found lungs very bad. About half way the lung was like cutting a chunk of liver. Very bad smell off the lung, and her breath the fourth day was the same with some blood running from the nose. Was driven twenty-five miles four days before taking sick, but seemed to be well and smart the morning of the first day on which she was taken sick. Had been feeding the following for two months previous to illness: Eight oz sulphate of iron, 8 oz. nitrate of potash, 4 oz. nux vomica; 50 doses, one every 24 hours. 1. What was wrong with the mare? 2. What should have been done and, 3, was what we gave her right or wrong, and if right, should we have given her more of it? 4. Do you think the powder I was feeding was a good one or not? Ans.—1. The mare died from acute congestion of the lungs, terminating in gangrene. 2. She should have been stopped and well-clothed at the first signs of distressed breathing. 3. Aconite was not beneficial—perhaps not injurious—quiet, plenty of cool, pure air, with warm covering were more necessary. 4. The powder had nothing to do with the congestion. It is an incompatible mixture. The sulphate of iron given with sugar, or the nux vomica given alone would produce better tonic results.

ABSCESS.

W.W.—I have a cow six years old; about three months ago I noticed a swelling on the hind leg. At first it was very hard but not tender. It increased in size to about six inches across. I have rubbed and fomented it, but it still keeps growing and very tender. She goes lame now but she is in good health and eats well. I intended her for beef. Please tell me what it is and if it can be cured? Also, if you think it will render the flesh unfit for food? Ans.—It is probably an abscess from an injury or penetration of the part by some sharp substance. Poultice and open when soft enough. It will not affect the meat when recovered.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



There's No Risk In Using FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is worth curing. Does it quickly and for good. Hundreds of cases cured during the last year. Easily applied. Safe to use, and sold under this

GUARANTEE:

That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price, $2 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of amount. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE to readers of 'Witness.'

TESTIMONIAL:

CROWFOOT, N.W.T., Jan. 29th, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I have used several bottles of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, and can certify it is a sure cure every time if applied before the lump is too far advanced. I have cured the lump on young and old cattle. One application will cure any case at an early stage. Two applications never fail. It is no longer necessary for farmers and ranchers to shoot their lump jaws. All that is necessary is Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, and a little elbow grease to rub it in.

Yours truly JOHN CLARK, Jr.

Address: FLEMING BROS., St. George, Ontario.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Natural Curve S·H·&M·



PATENT APPLIED FOR

Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding.

"Around thy skirt is put a beauteous girdle bound to last."

Strength — the Samson and Sandow of Skirt Binding—durability and long wear unmatched and never before possible—"S. H. & M." combined with an indestructible extra thick brush edge.

Looks — an everlasting, soft, exquisite richness, which neither rain nor mud nor wear can corrupt.

Fit — rounded in a natural curve that fits the dress without a pucker or a wrinkle anywhere—seems as though it was a part of the skirt-fabric, so smoothly does it fit in protecting grace and strengthful beauty.

"S. H. & M." is stamped on the Back of Every Yard.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

The "S. H. & M." Co., 24 Front St., W. Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



A GREAT OFFER!

READ EVERY WORD.

We have recently secured the entire stock of watches from a Western concern at an extraordinarily low price for spot cash. Among our stock are 5675 Genuine Waltham Movements in a splendid solid Nickel Silver Dust Proof Case which cannot be told from coin silver, and is far more durable. The movements are genuine Waltham, guaranteed for five years. This watch has never been sold for less than eight dollars in Canada. In order to introduce our business into every home in Canada we now make the following unparalleled offer to every reader of this paper, who inside of the next 60 days sends us $4.50, will send by return registered mail and guarantee safe delivery. One of the above Waltham watches, Gent's eighteen size, on receipt of fifty cents, we will send the watch by Express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination, you then pay the Express agent the balance, $4.00, and take your watch. If the watch does not prove exactly as we represent it to be, send it back and we will refund your money. As to our responsibility, we may say this, the appearance of our ad. in this paper is a sufficient guarantee that we are a responsible firm. When cash in full accompanies the order we will SEND FREE A HANDSOME SOLID SILVER METAL CHAIN and guarantee safe delivery. Send money by Post-Office Order, Express, Money Order or Registered Letter. Mention nearest Express Office. Address,

THE **Standard Silverware Co.,**

246 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

BELL PIANOS



ARE GUARANTEED FOR

10 Years

The Best of the Others for Only Five . . .

Send for Catalogue to

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited.

GUELPH, Ontario

WINDMILLS

—THE—

Canadian Steel Airmotor



Surpasses all other appliances where **Power** is required for

FARM, DAIRY, IRRIGATION, &c.

Will Grind, Chop, Pulp and run any Machine in the Barn

PUMPS, TANKS, GRINDERS, &c.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE and PUMP CO., Limited.
Liberty St., Toronto.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Most widely attended in America; 31st year; 22 years under present Principals. Send for he '99 Catalogue. Address

ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F.C.A.,
Belleville, Ont.



HOME STUDY FOR BUSINESS We teach Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Com'l Law, Letter Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, English & Civil Service branches thoroughly by MAIL at your own HOME. Success guaranteed We give a useful Money-Making Education. Salaried Situations obtained by our students. National reputation, established 40 years. It will pay you. Try it. Catalog free. Trial lesson 10 cents.
BRYANT & STRATTON
371 Colleee Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.



THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

COCOA

BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A remedy mailed free. Address C. J. MASON, Box 513, New York, N.Y.

The 'Witness'

Is said to be Ahead of Its Time.
So it should be.

Is Your Paper.

Has Warm Friends.

Aims at NEWS, not Sensation.

Is a Clean Paper.

Does Its Own Thinking.

Speaks Fearlessly, whatever it costs.

Has no Masters.

Fights for the Right and Grants no Quarter.

Refuses Injurious Advertisements, though they pay best.

Is a leader of Thought.

Is Pre eminently the Family Paper.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT.

MORE LIVE LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES are desired by the Star Life Assurance Society (established 1843) throughout Ontario, particularly in Morrisburg, Prescott and Smith's Falls; liberal arrangements made with agents. Address the Secretary, Wesley Buildings, Toronto. 13

BEAVER LINE

STEAMSHIPS

TO and FROM

LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN.

Single, $50 to $55. Return, $95 to $104.50.

SECOND CABIN.

Single, $32.50 to $35. Return, $61.75 to $66.50.

STEERAGE.

Outward, $22.50. Prepaid, $24.

For sailings and all particulars as to freight or passage apply to any Agent of the Company, or to

D. W. CAMPBELL.
(General Manager)
18 Hospital Street, Montreal

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides	4,500 tons	SS. Keemun	4,500 tons
SS. Amaryatha	3,500 "	SS. Lakonia (Twin)	7,500 "
SS. Concordia	3,500 "	SS. Orthia	6,500 "
SS. Hesperia	5,000 "	SS. Selacia	7,500 "
SS. Indrani	6,000 "	SS. Victoria	6,500 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	6,500 "		
New Steamer Building			7,500 "
New Steamer Building			7,500 "

GLASGOW and ST. JOHN (N.B.) SERVICE

From Glasgow.		From St. John, N.B.
Dec. 24	SS. KEEMUN	Jan. 10
Dec. 31	SS. ALCIDES	Jan. 17
Jan. 14	SS. CONCORDIA	Feb. 1
Jan. 28	SS. AMARYNTHIA	Feb. 14

AGENTS—
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
From PORTLAND.

SS. BURONA (cold storage)..... Jan. 7
SS. TREMONA..... Jan. 13
SS. KILMONA..... Jan. 21
SS. ARONA..... Jan. 27
SS. DEVONA..... Feb. 4

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE
FITTED IN
Special Steamers of Both Lines.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros. Chicago, Ill., J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., (Limited),
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

EUROPE. EUROPE. EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES.
GUION, ANCHOR, HAM-AMERICAN, INMAN,
WHITE STAR, CUNARD, NETHERLANDS
STATE, N. G. LLOYD, FRENCH
LINES, Etc., Etc.,
Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, CAPETOWN, and all parts of the world.
Write us before looking elsewhere. Pamphlet of Rates and Sailings sent free on application.
Established 1865.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
Telephone 1267. 181 St. James st., Montreal

ONTARIO.

THE TORONTO MUNICIPAL SITUATION.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The municipal election would this year have been dull enough but for the mayoralty contest. For the chief magistracy of the city there were three candidates—Mr. Shaw, the retiring Mayor; Mr. E. A. Macdonald, and Ald. McMurrich. The last had no chance from the start, largely because he had no personal or party strength. Mr. Shaw had the advantage of the custom of giving a mayor a second term, and of being a stalwart Conservative in a Conservative city, but he had a comparatively narrow plurality over Mr. Macdonald, who has been long regarded as a kind of stormy petrel in municipal politics. He is notoriously impecunious, yet he is always exploiting gigantic schemes. He is denounced as visionary and impractical, and there is a widespread conviction that he is both. That he has great intellectual ability and exceptional force of character no one denies, but these are usually regarded as additional disqualifications in a visionary enthusiast. It becomes an interesting question, then, why he received so many as ten thousand votes for the highest office in the gift of the citizens. There can be only one answer to the question—that he pledged himself to do his utmost to secure an investigation of the means by which the present street railway company obtained its franchise half a dozen years ago. That the company made an exceedingly good bargain is well known, and that its promoters resorted to corruption was partly proved at a previous investigation. Mr. Macdonald at his campaign meetings publicly and frequently asserted that the enquiry then was choked off, that the worst of the transaction remained unexposed, that some of the same men resorted to similar means to secure the street railway franchise of Montreal, and that he was making these statements for the purpose and in the hope of provoking a criminal prosecution. Under the circumstances the ten thousand votes given to one who was so objectionable to a large proportion of the voters may fairly be regarded as their united demand for a reopening of the prematurely closed investigation. Perhaps this may be granted by those who are in a position to deal with the matter; more probably it will not. In the latter case the demand for the enquiry will be renewed at the next municipal election, for there is a widespread feeling that corrupt procurement of franchises is the most serious danger threatening our civic life, and that the exposure of this particular scandal would be a much needed and effective object lesson.

FINANCIAL CONSOLIDATION has become popular here during the past few months. Two young and fairly prosperous life insurance companies set the emample, and it has been followed by the consolidation of two of our oldest and most important trust corporations. More significant still is the union, at present determined but not completed, of four loan companies which have their headquarters here. These do in the aggregate an enormous business throughout Ontario, Manitoba, and the North-West Territory. They have a large paid up capital, a considerable accumulation in the form of 'rests,' and many branches scattered over a wide area. The union of the four companies will greatly cheapen their operations by lessening the amount of duplication of offices and officers. The business of lending money on mortgage has not been for some years past as profitable as it used to be, when a company could borrow money in England at four per cent, and lend it here at seven or eight. The rate of interest on good mortgage loans is now down to from four and a half to five percent, and before long it will drop lower still, as there is abundance of capital seeking investment, and so much has been lost elsewhere that the owners prefer to invest it here. It is rumored that some of the loan companies of Western Ontario will consolidate in London, and that there may be another union here of companies not included in the one above referred to.

THE DEATH OF PRINCIPAL KIRKLAND, of the Toronto Normal School, has removed from the scene one of the best known and most popular educationists of this province. He became second master of the institution in 1871, and has been principal of it for nearly half of the interval that has since elapsed. Though he was absent from the city last Easter, when the Ontario Educational Association met here, he was chosen its president, now a high and much coveted position. Dying at the comparatively early age of sixty-four he should have had, under ordinary circumstances, a few years more of life and work before him, but he was a victim of chronic lung and heart disease, and now the wonder is that he should have stood the wear and tear of his calling so long. Nothing has yet been intimated to the public about his successor. The institution is fortunate in having left to it a thoroughly competent vice-principal, Mr. Scott. There is some expectation that a principal will soon be selected for the new Normal School, now building in London, and that he will have a chance to serve a useful apprenticeship as assistant, for some months, in Toronto. Such a plan, well carried out, would do a great deal to lessen the danger of initial mistakes in the organization of the London institution.

MONTREAL NEWS

The property exempt from taxation this year is about $35,000,000 in value, principally church and educational establishments. Property taxed foots up over $100,000,000.

Montreal's Harbor Commissioners are away on a tour of inspection of the wharves of the United States, with a view of applying knowledge gleaned to the betterment of Montreal's wharfage now under reconstruction.

Mr. C. F. Smith has been nominated for the presidency of the Board of Trade in the room of Mr. James Crathern, who refused a renomination, favoring the principle of 'President for one year only.' This permits of the officers rising gradually year by year to the highest office.

Mr. D. C. Papineau, of the firm of Papineau, Morin, Mackay & Fiset, who has been a notary since 1843, died on Friday, at the age of 78. In 1854 he married Miss Charlotte Gordon, daughter of Captain Gordon, of the Ordnance Department, Kingston, who died some time before her husband.

The anxiety of some of the teachers on the Quebec provincial pension list because they had not received their cheques as usual on New Year's Day, led to the rumor that there were no more funds. This was denied by a member of the Legislature who stated that the delay is but temporary.

A young man on Thursday afternoon was greatly disappointed because the Police Court Magistrate would not issue a warrant for the arrest of a patent medicine vendor, who sold him certain stuff to make his whiskers grow. The wash had rather injured the skin than accelerated the growth of whiskers.

Thomas Godfrey, five feet nine, stout, of dark complexion, has been absent from his home since Thursday, and his friends are anxious about him, fearing that he has met with misadventure of some sort. A guest at the Windsor Hotel, recorded as Alfred Loryden, is also absent, having disappeared about Dec. 24, leaving his baggage behind him.

There has been some fear of a mid-winter flood during the past week, and even the inside ice of the harbor, protected by the guard wall or pier, was shoved some distance down the current, along with the Harbor Commissioner's fleet of tugs and floating plant. No damage was done, and the waters are now at the usual winter level.

Detectives Pierre Richard and Pacifique Richard captured two burglars, red-handed, on Friday evening, in a store, into which they had broken for plunder. One of the pair gave his name as Ed. Racette, 17 years old. The other did not surrender until Pacifique Richard had emptied three chambers of his revolver at him. He gave his name as Alphonse Pelletier, 19 years old, and the pair were locked up.

Judge Archibald on Thursday gave judgment in the case of F. W. Johnson against Mr. Sparrow, of the Academy of Music. Sparrow, as manager of the Academy of Music, had refused to allow Johnson to go into the orchestral chairs, which were barred to colored people. Judge Archibald held all men to be equal and gave damages of $50 to the plaintiff, who had asked $503.20. Costs of the suit as entered were also given against the manager of the Academy.

The Rev. Father O'Connell, who has been well known in Catholic circles, and who was very popular with Protestants in the vicinity of Richmond, Que., where he was honored by them with an address and gold-headed cane when he gave up his work in 1892, died in the Grey Nunnery on Friday morning. He was the oldest priest in Canada, having been born in 1800, in Larah, County Cavan, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1832, and was in the priesthood in Montreal until 1846, when he went to Richmond. His remains were interred in the Richmond churchyard, in accordance with his desire.

Lachute Presbyterian Church is the name now of the two Presbyterian churches in Lachute, formerly known as Henry Church and First Church, respectively. The Presbytery of Montreal held a special meeting on Thursday night, at Lachute, for the purpose of completing the necessary arrangements for the union. It was also announced that Lord Strathcona had offered one thousand dollars toward the new united congregation, on condition that the new church should start free of debt. A minority protest was handed in against the union. It was read to the Presbytery.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 6.—Mr. Cornelius McGourty, aged 50, a well-known St. John contractor, was blown to pieces by the explosion of dynamite in a shed at Mooney's pulp mill at Mispec, some ten miles from St. John, this morning. Even the paper money in his vest pocket was torn to atoms. Some fifty sticks of dynamite that had been thawed out near a fire were put in a bag, and Mr. McGourty, who had charge of the men laying the water pipes, stopped to light his pipe. This done, he threw down the match, which ignited the bag. Yelling to the seven or eight men who were there to run for their lives, he picked up the bag with the intention of throwing it into the Mispec stream, near by, and had just reached the door when there was a blinding flash and a deafening roar. McGourty was literally blown to pieces and the boards of the shed hurled fifty feet in a shower of splinters. McGourty, who was a widower, leaves four children. His heroism saved the lives of all his companions.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

New Year's resolutions are numerous, and generally of the best. Sometimes they are but the renewal of resolutions made the year previous, and not forgotten. Please resolve to renew your subscription to the 'Witness,' if it has expired with the year just closed; and do it by the very first mail. This good resolution will keep your name on our list, and will ensure you getting the 'Witness' each week without a break in the year.

FROM OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

MUST HAVE A GOOD NEWSPAPER.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

. . . . . I find after trying it for some months, that even I cannot afford to do without such a clean, honest, moral paper, as the one you publish.

May God help you in your noble work. I feel that your task is a holy one. I know of no other secular newspaper in Canada with such clean pages. . . . .

Yours very truly,
T. F. SPAFFORD.

Bethel, Ont., Dec. 29.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

. . . . The 'Witness' is one of my household treasures. I pray a most earnest 'God speed' for its noble publishers.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. H. TROTTER.

Toronto, Dec. 22, 1898.

PRACTICAL HELP OFFERED.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—I desire to thank you most heartily and sincerely for the noble stand you took on the prohibition plebiscite. I feel a very large share of the credit of the victory is due to the 'Daily Witness,' I shall do all in my power to increase the circulation. Yours faithfully,

W. A. RADNELL.

Toronto, Dec. 29.

A VOICE FROM THE TERRITORIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Dear Sir,—I should like to state here that I have only taken the 'Witness' for one year, but I have made up my mind to be a continuous subscriber, as out of the numerous papers I receive weekly, the 'Witness' is the one most looked for. I think it is the best all-round family paper published in Canada. The reading is always wholesome and untainted with those sensational reports, which we so often see in the columns of the other leading papers. I can only add in conclusion that I wish you godspeed in the future success of your grand old paper, the 'Witness.'

Yours sincerely,
JOSEPH J. SCHELL.

Spence Grove, Alton, N.W.T., Dec. 19.

FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Sirs,—I enclose three dollars as subscription to 'Daily Witness,' as soon as my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' expires, as I find the 'Witness' the most reliable, as well as the cleanest paper that comes my way. Wishing you every blessing for your fight for right.

JOHN MOUNTAIN.

Cavalier, N.D., Dec. 30.

A LIFE LONG FRIEND.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Sirs,—Please send me the 'Weekly Witness,' as usual. I will take it as long as I live, and feel thankful for it, as it advocates everything that is right and good. . . .

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

Gananoque, Ont., Dec. 28.

PLEASANT RENEWAL FROM TRINITY BAY.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—I take pleasure in renewing my subscription, for the information you have imparted to myself and family through the medium of the 'Weekly Witness' fully repays me, and I have no desire to part with it.

Sincerely yours,
MOSES BUTTON, J.P.

Russell's Cove, Trinity Bay South, Nfld.

PLEASED WITH THE EDITORIALS.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—In renewing for the 'Weekly Witness,' I am much pleased with the 'Witness' editorials. They are masterpieces of literary matter. I admire them for their patriotism, philanthropy, prudence and purity. . . .

JOSEPH PASCOE.

Petitcodiac, N.B., Dec. 16.

A READER FOR FORTY YEARS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Yesterday we received the Bagster Bible from New York. It is a beautiful book, and we are delighted with it. Moreover, it reached us in time to permit our carrying out of our plan of presenting it to father on his eightieth birthday, which will occur on Jan. 8. He has been a reader of the 'Witness' for over forty years. . . .

GEORGE SMITH.

Sauk Centre, Minn., Jan. 4, 1899.

SURPRISED AT THE RIFLE.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—The rifle I received from you for getting three new subscribers to the 'Witness,' is a surprise to everyone that sees it. How you can afford to give such splendid presents for so small a sum of money is more than I can understand. Success to the 'Witness.' We get nothing to equal it for the money.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN CORRIGAN.

