MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. }

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890.

{MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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SUMMARY,

TYPHOID FEVER is epidemic in Cairo.

NOTHING is known in Berlin or Vienna in regard to Russia's reported change of policy.

THE PORTE has dismissed to their homes the reserves in Crete. The island is now peaceful.

PRINCE BISMARCK has declined numerous offers from English and American publishers for his memoirs.

THE SAMOAN TREATY has been formally signed by King Malietoa and the American, German and British Consuls.

THE AMERICAN PLENIPOTENTIARY in Brussels contests the competence of the anti-Slavery Conference to allow the Congo State to tax imports.

MR. ROCHE has been elected member of Parliament for East Galway without opposition. Mr. Roche is a Home Ruler and succeeds the late Matthew Harris.

A DESPATCH says that Judge Crosier, of the first judicial district of Kansas, has rendered a decision declaring part of the state prohibitory law unconstitutional.

IT IS SAID that the Irish Tenants' Defence Fund has been closed. The total amount of the subscriptions is £60,000. The largest subscriptions were received from the County Cork.

THE JUBILEE OFFERING of the women of England, a statue of the late Prince Consort, has been unveiled in Windsor Park by the Queen assisted by the King of the Belgians.

THE DRY GOODS SECTION of the Toronto Board of Trade has agreed to join with the dry goods association of Montreal in bringing about a shortening of the credits given to retailers.

FROM PRIVATE LETTERS received in Berlin recently it is learned that Kossuth, who has long been ailing, is now in a really critical condition, and grave fears are entertained for his life.

TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED VALUABLE VOLUMES have been given in Great Britain to aid in restoring the library of Toronto University and the British Government has promised copies of State papers.

ADVICES have been received from Senegal to the effect that the Senegalese King has been murdered by subjects. He had tried to impose upon them European ideas which he had imbibed at the Paris Exhibition.

EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS worth of gill nets were recently burned by New York State officials at Alexandria Bay. The nets were seized in Mud Bay, and the fishermen fired several times upon the officials.

A RISING against the Provisional Government of Brazil took place recently in the Province of San Pecho de Rio Grande, and some fighting took place before order was restored. An unpopular banking law was the cause of the trouble.

IT IS STATED that Warnehold, Haspelmath and Leubky, officers in the German navy, have been convicted of receiving bribes from contractors and have been sentenced respectively to two years and six months, two years and three months and one month's imprisonment.

IT IS STATED that Pan-Slavists are arranging for the holding of a Slav Congress in Russia, similar to the Prague congress of 1848. The object is to decide in regard to the language of intercourse of all the Slav races and to found a Pan-Slavist academy under the patronage of the Czar.

COMMANDER MCCALLA, of the United States cruiser "Enterprise" has been suspended from rank and duty for three years by the court martial before which he was being tried for breaches of discipline, during his last cruise. He was accused of great harshness and brutality to his crew.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW of the United States has been declared to be constitutional by Judge Lacombe, sitting in the United States Circuit Court in New York. Under this decision four Italian immigrants will be returned, and three hundred more who are under suspicion will be arrested.

A BRIDGE built by a San Francisco bridge company over the north arm of the Fraser river, for the Provincial Government of British Columbia, collapsed on the 13th instant, before it had been taken over from the contractors. This is the second time this bridge has fallen during the course of instruction.

A DESPATCH says:—A safe containing over a thousand dollars was taken out of the Mounted Police Barracks at Fort McLeod the other night, and was found, minus its contents, the next morning about a quarter of a mile away. The door of the safe was battered in, and envelopes, one containing $80, and letters were strewn around.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH AND CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH.

SARATOGA, N.Y., May 16.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, the committee on methods of effecting changes in the Confession of Faith and the constitution of the Church reported:—

First, that since the differences of opinion as to the methods of amendment of the Confession of Faith and the larger and shorter catechism are so marked and widespread, it is unwise to raise the "issues" involved in the General Assembly; second, that this church has always considered the doctrine of such material importance that changes in the doctrinals should be made under greater restrictions than changes or alterations in form of government, the book of discipline and the directory of worship; third, that the methods of doctrinal alterations should be included in the constitution itself; fourth, that the Church, speaking officially through the presbyteries, can alone determine with authority the questions at issue.

Therefore this committee recommends that the question be transmitted to the presbyteries, whether there shall be added to the form of government chapter xxiii. of amendments, providing, first, for the proposal by the General Assembly to the presbyteries of amendments or alterations of the form of government, book of discipline and directory for worship, but that these shall not be obligatory unless a majority of all the presbyteries approve in writing; and second, that alterations in the doctrinal standards shall not be proposed to the presbyteries unless they have been under consideration for one year by a committee of not less than fifteen ministers and ruling elders, not more than two of whom shall be from any one synod; third, no alterations shall be made in the provisions of this chapter for changes in the doctrinal standards, unless an overture from the General Assembly submitting the proposed alterations shall be transmitted to all the presbyteries and be approved in writing by two-thirds of them; fourth, the General Assembly must transmit to the presbyteries any overture submitted to it by one-third of all presbyteries; fifth, any amendment so submitted and approved shall go into effect immediately after the General Assembly shall have committed the fact.

The committee also recommended that the presbyteries be directed to answer the overtures as a whole by a simple yes or nay, to be reported to the clerk in time to be presented to the next General Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Roberts, chairman of the committee on methods of revision, stated that the committee had done the best they could with the matter submitted to them.

President Patton of Princeton Theological Seminary, in opening the debate on the report, said it was praiseworthy for its fairness and conservation. He objected, however, to two main features in it vastly more important than the question of revision. The report denied to the Assembly all functions of legislation, which is a revolutionary feature.

Dr. Vandyke lilted the report notwithstanding Dr. Patton's eloquent objections.

Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, a member of the committee, advocated the adoption of the report and Elder Dunkin, of Philadelphia, opposed it.

MR. STANLEY TO BE MARRIED.

LONDON, May 16.—It is said a marriage has been arranged between Mr. Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant, who is young, artistic and much admired. Miss Tennant lives in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall. She is a daughter of the late Charles Tennant and has become well-known through her clever pictures in the academy and other galleries. The marriage will probably take place early in June.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 14.—Nominations for the provincial elections took place to-day throughout the province. Every county is contested. In Digby there are four Government candidates running. In Guysboro', ex-Attorney-General Weeks is running as an independent Government candidate. Premier Fielding spoke at the nomination of candidates in Windsor. Public meetings were held in all the constituencies except Halifax. Both parties are working hard and are equally confident of success.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

ITS COLONIAL AND MILITARY POLICY.

EMIN PASHA'S MISSION.

BERLIN, May 12.—During the debate on the East Africa credits in the Reichstag to-day, Baron Von Marschall explained that the mission of Emin Pasha in Africa on the part of the Germans would be confined to establishing friendly relations with those tribes in the interior who are within the German sphere of interest and to estimating the cost of eventually forming some fortified stations in the interior. In the negotiations with England regarding the boundaries of their respective possessions in Africa the predominating wish of Germany was to go hand in hand with England, and to cultivate the common interests of both countries. The object was not to acquire as much territory as possible, but to keep together what was naturally connected by a course of waterways as a means of communication. On this point Germany was prepared to come to an understanding with England.

MORE EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

BERLIN, May 13.—In his speech yesterday Chancellor von Caprivi, after referring to his past coolness towards colonization, said that during his short term of office he had read more on colonial matters than he had read during his whole previous life. He had thus become acquainted with the enormous difficulties of the colonial policy. Germans had not yet had the necessary experience, and the Government had scarcely a sufficient number of experienced officials at its disposal. It was the aim of the Government to bring matters in the colonies to a satisfactory state, and then leave them to commercial companies to carry on what the empire had begun. In England private capitalists were always willing to invest in colonial enterprises, but

GERMANS SEEMED TO PREFER TO INVEST THEIR MONEY

in the most dubious stocks of the most dubious states. He expressed the hope that all expenditures would be eventually recouped, but he believed it would take years to establish peace and order. He agreed with Herr Von Bamberger that the time might arrive when Europe would require every mark and every man at home. Therefore he would not send a single mark or a single man to East Africa more than was absolutely necessary. It was also true, as Herr Von Bamberger states, that in case of war Germany would perhaps be unable to defend her colonies, but experience taught us that if Germany was victorious in Europe she would retain her colonies. To maintain these colonies Germany must develop her navy and establish coaling stations. Regarding slavery, he said: "We must found stations and bullet and Bible must act in the cause of civilization. Without killing slave dealers

YOU CAN NEVER ABOLISH SLAVERY.

We hope to be in a position to conduct colonial affairs so that the general policy of Germany will not be injured, and the just feeling of national pride will not be wounded. The colonial movement, he said, had its origin in the same idealism or romanticism that unified the empire. There was a surplus of this after the war and it was directed toward colonizing. The movement was injudicious as if one had only to raise the hand to conjure forth lumps of gold and ready-made cigars and was begun with little practical knowledge or prudence. An atlas was taken and half of Africa was painted blue (laughter). Such, however, was the invariable beginning of such movements. It was difficult to convert enthusiasm into hard cash. Still, he cherished the hope that East Africa would become a fitting sphere for the investment of private capital.

A COOL HEAD AND GOOD NERVES.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Times* Berlin correspondent, referring to Chancellor Von Caprivi's speech, says: It was a masterpiece and model. He combines soldierly bluntness with the suave adroitness of the diplomatist. He impresses his hearers with the view that his character is simple and sincere. He never stammers nor stops for a word and his periods, though spoken on the spur of the moment, are most perspicuous and rhythmical, while his arrangement of subject matter is symmetry itself. His nerve is perfect and opponents will fail to irritate him and goad him to explosions of temper, as they did with Prince Bismarck. There is little doubt that the money he asks for will be voted.

VON MOLTKE'S ALARMING SPEECH.

BERLIN, May 14—During the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the military bill the Minister of War explained the measure.

Count Von Moltke spoke in support of the bill. The European situation, he declared, was always growing more difficult and it was imperative Germany should have a strong military system. A strong government would alone be able to maintain peace. Most of the powers, he said, honestly desire peace, and there is no one who does not hesitate to throw a match into the powder barrel. Germany's security depended upon herself alone. He also said that when the war that for the past decade has hung like Damocles' sword over our heads at last breaks out its duration no one will be able to foresee. The mightiest powers, armed as they never were before, will be engaged, nor can either of them be so completely overthrown in one or two campaigns as to admit itself vanquished and conclude a peace on hard terms, or as unable to renew the struggle after the lapse of a year. It might be a seven years' war or even a thirty years' war. Woe to him who sets the match.

"IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

He said the days of war waged by cabinets are past. The elements that now threaten peace are found among the people; the cupidity of the classes less favored by fortune at home and their occasional attempts to obtain a rapid improvement of their condition by forcible measures abroad. These dangerous elements are producing everywhere discontent and may at any moment precipitate a war even against the will of the Government; for a Government not strong enough to oppose the passions of the people and the endeavors of parties constitutes

A PERMANENT DANGER OF WAR.