Carlisle, Que., Dec. 30.

A BAPTIST MINISTER.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—We see no paper that as a daily, we think can compare with the 'Witness.' During the war we used to see papers from New York, Utica and Syracuse; but for reliable news we used to look to the 'Witness.' Although no such words are needed from me, I think many of your leaders on foreign questions are most admirable. For the grasp of the whole question, lucid statement, and sagacious foresight, during the last year, some of them have been masterpieces.

Pardon me for writing like this. I have been tempted to do so for several times this year, and now feel that I can resist the temptation no longer.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. THORNE,
Baptist minister.

Eaton, Madison Co., N.Y., Dec. 30.

FULL OF GOLDEN TRUTH.

Dear Sir,—I cannot read the 'Witness' without it exciting a very deep interest. The contents are full of golden truths.

MURDOCH M'DONALD.

Alba, Ont., Dec. 24, 1898.

FENIAN RAID MEDALS.

Many subscribers have recently written for information concerning these medals, to be issued to surviving volunteers who served in 1866 and 1870. The extract below is from the Militia General Orders, of June 7, 1898, and explains that those entitled to medals are:

'All surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who during the operations in question, (1) performed active service in the field, or (2) served under orders from competent authority as guards, at any point where an attack from the enemy was expected, or (3) were detailed by competent authority for some specific or special service or duty.'

'An Old Subscriber,' should write to Colonel Aylmer, Adjutant-General, Ottawa.

'A Lady Subscriber.'—The medals are granted, as the order explains, to survivors, and probably to survivors only. —Bath (Me.) 'Enterprise,' Dec. 31.

THE RIFLES ARE ALL GONE.

Mr. Thomas McLeay, of Flodden, Que., and Mr. Charles Spencer, of Beaverton, Ont., ask if there are any Snider-Enfields left. There are none, the supply having been exhausted as early as Dec. 13, when it was announced that such was the case.

RENEW FOR THE 'WITNESS.'

Quite a large number of our subscribers will find that their term of subscription to the 'Witness' terminated with the close of 1898. Please make it a point to renew your subscription now for 1899. It will facilitate the work of our subscription department if you renew at once by this mail. Please do not forget to do so. Renew now.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Investigation of a Remedy Advertised in our paper,

"The Commonwealth."

We try to use discrimination in reference to advertisements. There are lines of business we would not accept at any price.

Consequently when we were recently offered a contract by The Electropoise Co., of New York, who advertise an instrument widely recommended for the cure of disease without medicine, our first inclination was to decline it. They were in other publications of high standing, however, and claimed so many merits for the Electropoise and gave testimonials from so many well-known people that we decided to accept the contract, provided they would allow us the privilege of communication with the best known men in their book of testimonials. They readily consented and we wrote to a number of the writers of testimonials, asking them to confirm their letters if true and advise us if the article was all that was claimed for it by the manufacturers.

Here are some of the responses received:

From the Rev. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM, the Well-known evangelist.

'I find the Electropoise of great value to me. It has done all that I have testified in my letter to the company. I am glad that you are using discrimination in the character of the advertisements in your paper. The business of The Electropoise Company is clean and good.'

From the Rev. E. S. ANNABLE, Groton, N.Y.

'In reply to your letter would say that the testimonial concerning the merits of the Electropoise which you saw over my signature is genuine and all contained therein is true as far as my case is concerned.'

From the Rev. LEONARD SMITH, pastor of the Baptist Church, Spring Hill, Conn.

'In reply to your letter would say I have found, covering a period of five years, the Electropoise to be all the company claim and you need not fear to accept their advertisement.'

From the Rev. M. B. WHARTON, Norfolk, Va.

'I used the Electropoise for pharyngitis some years ago with excellent results. I think it a useful remedy for many diseases.'

From the Rev. F. SIEVERS, 1601 S. Eighth street, Waco, Texas.

'I gladly testify to the truth of the Electropoise. It is all the manufacturers claim it to be. Have used one for over six years.'

It will be seen from the above letters which we have quoted that the Electropoise is all that is claimed for it. We can add our endorsement to the character of the men who recommend and manufacture it.

The above article is taken from 'The Commonwealth,' of Philadelphia, issue of Aug 13th, 1898, one of America's leading Baptist publications.

The Electropoise cures without medicine, lasts a lifetime, can be used on every member of the family, and for any disease.

Send your own and sick friends' addresses for our 112-page illustrated booklet, mailed free upon request, if you mention this paper. Instruments delivered free of duty. Agents wanted. Address ELECTROPOISE CO., Room 206, 1122 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. 10



ELECTROPOISE AS APPLIED.

DOUKHOBOR FUND

Some Generous Subscriptions

In addition to considerable supplies of clothing sent to the Women's National Immigration Society's rooms at 84 Osborne street, for the Doukhobors now approaching our shores, some generous contributions in money have also been made in response to the recent appeal in their behalf. It is not that the coming immigrants are paupers, for they are a singularly self-dependent people, who would rather starve than beg, but because they are, through persecution, in the last stages of destitution that it is desirable to extend to them a kindly helping hand. The more warmly they are welcomed the sooner they are likely to become good Canadians. The readiest form in which aid can be extended is by forwarding clothing for both sexes and all ages to the above address, but money is also very desirable to meet the direst cases of need. So large are the numbers coming that no amount can be too much. The following sums are acknowledged by the treasurer, Mr. J. R. Dougall, to whom, at the office of the 'Witness,' further contributions may be sent:—

Hugh Graham	$50 00
J. F. Baker	1 00
R. B. Angus	50 00
A Friend	10 00
J. R. Dougall	20 00
G. H. Evans	10 00
Sympathizer	2 00
J. Morgan	25 00
Mrs. Walton	5 00
Mrs. C. O. Cox	3 00
Mrs. Sutherland	5 00
S. Finlay	5 00
Miss Barlow	10 00
Miss R. McDonnell	10 00
Mrs. Cox	2 00
Dr. J. W. Stirling	5 00
Ila Michener	4 00
Miss H. Morgan	25 00
James Roy	1 00
Mrs. Ure	1 00
Mrs. James Ross	5 00
Mrs. Ure	1 00
Mr. Roy	1 00
Total	$231 00

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Their Doctrine Resembles That of the Quakers.

PAST PERSECUTIONS ENDURED FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

Called in derision Doukhobors, or Spirit Wrestlers, the real name of this people is 'Universal Brotherhood of Christians.' Their doctrine somewhat resembles that of the Quakers. They hold that God's spirit dwells in man, and directs him by the world within him. They do not believe in a church of forms and outward worship, teaching that the Church of God is where men are united in brotherly love and service, having the spirit of Christ. The Doukhobors found their mutual relations, and their relations to all living creatures exclusively on love and therefore consider that all people are equal. They cheerfully obey all human decrees which do not conflict with God's law, but they refuse to fight and kill their fellow-men. They are industrious, abstemious and exceedingly truthful, accounting lying a very great sin.

This people have realized an ideal society, where men shall not contend, but love one another; where service shall be rendered for true brotherliness and not for personal gain; where good order shall be preserved by the exercise of integrity and intelligence; where there shall be none who lack and none who grow rich at another's expense. One of their leading men, when on his way to exile, replied to an enquiry concerning their faith, 'It consists in two commandments: to love God and to love our neighbors as ourselves.'

Prior to 1801, their refusal to do military service brought on them severe persecution. As a result, the Emperor Alexander, in an official document, declared 'All the measures of severity exhausted upon the Spirit Wrestlers during the thirty years up to 1801, not only did not destroy the sect, but more and more multiplied the number of its adherents.' Under Nicholas I. the persecutions were continued and in the years 1840 and 1850, they were all banished from the Government of Tauris, where they were formerly settled, to Transcaucasia, near the Russian frontier. It was thought that the severe climate and infertile soil would weaken their powers of resistance, and that being surrounded by the wild hillsmen they would of necessity protect their families and property. Amidst these uncongenial surroundings the Doukhobors labored and prospered, gaining the respect of their brutal neighbors. The Mohammedans decided that this people were certainly not Christians, as they had never known Christians who led such sober and peaceable lives. The government itself bore witness to their honesty, industrious habits and general good conduct. There is a mightiness in meekness which shall give it possession of the earth.

In 1887 universal military service was introduced into the Caucasus and for ten years the relentless force of the Russian Government was employed to subdue the conscience of the Doukhobors, and compel them to enter the army. In December, 1896, more than four thousand of them (they number about fifteen thousand altogether) were dying of hunger, disease and exhaustion, the result of cruel persecution. Having all things in common, they have helped one another to the last rouble. Through all their trials they have remained steadfast to their faith and changeless in their attitude of love. For a time it was only possible to mitigate their sufferings by sending pecuniary aid. The celebrated Count Tolstoy sympathized with this people in their affliction. He could do little for them in Russia, but he aroused interest in England on the subject. The Society of Friends, on both sides of the Atlantic has helped generously. Upwards of £2,000 has been forwarded during the last three years, saving many from starvation. This relief has, of course, fallen far short of the necessities of a whole population suffering from want of every kind. The last two instalments for their relief were sent by the hands of sympathisers, but the help thus rendered was so averse to the plans of the Russian Government that, in each case the persons who conveyed the money were banished from the Caucasus, one of them, an Englishman, being summarily expelled from Russia.

Besides subjecting those who refused military service to the most painful tortures, their families were being literally exterminated. They were deprived of the right to leave the place where they lived, and were fined and imprisoned for non-compliance with the strangest demands of the authorities. For instance, for calling themselves by a different name from the one they were ordered to adopt, for going from the village to a wood to gather fuel, for fetching flour from a neighboring mill; a mother was punished for visiting her son. Fortunately, the Doukhobors were prosperous, but during the last few years, the greater part of their means has been taken from them by fines and confiscations, or has been spent in maintaining their exiled brethren. Nothing worse could happen than the long slow martyrdom to which they were exposed. Their one desire was to get out of Russia. If no better means offered they thought of taking their children in their arms and starting on foot. They were ready to go anywhere, and to work at any employment that could be found. There is something intensely tragic in the spectacle of a peasantry who usually cling so tenaciously to their native soil, desiring eagerly to leave their own land. It seems a strange anomaly in the nineteenth century to see a community who base their whole social system upon truth and love, finding it impossible to live in their own country, and compassed with difficulty in choosing another land where they may dwell.

These people are not entirely without means. At the beginning of the present persecution they collected a fund for the purpose of emigration, which can be used for no other. Tolstoy's contribution to their relief is to be in the form of several stories, which he has had in hand for some time, and for which he is selling the right of first publication. Their migration was allowed by the Czar in a decree published last February. In August last, one thousand moved temporarily to the Island of Cyprus.

An agent of the Eastern and Colonial Co., at Cyprus, writes :—

'These people (the Doukhobors) have now arived in the island, and have very favorably impressed everyone by their orderly ways and cleanly habits. They look to me as if they would make very successful settlers.'

The doctor who examined them in quarantine at Cyprus, said that he had travelled much, but had never met with such meekness, composure, and reasonableness. His assistant declared that the Doukhobors were men of God.

The steamer 'Lake Huron' sailed from Batoum on Dec. 16, carrying direct to Canada the first batch of these excellent settlers. The party proceeds direct to Winnipeg, where arrangements have been made for wintering them. They are to settle in the Swan River District, N.W.T. Count Serge Tolstoy, son of the famous writer is in charge of the party. No one can deny that the Doukhobors have stood in the forefront of the battle of Truth. The privilege of helping to bring their long martyrdom to an end has now been given to Canadians. If they would see them settled under such conditions of life as they themselves enjoy, let them help these afflicted brothers in the present emergency. The strong arms, only asking to be employed, are offered. At our gates stand the stalwart men, the mothers and maidens, the healthful, sturdy children, who will become the future props of the nation.

It has cost us nothing to have the Doukhobors landed on these shores. They are an independent, self-respecting people who intend to depend upon their own exertions, but they need help to tide them over the present emergency. Until they can settle in their new homes, and can begin to reap the fruits of the earth they will need food, clothing, agricultural implements and other necessities. In giving generously, one is in reality helping his own country.

PLEASURES OF RENEWAL.

A large number of our subscribers whose subscriptions expired with 1898, have sent forward their renewal for 1899. Many are accompanied with expressions of pleasure and good will. The act of renewal is in itself an expression of good will. When promptly done its value is enhanced greatly. Please renew by the first mail.

KHARTOUM COLLEGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was glad of Mr. Percival's protest against the Khartoum college being established on Mohammedan lines out of Christian money subscribed by the hundreds of thousands. But the whole thing is rather a matter of empire-making, and political exigencies seem to demand elasticity, especially so among a people of mixed religions.

Christianity is another thing, and the difference is largely lost sight of to-day. In fact, even for yourself, Mr. Editor, it would seem that a British Mussulman is practically a British Christian, that is, you say if Carlyle's definition of religion be a true one, namely, 'that faith upon which each man acts,' or if General Gordon was right when he said that 'the Mussulman worshipped God as well as he did, and was as acceptable to Him, if sincere, as any Christian.' But every true Christian must refuse both General Gordon and Carlyle as authorities as to what Christianity is. The only authority that will satisfy them is the Word of God, to which Mr. Percival refers. Tested by that, there is an awful difference. These men—nominally Christian—leave Christ out. No wonder they can find a ground of agreement with the followers of the enemies of Christ! In the word of God, the New Testament being the full revelation of God, and Christ the great subject of it, the first thing in the individual experiences of souls is their sense of need of a Saviour, and the next the joy of realizing that that Saviour, the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth, has come into this world, taken up manhood, and died, making atonement to a holy God for sin, has risen from the dead, gone to God's right hand again, having accomplished eternal redemption, and is coming back to face the world, yet guilty of his rejection, and judge it. This is what the Apostle Peter preached to Cornelius, and he accepted it—accepted this wondrous Saviour, and so had the forgiveness of sins and received God's seal of ownership—the Holy Ghost. This is the only hope for eternity for General Gordon, a Mussulman, or me. It is what Philip earlier preached to another Ethiopian, and he preached it, too, from an Old Testament text: 'Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.' Christ, the Saviour, is the centre and sum of all true Christianity, and any religion that denies Him, like the Mohammedan, Hindoo or Confucian, or that leaves Him out, like the nominal Christian, is a hopeless and false one.

This is the old theology, I suppose, but it is new enough for a sinner like me, and I trust that numbers of Christians who read your paper will cling to the truth of this in a day when it is being largely given up—the Saviour wounded in the house of His professed friends. Christ must be all and everything to those saved through His person and work.

W. BANFORD.

Lachute, December, 1898.

THE CENTURION CORNELIUS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the editorial on 'The Khartoum College,' in the 'Witness' of Dec. 28, reference is made to a very common opinion regarding Cornelius, the Roman centurion, of whom we read in Acts x. That opinion is, that he was a heathen. I challenge anyone to bring forward the very slightest proof in support of it. Of course, the mere fact that he was a Gentile is no proof whatever that he worshipped false gods. We are told that he 'was a devout man,' and one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people, and prayed to God alway.' Throughout this chapter we often meet with the word 'God,' but Luke never gives us any reason to believe that by it he sometimes means 'Jehovah,' and at others, 'Jove.' His language is only jargon if the word 'God,' does not always, in that chapter, mean 'the only living and true God.' But it is said, 'We are told in that very chapter, that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.' Peter here means that Christ had come to be, not only the glory of his people Israel, but also, a light to lighten the Gentiles. He does not say; 'in every religion he that feareth him,' etc. How can one fear God who knows nothing about him? Peter's words were in perfect harmony with those of Paul: 'Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. How, then, shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach, except they be sent?' 'So, then, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.'

The opinion regarding the Centurion Cornelius which I have just been reviewing, is also a very common one regarding that other Roman centurion whose servant our Lord healed. What I have said in the former instance, of course, applies equally well in the latter.

These two centurions seem to have been 'proselytes of the gate'—persons who worshipped the God of Israel, but did not submit to all the requirements of Moses's law.

The doctrine that if a person be sincere, it matters not what his belief is, he will go to heaven, cannot be too strongly condemned. If the sincere worshipper of Brahma, Allah, Buddah, or fire, will as surely go to heaven as the sincere worshipper of Jehovah, missions to the heathen are only a farce, and a useless spending of money. It is the same with French evangelization, according to the same doctrine.

If General Gordon really said that 'the Mussulman worshipped God as well as he did, and was as acceptable to him, if sincere, as any Christian,' I have not the least hesitation in saying that he was not a true Christian. I have no doubt that, for saying so, I shall be called 'straight-laced,' 'a blind bigot,' and so forth, and be laughed at. I care not. I stand to what I have just said.

T. FENWICK.

THE POSTAGE STAMP MATTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have watched the 'Witness' in vain for some remarks which I hoped to see regarding the new two-cent stamp. You are so watchful of the true glory of the Empire that I felt sure we would have an editorial. But it has not come and I am constrained to write. Is it because we are so glad to get the two-cent postage that we have passed unnoticed the character of the design on the new stamp? We talk about Yankee boasting, but they have given us nothing equal to this; and I think they never will.

'We hold a vaster empire than has been,' it says. Did we need to make such a statement? Will it help us any? A wise man once said 'Let another praise thee and not thine own lips.' Would it not have been better to have heeded this advice? It was bad enough to put upon the stamp the world, printed in British red, but this might be excused and even approved on the plea that to these parts a letter bearing this stamp would go. But why such a motto? Without saying that it is calculated to stir up a dangerous jealousy which unhappily is only too ready to be stirred, does it not seem that a true patriot would blush thus to praise himself? We may speak such a word among ourselves in private; but why put it on a public stamp? Would not the best thought of the nation and her true spirit be better represented by some such motto as this, 'Truth, Freedom, Heaven, and Home'? These are the things most prized of the English-speaking races. This would be British. Would it be less patriotic? Trusting you will give us some expression of your opinion.

DAVID COBURN.

Kingsport, N.S., Jan. 2, 1899.

THE LION'S CUB.

TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

(Maurice Thompson, in the 'Independent.')

The whelp that nipped its mother's dug
in turning from her breast,
And smacked its lusty lips and built its
own lair in the west,
Has stretched its limbs and looked about
and roared across the sea:
'Oh, mother, I did bite thee hard, but
still thou lovest me!'

She lifts her head and listens, as waking
from a dream,
Her great jaw set, her claws outspread,
her lion eyes agleam;
The voice is deep as thunder on the far
horizon rim,
And up the mother spoke, and said: 'It
can be none but him!'

Cried England to America: 'My ancient
love abides,
And the old Trafalgar courage still upon
the ocean rides.'
America to England spake: 'The God of
Liberty
Goes with us marching up the land and
sailing down the sea.'

And the twain are joined for hunting,
let all the packs beware,
The tiger's kith, the panther's kin, the
race-hordes of the bear.
They two step forth together, God's
hand has struck the hour,
All pathways lead to freedom, each foot-
step broadens power.

The world is still in dull amaze, agape
and dazed to hear;
There is a rustling of the thorns, uneasy
far and near.
King leaning unto King, and on Oppression's hateful lips
A pallor as the wind brings in the booming of the ships.

And who shall cower, who recoil, or
choose the craven's tack,
And strain the law (by heroes made) to
hold his country back?
Ah, who? Let children lisp his shame
and women cry him down
What time our glorious banner waves
o'er stormed tower and down.

The star is up, the star of splendor,
never to set or wane;
The flag leads on, the flag of glory, never
to turn again;
And where it goes we cheer and follow,
no man of us will fail;
We all are where our armies camp and
where our navies sail.

World-conquering mother, hard we bit
in parting from thy breast;
Yet still we smack our lusty lips and
love thy milk the best;
For the blood our mother gave us is the
true imperial strain,
She bore one cub, only one, but it wears
the lion's mane!