The Count also said the better the army is organized and the more prepared it is for war the more would the other powers be inclined to maintain peace. The maintenance of the army on a war footing demands the expenditure of large amounts of money, but the country should not hesitate to expend whatever sums may be necessary. The point to be carefully considered is, if we economize in our war expenditure, the most brilliant financial situation that we may be able to create will not insure the exclusion of our enemies from the fatherland.

SOME PROTESTS.

Herr Richter, leader of the Progressist-Liberals, said that while the preamble to the bill justified the measure by a reference to the increase of the peace effective of the French army, the House ought to consider that this increase in France was accompanied by a reduction in the time of service to two years. A two years compulsory term of service in the German army would also be sufficient for the interests of the empire. He maintained the Reichstag ought to form its own views and not form a decision based on the views of two prominent military officers.

Gen. Verdy du Vernois, Minister of War, replied that the Government, when asking for previous credits, had never maintained that the increases demanded were final.

Dr. Windthorst moved to appoint a committee to consider the annual fixing of the peace footing and the shortening of the term of military service.

The Minister of War replied that the Federal Governments were preparing a bill to reorganize the army and a chance would be afforded in the near future to discuss the subject of shorter service. For the present the Government would make no concessions.

THE WARLORD'S CHATTER.

BERLIN, May 15.—At a banquet at Koenigsberg last night the Emperor made a complimentary speech, concluding as follows:—"I drink to the prosperity of East Prussia. May it be spared the horrors of war. If, however, by God's decree, the duty should be imposed upon me of defending the frontiers, I know that the sword of East Pussia will deal with the enemy as in 1870.'

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LOCAL TAXATION BILL.

LONDON, May 14—Sir Wilfrid Lawson resumed the debate on the local taxation bill in the House of Commons this evening and denounced the compensation scheme, which, he said, would lead to further public degradation, corruption and bribery.

Mr. Matthews defended the compensation clause on the ground of expediency and legality.

Mr. Gladstone said he gave Mr. Goschen credit for sincerity in trying to lessen the evils of the liquor trade, but the means proposed were utterly futile and dangerous as well. The scheme might be described as a bill for the endowment of public houses. It was argued that the money for the purchase of public houses would be derived from drink itself. Ever since he had known anything about the country's finances it has been a recognized principle that a duty which would most limit the consumption should be imposed on spirits, therefore the highest duty that could be levied was pre-engaged by the public funds already. The most the bill would produce would be but a trifling restriction of the actual traffic. The measure was so framed that it would paralyze every valuable principle embodied in the existing law and throw back the temperance cause indefinitely.

Mr. Caine's motion to reject the bill was lost, and the bill passed its second reading.

LONDON, May 15.—It is reported that Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, threatens to resign if the Government relinquishes the proposals in his bill to compensate publicans whose licenses are cancelled.

EAST AFRICA.

ENGLAND'S LATEST CONCESSION TO THE NEW "COLONIZER."

LONDON, May 16.—The *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent says Germany does not claim Uganda and Unyoro, but she will insist upon the thirtieth degree of longitude east of Greenwich as the western limit of her territory. The southern limit she allows to be a matter for debate, and that question is left open for the present. Thus the northern limit of the German sphere will run in a straight line from Kavironda to the junction of the thirty second degree with the equator and thence westward along the equator to the 30th degree. The correspondent further says the Goverment will not recognize the activity of Dr. Peters outside of the German sphere. The *Chronicle*, assuming that England has already conceded the foregoing claims of Germany, says: No wonder Germany assures the world that the negotiations are going on amicably. We would rather Lord Salisbury had ceded Ireland to Germany than thus meekly to surrender vital strategic points in Africa, upon the keeping of which our imperial position in two continents depends. The cession of Home Rule to Ireland would be a trivial matter so far as the future of the English race is concerned compared with this surrender.

GERMAN AGGRESSION IN AFRICA

LONDON, May 12.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley, in an interview to-day regarding the German movements in Africa, said he was wearied by England's apathy and pliancy in regard to the operations being carried on by the Germans. If England continued to remain inactive the Germans would secure paramount influence in Africa. Following advice given by himself the Germans went to Africa in 1885 and his advice had been repeatedly sought and accepted by them since that time. The Emperor and the fatherland, Mr. Stanley said, are backing Major Wissmann, and it is impossible for him to fail in his undertakings to advance German interests in Africa.

GERMANY'S SUBSIDIZED LINE OF STEAMERS.

HAMBURG, May 13—The contract between the German Government and the East Africa Steamship Company provides for the payment to the company of a subsidy of 900,000 marks annually. The company undertakes to maintain for ten years a main line of steamers from Hamburg to Delagoa Bay. None of the steamers of this line shall be below 2,200 tons burden and their average speed shall be 10½ knots per hour. These steamers will call at a port in either Belgium or Holland and at Lisbon, Naples, Port Said, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salem. The company will also establish a coast line from Zanzibar to Lames. The steamers of this line will call at Bagamoyo, Saadani, Panjani, Tanga, Dar-es-Salam, Pemba and Mombassa. Another coast line will be established from Zanzibar to Inhambau, the steamers of which will call at Kilwa, Lindi, Ibo, Quillimane and Chiloane.

IF ENGLAND HAD ONLY LISTENED TO HIM!