'WITNESS' CLUBBING RATES

Many are writing to know if the clubbing rates are in force this year. Notwithstanding the payment of postage on the 'Weekly Witness' to subscribers, which adds materially to the cost of sending it forward, the price of the annual subscription has not been increased from one dollar for a single subscription, $2.40 for three copies to separate addresses, $3 for four copies to separate addresses, or $7 for ten copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SENSIBLE GIRL!

Where are you going?
My pretty Maid,
I am going to the Druggist's,
Sir, she said.
What will you get there?
My pretty Maid.
A bottle of Gray's Syrup,
ir, she said.
What will it do for you?
My pretty Maid,
It will cure my cold,
ir, she said.
You show your good sense,
My pretty Maid.
That's what they all say,
Sir, she said.

Sold Everywhere. Price 25 cents.

Kerry, Watson & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS OF CITY GOODS at City Cash Prices.

OUR CATALOGUE, WEEK BY WEEK,
—OR—
"YOUR WANTS SUPPLIED."
(A Consecutive Story by the Advertiser)
Chapter IX.

HORSE CLIPPERS.

Patent Anti-Friction Ball Bearing Clipper.

Tension Nuts are provided with a patent device, which prevents nut working loose in action.

Patent Flexible Thumb Nut, giving an elastic pressure on cutting plate, thus securing a smooth and even cutter.

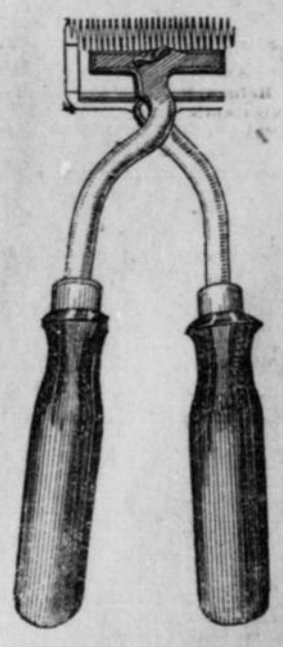
CUTTERS are kept in place by an ingenious patented locking screw stud, which permits the instant removal of plates for cleaning, oiling or other purpose, without removing nut or screw. A leather pocket accompanies each pair.

This is the Clipper we advise where it will be used a great deal post paid only

$3.25. Cash with order.



Patent Anti-Friction Ball Bearing Clipper.



The Gem Clipper,
Newmarket Pattern.

An old Reliable Single Set Screw. Keep this clipper well oiled, and it will give satisfaction for years. It is a first-class honest tool. Made from the best of tempered steel, and is a requisite in every well kept stable.

This is the Clipper we recommend for ordinary use. It will do just as good work as the Ball Bearing Clipper, but perhaps does not run quite so easily. Post paid only

$1.50. Cash with order.

THE MAIL ORDER CONCERN.
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

THE **STAR STEEL WINDMILL**
Galvanized after completion. One-third heavier than any other mill.



Galv'd Steel 4 post Derricks.
Galv'd Steel 3 pcs. Derricks.
Hand & Windmill Pumps, Tanks, Iron Pipe, Fittings and Waterworks supplies.
It will pay you to look at our prices before purchasing.
Send for Catalogue A.
THE BAILEY DONALDSON CO.,
MONTREAL.

WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal. 11

"FIFTY TWO WEEKS WITH GOD."

A Fascinating Study of the International Sunday School Lessons for 1899, now ready. No Christian, especially clergyman or teacher, should be without it. Beautifully bound in cloth of two colors, with stiff boards. Price only 35 cents. Strongly recommended by leading clergymen. On sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of the price by THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Limited, Publishers, Toronto, Canada.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

VICEROY OF INDIA.

LORD CURZON FORMALLY ASSUMED OFFICE ON FRIDAY.

Calcutta, Jan. 6.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston formally assumed the viceroyalty of India to-day. A large gathering at Government House witnessed the ceremony.

At 9.30 a.m. the new viceroy preceded by his aide-de-camp, arrived at Government House, and proceeded to the throne room, where he shook hands with the Earl of Elgin, the retiring viceroy, with the latter's family, with the aides-de-camp, the members of the council, and with the lieutenant-governor and others. General Sir William Lockhart, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, then formed Lord Curzon's procession and the whole party proceeded to the council room, where the impressive royal warrant appointing Baron Curzon of Kedleston Viceroy of India, was read.

The ceremonial, though formal, was most striking, the brilliant uniforms of the officials of the foreign powers rendering much color to the scene. Lady Curzon was among those present. A royal salute was fired and the national anthem was played. Directly after the warrant had been read, the Earl of Elgin and Lady Elgin and their immediate party, left Government House. Lord Curzon accompanied the Earl of Elgin to the river side and then returned to Government house, escorted by a full bodyguard of the Calcutta Light Horse. The route was lined by troops, another



LORD CURZON, VICEROY OF INDIA.



LADY CURZON.



THE EARL OF ELGIN.
Retiring Viceroy of India.

royal salute was fired and the squadron of vessels in the Hoogly displayed all their bunting. Lord Elgin embarked upon a launch which took him to the steamer 'Clive,' at Diamond Harbor, on his way to England.

SENATE REFORMS.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL ON SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S PROPOSAL.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell was in Toronto yesterday, and when interviewed expressed himself freely concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposition regarding the reformation of the Senate and other matters before the public. Sir Mackenzie scoffed at the proposal for Senate reform, objected to two-cent postage rates, and threw cold water on the hopes for a treaty with the United States. He was hard at work at the speech of the Premier when I began questioning him concerning the sins of the Senate and how to remedy them.

'Really,' said he, 'until I learn about what the Premier intends to do, what his suggestions practically are, I can say little about the Senate proposal of his. It does seem absurd, though. I take it that he intends, under certain circumstances, such as when the Senate takes objection to any wrong-doing of the House of Commons, to have a joint vote of the House of Commons and Senate. It would certainly be a very easy and certain method of destroying the value of the Senate. There is little difference between his proposal and abolition.

'What would become of ministerial responsibility under that system? If the representative chamber in the British Government defeats a government measure the government resigns. If the appointed chamber defeats it, the government does not resign. What if this combination should defeat the measure? Would the Cabinet resign? The proposition is un-British. Not in Great Britain nor in any colony under British rule is there such a mixed-up combination of governing bodies. It cannot be. The Senate of Canada, according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is an anomaly. I do not understand what is meant by that. We are a bit different from the House of Lord, but our position is not anomalous.'

'What do you think about two-cent postage?'

'The country is not ripe for it yet,' replied Sir Mackenzie. 'The government is forcing newspaper publishers, now charged postage, to pay for the reduction on the letters of the private citizen, who is receiving a gift.'

'Do you object to the postage on newspapers?'

'No, I do not,' replied Sir Mackenzie. 'Though I was in the government when newspapers were permitted to be sent free, still I see no reason why newspapers should not pay postage. Not until the revenue from a two-cent stamp will justify a two-cent rate, should the reduction be made,' concluded Sir Mackenzie. Of course, though,' he added, 'it had come to be consistent with the United States rates and the British penny postage.'

'What do you think about a tariff treaty with the United States?'

'I can say very little about that,' answered Sir Mackenzie. 'I would rather wait until I see the treaty which Sir Wilfrid brings back with him. The Anglo-American idea, perhaps, has resulted in changing our neighbors very much. I cannot say as to that. If it has not completely converted them, and unless their attitude is entirely reversed since I was a party to negotiations with them, there need be no hope of a treaty unless we are prepared to sacrifice everything.'

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 6.—With regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion as to the Senate reform, the Hon. J. D. Cameron, Provincial Attorney-General, said to-day: 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposition would certainly be an improvement on the present state of affairs. It is very easy to understand that Sir Mackenzie Bowell's position as leader of the Senate practically gives him control of the parliament of the country. The idea proposed for reform is novel to me.'

The Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, interviewed in regard to the matter, said:—'Wherever we depart from our English precedents we must go very carefully so that we may be sure we are going in the right direction. As to the merits of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal, I would not yet like to express an opinion.'

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

SESSIONS WERE RESUMED LAST WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Canadian Joint High Commission resumed its session here to-day after the holiday recess. The only absentees on the American side were Representative Dingley and Mr. John W. Foster, both of whom are sick.

The joint session was followed by a sub-committee on the Behring Sea negotiations. Beyond this, no statement was made by the members on either side. It is understood, however, that the negotiations are proceeding as amicably as could be expected and that substantial progress is making toward a sealing agreement. It can be stated that no conclusion has been reached on the question of ship building and armament on the Great Lakes, nor on the several boundary disputes. It is generally conceded that the present session will be comparatively short.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 5.—The colliery men of the State of Washington are panic-stricken over the idea that the Canadian-American commission will secure the free import of Canadian coal into the United States. They declare that whilst the Pennsylvania coal men will feel Canadian competition to a limited extent under the suggested conditions of free import, the proposal will be absolutely fatal to the coal interests of the State of Washington, resulting in the closing down of many of the mines and the short time working of others. The Washington men admit that their inferior coal stands no chance in competition duty free with the Vancouver Island product, whilst as regards the interior of the State of Washington the competition of the splendid coking coal of East Kootenay should in the early future prove equally formidable to the free import conditions. The above news is very welcome to British Columbians as free coal for the United States would, to a certain extent, offset the expected big give away of the province's sealing interests.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The Canadian members of the joint high commission met for a brief session to-day, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, present. The session was followed by a meeting of the Behring Sea committee, which is still engaged in the discussion of the seal problem. There was another sub-committee meeting during the afternoon on the Atlantic fisheries. This committee's work will be of great importence to the New England coast states, dealing as it does with all the problems of the northern coast fisheries, which have long been a source of friction between the American and Canadian authorities.

The Canadian commissioners are preparing to work very diligently for a few days. It was given out yesterday afternoon that the commission will hold night sessions and refuse all society invitations, but no session was held last evening. The report has been spread that the negotiations might come to naught because so many of the Americans are ill and because Lord Herschell must start soon for Paris; also because two of the Canadian Cabinet Ministers must be in Ottawa before many days to attend to the duties of the approaching session of parliament. There is no ground for such apprehension at oresent. It can be stated with authority that the Canadians will make a sincere effort to close up the negotiations here within two or three weeks and formulate a treaty excluding the two topics of reciprocity and Atlantic fisheries.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

London, Jan. 9.—The Sebastopol correspondent of the 'Times,' who has been touring in European Russia for two months to discover, if possible, some evidence on the part of the Russian Government to give effect to the disarmament proposals of the Emperor Nicholas, says all his observation was quite to the contrary. The correspondent remarks: 'At the naval dockyards I found feverish activity. Not a man had been withdrawn from the frontiers. The Ministers of War and Marine have been inspecting all the important military and naval stations, urging an acceleration of the preparations for defence, but, apparently, never mentioning the Czar's manifesto. The number of men enrolled in the army and navy during the months of October and November last was larger than ever. Reinforcements are being sent to the Far East as fast as they can be transported, while all the garrisons along the Russo-Turkish frontier are being largely increased.

THE DREYFUS INQUIRY.

Paris, Jan. 8.—M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, president of a section of the Court of Cassation, has resigned his position in consequence of a disagreement regarding the Dreyfus inquiry. M. Beaurepaire resolutely declines to assign the motive for his resignation, which remains a mystery, but it is believed that he is angry at the government's treatment of the affair.

The 'Soir' says it learns from an indisputable source, that the Court of Cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned.

The formation of a new organization known as the Union National League is announced. It is said that the organization is composed of leading politicians and members of the French Institute, whose aim is to reconcile the various factions in support of the decision of the Court of Cassation in the matter of the Dreyfus revision case.

According to the 'Matin,' Madame Dreyfus has received a cablegram from her husband, saying that his health is perfect.

London, Jan. 9.—The 'Daily Telegraph' publishes this morning a despatch from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, confirming the report forwarded last Friday that Dreyfus has had a serious attack of dysentery and that a physician was summoned from Cayenne to Devil's Island to attend him.

VIEWS OF LONDON.

British Press Compliment Mr. Choate.

(The New York 'Times.')

London, Jan. 7.—The unofficial announcement of the appointment of Mr. Choate as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has been received in the warmest possible manner. He was already a familiar personality to the British public, and almost every London paper has extended a cordial welcome to him as the worthy successor of Lowell and Hay, the two recent ambassadors who have left the deepest personal and diplomatic impression in this country.

QUICK-FIRING FIELD GUNS.

The government has decided to rearm the field artillery with quick-firing guns. These will be a modification of the Vickers-Maxim weapon. As fast as possible the new guns will be substituted for the present artillery, including an increase of six batteries, which have been determined upon. In the forthcoming estimates parliament will be asked for a large sum to meet this outlay. Soon, therefore, the military position of Russia without the quick-firing artillery and without money to provide it will be more marked than ever. A curious new department is about to be created at Aldershot, the Adjutant-General having directed the principal medical officer to form a class of infantry non-commissioned officers for instruction as chiropodists.

MADAGASCAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The official correspondence between Great Britain and France regarding Madagascar was issued last night. It is evidently published in view of the strained relations between the two countries, because it contains despatches up to eight days ago—a most unusual promptitude on the part of the Foreign Office. Lord Salisbury doubtless foresaw all the comments which appear to-day. The correspondence began on Feb. 24 and ended on Dec. 29. It consists of a series of protests and complaints by the British Government of the French action, first of securing British neutrality by promising that the French protectorate would not be overstepped and that British rights would be guaranteed, whereas the protectorate was promptly turned into annexation and British rights were annulled; second, by allowing the French agent to forbid native traders to deal with foreigners; third, in increasing the duties on British goods to absolutely a prohibitive extent; fourth, by issuing official illustrations of French trademarks and urging the natives to buy no others, in order that they might be known to be true sons of France, and fifth, by forbidding coastwise traffic to all foreign vessels, a decree only revoked because there were not enough French vessels to carry it. It will sound incredible, but it is a simple fact that these protests, covering eleven months, did not evoke one single answer from the French Government. It simply ignored every promise and treaty engagement, and never even acknowledged the repeated official protests of this country. The publication of these despatches is Lord Salisbury's proof to the country that it is impossible to carry on negotiations with France. In commenting upon the above, the 'Times' says: 'The French must not suppose that because we do not fume and splutter we are not aware of the extreme shabbiness of the French policy and do not take the measure of governments which under cover of grandiloquent phrases, habitually act with the cupidity and short-sighted cunning of the peasant.' Meanwhile, what with the plague, famine, decreased trade, native disaffection, and the constant increase of functionaries, Madagascar itself appears to be going rapidly down hill.

FRENCH SHORE RIGHTS.

The British and French governments are about to enter upon a discussion of the vexed question of French shore rights in Newfoundland. To everybody's surprise the inspired French newspapers are expressing the willingness of France to surrender her rights under the treaty of Utrecht and accept compensation elsewhere. The explanation is: First, France is spending far more in bounties to encourage the Newfoundland fisheries than these produce; second, her fishermen have fallen off from 6,000 to 600; third, it is now universally accepted that the fishing population does not afford recruiting ground for the modern navy, which can only be supplied with seamen by securing the latter as boys and affording them a technical training. If France will accept compensation in West Africa, a bargain is possible, but the suggestions made during the last two days to the effect that the compensation should consist of a cession of the Channel Islands, is too absurd for discussion. The British Government is advised by experts that the value of the French shore rights to France is decreasing so rapidly that the latter will probably soon be willing to exchange them for a trifling return.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY TO THE CZAR.

On Aug. 25 last the Czar invited the British Government to send a representative to a conference on armaments. Lord Salisbury's reply is dated Oct. 24. It was published to-day. This is a specimen of the dilatory methods of the British Foreign Office under the present absolutist régime. Agitation here is chiefly confined to religious circles, in which the desire is shared by everybody to control the exhaustive military expenditure and prevent the unimaginable horrors of the next war. It is combined with the innocent ignorance of the ambitions and plans of the great powers. The statement that the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery will be the British representatives is ludicrous. It probably will be simply the British ambassador in St. Petersburg.

THE CZAR TO HELP SIBERIAN PRISONERS.

It is rumored that the Czar is about to modify greatly the painful conditions of the prisoners in Siberia, to abolish the so-called administrative banishment altogether and thus inaugurate a new era in Russia. Thanks to energetic measures, the famine in the trans-Volga provinces is becoming less oppressive, but hunger and typhus have claimed many victims, who had tried to support life on offal, wild roots and nauseous weeds.

FIGHTING ON THE CONGO.

TWO HUNDRED STATE TROOPS KILLED BY INSURGENT TRIBES.

Brussels, Jan. 9.—Official news received from the Congo Free State says that a column of two hundred of the state troops, commanded by Lieut. Stevens, was defeated on Nov. 4 by the insurgent tribe of Batelas, which captured Kalambari on Nov. 14. Two officers, one sergeant and two hundred native troops were killed. One officer and two sergeants were wounded.

VISITING FRIENDS.

The following were among the most recent visitors to the 'Witness' office: Mr. A. S. Alexander, Boston, Mass.; Mr. W. W. Alexander, M.D., Lachute, Que.; Mr. Robert Hicks, Exeter, Ont.; Mr. Paul Madge, Thames Road, Ont.; Mr. Wm. Roy, Bornholm, Ont.; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa; Mr. C. McFarlane, Riverfield, Que.; Christina McFarlane, Riverfield, Que.; Mr. H. A. and Mr. Harold Massia, Lachute; Mr. D. Von Struck, East Orange, N.J.; Mr. C. De Pass, Paris; Mr. Adam Blandford, London, Ont.; Mrs. N. S. DePencier, Montreal; Mrs. N. C. Adams, Omaha, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Harrison, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. Wm. Brown, Sutton, Que.; Hon. D. Farquharson, Premier of Prince Edward Island.

KLONDIKE NEWS.

Several Sacks of Dawson Correspondence at the Bottom of Lewis River.

A report has been received at Ottawa from Corporal John Richardson, of the Mounted Police, dealing with the loss of the mail outward from Dawson in December last, on the Lewis river, near the Hootalinqua. The party was sent out from Dawson on Nov. 15, and included besides Corporal Richardson a dog driver, four dogs and a sled, bearing two sacks of official mail matter addressed to the officer commanding at Vancouver, a way sack addressed to the officer commanding the Tagish station, a bundle of forms for Assistant Surgeon Fraser, at Dalton Trail; and $596 addressed to Superintendent Wood, from the officer commanding the Yukon district. At Fort Selkirk a sack was added from the Yukon Field Force. One of the Dawson sacks contained papers from Mr. Ogilvie and the other parcels from the Banks of Commerce and the British North American Bank. When the part reached Big Salmon a stop was made to change dogs. Leaving there they were followed by Constables Drury and Dunn, camping together, as the trail was bad. The next morning they had to fight their way through two ice jams, each about two miles in length, and halted about five in the evening at a cabin about five miles from the Hootalinqua. They were there informed that the river had frozen over only the day before. Corporal Richardson was for pushing forward until he heard this, which decided him to remain over night so as not to assume too great a risk. It was while they were engaged in unhitching the dogs that a thundering noise was heard, followed by the breaking of the ice. The mail they hastily threw into a boat tied to a tree on shore and themselves climbed into the same as the only means of saving themselves.

The boat was half filled with water by a bump from an ice floe, when the tree was pulled up by the roots and the mail bags slipped into the river. By means of a rope the boat was hauled to shore and the occupants saved. The river rose five feet within as many minutes, occasioned by the breaking of a jam some little distance further up the stream. Search was instituted for the mail, but it was nowhere to be found, and a reward of $100 was offered for its recovery.