LONDON, May 13.—An enthusiastic reception was given to Mr. Stanley at Guildhall to-day by two thousand people. He was presented with a gold casket containing an address from the Corporation of London. Mr. Stanley made a speech in which he said that if Englishmen had listened to him England to-day might have the Congo Free State and East Africa. He said Quakerism, peace societies and namby-pamby journalism were clogs to every hearty endeavor made by England.

SLOW PROGRESS.

ZANZIBAR, May 13.—The Emin Pasha expedition to the interior of Africa has met with unforeseen difficulties. The expedition left Bagamoyo on April 28th, and has only reached a point distant five days' march from the coast. It has been greatly delayed by the death of a number of porters and the desertion of many others.

BRITISH MISSIONS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM UGANDA

LONDON, May 16.—The *Post* states Cardinal Lavigerie has concluded an agreement with the German East Africa Company with the view of the monopolizing of Uganda by Cardinal Lavigerie's French missions to the exclusion, as far as possible, of all British missions; the French missions to use their whole influence to place the trade of Uganda exclusively in German hands, and Cardinal Lavigerie to exert his utmost power to withdraw Uganda from the scope of the Berlin delimitation negotiations. The *Post* points out as significant that several priests under the authority of Cardinal Lavigerie accompany Emin's expedition.

DEATH OF MR. HUDSPETH, M.P.

TORONTO, May 12—Mr. Adam Hudspeth, M.P., who returned to Lindsay last week from his parliamentary duties at Ottawa, died this evening from the effects of an apoplectic stroke which seized him during Sunday night.

Mr. Hudspeth was born at Cobourg on the 8th December, 1836, and educated there by his father, Mr. Robert Hudspeth, who was head master of the Newcastle grammar school at that place. In 1866, at the time of the Fenian raid, he was instrumental in raising the Lindsay infantry company, in which he held the rank of captain. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and soon came to be regarded as among the ablest counsel of the county. In 1881 he was appointed a Q.C. He was a bencher of the Law Society, and deputy judge for the County of Victoria. He was an unsuccessful Conservative candidate for the Ontario Legislature in 1875. In the general election of 1887 he was returned to Parliament for South Victoria, but, owing to a technicality, had to resign. He was re-elected, however, two months later, and has since held the seat. Mr. Hudspeth married, in July, 1868, Harriette, daughter of Mr. R. S. Mills, of Brockville, a retired chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company. He was personally very popular in his home, and held in general respect both for his abilities and high character.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

A MAYOR AND MARSHAL'S REVELS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 14.—The *Picayune's* Jacksonville, (Fla.) special says: "News has been received from Cedar Keys, which states that that city has been in terrible commotion since Saturday. The mayor and marshal are holding high carnival. The light house keeper had a pistol discharged at him while he was in the city, and warned to keep off the street. An inoffensive Episcopal clergyman and his wife have left the city to avoid horsewhipping. The U. S. Collector has been held up by Mayor Cottrell and his ally, the town marshal, and threatened with imprisonment if he stepped out of his office, and R. M. Dozien, agent of the Florida Central Railway, was waylaid and an attempt made to shoot him. The telegraph operator was terribly whipped by a negro, Mayor Cottrell holding a loaded pistol to the negro's head and forcing him to do the whipping. He grossly insulted ladies, and, in fact, things are so bad that many of the oldest and leading citizens have left the place including several ministers. It is a perfect reign of terror and every person met on the street for the last few days has been armed.

REDUCING ARGYLL'S RENTS.

LONDON, May 15.—The Highland Land Court last evening announced its decision regarding the Duke of Argyll's estates in the islands of Mull and Iona. The crofters' rents in Mull are to be reduced 30 percent and in Iona 27 percent. Two-thirds of the arrears are also to be wiped out.

THE COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

HEARTRENDING SCENES AT THE MINE.

A MINE CAVES IN, ENTOMBING MANY MEN.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 15.—A cave-in occurred to-day near Ashelly, in No. 8 mine, by which 25 men were entombed in the mine. A great crowd gathered on the spot almost immediately, and the company took prompt action toward liberating the imprisoned men, but matters are in such a condition that results are by no means certain. The cave-in is in 8 slope, Wilkesbarre Company, adjoining the mine in which the cave-in occurred twelve years ago, imprisoning 120 men for a week, but who were finally rescued alive. The present cave-in is over a half-mile square. A large number of houses have gone down with the surface, but only a few of them have been badly damaged.

THE IMPRISONED MEN.

The official list of those imprisoned is as follows:—E. D. Williams, aged 60, married, seven children; H. Parry, aged 70, married, five children; Owen Parry, son of above, aged 17; M. Henry, aged 42, married, two sons; T. C. Davis, aged 60, married, eight children; John Sculley, aged 20, sole support of widowed mother; M. Sculley, brother of John, aged 27; D. Sullivan, aged 45, married, seven children; John Heenson, aged 25, single; John Allen, aged 35, married, three children, was taken out seriously burned; R. W. Roberts, 37, married, brought to the surface at 9 p.m. fatally burned; H. J. Jones, 35, married, three children; R. N. Pritcherd, 30, married, one child; Charles James, 52, married, five children; Anthony Froyne, married, one child, rescued badly burned; John James, 32, married; John Williams, aged 35, married, six children; John Williams, 30, married, two children; R. Jones, 30, married, two children; W. Edwards, 28, married, two children; T. J. Williams, 30, married, one child; Thos. Caluss, 35, married; O. Williams, 19, married; John Hempsey, 42, single; Frank Gallagher, 29.—and two Hungarians named Bulb.

RESCUERS AT WORK.