The first gold to come down from the Klondike this year reached Vancouver, B.C., on Wednesday, by the steamer 'Rosalie,' which brought down a party of Klondikers, who left Dawson twenty days ago. The purser claimed to have fifty thousand dollars in his cabin and said several passengers had gold with them. Very severe weather has lately been experienced in the passes and Lake Bennett has at last commenced to freeze over. The White Pass Railway has commenced on its last tunnel. The road is now being built on Canadian territory.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—In connection with the dispute which arose over the ownership of a certain claim on Dominion Creek, which was taken up by different parties, some registering it below Discovery and others above Discovery, the government has given its decision. Messrs. Andrew Donnelly, H. A. Fairchild, Alex. McDonald, and R. Morrison got possession of the claims and commenced work. The case was taken before Commissioner Fawcett, and he awarded the claim to Andrew Nelson and Lucille Elliott. The government now sustains the decision of the commissioner, but awards the parties who appealed $8,000 for the work they did on the claim. Mr. Sifton also orders that a new certificate be issued to Nelson and Miss Elliott.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 6.—Antoine Grobits and Albert Bernard, two young men from New York, met with hard luck on the way to the Klondike. They broke through the ice on Thirty Mile River and were in the water some time. They were finally rescued and cared for by police. Grobits lost $2,800 in gold which was tied on his sled. He arrived here to-day absolutely penniless. His partner is at Tagish in the police hospital, and will lose both feet, as well as several fingers. Grobits will lose a toe.

News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon river steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in the spring. Some are caught in very unprotected places and can scarcely escape being wrecked. Among them are the 'Robert Kerr,' of the Moran fleet; the fine steamer 'Arnold,' of the Alaskan Exploration fleet, and a boat of the Empire Line. The 'Seattle,' the 'Acoma' and 'John C. Barr' are also fast and in a dangerous position.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 5.—The steamer 'Rosalie' has arrived from the north with 100 passengers, all from Dawson. The steamer had $50,000 in gold dust on board.

The passengers bring news of a lynching which took place at Eagle City, Alaska, on Dec. 11. John Jolly, a saloon-keeper and gambler, had collected a gang of toughs around him, and was terrorizing the mining camps. He was waited on by a vigilance committee of twelve men, and ordered to leave town. He refused, and the next day the vigilants hanged him to the limb of a tree. The toughs and gamblers who had made his place their headquarters immediately left town.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

General Kitchener's Progress in the Soudan--The Gordon Memorial University.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA AND ITS KEY.

The Ameer of Afghanistan Makes a Complaint Against the Waziris—The Position of Russia.

Lord Cromer, the distinguished British diplomatic agent in Egypt, and General Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, have held a reception of Soudanese sheikhs and notables at the Sirdar's house at Omdurman.

Lord Cromer, in the course of a long address to the sheikhs, pointed to the British and Egyptian flags floating together near by and said :—'For the future you will be governed by the Queen and the Khedive. The sole representative in the Soudan of the two governments will be the Sirdar, in whom both the Queen and the Khedive have the fullest confidence. No attempt will be made to govern the country from Cairo, still less from London.' Then announcing that they must look to the Sirdar alone for good government, Lord Cromer promised them perfect religious freedom, and in reply to a sheikh's question, assured them that the Moslem sacred law would be applied. He also declared that taxation would be 'moderate and just.'

London, Jan. 6.—The 'Times,' commenting editorially this morning upon Lord Cromer's declarations to the Soudanese sheikhs at Omdurman, says :—'They constitute the plainest assertion of British sovereign rights in the Soudan yet made.'

The 'Daily Chronicle' says :—'The speech means a protectorate and will be so interpreted on the Continent.'

The 'Standard' says :—'Offence will, perhaps, be taken at Constantinople at the conspicuous omission of the Sultan's name ; but it would be sheer perversity to complicate matters by a formal recognition of an influence which has forever ceased to have any validity in fact, or moral right.'

New York, Jan. 8.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent, referring to Lord Cromer's speech at Omdurman, last week, says: 'Lord Cromer's speech at Omdurman is the chief imperial topic this opening week of the new year. It confirms the impression made by Lord Salisbury's speeches on the Fashoda affair, that the Soudan is held by virtue of fresh conquests, as well as the former occupation by the Khedive, and that for the new form of Government both Egypt and England will be jointly responsible, while the natives will look to the Sirdar alone. The Soudan will be a joint possession and not an outlying possession of the Khedive, with a shadowy fiction of the Sultan's nominal suzerainty. Certainly a British protectorate has been established over the Soudan, if not over Egypt, and one virtually includes the other.

'Lord Salisbury is a singularly subtle statesman. He played with the audience at the recent Guildhall banquet when it was eager to have him announce a British protectorate over Egypt as a sequel to the Fashoda affair; he now sends Lord Cromer sixteen hundred miles up the Nile to play with France and Turkey in defining a situation which cannot be distinguished from a protectorate over the entire Nile valley. For refinement of phrasing and method this joint performance of Lord Salisbury and Lord Cromer at Omdurman has rarely been equalled. The French journals, with all their intelligence seem to miss this essential point.

'A diplomatic tour de force like this is timely, for, even with the fresh victory of Col. Lewis at Rosaires, the military operations in the Soudan are clouded by various charges of wanton cruelty to the dervishes wounded at Omdurman. If these charges were made by an amateur war correspondent alone, denials from professional associates would end the controversy; but Mr. Bennett's startling story is confirmed by private letters of British soldiers, stating that the wounded dervishes were killed with lances, swords and revolvers. An official enquiry alone will decide whether these barbarities were isolated cases, and whether any officers of the British army were responsible for the killing of the wounded.'

THE CHASE AFTER THE KHALIFA

A Khartoum despatch directed to London, says that General Kitchener, brother of the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, has started with reinforcements to take command of the expedition organizing at Dulim to operate against the Khalifa, who has been raiding Arab settlements in that vicinity.

THE KHALIFA AGAIN ON THE WAR-PATH.

London, Jan. 9.—According to a despatch to the 'Daily News,' from Cairo, General Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, has decided to send a strong expedition against Khalifa Abdullah, who is now in Darfur with a large force of Dervishes, and has been taking the aggressive against the local tribesmen.

London, Jan. 9.—A despatch from Alexandria, Egypt, announces that 250 men of the Irish Fusiliers, have been ordered to Khartoum. As the Soudan has hitherto been garrisoned only by native troops, the step is variously interpreted.

A DERVISH CHIEF'S DEFEAT.

London, Jan. 6.—An official despatch from Colonel Lewis says that with a Soudanese regiment and a detachment of irregular troops he attacked the Emir Ahmed Fedil, while he was crossing the Blue Nile at the cataract south of Roseirex (Roseres ?). The colonel's forces stormed the island on which Fedil took a position, and some severe fighting followed. Eventually Fedil fled, with 300 followers, across the river, where his force was dispersed by the Maxim guns. On the British side Major Ferguson, six Egyptian officers and eighteen men were wounded and twenty-seven men were killed. Fifteen hundred dervishes were captured.

THE MARCHAND EXPEDITION.

A Paris despatch says Major Marchand and his staff left Fashoda in the steel boat 'Faidherbe' and will ascend the Sobat as far as the state of navigation will permit. According to the Major's own calculations the expedition should reach Adis Abeba some time in March. Captain Largeau, who was at Meshra-er-Rek, has joined Major Marchand in a boat. As in the present state of affairs in the Bahr-el-Ghazel he cannot go back to Meshra-er-Rek, he will return with the other officers by way of Abyssinia. All the members of the mission are in good health, except an adjutant, a sergeant, and eight Senegalese, who will return to France via the Nile and Cairo.

FOUNDATION STONE OF GORDON COLLEGE.

Cairo, Jan. 6.—The British diplomatic agent in Egypt, Lord Cromer, laid the foundation stone at Khartoum yesterday of the Gordon Memorial College, in the name of the Queen and in the presence of the Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the British officers and the native sheikhs. The British agent, in a speech, outlined the aims of the college, announced that it would be wholly undenominational and that the instruction, so far as possible, would be conducted in the Arabic language. He added that the object of the college was not to create a race of Anglicized Soudanese, but to train their minds. The speech, which was translated into Arabic, was well received by the native audience. The ceremony concluded with 'God save the Queen.'

BRITISH ENTERPRISE SECURE.

A Pekin despatch says :—Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, has obtained from the Chinese Government a formal and renewed assurance that it will not alienate to any foreign power the Northern Extension Railway connecting Shan-hai-Kwan with Newchwang, for the construction of which the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has agreed to advance two and a quarter millions sterling at five percent to the Chinese Government. The assurance given to Sir Claude MacDonald constitutes an undoubted success for British diplomacy, and makes the security of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank loan unimpeachable.

Baron Heyking, the German minister, has protested against the new regulations concerning mining and railways.

There is an unsettled feeling among the native population of Shantung, and several cases of anti-foreign rioting have occurred. Disquieting reports are also to hand regarding the state of feeling of the native population of Foochow.

AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN MAKES A COMPLAINT.

A Bombay despatch says: A communication has been received by the Indian Government from the Ameer of Afghanistan, in which the latter, speaking of the raid by Waziris into Afghan territory, says that he expects 'the British authorities to check such incursions, just as the Indian Government expects Afghan officials to prevent attacks similar to that made on a party of coolies in the Tochi Valley.—Reuter.

The communication has been expected in India. The Indian Government is responsible for the good behavior of the Waziris, who are a large and semi-independent tribe on the south of the Punjab frontier. The Ameer is well within his rights in asking the Indian Government to check these raids. But how this will be done without a frontier expedition has yet to be seen.

MADAGASCAR.

London, Jan. 7.—A blue book has just been issued containing the correspondence between Great Britain and France on the subject of trade restrictions in Madagascar. The only concession, apparently, which has resulted from Lord Salisbury's numerous protests is the revocation of the decree confining the coast trade to French vessels, of which M. Delcassé, French Foreign Minister, notified the British Government, in a despatch dated Dec. 29, 1898.

London, Jan. 7.—All the morning papers comment upon the Madagascar blue book, issued yesterday, asking how it is possible to live in amity with a country which tramples upon treaty rights and insults a friendly country in such a manner.

The 'Times' says:—'It is a great thing for the world's peace that we are able to possess our soul in patience under the pin pricks of French governments, which under the cover of grandiloquent phrases, habitually act with cupidity and the short-sighted cunning of the peasant.'

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

BISHOP HARTZELL'S PLANS FOR INCREASED WORK.

New York, Jan. 5.—Bishop Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed this morning for Africa on the steamship 'Paris,' to make his second episcopal tour of that continent. During his stay of several months in America, he has received much encouragement for his work. He is sending out ten additional missionaries to Liberia. These also go from schools of high grade for the education of negroes in the South. He has shipped a printing outfit, at an expense of about $3,000, to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, and among other publications will issue a monthly paper to be known as the 'New Africa.' The mission press will be in charge of an educated colored man from the South, and the work will be done in one of the industrial departments of the College of West Africa. The bishop is also sending out additional missionaries to Angola and Portuguese South Africa, south of the equator, and another printing outfit for the publication of hymns, tracts, books, and the Scriptures in the Kimbundu language at Malange. His plans in Eastern Rhodesia, in British South Africa, include the establishment of work among both European and native people. Two missionaries are already on the ground, and have accepted concessions in lands and buildings amounting to fully $40,000. Dr. Albert C. Hammett, of Chicago, will go in a few weeks as medical missionary, and Mr. J. L. De Witt, of Ohio, goes to take charge of the industrial work. Miss Alice Culver, of Chicago, will be a trained nurse, and Mrs. Amanda Arndt, of San Francisco, a matron in the orphanage home.

On a call from the Missionary Society for a special gift of $40,000 in addition to the regular missionary appropriation, the bishop has received more than $23,000, and hopes that the balance will be provided. After spending a few days in England he will proceed to Liberia, and later will go to Angola, where he will be required to make a tour of nearly a thousand miles in the interior by hammock and on foot ; returning to Madori, he will be met by Mrs. Hartzell, and together they will go to Capetown and up the east coast and into Rhodesia, just south of Zambesi river, where they will spend several months in the development of missionary work there.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD BEFORE THE HONG KONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London 'Times,' says :—'Lord Charles Beresford, addressing the Chamber of Commerce here to-day (Tuesday) on the necessity of firmness in opposing Russian encroachment, repeated his advocacy of an alliance between Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Japan to maintain the 'open door.' He made an interesting commentary on Chinese affairs, remarking that all the institutions of the country were in a deplorably effete condition. In his judgment an army of 200,000 men might be maintained without increasing the present budget if wastes were avoided. He said the whole system of Chinese administration required reforming. Reforms would not be difficult, as there were no hereditary rights, feudal system or vested interests such as existed when Japan initiated reform. China was not overtaxed, he asserted, but simply taxed badly. The first step in reform would be the adequate payment of the officials. He predicted that there would be war sooner or later over tariffs, saying that the French demands at Shanghai promised to make trouble. In conclusion, he advocated a chivalrous and clear policy toward China and the foreign powers interested in China.'

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

CHOICE NARROWED DOWN TO SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN OR MR. ASQUITH.

New York, Jan. 8.—The London correspondent of the 'Herald,' cabling today, says, of the vacancy in the Liberal party leadership :—'How disorganized the Liberal party is just now may be judged by the fact, almost unprecedented, that in the four pending by-elections they have nominated no candidates. The election of Tories for these four seats, therefore, was only a matter of form. One of the candidates is Mr. Lionel de



MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Rothschild, nephew of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, who represented Aylesbury in the House of Commons. He has a unique distinction, owing to his driving a fine pair of zebras. The distress of the Liberals is undoubtedly due to the fact that they are without a leader. Sir William Harcourt, appealed to this week, refused to make a statement of the principles of the party on the ground that it might embarrass his successor in the House, and Lord Rosebery was equally disinclined to take a pronounced position at present.

The correspondent of the 'Tribune,' on the same subject, cables :—'The choice for Sir William Harcourt's successor has narrowed down to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Asquith, one of whom will have to sacrifice his habits of indolence, and the other a lucrative law practice in order to accept the honor. The election of the former is now considered probable by a unanimous vote, unless he retires on the plea of lack of



MR. ASQUITH.

requisite health and vigor. He is the most popular man on the Liberal side, having Mr. Balfour's amiable qualities and love of indolence, without his instinct for leadership and strength of character. He has also been outspoken in referring to Irish home rule as little better than a lost cause, and in raising the question whether the Liberals should go on kicking against a stone wall. While he is Lord Rosebery's friend, he is also a leader whom Sir William Harcourt will respect and like.

WILL REMAIN BRITISH.

ZANZIBAR HAS NOT BEEN CEDED TO GERMANY.

A Zanzibar despatch says the leading Indian merchants called upon Mr. Cave, the British consul, in the absence of Sir A. H. Hardinge, the acting consul-general, to present informally their good wishes for the New Year. Mr. Cave in the course of his reply gave an authoritative denial to the rumors recently circulated regarding the cession of Zanzibar to Germany.

Said One,

'I wish the 'Witness' circulation could be doubled this year, it is 'such a good paper, and if people only knew it better they would 'not be without it. I sometimes think I'll see what subscribers I can 'get, but what's the use ; no doubt other subscribers have canvassed 'this region.'

Said Another,

'I, too, used to wish more of my friends took the 'Witness,' and 'supposed that they would certainly be canvassed by others. My 'wishes were creditable and my supposings convenient. However, I 'noticed that the circulation was about the same in our locality from 'year to year, and concluded that either it had not been canvassed 'at all or had not been canvassed in the right way. So I went to 'work and the result is that the circulation of the 'Witness' in our 'neighborhood has doubled, and I have earned some very handsome 'premiums. You could do the same in your neighborhood. Why 'not try ?'

MRS. BLOOMFIELD MOORE DEAD.

London, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia, who was largely interested in the Keeley Motor Company, died at her house on Great Stanhope street here early this morning. She is believed to have left a large fortune. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore was a most remarkable woman, and, aside from the publicity she gained by backing the late Mr. Keeley in his wonderful motor scheme, held a distinct position in London society as a literary woman, promoter of science ,a philanthropist and a society 'grande dame.' She presented to Philadelphia, her native city, a valuable collection of works of art as a memorial of her husband. She was a firm believer in Keeley, and not only aided the inventor with money, but also used her pen in his behalf. As far back as 1885 she wrote an article on 'Ether and the true protoplasm,' which caused much comment in England. Her little song, 'Ever,' which Sir Arthur Sullivan set to music, has a touch of melancholy, which runs through many poems she wrote.

MR. CHOATE TO GO TO LONDON.

The announcement published in the 'Witness' some weeks since, is reiterated, that the Hon. Joseph H. Chote, of New York, has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. The nomination will not be sent to the Senate for a few days, but those near the President say this delay does not indicate any possibility of a change in his plans.

London, Jan. 5.—The 'Daily Chronicle' this morning refers editorially in words of warmest welcome to the expected coming of Mr. Joseph Hodges Choate as United States ambassador to Great Britain, describing him as 'thoroughly representative of all elements in the United States.'

NAVAL AUTHORITIES DISAGREE.

The London 'Times,' on Wednesday morning, published a long letter from Vice-Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, the eminent naval authority, lamenting that Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, has in his latest work on naval warfare 'gone over to the enemy on coast defence principles, and has become leader of a crusade in favor of enormous and useless expenditure, which unless we act with energy, will have serious import for Great Britain in the same direction.'

AN ALLEGED TORTURE ROOM.

The afternoon papers of Havana, Cuba, sent a thrill through the city, with a report that a torture and execution chamber had been found at the residence of the Spanish military governor, adjoining the palace. The papers declared that there the Spanish officials questioned and murdered political prisoners. According to their accounts, the floor of the 'chamber' was covered with dried blood and its walls were indented with machete strokes.

An excited crowd soon gathered outside the residence which was last occupied by General Parrado. The reported 'torture chamber' is a room about eight feet by eight, just off the dining room. As a matter of fact, it was probably used as a pantry. In the wall there is a dirty iron bar, evidently used to hang meat, and a piece of discolored rope is suspended from it. It is inconceivable that General Parrado practiced torture next to his dining-room.

TOLSTOY'S PERSECUTION.

MAY BE EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA FOR CHAMPIONING THE CAUSE OF THE DOUKHOBORS.

London, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily News' mentions a rumor from St. Petersburg that Count Leo Tolstoy will be banished for championing the cause of the Doukhobors, who are being persecuted into wholesale emigration from the Caucasian districts, mostly for Canada, whither one of Tolstoy's sons is going to inspect land that has been acquired for the emigrants.

Odessa, Jan. 6.—Fifteen hundred of the religious sect known as the Doukhobors from the Caucasian districts have just embarked at Batoum for Canada under the auspices of the British consul at the former place. Their emigration is virtually a deportation.

BISHOP SULLIVAN DEAD.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Bishop Sullivan died at 5.10 this morning. His demise was made known by the tolling of the St. James Cathedral bell.

The Right Rev. Edward Sullivan was born at Lurgan, Ireland, on Aug 18,



THE LATE BISHOP SULLIVAN.

1832. He received his education at Bandon, Clonmel, and Trinity College, Dublin, at which latter place he graduated in 1857. Coming to Canada in 1858 he was ordained as deacon in that year and to the priesthood in 1859, by Bishop Cronyn, of Huron. He was appointed as missionary in the township of London, where he worked till 1862, when he became assistant at St. George's Church, Montreal, to the present Bishop Bond. In 1868 he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Chicago, where he became a great favorite with his congregation. He was recalled to Montreal in 1878, to take over the rectorship of St. George's, and remained there until his elevation to the episcopate as the second bishop of Algoma, June 29, 1882. Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario, performed the ceremony of consecration, assisted by several other prelates. As Bishop of Algoma, Bishop Sullivan's record was one of entire devotion to duty. In his first year in the diocese he travelled 11,000 miles by land and water in the interests of his charge. The diocese of Algoma, which contained but sixteen missionaries when Bishop Sullivan entered upon his duties, contained no fewer than thirty in 1895. About a year after his acceptance of the Algoma bishopric, Bishop Sullivan was offered that of Huron, but declined, his duty to Algoma being his reason. He continued to labor unceasingly in his field until 1894, when he found himself compelled to take a rest. By that time twenty-six new churches had been built in the Algoma diocese, ten others rebuilt, and there eight all free of debt. In 1894 His Lordship went to Europe where he was chaplain of Christ Church, Mentone, France, during the winter season. Resuming his labors in Canada, he finally resigned his See on appointment as rector of St. James's Church, Toronto, in November, 1896. His Lordship was a D.D. of Trinity University, Toronto, a D.C.L. of Lennoxville, and S.T.D. of Chicago; he was a member of the Council of Trinity University, Toronto, and a vice-president of the Burial Reformation Association. He married in October, 1866, Frances Mary, second daughter of Ed. Renaud, of Neufchatel. A daughter of the deceased, Miss Kathleen Sullivan, died on Dec. 29, 1897.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—The remains of the late Bishop Sullivan were quietly conveyed to the St. James's Cathedral this morning, where a large number of friends of the deceased took a last look at one whom they had learned to love and respect. The funeral took place at two o'clock this afternoon from the Cathedral. The services were conducted by the Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. C. C. Wallis and the Rev. Richard Ashcroft.

A MURDERER EXECUTED.

London, Jan. 3.—Schneider, the Pole who in November last murdered a German baker's assistant by throwing him inside an oven, was executed this morning.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE.

Official Returns Announced in the 'Canada Gazette.'

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—The following summary statement of the vote on the recent plebiscite throughout Canada on the subject of the abolition of the liquor traffic appears in the 'Canada Gazette' to-day :—

Province.	Total number of affirmative answers.	Total number of negative answers.	Majority of affirmative answers.	Majority of negative answers.
Ontario	154,499	115,275	39,224	.....
Quebec	28,582	122,614	....	94,032
Nova Scotia	34,646	5,402	29,244	.....
New Brunswick	26,911	9,576	17,335	.....
Prince Edward Island	9,461	1,146	8,315	.....
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441	.....
British Columbia	5,731	4,756	975	.....
Provisional District of Alberta	1,708	1,331	377	.....
Assiniboia	3,919	1,166	2,753	.....
Provisional Dist. of Saskatchewan	611	327	284	.....
Totals	278,487	264,571	107,948	94,032

After deducting the majority of negative answers given in the province of Quebec—94,032—the total majority of affirmative answers to the question in the whole Dominion is 13,916.

Total number of voters on the electoral lists, as reported by the returning officers, 1,233,840.

Total number of voters who voted on this question, and whose votes were accepted, 543,038.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

GREAT BRITAIN'S HEARTY RESPONSE TO THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

London, Jan. 7. — The reply of Lord Salisbury to the proposal made by the Emperor Nicholas for a disarmament conference of the powers, which is just published, promises the cordial co-operation of the British Government and asks for an indication of the heads of discussion at the conference. In the course of the document, which was transmitted through Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Lord Salisbury assures the Czar of the government's cordial sympathy. He goes on to say: 'This sympathy is not confined to the government but is equally shared by popular opinion, which has been strikingly manifested by the numerous resolutions adopted by public meetings and societies. There are, indeed, few nations, if any, which, both on grounds of feeling and interest are more concern than Great Britain.

'The statements which constituted the grounds of the Emperor's proposal are but too well justified. It is unfortunately true that, while a desire for the maintenance of peace is generally professed, and while, in fact, serious and successful efforts on more than one recent occasion have been made with that object in view, by the great powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of nearly every nation to increase its armed force and add to the already vast expenditure on the appliances of war.

'The perfection of the instruments thus brought into use, their extreme costliness, and the horrible carnage and destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large scale, have acted, no doubt, as a serious deterrent from war, but the burdens imposed by this process on the populations affected must, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discontent menacing to both internal and external tranquillity.

'Her Majesty's Government will gladly co-operate with the proposed effort to provide a remedy for the evil, and, if in any degree it succeeds, they feel that the sovereign to whose suggestion it is due will have richly earned the gratitude of the world at large.'

Lord Salisbury then promises that a delegate and representative will take part in the proposed conference wherever the invitation is received, and expresses the hope that the invitation may be accompanied by some indication of the special interests to which the attention of the conference is to be directed, as a guide in the selection of the British representative and his assistants.

CHINESE MISSIONS.

RELIGIOUS CIRCLES COMFORTED BY LATE NEWS.

Letters were received in Toronto on Wednesday, at the China Inland Mission Branch, and also by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, from China. Both letters spoke hopefully of the situation, and it seemed to be the opinion that the worst had passed. The letter received by Dr. Sutherland was from Dr. Hart, and was dated Kiating, Oct. 13. He spoke of two telegrams which had been received at the China Inland Mission from Mr. Lilton, the British consul at Chung King, The first one said: 'Remain unless absolutely expelled. Do not depend upon getting boats or escorts here. Ladies safe.' The other reads: 'Situation better. Disbelieve rumors. The Viceroy has offered fifty taels for conviction of any one causing disturbance.'

The letter received at the Inland Mission rooms was of a later date, Dec. 2. The writer stated that the affairs in western China were much more settled. The rebellion in Chung King had been stopped and the foreigners were feeling in greater safety.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

A SARCASTIC CRITICISM OF UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM.

Princeton, N.J., Jan. 6.—Ex-President Cleveland, in reply to the request of a representative of the Associated Press for an expression on the question of expansion and annexation, said to-day:—'I do not care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of imperialism and territorial expansion. Assuming, however, that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days, it is a matter of surprise to me that the refusal of certain natives of our new possessions to acquiesce in the beneficence of subjecting them to our control and management should in the least disturb our expansionists. The phase of the situation ought not to have been unanticipated, nor the incidents naturally growing out of it overlooked. The remedy is obvious and simple. The misguided inhabitants of our annexed territory who prefer something different from the plan for their control which we propose, or who oppose our designs in their behalf, should be slaughtered. The killing of natives has been a feature of expansion since expansion began, and our imperialistic enthusiasm should not be checked by the prospective necessity of destroying a few thousand or a few hundred thousand Filipinos. This should only be regarded as one stage in a transcendantally great movement, a mere incident in its progress. Of course some unprepared souls would then be lost before we had the opportunity of Christianizing them, but surely those of our clergymen who have done so much to encourage expansion could manage that difficulty.'

In connection with this subject, Mr. Cleveland said he had seen it stated n yesterday's newspapers that ten millions of cartridges are now being manufactured for the United States in Birmingham, England, and that a special metal is being used to prevent the shells from jamming in the gun-barrels.

THE NOTORIOUS HAMMOND AT HIS OLD WORK.

The 'Rev.' William Hammond, says a Boston despatch, who was born in Lachute, Que., is again causing anxiety among the church people. Mr. A. McLean, secretary of the Foreign Church Missionary Society in Havana, has asked Chief Inspector Watts for information concerning the man and sugestions as to how he may be expelled from Havana, where he is alleged to be hobnobbing with Admiral Sampson and other prominent Americans. A most remarkable career has been Hammond's. He has been a Catholic, Presbyterian, Dunkard Methodist and Freewill Baptist. He has been, it is claimed, a preacher, doctor, lawyer, confidence man, bigamist and perjurer. He has had at least nine wives, one or two at least of whom died under suspicious circumstances. Mr. McLean says: 'He is in the real estate business and is doing some Christian work. He united with one of our churches last June. He claims now to be one of us. He is using his religion to screen his conduct. He has a large number of Cubans under his influence. Some of them have money. He has an old lady of means under his thumb.' He was once arrested in Quebec on the charge of perjury, but could not be found when his case was called in court. When the officers searched his room they found a large assortment of burglar's tools. The last time Hammond was heard of he was being exposed by the Australian press for his doings in the Antipodes.

FATHER AND SON KILLED.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—A shocking accident happened this morning in Ottawa east, by which the county treasurer, Mr. Cowan, of this city, and his son, Holmes Cowan, were dashed into and instantly killed by the Parry Sound express, while they were crossing the tracks.

LOSS OF THE 'MAINE.'

A SPANISH JUDGE CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE CATASTROPHE.

A New York despatch of Wednesday says:—'The following interesting article is taken from the 'Herald,' Havana, Tuesday: — 'The city is much excited to-night by the open charge made in the 'Reconcentrado,' the organ of 'Cuba Fibre,' that Zacarias Bresmes, a Spanish judge, now a fugitive from Havana, was actively engaged in the plot which resulted in the destruction of the 'Maine.' The 'Reconcentrado' to-day gave a sketch of Bresmes's career previous to last February, charging him with various crimes. The paper will say to-morrow: 'When the 'Maine' came into Havana harbor Bresmes openly declared in the Spanish cafés that such an act of audacity on the part of the Yankees could not pass without stringent punishment. His threats were direct and boded destruction to the American ship. His associates were Felipe Gonzalez, Dion Sio Vega and Eusebio Azcoue, violent Spaniards. Others with him were officers, volunteers. These men boasted that the Yankees were about to get their due, though no charge can be directed against any save Bresmes. He and the hot-headed Spaniards of Luralo street met nightly at a house near the corner of Murallo and Habana streets, where the public know the plot against the 'Maine' was concocted and all arrangements completed. When the explosion took place Bresmes was in the Tacon Theatre with friends. At the sound of the explosion he cried: "There goes the 'Maine'." Champagne was drunk in honor of the terrible event at the moment when others were vaguely enquiring of one another what had happened. Bresmes's name was mentioned before the American court of enquiry, but not sufficient evidence was then forthcoming to warrant any action and all reference to him was suppressed in the published report. The Cubans here almost without exception regard the charge of the 'Reconcentrado' as beyond dispute. Bresmes is now said to be hiding in Spain.'

FRENCH SUBMARINE BOATS.

Interesting details have been published in London, England, regarding the French submarine boat 'Gustave Zede,' which, it is claimed, has just emerged from some successful tests at Toulon. She is said to have torpedoed the French ironclad 'Magenta' twice, once while the latter was anchored, and the second time when she was moving. The only drawback, it was pointed out, is that the eddy caused by the boat betrayed her movements at 1,500 yards in broad daylight. The principal of the invention is that the boat is no longer blind, two lieutenants having invented an eye which facilitates submarine progress. Another French submarine boat, the 'Gymnote,' is now armed with torpedoes, and a third, to be named the 'Lorse,' will be ready in March.

RANG IN THE NEW YEAR.

The dreary, rainy weather which prevailed in London, England, dampened the ardor of those who had assembled to hear the bell of St. Paul's ring out the old and ring in the new year and to observe Scotland's traditional celebration under the shadow of London's cathedral. In anticipation of the occasion, the authorities had caused to be put up an iron railing around the semi-circular pavement in front of the steps, but the precaution was unnecessary, for the gathering, though numbering perhaps two thousand, was the smallest and most orderly in many years. The majority of those who had assembled were evidently Scotchmen, as was evidenced by the constant whistling of the 'Cock o' the North.' When the stroke of midnight boomed out there was a volley of cheers and then 'Auld Lang Syne' was sung, the crowd slowly dispersing as the notes of the song died out.

SHOT HIM IN FUN.

Dauphin, Man., Jan. 3.—William Hubbell, of Havelock, Ont., was shot and instantly killed by a young man named Harry Cole, of Ottawa, on Sunday night. The men were engaged in getting out logs in Mr. William Sifton's camp, near Garland Station. It appeared that Cole, together with Hubbell, and several other men, were in camp, when Cole took down the gun, which was hanging on the wall, and pointed it at Hubbell, it is supposed in fun. The gun, which was loaded with shot, was discharged, the whole charge entering Hubbell's body and passing through the heart, killing him instantly. Cole is now in custody here awaiting the arrival of a constable from Portage la Prairie. Hubbell was about thirty years of age, and has a wife at Havelock. Cole is only nineteen years of age and unmarried.

TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

BRITISH AGENT REFUSES TO FORWARD UITLANDERS' PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

Pretoria, Jan. 5.—The British agent here, Mr. Conyngham Greene, declines to forward to the Queen the petition, reciting the wrongs of the Uitlanders, and appealing for protection in such steps as may be found necessary to 'terminate the existing intolerable state of affairs' which grew out of the recent mass meeting at Johannesburg, to protest against the killing of Edgar, an Englishman, by a Boer policeman. Mr. Greene bases his refusal upon the ground that the Transvaal Government is already attending to the grievances described in the petition.

There was no celebration of Jamieson Day, on Monday, by the Boers.

London, Jan. 5.—Great indignation is felt in Cape Circles in London, at the news that an Uitlander, who took part in the mass meeting held on Christmas Day, at Johannesburg, to protest against the murder of an Englishman named Edgar by a Boer policeman, has been fined £10,

'WIZARDS AND WITCHES'

AN OLD LAW AGAINST THEM PUT IN FORCE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Witchcraft and sorcery are generally supposed to be obsolete, but last night nine people were arrested here charged with being unduly familiar with the black art. The specific charge is that they 'unlawfully did practice sorcery, witchcraft, and enchantment in attempts to tell fortunes.' The act under which the arrest was made is of the reign of George II., and the punishment is fixed at £100 fine and one year's imprisonment. The alleged witches and wizards are phrenologists, palmisters, clairvoyants and spiritualists. Only two of them spent the night in the cells, the others being bailed out in sureties of $400 each.

PRIZE FIGHT FATALITY.

George Tyler, a young man 21 years of age, was killed in an impromptu prize fight in Jersey City, on Wednesday night, by Thomas Foley, a young man about 23 years old. The two had had an unsatisfactory sparring bout a few days ago and decided to settle it to-night. In the first round both men received a good deal of punishment, but towards the close Foley landed a right swing on the point of Tyler's chin. Tyler dropped in his tracks, and after being counted out, was taken to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead. His neck was broken.

CAPE COLONY AND PENNY POSTAGE.

A Capetown despatch says:—In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Merriman, replying to questions, said that the colony was unable to join in the immediate proclamation of imperial penny postage owing to the absence of agreement with the home government regarding the ocean mail contract. Negotiations were proceeding, he said, and the Cape would join immediately the matter was satisfactorily settled.

JUSTIFIED IN SINKING THE STEAMER.

London, Jan. 6.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the British freight steamer 'Westmeath,' Captain Johnson, which was abandoned at sea on Nov. 6 last, after leaving Hamburg, on Oct. 22, for Montreal, has found that the ship, whose shaft was broken, was not prematurely abandoned and that her commander was justified in sinking her, in view of the danger to passing vessels. Neither the captain nor any of the officers were blamable.

VICTORIAN NURSES.

LADY MINTO ACCEPTS THE HONORARY PRESIDENCY.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—A meeting of the executive committee of the board of governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses was held yesterday. Among those present were the Countess of Minto, who has accepted the honorary presidency; Lady Sybil Beauclerc, Lady Ritchie, Senators Allan and Cox, of Toronto; Prof. Robertson, Judge Burbidge, Sir John Bourinot, Dr. Gibson, Miss Macleod and others. Very satisfactory reports of the work of the order were received from Dawson, Regina, Toronto, Montreal, New Richmond and other points. Mr. J. M. Courtney presented the treasurer's statement, which was considered fairly satisfactory. Two nurses, Miss Kate Ford and Miss Barbara Haddart, were admitted to the society, Lady Minto presenting them with their badges. The two ladies proceed to Vancouver to-day, where they are to be stationed.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON.

London, Jan. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' who has secured an interview with Prince Victor Napoleon, says the Prince firmly declined to discuss politics, or the Dreyfus affair, remarking: 'When the time comes for me to speak I shall do so in the only way befitting a prince and the chief of a great party, I shall say what is necessary, and sign my words with the glorious name I am proud to bear—Napoleon.'

A CLEVER SWINDLE.

Rome, Jan. 8.—A few young swell members of the mob have been reaping a rich harvest from American and English women visitors to Rome by means of a new variation of a confidence trick. The trickster selects a likely victim in an omnibus, introduces himself by means of some small act of politeness, and chats in perfect English, displaying an intimate acquaintance with the Pope's household. When the victim shows a deep interest the mob's man says he is a member of the Pope's noble bodyguard and could manage to let her see His Holiness if she wishes.

The delighted lady is generally anxious for this privilege, and the pseudo count casually remarks that 10 or 25 lire will be necessary for a tip to the chapel janitor. The victim produces this, gives her address and goes her way rejoicing, but never again sees the fascinating nobleman. There have been crowds of such victims of late.

COBDEN CLUB MANIFESTO.

RECONSIDERING ITS ATTITUDE WITH REGARD TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A London despatch says: 'The executive committee of the Cobden Club has issued a manifesto signed by Lord Farrer, pointing out that the policy of territorial expansion on the part of all the great powers raised the question of free commercial intercourse in a new and extremely important form, and renders it desirable that the club should reconsider its former attitude of reticence with regard to foreign affairs.

The manifesto says: 'The world is gradually recognizing that this question cannot be finally settled by any nation as a purely domestic matter.' In the opinion of the committee, 'some understanding regarding commercial policy must precede any satisfactory results from the disarmament proposals of the Czar,' and they conclude the manifesto with this declaration: 'In our judgment the club should hereafter make more comprehensive endeavors to shape Great Britain's foreign policy so as to secure the adhesion of other nations to the "open door" policy, especially in the derelict countries now passing into the control of strong, civilized powers.'

SUMMARY.

The recount in Missisquoi before His Honor Judge Lynch, on Wednesday last, reduced the majority of Dr. Cotton to 13.

The 'Figaro's' assertion in Paris that Sir Edmund Monson is to be recalled is absolutely denied at the British Foreign Office, London.

Representative Dingley has been seriously ill in Washington since New Year's Day, and his condition excited much anxiety among his friends.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was installed duly as Governor of New York at noon on Jan. 2 in the State House, Albany, and in spite of bitterly cold weather, there was an enormous crowd at the ceremonial.

A Vienna despatch declares that the Sultan's subjects in Macedonia, both Christians and Moslems, are restive and their unrest has caused much anxiety. It is stated that the Sublime Porte has ordered the fortification of Adrianople, already possessed of a citadel and other means of defence.

It is believed in New York that the same person who caused the death of Mrs. Adams by sending cyanide of mercury to Mr. Cornish, the well known athlete, must have murdered Mr. Henry C. Barnet, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who was believed to have died from faucal diphtheria. Traces of this poison have been found in Barnet's body, though it was on Nov. 10 that his death occurred.

Before Major Marchand left Fashoda the 7th Soudanese, who had captured Said Deghen's banner, presented it to the gallant French major. It was this dervish emir that Major Marchand's forces had beaten off just before Omdurman fell and General Kitchener's success made life more comfortable for Major Marchand. The Major was much touched with the kindness of the Soudanese.

PLEASE REMIT WITHOUT DELAY.

Remember the renewal to your subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' if due on Dec. 31 should be sent forward without delay, to avoid the loss of a single number. Any subscriber in doubt when the subscription terminates can always find the date printed on the address label attached to each copy. A subscriber getting two friends to subscribe for the 'Weekly Witness' may have all three sent for one year to separate addresses for $2.40. Four copies will be sent for one year for $3, and ten copies for $7. Sample copies will be supplied free for three weeks to any address submitted by a subscriber with the view of inducing the friends to subscribe.

MRS. MAY R. THORNLEY, President, 843 Dundas St., London.
MRS. JENNIE CAVERS, Vice-President, Galt.
MISS JENNIE MACARTHUR, Treasurer. Cornwall.
MRS. MARY WILEY, Cor. Sec., Richmond Hill.
MRS. ALICE C. SAUNBY, Rec.-Sec., 335 Wharncliffe Road, West London.

Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

January 4, 1899.

MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

DEAR SIRS,

Please find herewith a copy of Resolution passed at the last Session of the Ontario W.C.T.U. Convention.

It was also urged by our "Plan of Work" that a great effort be made by our Unions to effect the wider circulation of your periodicals throughout our W.C.T.U. membership. Especially do we trust that the "Messenger" shall be introduced into our Bands of Hope.