It was 6.30 p.m. before the first rescue party reached the first of the victims. He was lying at the bottom of a fifty foot plane. They had to lower a man down with a rope, and the form of Anthony White was raised to the top of the pit. Wives and mothers crowd close up to the dark opening and peer in, as if their love dispelled the gloom of the fatal depths. Up to midnight only three men had been brought out. It is now stated that Allen's lamp set fire to the gas that caused the explosion. The rescuing parties have been driven out of the gangways by the gas. They were obliged to leave their safety lamps outside and grope their way back in the darkness, where they could do nothing but listen for the groans of the wounded. An effort is being made to change the air current so as to drive the gas back from where the victims are supposed to be.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 16.—Fire Boss Allen, who was rescued from the mine alive last night, died this morning. A large party of rescuers to-day entered the slope, and commenced working on the cave beyond, where three men were found last night. They soon broke through and rushed into the chamber beyond, where a close search revealed six blackened corpses near the opening, none of them recognizable. Further along at various places were found thirteen bodies, all more or less burned, but most of them could not be recognized. The sight was so horrible that two or three rescuers fainted. When news of the finding of the bodies became noised about a scene ensued around the mouth of the slope which will never be forgotten. A strong guard held back the women,

WHO PRESSED FORWARD MADLY

to enter the mine. Half an hour later four men appeared bearing a body on the stretcher. The women tore away the blanket, but saw only blackened and charred remains. Other bodies were brought out as fast as possible and at noon all but five of those who were in the mine when the cave-in occurred had been found. The bodies were conveyed in ambulances to undertaking rooms and prepared for burial. At one o'clock two more bodies had been brought out. Anthony G. Froyne and Robert W. Roberts, who were rescued last night, are in a critical condition. It is believed they will die.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

General Superintendent Phillips to-day said: "The men lost their lives through the negligence of Assistant Mine Boss Allen, who insisted on relighting his lamp in the presence of large volumes of gas. Had he not done so the men now dead could all have been rescued alive as there was a good current of air going through the chamber where the men had taken refuge after the cave in had occurred.

A BRAVE INSPECTOR.

It is now learned that it was through the daring efforts of Mine Inspector Williams that the fate of the imprisoned miners was learned this morning. After numerous attempts to enter the mine through the newly made opening the officials concluded that the air currents must be changed and left with their workmen for this purpose. Inspector Williams became impatient at the delay, and with Mr. Rees made another attempt to penetrate the workings. Gas abounded despite the strong air current drawing through the gangway, and their safety lamps glared and flickered in a manner telling of fearful danger. They persisted, however, and followed the gangway 300 feet. Waiting but a moment for the air to clear they advanced down a steep incline of nearly 60 degrees 300 feet further, when the gas became so plentiful that they again paused. Finally, advancing 500 feet through the main gangway, they came to a large chamber, which proved a chamber of horrors. By the faint glow of their lamps the two men discovered on every side corpses blackened, burned and mangled. The mine inspector counted the bodies, 19 in all. Here lay a man with his head missing, there a boy stripped of every shred of clothing and covered with wounds. Another lay near by with one arm and one foot blown off. Dead bodies of mules lay crushed to a jelly by mine cars which were scattered about in splinters. The two men soon hurried back to the open air and summoned help. Stretchers and sheets were brought, ropes provided and a rude sled built to draw the corpses up a steep incline. Soon the work of removing the dead bodies was under way, and terrible scenes were witnessed as they were brought to the surface. The first body was that of a Hungarian. It was taken to his boarding house. His fellow-countrymen refused to receive it, but it was taken in spite of their protests. At 5 p.m. it lay there yet uncared for, an unsightly object. The company directed that the bodies be taken to an undertaking establishment and made as presentable as possible. They were removed later to their homes, and the company will see to their proper burial.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

The three men rescued last evening separated from the others and advised them to follow but they refused. They then walked along the gangway on their way out but in the abandoned opening through which the rescuing party entered, when about 260 feet from the surface, Allen's naked lamp set fire to the gas and the explosion occurred. The others who were waiting 300 feet still further in the mine for the rescuing party to enter by the slope and dig away the debris of the fall. It is presumed they were overcome by the after damp of the explosion and rendered unconscious. They did not know of the opening for which the three men were making and waited in vain for the rescuers from the other side. The number of men still in the mines is uncertain as Thursday was a church holiday and most of the miners were idle, no record being kept of those who were at work.

CARELESS FIRE BOSSES.

The families of the dead miners are in extreme poverty. The company will look after their wants. The cave-in is believed to be due to the excessive amount of coal removed, not sufficient being left to carry the superincumbent rock. The roof was especially dangerous. Frequent comment is made on the fact that the explosion which followed the cave-in, like many others of recent occurrence, was due to the carelessness of a fire boss. Only a week ago two fire bosses were convicted of criminal carelessness and fined $30 each, and another is now waiting trial, while several others lost their lives along with several fellow-workmen.

AMONG THE THRILLING EXPERIENCES

of the disaster was that of James Sullivan. Sullivan was standing on the gangway beside his little door tender, a Polish boy named Joseph Babristy. A short distance behind was Michael Henry, a miner. When the shock came it almost lifted Sullivan off his feet. With rare presence of mind, however, he grabbed the door tender in his arms and ran for his life. After he had gone a short distance he heard a crash, and looking back saw Henry. It is supposed Henry was caught by the falling roof and buried alive.

At 8 o'clock this evening all operations at the mine were abandoned. There are yet six men in the deadly chamber. They are: Michael and John Scally, brothers; Robert Richardson, Michael Henry, Richard Jones and Joshua Williams. To-morrow morning operations will be resumed and the work of recovery pushed until the remaining bodies are taken out. Six mules were taken out alive this afternoon. The bodies of five Polanders were buried this afternoon.