Very sincerely
Yours in the Work,
MARY WILEY,
Cor. Sec. Ontario W.C.T.U.,
Richmond Hill, Ont.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF RESOLUTION COMMITTEE MADE TO, AND APPROVED BY, ONTARIO WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION AT OTTAWA, NOV. 1st-5th, 1898

THE PRESS.

RESOLVED: that the Montreal "Witness" deserves our highest encomiums and cordial support for its unflinching advocacy of Prohibition, and for its daily presentation to its readers of the most forcible sayings, uttered or written, in behalf of that cause. We commend it to every W.C.T.U. home as an excellent family paper.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1899.

WAR EAGLE AT $3.15.

OTHERWISE THE MARKET IS STEADY TO STRONG.

War Eagle and Montreal Gas were the only two very active stocks on the exchange this morning. Of the former some 15,000 shares changed hands. There has been a marked decline since Friday, and to-day's opening was only $3.17. The maximum reached was $3.20, but it closed very weak at only $3.15. About 1,200 shares of Gas were sold at values ranging from 211¾ to 212¾, the latter figure being the close. There were single sales of eleven other securities. Bank of Montreal is now at 250, and Royal Electric at 160.

MORNING SALES.

C.P.R.—100 at 86, 400 at 85¾.

Montreal Gas—25 at 211¾, 125 at 211½, 100 at 212, 475 at 212½, 100 at 212¾, 100 at 212¾, 225 at 212¾, 50 at 212¾, 25 at 212¾.

M.S.R.—25 at 294½.

Toronto Railway B.C.—530 at 108½.

Mont. Tel., B.C., xd—125 at 171.

Halifax Heat and Light—25 at 27.

Royal Electric—50 at 160.

Bank of Montreal—2 at 250, 45 at 250.

Com. Cable—50 at 184.

Mont. Cot.—26 at 155.

Canada Colored Cotton Bonds—$1,000 at 103¼.

Halifax Railway Bonds—$1,000 at 107.

Merchants Bank—1 at 180.

War Eagle xd—500 at 317, 3,500 at 318, 1,000 at 319, 1000 at 318½, 5,000 at 320, 500 at 319, 500 at 317½, 500 at 317, 1,500 at 315.

AFTERNOON SALES.

C.P.R.—25 at 85¾, 15 at 86.

Gas—25 at 212¾, 9

R. & O.—25 at 102¾.

Toronto Railway B.C.—280 at 108½, 100 at 108.

Halifax Railway—25 at 128.

New M.S.R.—50 at 291¾.

War Eagle xd—3,500 at 313, 1,500 at 313½, 11,500 at 314, 1,500 at 315.

N.W. L., pref.—25 at 55.

Jacques Cartier Bank—24 at 110½.

Royal Electric—75 at 160.

Hochelaga Bank—2 at 161.

Mont. Cotton—4 at 155.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32	1-16 prem.	⅛ to ¼ prem.
Sterling, 60 days	8 7-16	8½	8⅝ to 8¾
Sterling, demand	9	9 1-16	9¼ to 9⅜
Sterling Cables	9⅜	9-16	9⅝ to 9¾
Paris Cheques	5.10		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros. Brokers.)

Montreal, Jan. 7.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	85⅛	85⅝
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth S. S. & A.	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Commercial Cable Co.	181	183½
" Coupon Bonds	....	103
" Reg.	....	103
Montreal Telegraph	172	166
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	103	101¼
People's Heat & Light	30	27
" Bonds	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	294½	294
" New	292	291½
Halifax Ry.	128¼	127½
Halifax Bonds	....	....
Montreal Gas Co.	212	211½
Bell Telephone Co.	173	171½
Royal Electric Co.	161	159
Toronto Railway	138¼	138⅛
Bank of Montreal	255	245
Ontario Bank	....	114½
Molsons Bank	201¼	202
Bank of Toronto	....	243
Merchants Bank	181	180
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	180
Quebec Bank	....	123
Union Bank	....	110½
Bank of Commerce	....	145½
Cornwall Elect.	....	....
Cornwall Ry.	....	....
St. John do	....	154
North-West Land	....	....
" Pref'd	56½	55
Montreal Cotton Co.	157	155
Colored Cotton Co.	....	....
" Bonds	....	....
Dominion Cotton	109	107½
Gas	....	....
Dom. Coal	34	32
Dom. Coal Pref'd	116	114
WarEagle	313	312

FINANCIAL CABLE.

London, Jan. 7.—The stock market here to-day was generally firm, Americans opened below parity, but closed fractionally above the worst, on the anticipation of a favorable bank statement. Norfolk & Western was weak, being the feature of the day. Spanish fours were 46½. Copper shares were harder. Gold was firmer at 111½d, the demand chiefly from Germany. Money was easier and discounts firm. The Board of Trade returns show imports increased nine percent, with a large increase in American wheat. Exports increased 8 p.c.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Jan. 9, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols, for money, 110 9-16; do., for the account, 110¾. Canadian Pacific, 87⅛; Erie, 14⅞. Erie first preferred, 38; Illinois Central, 118; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅝; St. Paul, common, 125⅛; New York Central, 126¾; Pennsylvania, 62; Reading, 11¼; Union Pacific preferred, 75¾; Atchison, 20¾; Louisville, 66⅝; Grand Trunk, 7½; bar silver, 27⅝, quiet; money, 1½. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 2⅝ percent.

CHICAGO MARKET.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low	Close.
Wheat—					
May	69⅞	70⅜	271¼	70⅜	70⅞
July	67¾	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68⅝
Corn—					
Jan.	34¾	....	....	....	25¼
May	37	37⅛	37⅝	37	37⅛
Oats—					
Jan.	25⅜	....	....	....	26
May	27¼	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27½
Pork—					
Jan.	9.65	9.70	....	....	9.67
May	9.95	10.00	10.10	9.95	9.95
Lard—					
Jan.	5.45	....	....	....	5.47
May	5.65	5.70	5.72	5.65	5.67
Short ribs—					
Jan.	4.75	....	....	....	4.70
May	5.00	5.02	5.05	4.97	4.97

WHEAT PRICES AT OTHER CENTRES.

Detroit—Opening, 71c Jan., 73¾c May., closing, 71c Jan., 73¾c May.

Duluth—Opening, 67¼c Jan., 69¼c May, closing, 67c bid Jan., 69¼c May.

St. Louis—Opening, 74¼c May, closing at 74¾c May.

Toledo—Opening, 70½c bid Jan., 73½c for May; closing, 71½c Jan., 73¾c May.

New York—Opening, 78¼c March, 74½ May; closing, 78¾c March, 75¾c May.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	118,000	3,500
Corn, bush	993,000	188,000
Oats, bush	275,000	173,000
Flour, brls	40,326	65,723
At New York		
Wheat, bush	277,500	268,057
Corn, bush	1,950	135,026
Oats, bush	122,400	69,963
Flour, brls	12,580	467
Flour, sacks	41,780	92,491
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	50,000	17,000
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	146,000	62,000
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	5,000	19,000
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	476,000	29,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	41,000	67,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	23,000	4,000

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The wheat in sight, with comparisons is as follows:

	Jan. 2,'99	Dec. 27,'98	Jan. 3,'98
Visible supply			
U.S. & Can.	28,893,000	28,783,000	28,816,000
On passage to U.K.	18,080,000	18,000,000	22,320,000
On passage to Continent	8,872,000	8,480,000	12,560,000
Total	55,845,000	55,263,000	73,695,000

GRAIN.

The market is firm and active.

The following quotations give the prices of grain in store and west of Toronto. East of Toronto No. 2 white oats are worth from 30½c to 31c.

	In store.	In Out.
Oats, No. 2 wh	32½c to 33c	29½c to 30c
Oats, No. 3, wh	32c to 32½c	29c to 30c
Peas	70c to 71c	66c to 66½c
Buckwheat	49c to 49½c	47c to 49c

The receipts this morning were 2,290 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of corn, 8,690 bushels of oats and 5,000 bushels of barley.

FLOUR.

The demand is fair considering the season. We quote:

Manitoba patents	$4.70 to 0.00
Strong bakers	3.90 to 4.10
Winter patents	3.75 to 4.10
Straight rollers	3.40 to 3.60
Straight rollers, bags	1.65 to 1.75
Extras, bags	1.70 to 1.75

The receipts to-day were 1,450 barrels.

FEED.

There is little doing and prices remain unchanged. We quote as follows: Ontario white wheat bran at $13.75 to $14.25 in bulk; Manitoba bran at $14, bags included, and shorts at $15, including bags.

HAY.

The supply is largely in excess of the demand. No. 1 in car lots is worth $6.00 to $6.50, while No. 2 brings but $4.50 to $5.00. Clover and clover mixed are worth $4 to $4.50.

PROVISIONS.

The market is firm and fairly active. We quote:—

Canadian pork	$15.50 to $16.00
Pure Canadian lard, in pails	7¼c to 7½c
Compound, refined do	5c to 5½c
Hams	10c to 11c
Bacon	10½c to 11c
Hogs, abattoir dressed	$6.00 to 0.00
Hogs, country dressed	5.00 to 5.15

The receipts to-day by rail were 1,657 dressed hogs, 14 boxes of hams and 24 tierces of lard.

BUTTER.

The market is firm with a good demand, while finest creamery in boxes is worth 20c, in tubs it brings but 19½c. We quote:

Finest creamery	19½c to 20c
Townships dairy	15c to 16c
Western dairy	12½c to 13½c
Rolls in barrels	14c to 14½c
Rolls, in baskets	14½c to 15c

The receipts to-day were 563 packages.

CHEESE.

Liverpool public cable remains steady at 50s for both white and colored. The market continues to soften and 10½c to 10¾c are now the limits of range.

EGGS.

The export trade of the last few days to the United States has depleted the stocks of limed and candled eggs held here and there is a consequently stronger feeling. We quote:—

New laid	24c to 26c
No. 1 candled	15c to 16c
No. 2 candled	12c to 13c
Montreal limed	15c to 16c
Culls	8c to 9c

DRESSED POULTRY.

There are very few choice turkeys to be had and prices have advanced ½c for both good turkeys and good ducks. We quote:—

Turkeys	9c to 10c
Chickens	6c to 7c
Old fowl	4½c to 5c
Ducks	7c to 7½c
Geese	5c to 6c
Partridges, No. 1 per brace	50c to 60c
Partridges, No. 2, per brace	35c to 45c

BEANS.

The demand for beans is fair and prices are steady. We quote 80c to 90c for primes while choice hand picked are worth 95c to $1.00.

POTATOES.

The market is firm at 50c to 52c for choice; common to fair are quoted at 40c to 45c per bag in car lots.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Jan. 9.

There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 7 calves and 130 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was good with decidedly higher prices all round. Prime beeves sold at from 4½c to 4¾c per lb.; pretty good cattle at from 3¾c to 4¼c do.; common stock sold at from 2½c to 3½c per lb., and it is probable that some of the leaner beasts will be sold for less than 2½c per lb. Five young calves were sold at from $3 to $6 each and two calves about eight months old, and weighing 1,140 lbs., were sold at $3.40 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold at from 3c to a little over 3¼c per lb. Lambs sold at from 4¼c to 4½c per lb. Fat hogs are higher in price and sold at from $4.30 to $4.50 per 100 lbs. off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Jan. 6.

Owing to the holiday (the (Epiphany), falling on market day, Friday last, neither buyers or sellers were there, consequently prices remain about the same as they were on the previous market day, as follows:—Dressed pork at $5.50 to $5.75; beef, by the forequarter, 3c to 4c; hind quarter, 5c to 6c per lb; turkeys about 10c per lb.; poultry at 40c to 50c per pair, and 7c to 8c by weight; geese and ducks bring about the same price; oats sold at from 67c to 75c per bag; potatoes at 45c to 60c per bag; turnips at 40c to 50c per bag; carrots and beets at 80c to $1.10 per barrel; cabbages at 15c to 50c per dozen; celery at 15c to 50c do.; cauliflowers at 50c to $1.60 do.; tub butter at 18c to 20c, and some at 16c per lb.; and creamery-made brings 23c per lb., by the tub, and 24c by retailing it; straw at $3 to $4.25 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs., prints at 20c to 25c per lb.; fresh eggs at 40c to 50c per dozen; fall packed eggs at 25c; limed at 16c do.; apples at $2 to $5 per barrel; oranges, about $4 per box; lemons, at $2 to $3.50 do.; cranberries at $7 to $8 per brl.; pears at $1.60 to $4.25 do.; hay at $6 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 9, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, for money, 110 9-16; account, 110⅝.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

SITUATION ONE OF QUIET SUSTAINED STRENGTH.

New York, Jan. 6.—Bradstreet's of to-morrow will say:—The situation is one of quiet, sustained strength. In wholesale distributive trade, annual inventories have occupied attention, and distribution in this branch is, therefore, of only seasonable proportions. Retail trade reflects the quieting down of the eager demand ruling before the holidays, but it is significant that the majority of the reports received since Jan. 1, in this, and in the wholesale branch refer to collections as almost uniformly good. Export trade, particularly in cereals, continues well up to maximum figures, while reports from the great industries of the country are favorable. The cruder forms of iron and steel have been in rather less demand this week at leading centres, and large orders are few in number, heavy consumers having pretty well covered themselves for some months to come by their liberal buying in December. In finished products, however, and particularly in steel, rather more has evidently been doing, this being reflected in advances at both the east and west in the prices of steel rails, steel beams, plates and sheets. Some heavy orders for railway account are reported booked, and the export trade continues of liberal proportions, whence minimum estimates are again arriving.

The world's stocks of wheat on Jan. 1, as shown by telegraph and cable advices to Bradstreet's, gained only 9,700,000 bushels over Dec. 1, against a gain of 25,000,000 bushels in November, and European and American stocks combined on Jan. 1, 1899, aggregated only 118,949,000 bushels, 13,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1, last year, 37,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1, 1897; 75,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1, 1896; 86,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1, 1895; and 93,000,000 bushels smaller than Jan. 1, 1894, when the maximum of stocks in recent years was reached. Stocks in the United States east of the Rockies are the lightest held for eight years past, and with the exception of 1891, are the smallest held for fifteen years, partly aided, no doubt, by the shading in ocean freight rates occurring during the last month.

Aside from the aggressive strength of steel, price quotations are little changed from a week ago. Good trade reports, both at home and abroad, and small receipts, coupled with more outside speculative interest, have made for steadiness in raw cotton prices. Returns as to 1898 trade in most lines have been favorable, and the opening of the spring trade is awaited with more than usual confidence, this feeling being particularly marked in the lines above enumerated, and in lumber and agricultural implements. The steadiness of wheat this week, participated in by other cereals, find explanation in continued foreign buying, the strength of the statistical position, the normal time for decrease in American stocks having arrived with supplies still smaller than at any corresponding date for ten years past, added by less favorable advices from Argentina.

Bank clearings at the principal United States cities for the week ending Jan. 6, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show total clearances $1,767,829,975, an increase of 22.7 percent over the corresponding week of last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $620,408,659, an increase of 8.4 percent.

For the Dominion of Canada the clearances were:

	Clearings.	Increase p.c.
Montreal	$13,643,831	8.8
Toronto	11,396,879	5.6
Winnipeg	2,095,813	18.9
Halifax	1,526,357	18.9
Hamilton	780,749	x17.7
St. John	520,140	x9.2
Vancouver	630,359	...
Victoria	533,130	...

x Decrease.

DRYING WHEAT.

AN INTERESTING AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

It is pleasing to learn that the machinery recently put in several elevators for the drying of wheat is working successfully. The drying of damp grain was never tried here before, and the matter was looked upon as an experiment. In fact many were heard to express their doubts as to the outcome of the attempts to dry the grain in this way. We noted in our wheat market report last week that samples of wheat dried at the Port Arthur elevator had been shown here, and the grain appeared to be in perfect condition. Since then we have had further information from Port Arthur of a very satisfactory nature. Mr. King, of this elevator, reports that he is very much pleased and even surprised at the quality of the wheat after it has been dried. Wheat that was very damp and that was expected to show up badly bleached, has dried out with its color almost unimpaired. All this is very encouraging, as it is now known that our damp wheat can be put into marketable condition, at a moderate cost, where otherwise it would only be fit for feeding on the farms.

The cost of the new drying plant put in the Port Arthur elevator will amount to $25,000. It consists of two large boilers, 18 by 6 feet, which are connected by six inch steam pipe with drying plant in the elevator. The heating coils have been placed in a lean-to addition on one side of the elevator. The fans of the drying plant are driven by a fast-running eighty horse power engine, made by the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, which has been put in specially for this purpose. There are four separate drying machines, each capable of handling 350 bushels at a time. The air is heated by passing through very large coils, and is driven through the wheat in the dryers by a large fan, which is kept running at a high speed. The passage of this hot air thaws the wheat and carries off the moisture. The hot air is then shut off and cold air is forced through, which has the effect of removing all sweat and dampness.

The length of time required to dry a quantity of grain equal to the capacity of the machines, varies according to the degree of dampness, but is usually from one to one and a half hours. The shrinkage in the weight of the grain will also vary according to the degree of dampness. About four pounds per bushel has been about the usual loss so far, but very wet grain would lose considerably more weight than this. This shrinkage of weight is not of course a loss to the grower, as it represents excessive moisture taken out of the wheat, which would have lost the same weight if it had been dried in the field. Only sufficient moisture is taken out to leave the grain in a normal condition. If over-dried it would be damaged for milling purposes.—'The Commercial.'

RAW FURS.

Messrs. James McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, in their last circular say: Our receipts are large and increasing as the season advances. The snow in most sections favors trapping, particularly mink, fox and wolf. The market is active and higher prices are being paid for a good many kinds, although there is no particular demand for bear, badger, wild cat, lynx and wolf, although we are paying our quotations for these articles. Muskrats are used principally in Europe and the market there was filled up last spring, and a large collection is now being offered. We hope that in the future muskrat will do better, but if they hold their own for the present it is all that can be expected. Bear, which is an export article, is out of fashion. The greatest demand is for marten, mink and skunk. A good deal of the demand for skunk may be speculative, because they write from Europe that skunk is not in fashion there, and to sell them in this country. We think well of mink, particularly of the best dark sorts. Such mink are high. A very small percent of marten pass as dark, and not a large percent as brown; most of them are pale. All furs caught at this season of the year are prime, except muskrats, which are best as winter is merging into spring.

FAILURE STATISTICS.

BRADSTREET'S FAILURES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR 1898.

	No. of Failures. 1898.	1897.	Assets. 1898.	1897.	Liabilities. 1898.	1897.
Ontario	633	866	$1,739,739	$2,177,989	$3,832,697	$5,201,159
Quebec	590	669	1,293,350	1,851,396	3,916,782	5,559,743
New Brunswick	78	62	202,156	190,365	417,666	380,667
Nova Scotia	125	181	306,711	466,722	650,415	976,729
P. E. I.	4	10	21,100	36,350	35,900	84,292
Manitoba	29	43	152,521	232,057	329,486	470,397
N.W. Territories	6	10	24,600	39,400	57,000	78,342
Brit. Columbia	52	66	245,545	197,318	410,154	356,600
Totals, Canada	1,427	1,907	$1,685,722	$5,191,647	$9,644,109	$13,147,929
Newfoundland	43	29	109,205	33,250	181,454	71,450

The total number of failures in the Dominion of Canada this year, amounts to 1,427, against 1,907 a year ago, while the liabilities involved aggregate only $9,644,000 this year, indicating a decrease of 24 percent in number, and of 35 percent in liabilities, the smallest number and liabilities involved reported for at least seven years past.