SYMPATHY FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

STIRRING SPEECHES AND A STRONG RESOLUTION.

TORONTO, May 13.—Messrs. Morison, Greene and Bowers, delegates from the people of Newfoundland to Canada with regard to French rights on the Newfoundland coast, appeared before the Board of Trade here to-day and eloquently stated the grievances of the island colony. There was a large attendance of the board. Mr. Bowers, in the course of his address, said that in some places, particularly in the province of Quebec, their object was taken to be one of hostility to the French and Frenchmen. They had no hostility to any nationality, and objected to fishermen from France as they would object to Germans coming into their country without making themselves amenable to the laws. The French colonists felt the grievance just as much as English colonists did. (Applause.) The following resolution was moved by Mr. A. M. Smith, seconded by Mr. Hugh Blain, and carried unanimously:—

That, whereas, the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, has had placed before it by Mr. Greene, Mr. Bowers and Mr. Morison, delegates from the people at Newfoundland, a statement of the grievances under which the colony is suffering by reason of alleged French rights and claims to certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland and of the manner in which these rights and claims are asserted; be it, therefore

Resolved (1), that this Board of Trade hereby endorses the action taken by the people of Newfoundland in protesting against any treaty or act affecting them without first having obtained their consent through their properly constituted authority, and expresses the hope that the efforts now being made by Newfoundland to assert and maintain its territorial rights will be successful; (2) that the treaties under which the French make claims upon a part of the coast of Newfoundland were entered into at a time when the condition and circumstances of that colony were widely different from what they are now; that it is the opinion of this Board of Trade that any future negotiations for the settlement of this much vexed question should have for their basis the granting to Newfoundland of the full and complete ownership of the soil of that island and of its maritime rights pertaining thereto in the same manner and to the full extent that these rights are now enjoyed by the people of other British colonies having constitutional forms of government; (3) that in view of the valuable and important trade relations which now exist between Canada and Newfoundland and the desire for still closer relations, it is in the interest of the commerce of this country that the injury caused by French smuggling on the coast of that island should be abolished, and this Board of Trade sympathizes with the efforts now being made with that end in view, and is of the opinion that the vesting the people of Newfoundland of the sole and unencumbered control of all their resources will be of great advantage to the business interests of the two countries.

Nearly all the members of the Board spoke on the resolution, Mr. Christie going so far as to say that the Newfoundlanders should rebel in the face of the treatment they were receiving from the Home authorities.

Mr. Blaine said it made the Anglo-Saxon blood boil to think that such a condition of things could exist in a British colony.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ON THE MOVE.

HALIFAX, May 13.—The British warships "Emerald," "Pelican," and "Forward" have sailed for Newfoundland waters on fishery protection service under the command of Capt. Sir Baldwin Walker. These ships will co-operate with the French fleet in carrying out the provisions of the *modus vivendi* recently negotiated between France and England and which is so obnoxious to Newfoundland.

AN EXODUS OF YOUNG MEN.

The alarming exodus from Newfoundland is still going on. Two hundred and fifty young men recently left Harbor Grace in a body for Canada. There were a hundred applications for passage on the steamer "Ashdene," from St. John's to Montreal. The could only take fifty, but the men were so anxious to get to Canada that they agreed to sleep on the bare decks if the captain would take them. They were transported from St. John's to Montreal at $5 per head.

MORMON ELDERS BEATEN.

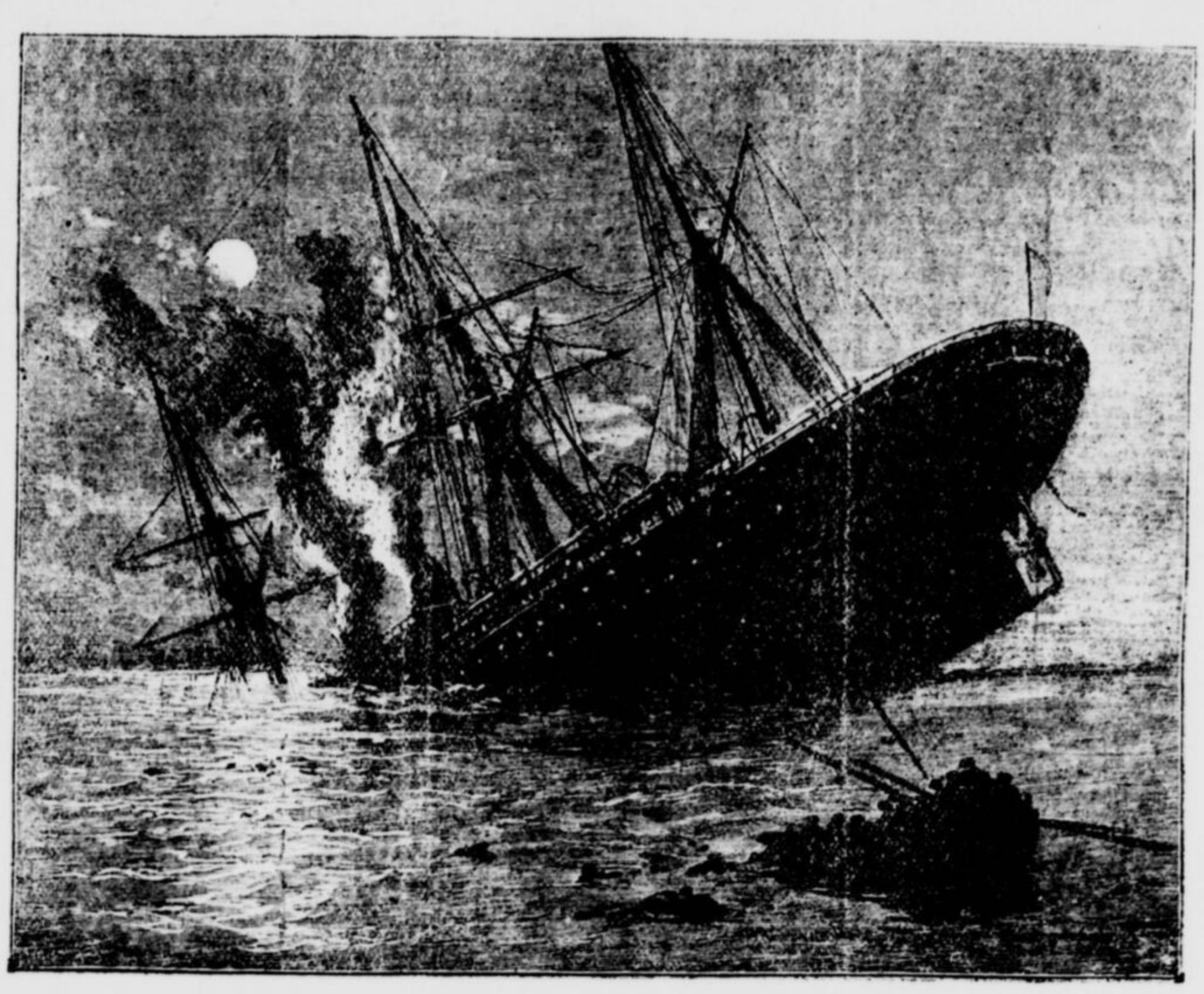
SHOCKING SCENES IN FLORIDA.

VERNON, Fla., May 14—Two Mormon elders named James and Maxwell have been tramping through Washington and Holmes counties distributing religious tracts. They had proselyted to a considerable extent, and especially among young unmarried females. Eight women were secured to go west last night. Abram King, living six miles from here, had two daughters in the party. King, his son, and several neighbors, the wife of one of whom was with the converts, pursued the Mormons, and capturing them, tied them to trees, and after stripping them flogged them unmercifully. They then loosed them and began firing on them. The Mormons ran into the swamp and have not been seen since. The young women were taken home and every one of them was well switched, their parents making each one whip the other. The community has been intensely excited over the event as there is no doubt the elders perished in the swamp.

IT IS IMMORAL.

THE SOUTH GIVES NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—At the Southern Methodist Conference to-day, the Committee on Temperance concurred in the change in the degree of offence committed by a member who encourages the liquor traffic, in renting property for saloons or signing petitions, from "imprudence" to "immorality."



LOSS OF THE SS. "QUETTA" OFF THURSDAY ISLAND, NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

THE SINKING OF THE SS. "QUETTA."

A YOUNG LADY'S MARVELLOUS ADVENTURE.

The Australian newspapers give full particulars of the loss in March of the SS. "Quetta," near Somerset, in Torres Straits, while on a voyage from Queensland to London, a slight account of which has already appeared in our cable despatches. The "Quetta" was a screw steamer of 2,254 tons net, was built in 1881 on the Clyde, and was owned by the British India Associated Steamers (limited). Since the establishment of the Queensland line, the passage on which the "Quetta" was engaged had been made without accident of any kind by 197 vessels. The "Quetta" had struck on a rock and sunk within three minutes carrying with her a large number of her crew and passengers. There were on board 282 souls, including some 60 Javanese, and of these 149 were saved and 133 were lost. The "Quetta" sank broadside on, some plates having been torn out by the collision with the rock. The boats which left the sinking ship were all subsequently accounted for. It was at first reported that the colored crew had behaved badly, thrusting the ladies aside, and making a rush for the boats as soon as the vessel began to go down. This statement is correct as regards the Javanese deck passengers, but unfounded as regards the Lascars, who formed part of the "Quetta's" crew, and who behaved admirably. The excessive number of fatalities among the ladies on board is attributed to the fact that at the time of the disaster they were sitting under an awning, which carried them down with the sinking vessel. The rock on which the "Quetta" struck does not appear to have been marked on the charts.

THE MOST REMARKABLE NARRATIVE

is that of the extraordinary swimming feat and ultimate rescue of Miss Lacy, one of the passengers, who spent twelve hours on a raft and twenty hours in the water without life-belt or support of any kind whatsoever, until she was picked up by the boat of the "Albatross." Miss Lacy has herself related her story in the following words:—"Shortly after 9 p.m., I was sitting in the saloon writing a letter to my mother. Suddenly a very remarkable noise was heard. I at once rushed on deck, and saw all the passengers in a great state of commotion. I rushed downstairs and dragged my sister May out of bed. She came on deck in her nightdress. I then went to my uncle and said, 'Is there any danger?' He said 'A little; but you both stick by me.' We then went aft. It was like going uphill—the ship was so high above where we were going. When we got aft the ship suddenly went down. I found myself going down, and as I was drinking the salt water I thought I was going to be drowned! But I came up again, surrounded by Cingalese and sheep. I felt myself being pressed down by them. It was terrible. Then I saw a raft a short distance off. I swam for it, and was dragged on to it by the purser, who was very kind to me. We were attached to a bigger raft crowded with Cingalese. We got away some distance, as the Cingalese became very noisy. We cut our raft adrift, and I remained on her with the purser a long time, till we were about, as I thought, two miles from shore, and as he told me he could not swim I left him and swam for shore. I did not reach it, however, it was so far away. I went on swimming towards the land, and saw another raft, on which were two Cingalese, and to which I made my way and got on to it; but as they were very excited and I thought they might be drunk,

I LEFT AND TOOK TO SWIMMING AGAIN.