FOR BUTTER MAKERS.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

W. Weddel & Co., of London, Eng., write under date of Dec. 23, as follows:—'Alternate cold and warm weather prevails, scarcely two days being alike, but even the coldest weather is not sufficiently severe to be called wintry. The only place in Europe where snow lies is in Sweden. The market for Australian butter is depressed, and prices, which bounded up with long steps, have come down with equally large leaps. The top prices at the end of the week are 104s to 106s for 'choicest' brands, with a few shillings more for saltless Australian, of which there appears to be large quantities arriving. The 'Oceana's' Sydney butter has been landed too late for the Christmas market, and consequently must wait until the holidays are over before going into consumption. Complaints of 'fishiness' are arising with regard to several 'choicest' well-known brands of butter, which in former years have been quite free from this objectionable flavor. The high prices which have lately prevailed here have produced a reflex action in Australian; and in Sydney 'choicest' brands are realizing 93s 4d per cwt. At this price it does not pay factories to ship, consequently while the values remain as they are supplies from New South Wales will be small.'

'The Copenhagen committee has lowered the official quotation by four kroner, and the top price is now 111s 6d at Copenhagen. Last year at this time it was 108s 6d. The quality and quantity of Danish butter is improving weekly, but complaints are made of Dutch falling off in quality. French is still very scarce, and Irish supplies have almost become non-existent. These gaps are being filled by colonial sorts, which will soon amount to one-third of the total imports, and thus become an important factor in the settlement of future values.'

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

WESTERN CITIES ANXIOUS TO SECURE IT.

Midland, Ont., Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade last night, the proposition of constructing a loop line railway from a point between Allandale and Collingwood, on the Grand Trunk to Bradford, on the same line was unanimously endorsed and a resolution to that end was passed to be sent to the Board of Trade of Toronto.

The plan favored by the Midland Board is to commence at Colwell, where the Penetanguishene branch joins the Northern. This with the construction of less than four miles of railway from Midland to a point on the Penetanguishene branch, would give Midland direct communication with Toronto with a mileage of about eighty miles. The interests of Midland and Collingwood, would thus be mutually benefited in securing a short freight transport from both of these lake ports to Toronto. Toronto would thus secure the benefit not only of Collingwood grain transit but also of Midland, with its splendid natural harbor and present elevating capacity, with its two elevators of five hundred thousand bushels per day and a storage capacity of 1,800,000 bushels. The harbor now admits the largest vessels on the lakes. It has 20 feet of water at all the wharves. This past season the steamer 'Superior City,' brought into the port of Midland the largest cargo of grain ever carried on the Great Lakes, 266,550 bushels.

Goderich, Ont., Jan. 7.—The Citizens' Committee of Goderich, at a special meeting held to-day, passed the following resolutions: The citizens of the town of Goderich are astounded that any through route from the West to the Atlantic seaboard which does not pass through Goderich, should have been discussed in the Toronto press, seeing that there is no port on the east shore of Lake Huron, which can compare with Goderich, in open, safe and direct communication with the West. The city of Hamilton possesses advantages as a port equal, if not superior to Toronto, and it is evident that the quickest and most direct route from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario is from Goderich harbor to the port of Hamilton.

A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to the secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

STOCKS OF CHEESE.

The New York Produce Exchange compiled the stocks of cheese at New York on Jan. 1, and gives the following results:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Cheddars	31,340	45,030	19,183
Flats	39,277	39,914	39,013
Totals	70,617	84,994	58,196

Mr. Stephen Underhill, a leading New York cheese dealer, has compiled his annual estimate of visible supplies of cheese at all points on Jan. 1, and we give his figures below as compared with the two previous years:

Points of Distribution.	1899.	1898.	1897.
New York city	75,000	94,994	55,196
Canada	330,000	360,000	215,000
Liverpool	70,000	138,000	50,000
London	210,000	280,000	190,000
Afloat from New York	6,791	43,200	56,000
New York State	53,700	98,500	51,250
Chicago	90,000	60,000	30,000
Wisconsin and Vicinity	40,000	64,000	40,000
Ohio, including Cincinnati	26,000	30,000	40,500
Boston	30,640	40,000	20,000
Philadelphia	20,000	25,000	18,000
Baltimore	16,804	16,025	17,550
Pittsburg	12,000	20,000	12,000
Penn. (creams)	9,000	8,000	3,500
St. Louis	5,300	7,000	4,800
Totals	974,835	1,227,319	840,796

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.—Cotton, spot, good business done; prices hardening. American middling, 3 3-32d. Sales of the day, 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,700 American. Receipts, 26,000 bales, including, 19,600 Americans. Futures opened and closed steady, with a fair demand.

New York, Jan. 7.—Cotton, spot, closed steady. Middling uplands, 5 15-16c; middling gulf, 6 3-16c. Sales, none. Futures closed steady. January, 5.62c; February, 5.60c; March, 5.63c; April, 5.66c; May, 5.70c; June, 5.73c; July, 5.76c; August, 5.80c; September, 5.74c; October and November, at 5.75c.

THE EXPORT EGG TRADE.

AMERICANS IN THE MARKET.

A new outlet for Canadian eggs has made its appearance during the past few days, sales having been made in this market of cold storage and limed stock for Boston and New York, one lot being shipped to New York by express, which would indicate that they are pretty well parched for eggs in Gotham when they will pay express charges on top of the steep 5c per dozen duty on all eggs going into the United States. During the past few days, Boston, New York, and Chicago buyers have been in this market, competing for our eggs, and the 'Trade Bulletin' knows that the representative of a Chicago house, who is now in the city, recently purchased about twenty-five cars of eggs in Boston for shipment to Chicago, which is like shipping coals to Newcastle. Sales of car lots of refrigerator and limed stock have been made for Boston, costing about 20½c laid down in that city. It is very evident that there is a shortage of supplies of eggs in the United States, and we would not be surprised to see a further advance in that market before the Southern eggs make their appearance in the Eastern States and Chicago in any quantity. About six weeks ago the 'Trade Bulletin' drew attention to the fact that stocks of eggs in Canada were likely to show a scarcity before the end of the season, both as regards held fresh and pickled stock, and this depletion of stocks was no sooner manifesting itself than a demand sets in from the United States owing to a marked deficiency there. Our advices from Ontario state that American buyers have been there as well as here; as one western firm writes his correspondent here as follows:—'Hold on to my eggs, as American buyers are picking up all the stock they can lay their hands on in this section.' Sales during past day or two have been made in car lots at 14c for limed, and the same figure for refrigerator stock, a little better figures having been made for choice stock. Last week the shipments to Great Britain, from here, were 3,196 cases, against 2,160 cases for the same week last year, the destinations being as follows:

	1898.	1897.
Liverpool, cases	3,186	1,710
Bristol, cases	....	100
Glasgow, cases	....	350
Total, cases	3,196	2,160

The total exports from this port from May 1, 1898, were 233,424 cases against 141,252 cases for the corresponding period last season, showing an increase of 42,172 cases. At present it looks as if we were about to experience a pretty good clearance before the spring stock comes in. There does not appear to be much more new business to be done with England, most of the shipments going forward being pickled stock on old contracts.

SUGAR MARKETS.

London, Jan. 7.—Sugar, cane, quiet, with prices barely maintained; Java, 11s 9d; fair refining, 10s 3d; best, firmer in tone, but not quotably higher; January and February, 9s 5¼d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 9, 1899.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 28,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 17,079; shipments, 3,368; left over, 2,756; estimated to-morrow, 28,000; light mixed, $3.30 to $3.60; mixed packing, $3.40 to $3.70; heavy shipping, $3.40 to $3.70; rough grades, $3.40 to $3.45. The receipts of cattle were 1,450.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—Spring wheat, 6s 1½d; red winter, 6s 3d; corn, 3s 10d new; peas, 5s 11d; pork, 50s; lard, 28s 9d; tallow, 22s 3d; bacon, heavy, 27s 6d; light, 27s; cheese, white, 50s; colored, 50s.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Dec. 26.—John Swan & Sons', Ltd., weekly report on the live stock trade, says:—The show of fat cattle this week has been very similar to last, and the quality very suitable for this season. Trade was barely so good, and a slight reduction per cwt. has to be quoted, and cows sold at good prices. Fat sheep were a large and prime show, but they met a quieter trade at a reduction of 1s a piece. A few fat lambs sold at high rates. Fat calves being a large show, and not of the best quality, made rather less money. Fat pigs are in demand, and porkers continue to realize good prices. The season for store cattle is now over, and there were few on offer. However, most of these changed hands at slightly less money. Store sheep were a good show at this time of year, and met a stiff trade at recent prices. Young pigs in fair demand. Milch cows were a large show, but very few good cows being on offer, they met a stiffer trade at less money. Quotations:—Fat stock—Polled bullocks made up to £26 10d; horned bullocks to £22 17s less; heifers to £15; bulls to £20, shorthorn cows to £17; Ayrshires to £15. Best blackfaced wedders to 44s; do., dinmounts to 36s; Cheviot wedders to 41s; cross Down sheep to 42s; half-bred sheep to 46s 6d; half-bred hogs to 40s; cross to 38s 6d; half-bred ewes to 35s 6d; Cheviots to 28s 6d; blackface ewes to 26s 6d. Best calves to 9?s; others, 5?s to 6?s 6d. Best pigs, 15?s; others, 9?s to 12?s; porker to 6?s. Best beef to 7?s 6d per stone; mutton to 8d per lb. Store stock—Best two-year-old bullocks to £12; stirks to £7 5s; calves to £5 5s. Half-bred Hoggets, 30s to 32s; crosses, 27s to 28s; Cheviot dinmonts to 26s; blackfaced dinmounts to 24s. Young pigs from 11s to 11s 6d. Best shorthorned cows to £25; Irish cows to £24; cross-bred cows to £22; Ayrshires to £18 10s; Jersey cows to £17.

London, Dec. 26.—Beasts, 310. Trade for both prime and secondary qualities was of a very dragging nature. There was only a small attendance of buyers owing to to-day being Bank holiday. Sheep, 350, but there were no really choice animals offered, and quotations must be regarded as merely nominal. Beef, 2s 4d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs. Mutton, 2s 4d to 5s 10d.

Liverpool, Dec. 26.—Beasts, 377; sheep, 1,450. Best beast, 5½d to 5¾d; second, 5d to 5¼d; third, 4¾d to 4¾d. Best scotch sheep, 8¼d; other sorts, 6d to 7 d. A decrease of 1,346 beasts and 2,503 sheep. Slow demand for all classes at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Manchester, Dec. 28.—The amount of business in Irish butter is still very small, and prices yesterday were nominal. Owing to the holidays it is difficult to give the arrivals this week of foreign butter. The reduction in price seems to have stimulated the demand, and the market closed fairly well cleared of all grades. A better trade is looked for from now forward both for Danish and Swedish. Canadian creamery in active demand, and arrivals quickly cleared. Quotations:—Choicest Danish, 114s to 116s; fine, 108s to 112s; finest Finnish, 110s to 112s; Canadian creamery, 104s to 106s.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Much heavier receipts were at hand at the western cattle market to-day than expected by local buyers earlier this week, and with the demand much restricted by soft weather the supply proved ample. Choice cattle were competed for sharply. A few lots sold a little higher, but there was no general quotable advance for common cattle, and such steers as lacked weight and quality dragged at barely steady prices. The receipts were about 40 loads, including about 900 sheep and lambs and 1,300 hogs and a few milch cows.

Export Cattle—The offerings were equal to the demand. The prices remained unchanged from Tuesday, bringing $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—There was a fairly heavy supply, and the prices were a little higher for the choicest, which fetched $4 to $4.25 per cwt. Common were slow at unchanged prices.

Bulls—Supply was much heavier than expected, and the prices were firmer. Heavy exporters brought $4.50 to $4, and $4.25, for selections. Light fetched $3.25 to $3.35 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—Stockers for Buffalo were in a limited supply and good demand at firm prices, bringing $3 to $3.40 per cwt. Feeders were quoted at $3.50 to $3.75.

Milch Cows—There were only a few offered, which brought steady prices, ranging from $30 to $40 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The offerings were liberal, and the demand fairly good. The prices for sheep for export and butchers' use were a little easier, while lambs remained firm. Export sheep fetched $3.25 to $3.35 per cwt. Lambs brought $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt. Bucks were slow at $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.

Hogs—The supply in the annex was heavier than anticipated, and prices for choice selections and light were firmer, the former being quoted at 12c advance, and latter 25c higher. Choice fetched $4.50 cwt.; light brought $4.12. Sows were slow at $3 to $3.25 per cwt.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,296; 31 cars on sale; market active; steers 5c to 10c higher; bulls firm and cows, steady; all sold; steers, common to choice, at $4.50 to $5.60; oxen and stags at $2.75 to $4.70; bulls at $3 to $3.80; choice fat do., at $4 to $4.50; cows at $2 to $4. Cables are steady. Exports to-day, none; to-morrow, 384 cattle, 162 sheep and 2,349 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 121; 170 on sale; market steady; 50 barnyard calves unsold; veals at $5 to $8; no westerns. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,324; 11½ cars on sale; sheep firm; lambs at 10c higher; one car unsold; sheep at $3 to $4.50; lambs, good to choice at $5.50 to $5.75; one car at $5.80. Hogs—Receipts, 4,527; none for sale alive; nominally steady at $3.85 to $4.10.

East Buffalo, Jan. 6.—Cattle—There were no sale offerings, and with a moderate inquiry for handy butcher cattle the feeling was steady to firm. The supply of calves was a little better to-day, but there was a good demand for choice veals at a quarter better prices; choice to extra were quotable at $7.50 to $8; good to choice at $7 to $7.50. Sheep and

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS

BURKET.—At 108 Belmont Place, Westmount, on Jan. 1, 1899, a daughter to Mrs. P. W. A. Burket. 4

CLENDINNEN—On Sunday, Jan. 1st, 1899, at the Methodist Parsonage, Newboro, a son to the Rev. George S. and Mrs. Clendinnen. 3

COTTINGHAM.—At Lachute, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cottingham. 6

CREGEEN—At 1766 Notre Dame street, on Dec. 31 1898, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Cregeen. 7

DOHERTY.—At 282 Stanley street, on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1898, a son to Mr. Justice and Mrs. Doherty. 31

HENDERSON.—At their residence, South Georgetown, on Dec. 27, 1898, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Henderson. 4

HUME—At Rose Hill Farm, Bethany, Que., on 20th Dec., 1898, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Hume. 3

JOHNSON—At 29 Rushbrooke street, on the 22nd of December, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Johnson. 5

KELLY—At the Methodist Parsonage, Harrowsmith, on Dec. 24th, 1898, the wife of the Rev. E. Richardson Kelly, of a son.

KIDD.—At 697 Dorchester street, on Sunday, Jan. 8, the wife of D. S. Kidd, of a daughter. 9

NORRIS.—On the 7th inst., at 5 Drolet street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Norris. 9

PEATTIE.—At 4477 Western ave., Westmount, on Sunday, Jan. 8, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Hugh Peatrie. 9

SMITH—At 107 Tupper street, on Dec. 28, 1898, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Smith. 7

SMYTH—At 17 Tupper street, on 2nd January, the wife of C. E. Smyth, of a daughter. 3

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—MADILL—At 119 Ann st., Toronto, on Dec. 31, 1898, by the Rev. W. Patterson, Ida R. Madill, eldest daughter of A. Madill, Esq., to Mr. Benson Peter Alexander, all of Toronto. 5

BALDWIN—MONTIZAMBERT. — At the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, on Jan. 3rd, 1899, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, assisted by the Rev. Gus Adoph Kuhring, Edmund St. George Baldwin, M.B., Edin., to Louisa Helen, daughter of the late Edward Montizambert, of Quebec. 5

BISBEE — LOUCKS — In the Methodist Church, Moulinette, on Dec. 20, 1898, by the Rev. Norman MacLeod, M.A., B.D., George F. Bisbee, to Laura May Loucks, both of Moulinette, Ont.

BOYD—CLARKE.—On Dec. 22, 1898, by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, John Boyd to Bertha Lillie Clarke, both of this city. 4

BROWN—WRIGHT—At Derby Line, Vt., on Jan. 3, 1899, by the Rev. Mr. McKinstry, at the residence of Mr. F. L. Litchfield, Frank J. Brown, to Orpha Mae Wright, both of Beebe Plain, Que. 9

BROWN—JAMES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Dec. 28, 1898, by the Rev. Dr. Pierce, uncle of the bride, Mr. Thomas Cook Henry Brown, of Seeley's Bay, Grew by Miss Margaret Jane, second daughter of Mr. Henry James, of Perth, Ont. 6

BURROWS—HARVEY.—On Jan. 2, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, 834 Talbot street, London, Ont., by the Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., Elizabth Harvey, daughter of Alexander Harvey, Esq., to Francis James Burrows, Esq., M.D., Seaforth. 4

CARSCALLEN—DALE—At Brooklin, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. O. R. Lambly, M.A., D.D., Alvin D. Carscallen, M.D., of Winnipeg, formerly of Napanee, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Dale. 3

CRASKE — OLIVER — At the Garrison Church, Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 5, 1899, by the Rev. W. Bullock, chaplain of the Forces, assisted by the Rev. E. P. Crawford, rector of St. Luke's, Captain John Craske, Prince of Wales' Leinster Regt., only son of the late Deputy Inspector-General, C. B. Craske, Madras Army, to Clara Grace, only daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General Oliver. 7

FARIS—HODGSON—On Jan. 3, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, Cote St. Henry, Vaudreuil County, Quebec Province, by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, Samuel Herbert Faris, of Hull Township, Wright County, Quebec Province, to Mary Adelaide, fourth daughter of Wm. Kidd Hodgson. 5

FORWARD—DILLABOUGH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dundela, on Dec. 27, 1898, by the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, Arthur James Norward, barrister, of Ottawa, to Miss Ida Florence, eldest daughter of Lawrence Dillabough, Esq. 9

GRANT—BROWN—At the 'Old Homestead' Orell's Island, on Dec. 28th, 1898, by the Rev. Norman MacLeod, B.D., Jos. Howe Grant, superintendent, to Ada B. Brown, Orell's Island, N.Y.

GUNBY—CAMPBELL—At Morrisburg, on Nov. 2, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Archie Campbell, by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gurney, Mr. Burdge Gunby, son of John Gunby, Esq., to Miss Martha Campbell, all of East Flamboro, Ont. 5

HAINES—EARL—On Dec. 28 1898, by the Rev. W. T. Smith, assisted by the Rev. T. A. Sadler, B.A., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Duncan Cameron, of Osgoode, Mr. Colin A. Haines, of Finch, to Miss Ida A. Earl, of Morewood, Ont. 3

HOPKINS—MOXLEY.—On Dec. 29, 1898 in McLeod Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, William D. Hopkins, of Smith's Falls, Ont., to Luella, daughter of John Moxley, of Ottawa. 31

JOHNSTONE—COLLINS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. B. Hicks, B.A., Mr. Geo. Colborne Johnstone to Miss Marjory Collins, all of Osnabruck township. 31

KESTER—LANE—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Victor Kester, of Markdale, Ont., to Lillian, youngest daughter of C. T. Lane, Esq., of Brighton, Ont. 7

LEE—BEYNON—At the Temperanceville Methodist Church, Dec. 28, 1898, by the Rev. R. B. Beynon, B.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. N. Wellwood, F.R.H.S., brother-in-law, and the Rev. G. W. Dewie, Maud Beatrice, youngest daughter of Mr. John Beynon, of Broadview, to the Rev. Herbert Lee, of Aurora, Ont. 3

LEMESSURIER—PATTERSON—At Hamilton, Ontario, on Dec. 28th, 1898, by the Rev. Doctor Fletcher, Frederick W. Lemessurier, son of D. Lemessurier, Esq., to Miss Margaret Patterson, only daughter of James Patterson, Esq., 212 Herkimer street. 3

LUSK—SCOTT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Jan. 3, 1899, by the Rev. B. Pierce, Mr. Frederick Standley Lusk, of Luskville, Que., to Miss Annie Jane Sophia, daughter of Mr. Matthew Scott, of Lakefield, Que. 6

McDOUGALL—MURDOCK—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Maple, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Duncan McDougall to Miss Margaret Ann Murdock, both of Grenville Township, Argenteuil County, Quebec. 31

McDOUGALL—McDONALD—At the residence of the bride's father, Carleton Place, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1898, by the Rev. G. A. Woodside, M.A., Anna Elizabeth, only daughter of John McDonald, to Jas. Brown McDougall, B.A., principal of the High School, North Bay, Ont.

McVICAR—ARMSTRONG — On Thursday, Dec. 29th, 1898, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Mackie, Walter W. McVicar, of Dalesville, Que., to Lizzie A. Armstrong, daughter of Robert Armstrong, Lachute. 3

MOCKRIDGE—OSLER.—On Jan. 4, 1899, at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Osler, granduncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mockridge, rector of St. Paul's, Watertown, N.Y., father of the groom, and the Rev. Dr. Langtry, rector, the Rev. John C. H. Mockridge, rector of the Church of the Messiah, Detroit, Mich., to Beatrice, youngest daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice Osler. 6

MUSTARD—CHARTERIS — On Dec. 28, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, 'Beechwood,' Chatham, Ont., by the Rev. J. R. Battisby, of St. Andrew's Church, Louise, daughter of the late Charles George Charteris, to Dr. James Wright Mustard, of Cleveland, Ohio.

POLLOCK—HAMILTON — On Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1898, at the Central Congregational Church, Forest, Ont., by the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., of Montreal, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. C. W. McColl, M.A., the Rev. A. F. Pollock, B.D., of Speedside, son of Captain J. C. Pollock, of Forest, to Bessie, youngest daughter of the late David Hamilton, of Forest, Ont. 3

REFORD—HUBERT—On Saturday evening, Dec. 24, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, 2702 Prairie avenue, North Evanston, Chicago, by the Rev. M. E. Limonson, of the Presbyterian Church, Frederick W. Reford, eldest son of the late William Reford, of Cherbourne street Toronto, to Angie Hubert, daughter of Mrs. Angeline Hubert, of Chicago. 9

RIDOUT—BUTLER—At St. Paul, Minn., on Dec. 30, 1898, by the Rev. A. P. Meldrum, D.D., Emma D., second daughter of Mr. Alfred Butler, of Westmount, to Walter W. Ridout, of Minneapolis, late of Montreal. 5

RYAN—HATFIELD—On Jan. 4th, 1899, by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, at the residence of the bride's uncle, 26 Wolfe st., Maud Hatfield, second daughter of Hy. Hatfield, of Hull, Yorkshire, England, to John Ryan, of Montreal.

SMITH—TREGIDGION.—At the home of the bride's mother, Capelton, Que., on Jan. 4, 1899, by the Rev. F. A. Read, of Lennoxville, Wm. H. A. Smith, son of Wm. Henry Smith, Esq., of Ascot, Que., to Janet, only daughter of the late John Tregidgion, of Capelton. 9

STATA—McMILLAN.—At the residence of Mr. Geo. Anderson, uncle of the bride, on the 28th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Hicks, B.A., Mr Chas. Harold Stata, of Morrisburg, Ont., to Miss Maggie McMillan, of Aultsville, Ont. 31

SWITZER—IRWIN—On Dec. 28, 1898, at the Methodist Parsonage, Ayr, Ont., by the Rev. A. J. Irwin, B.D., brother of the bride, Ada J. Irwin, daughter of the late Rev. William Irwin, to Joseph S. Switzer, of Norval. 3

TOREY—BUCKLEY—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. J. Croft, on Dec. 29, 1898, Abbie G., eldest daughter of G. E. Buckley, M.D., of Guysboro, N.S., to John A. Torey, of Canada Sun Life Insurance office, Detroit, U.S.

WOODS—GRIFFITH—On Jan. 5, 1899, at St. Barnabas's Church, St. Catharines, Ont., Arthur Llewellyn Woods, second son of Henry Charles Woods, M.D., R.N., Dep. Insp.-Gen., and M. V. O., H. M. 'Royal Yacht,' and Emily Maude Griffith, only daughter of Frederick D. Griffith, of Toronto, Ont. 9

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At Richmond, Que., on Dec. 30, 1898, Lucy Jane, youngest daughter of James and Caroline Alexander, aged 18 years, 8 months and 15 days. 4

ASTON—At the manse, Merrickville, Ont., from apoplexy, on Friday morning, 30th Dec., 1898, after one week's unconscious suffering, the Rev. E. Aston, leaving a wife and five children to mourn his loss. They rest from their labors.

ASCAH—On Saturday, Dec. 31, 1898, at Peninsula, Gaspe, Que., Robert Ascah, aged 71 years. 5

BAIN.—In this city, on Dec. 30, 1898, Forres Campbell, aged 6 years and 2 months, youngest son of J. R. Bain.

BANGS.—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. Macdougal, Carp, Ont., on Jan. 3, 1899, Edgar French, second son of the late James F. Bangs, aged 45 years. 4

BAYLIS—In this city, on the 2nd instant, James Baylis, in his 80th year.

BOLAND—At Quebec, on Jan. 6, 1899, Agnes Mary Boland, youngest daughter of Edward Boland, of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway. 9

BOLTON.—On Jan. 5, 1899, at the residence of Mr. G. B. Hopper, Merivale, George Hopper Bolton, second son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bolton, at the age of three months and twenty-four days. 9

BOWIE—At his late residence, 184 Sussex street, Ottawa, Captain Alexander Bowie, in the 65th year of his age. 3

BURLAND—On Jan. 3, 1899, in the 81st year of her age, Jane Burland, widow of the late Samuel Burland.

CARSWELL.—At Quebec, on Dec. 30, 1898, Robt. Carswell, aged 75 years, a native of Dumfries, Scotland. 5

CHALMERS.—At St. Mary's, Ont., on Jan 1, 1899, Mr. James Chalmers, formerly of Quebec. 4

CLARKE.—On the 5th inst., at his residence 13 St. Hypolite st., John Clarke, a native of Tarbert, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 63 years and 3 months, a resident of Quebec for 42 years.
Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Savannah (Ga.) and Honolulu papers please copy. 6

CORRIGAN—At Winchester, Ont., on Dec. 31st, 1898, of paralysis, Margaret Corrigan, relict of the late Robert Corrigan, and mother of the Rev. R. Corrigan, of Magog, Que. 7

COWAN-COWAN—Accidentally killed at Ottawa, on Saturday morning, Jan. 7, 1899, William Cowan, treasurer County Carleton, aged 73 years, and his son, Holmes, T. Cowan, aged 47 years. 9

CUTTLE—At Arlington Place, Riverside, Cal., Jan. 4, 1899, Martha Oborne, in her 64th year, widow of the late George Cuttle, and mother of J. A. Cuttle, of this city. 3

EVANTUREL—At Quebec, on Jan. 5, 1899, Marie Eugenie Elise Brault, wife of Gustave Evanturel, Esq., of the Post-Office Department. 4

FORSYTH.—At Quebec, on Jan. 1, 1899, Louise Early, aged 69 years, widow of the late James Forsyth 4

FORTUNE.—At Harper Hospital, Detroit, on Monday, Jan. 2, 1899, Helen Maclean, third beloved daughter of John W. and Carol N. Fortune, aged seven years and six months. 6

GEDDES—At St. Catharines, Ont., on Jan. 3rd, 1899, Violet Grace, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. H. Geddes, aged 12 years.

HARLAND—At 4841 St. Catherine street, on Jan. 4, 1899, Lizzie, daughter of John Harland, aged 12 years.

HODGSON—On Dec. 25th, 1898, at Cote St. Charles, Hudson Heights, George Hodgson, farmer, in the 65th year of his age.

HUGGINS.—On Jan. 8, Martha, wife of Geo. Huggins, aged 50 years.

KELLEY.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Jan. 2, 1899, Harriet Isabelle, beloved wife of Wm. Kelley, of the Great Northern Railway, eldest daughter of S. A. Davidson, of Bell's Corners. 9

KENNEDY—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Saturday morning, Jan. 7, 1899, William Kennedy, formerly of the St. George's Home.

KETCHUM—At Baltimore, on Dec. 23, 1898, Oliver William Ketchum, eldest son of the late Jesse Ketchum, of Orangeville, and grandson of the late Jesse Ketchum, of Toronto. 3

LEGAULT—In this city, on the 2nd Jan., 1899, Joseph Legault, aged 65 years, brother of Chief Legault, of the Provincial Revenue Police.

MACADAM—On Dec. 18, 1898, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Helen Lilian, second daughter of the late P. H. Macadam, M.I.C.E., aged 26 years. 5

MARRIOTT—At his father's residence, on 21st Dec., 1898, at the age of twenty-three years, Charles Digby, fourth son of the Rev. Herbert Marriott, of Plymouth, England, and brother of the Rev. Basil Marriott, of Chambly Canton, Que.

McCUBBIN—At Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 3, 1899, Wm. McCubbin, formerly of this city, aged 83 years.

McDONALD.—On the 7th inst., Gertrude Sarah, aged one year and four months, youngest daughter of W. G. A McDonald.

McGURK—At 264 St. Matthew avenue, on the 2nd Jan., Charles Matly, youngest beloved son of James and Sophie McGurk, jr., at the age of 8 months.

McKAY—At North Lancaster, on Jan. 2nd, Norman McKay, aged 85 years. 7

M'KEOWN.—At Stanstead, Que., on Jan. 4, 1899, after a short illness, Ann Neil, beloved wife of John McKeown, aged 65 years. Also, on Thursday, Jan. 5, after a short illness, Edward McKeown, her son, aged 23 years. 6

McNALLY—At her late residence, No. 60 Hutchison street, Ann Childrose, widow of Bernard McNally, aged 70 years.

McPHEE—In Vankleek Hill, on Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1898, Mrs. Donald McPhee, one of the oldest and most respected residents of this county, in her 90th year.

McPHERSON—At the residence of Mrs. Janet McPherson, Acton, Ontario, on the 25th of Dec., Peter McPherson, son of the late Hugh McPherson, formerly of Kilchonian, Islay, Scotland, and twin brother of Alexander McPherson, of Cedarville, Ontario.

MOLSON.—At Atlantic City, N.J., on Jan. 3, 1899, Anne Molson, wife of John Molson, of Belmont Hall, and daughter of the late William Molson, aged 74 years, 8 months and 26 days.

MONTGOMERIE.—At St. Johns, Que., on the 3rd inst., Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Wm. McGinnis, Esq., of Christieville, Que., and wife of R. C. Montgomerie, Esq.

MUNRO—At the Victoria Hospital, on Dec. 24, 1898, Jennie M. Munro, of St. Elmo, Ont., aged 19 years.
'He giveth His beloved sleep.' 7

NELSON—At the residence of his father, James Nelson, architect, on Monday, Jan. 2nd, 1899, W. M. Nelson, M.D.C.M., aged 35 years.

O'DONAHOE—At Brockville, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1898, at the residence of her son, Mr. Patrick O'Donahoe, Margaret Collins, relict of the late Mr. Patrick O'Donahoe, aged 80 years. 3

O'GARA.—At 33 Main street, Ottawa East, on Jan. 5, 1899, Charles O'Gara, son of Martin O'Gara, Q.C., aged 18. 9

PLATT.—At Camden Place, Minneapolis, on Dec. 26, 1898, John Platt, aged 57 years.

REAY.—At Hemmingford, Que., on Dec. 30, William Reay, aged 77 years.

RITCHIE—At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. A. Y. Scott, 2 Lamport avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, Margaret T., relict of the late Hugh Ritchie, formerly of Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, in her 63rd year.

ROLLAND.—At the residence of her father, Hon. J. D. Rolland, on Saturday, Jan. 7, Maria Mathilde Augustine, aged 25 years.

SALLOWS.—In Dunmore, Assa., N.W.T., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1898, Agnes Jane Campbell, beloved wife of James Sallows, aged 23 years and 11 months. 4

SEWELL—On Jan. 2, 1899, at Mentone, South France, James Arthur Sewell, eldest son of the late Dr. James Sewell, of Quebec. 4

SIMPSON—At Seaforth, Ont., on Dec. 30, 1898, Charles Esmond St. Clair Simpson, accountant Canadian Bank of Commerce, aged 49 years 3

SKEAD.—At the Western Hospital, on Dec. 30, of pneumonia, William Skead, aged 58 years.

STEEL—On Jan. 2, 1899, at the residence of her uncle, James Baillie, 517 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, Florence Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Steel, aged 15 years.

STEVENSON—At her husband's residence, 239 Friel street, Ottawa, on Jan. 3, 1899, Margaretha Eckart, beloved wife of H. C. Stevenson, formerly of Quebec. 5

STEWART.—In Kincardine, Ont., on Dec. 29, 1898, Rev. John Stewart, aged 72 years and 9 months. 4

STONE.—At Fort Covington, N.Y., on the 31st inst., after a short illness, Henry Hearn Stone, of the G.T.R. 31

SULLIVAN—At No. 38 Gerrard street, east, Toronto, on Jan. 6, 1899, the Right Rev. Edward Sullivan, D.D., (Trin. Coll., Dublin), rector of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, and formerly Bishop of the Diocese of Algoma. 9

WRIGHT.—At the residence of his son-in-law, 37 Metcalfe street, Montreal, on Dec. 30, 1898, James Wright, railway contractor, in his 73rd year.

WRIGHT.—In this city, on the morning of Jan. 1, at 18 Hanover street, Ellen M. Wright, daughter of the late Joseph Wright.

WYLLIE—Of pneumonia, at the residence of her son-in-law, S. R. Hart, No. 21 Wilcox street, Toronto, on Jan. 5, 1899, Mrs. Wyllie, widow of the late G. B. Wyllie, Toronto, in the 82nd year of her

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

Colonial House, Montreal.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Ever-increasing Business of the **Colonial House** has made **MORE ROOM** absolutely necessary. In order to secure this, **Extensive Building Operations**, including large **additions** and **alterations** will be commenced shortly, to facilitate which the **stock in every department** must be brought down to the lowest point as quickly as possible.

UNPARALLELED DISCOUNTS..

will be given, and every inducement offered to make this Great Sale an unprecedented success.

Discounts will range from

10 TO 50

percent off the regular price of the goods.

NOTE.—There is a Cash Discount of 5 percent on every purchase.

Sale commenced on TUESDAY, Jan. 3rd, 1899.

HENRY MORGAN & Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALLING HAIR RESTORED

After I was taken ill my hair commenced to fall, and turned gray rapidly. I commenced to use CUTICURA. The scalp became healthier and more natural every day. Now I have a crop of fine brown hair all over my head about an inch and a half in length. My nurse is delighted because the new hairs are brown. I never had very luxuriant hair, even in my youth. It is as thick on my head to-day as it ever was, and CUTICURA did it.

Mrs. J. M. LAWSON, 302 Hamilton st., Albany.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for all SCALP DISEASES, with LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. How to Produce Luxuriant Hair, free.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 9th, 1899.



A Revolution In Books.

A veritable revolution has been caused in 'The Book World' by the purchase of Twenty Cases of Modern Books by The S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

This immense purchase was made from the large publishing firm of

RICHARD E. KING, of London, Eng.

Every book is handsomely bound in Cloth and Gilt-printed in good clear type, and representing about 250 titles and authors; in all there are about

SIX THOUSAND VOLUMES

of Books involved in this purchase. The placing of this immense quantity before the public at such a moderate price offers rare opportunities to start or replenish Sunday-school, Day school, or private libraries. The company have decided to offer

The Swallow Library First

And any book in this extensive collection is worth at the very lowest computation 25c per volume.

The Big Store's Sale Price is 14c per volume.

Among the selection are the following popular titles and authors :—

By Sir W. Scott.
Scott's Poetical Works.
The Talisman.
Kenilworth.
Woodstock.
Rob Roy.
Waverley.

Lord Lytton
The Last Days of Pompeii.
Ernest Maltravers.
The Caxtons.
Alice.

Mark Twain.
The New Pilgrim's Progress.
The Innocents Abroad.

Charles Kingsley
Alton Locke.
Yeast.

Charles Dickens,
Dombey and Son.
Nicholas Nickleby.
Pickwick Papers.
Martin Chuzzlewit.
David Copperfield.
Bleak House.

Capt, Marryat.
Mr. Midshipman Easy.
Masterman Ready.
Peter Simple.

James Grant.
The Scottish Cavalier.
Adventures of an Aide-de-camp.
One of the Six Hundred
The Romance of War.
Bothwell.

Evans Wilcon.
At the Mercy of Tiberius.
Macaria.
Infelice.
Beulah.
Vashti.
Inez.

Alexandre Dumas.
The Man in the Iron Mask.
The Forty-five Guardsmen.
Marguerite de Valois.
The Son of Porthos.
Monte Cristo.

Victor Hugo,
Hunchback of Notre Dame.
The Toilers of the Sea.
Ninety-three.

Lew Wallace.
The Fair God.

Any Book in this List, 14 cents each.

Owing to the extremely rapid sale of these popular books a second choice in ordering may avoid disappointment.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st, Montreal.

BEES WAX

Farmers and others having genuine BEES WAX to sell will hear of a purchaser. Address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

'Witness' Office, Montreal.

STEM SET, STEM WIND



WATCH FREE

To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, female weaknesses, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give FREE a 14-k. gold-plated watch, Ladies or Gents, nicely engraved, reliable time-keeper, warranted five years. The Pills are 50 cents per box, $2.50 for 6 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 6 boxes and the Watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer.

THE DR. WESTON PILL CO.,
256 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured

INSANITY PREVENTED BY DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all *nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St Vitus Dance.* No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agency free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. I



YOUR NAME neatly printed on 20 Rich, Gold Edge, Fancy Shape, Silk Fringed, Love one Verse, Florals, &c. Cards. This Gold Plated Ring and a 25c pre sent all for 10c. Samples, outfit and private terms to Agents, 3c Address STAR CARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE THE Brockville Business College if you are thinking of taking a shorthand or bookkeeping course. Board low for non-resident students. Illustrated catalogue, containing views of the "Island City" free. C. W. GAY, Prin., Brockville, Ont. 16

FARMERS' EXCHANGE,

For Sale and Want Advertising.

ONE CENT A WORD.

For the benefit of the subscribers of the 'Witness,' many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, or some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page, and under this heading, at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The 'Weekly Witness' has a sworn circulation of over

26,000 COPIES.

Twenty-six thousand families are a very great many, and means that the 'Weekly Witness' must have about

150,000 READERS.

The address must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial, or a number, counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order, and advertisements must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office.

Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday.

All 'Farmers' Exchange' advertisements will be condensed, no large display type being used, thus making a small adv. as noticeable as a large one.

Subscribers to the 'Witness' will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate.

Address,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers of the 'Witness,'
Montreal

TO RENT, A FARM OF 180 ACRES, NEAR C. P. Railroad station, good orchard and sugar bush; fine place for market garden, only 36 miles from Montreal. Address Box 899, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 10

FOR SALE, MARKET GARDEN OF 17½ acres, 1½ miles from Stratford market; well drained, manured and highly cultivated; well stocked with small fruit, and orchard, of plum, apple, cherry and pear trees in bearing; one thousand spruce of various sizes; two story brick dwelling, 30 x 22 ft, and kitchen attached, 22 x 15, with cellar size of dwelling. Two never failing wells and soft water. Three greenhouses, one 50x16 feet, entirely new, heated with hot water; also barn and outbuildings. Apply HENRY JAMES, Stratford, Ontario.

TWO MEN WANTED (FARMERS' Sons preferred, with fair education, to work in an office; $45 per month; steady work; must be handy with tools; over 21 years, and able to give $300 security. Personal interview necessary. Apply in writing, giving full particulars. THE AUTOMATIC CARRIER COMPANY, London, Ont.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'