It seemed so long. I remember nothing till I saw the steamer "Albatross," which I took to be the "Quetta." When the boat came along I did not want to go into it, as I thought that it was not going to take me to our ship. I thought you were the steward when you waved your hat to me when I was in the water, but I knew you as well as Doctor Salter when I came on board. I thought I had been staying in a large hotel under the water, and I think I must have been unconscious from time to time." Miss Lacy was most tenderly nursed and attended on board the "Albatross" by Dr. Salter, and was landed in the evening at Thursday Island. She was carried to the residence of Mr. Bowden, the "Quetta's" agent. Though weak and very much burned by the sun she was able to eat and sleep well. Her memory was very vivid of the occurrence, and she related distinctly the events from her first being in the water. She undressed herself after coming to the surface. She heard a voice call "the ladies." She swam to it and got on to the raft with the purser Gray and others. At noon next day she left the raft, intending to swim ashore. When tired she floated on her back. She had no fear of the sharks or of death. She remembered spending the night swimming in the open ocean. She felt the heat of the sun intensely next day. When the "Albatross" boat was near she raised her hands and smiled. A man in the boat wrapped a garment round her. When taken on the "Albatross" she recognized the Rev. Mr. McLaren and Dr. Salter, but her mind was wandering. Though rambling, she remembered many incidents. She spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers. The picture we give is taken from the *Illustrated London News*,

THE U. S. TARIFF DEBATE.

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The House met at eleven o'clock, and soon went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Butterworth took the floor and he was given unlimited time. He criticised the tariff bill on the ground that it showed favoritism. He said that the committee had done the best it could in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law. (Applause on Democratic side.) Of course he respected the wisdom of the committee, but why was Paul favored and Peter turned down? Why increase the profits of certain classes? He could name capitalists whose profits had exceeded those of all the agriculturists in any State of the Union. He was not, he said, disturbed by the applause on the other side. He was exceedingly grateful that they began to realize in any sense that our countrymen deserved protection. If when we had protected equally and lifted up all our industries and the time should then come when we could not hold our own—being the most intelligent, the freest and ablest people on earth—then we had better retire from the field. Mr. Butterworth then proceeded to expound his views

TOUCHING RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

He said that we were endeavoring to cultivate relations with 50,000,000 people to the southward, and yet were afraid of Canada. Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant were not suspected of lack of patriotism, yet they favored reciprocity. There were some things in the bill he did not like. He had known of an industry that had been able to make $600,000 in dividends on a capital of $1,250,000. Why, the country would in such cases better afford to keep those men in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, pay their board and expenses and set them up in the banking business. He favored proper protection, but these held the world in their grip. When he said that he did not favor that kind of protection he was told, "You are not sound on the tariff. The time has come when some little concern should be given to American homes and American firesides. A great body of employees in this country were foreign. Some in the great factories in the east

WERE KNOWN ON THE ROLLS BY NUMBERS

because of unfamiliarity with their names. He did not believe it was wise or prudent to make a sweeping reduction in sugar to be supplanted by a bounty. In conclusion he said that the gentlemen were very much mistaken if they thought that the greatest desire of his heart was not to pass the bill reflecting in the highest degree a protective system. What he wanted to avoid were such features as he had pointed out in this bill. There was such a thing as paying too much for an industry. Such was the case with tin plate. The duty would be a tax on every farmer's patch, on every can of goods. That tax would amount to $50,000,000 before the manufacture of tin plate would bear a dividend. He was anxious that his party should not take a false step. He did not expect to participate in the deliberations of the House hereafter. He was quite as ready to go out as Democrat friends were anxious to get rid of him when they gerrymandered him out. He was already out before they took action.

ROME ALWAYS THE SAME.

KILLING PROTESTANTS IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, Tex., May 13.—A religious war has broken out near Ojo Caliente, Mexico. There is a small Protestant Mexican colony there and they have among their number an editor who issues a weekly paper. About May 1st, the editor published an article which the Roman Catholic priest thought was derogatory to himself and the church. Therefore he called a meeting of his flock and after holding a council they started to find the editor. They met him on the street and shot him dead. The shooting was done by the priest and his brother. The mob then raided the Protestant church and demolished it. A woman and her little daughter were killed in the wreck. A squad of soldiers was sent from Zacatecas, and the priest and fifty of his followers were arrested and gaoled at Zacatecas.

TROUBLE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 14.—Serious apprehension of bloodshed, growing out of the present political difficulty in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, is felt at Eagle Pass and other Texas towns along the Rio Grande. Col. Valdez, commanding picked Mexican troops at San Juan Sabinas, 75 miles south-west of Eagle Pass, received orders from President Diaz to proceed to Juarez, and has started there with one hundred cavalry men. The relations between Governor Galan and President Diaz have not been pleasant for a long time, and it is feared Galan is at the bottom of the revolution in his state. It is believed Col. Valdez will depose Galan, and that a military Government in Coahuila will be established.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

TERRIBLE RESULT OF SATURDAY'S GREAT GALE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED BY THE CAPSIZING OF THE SCHOONER "JESSIE BRECK."

KINGSTON, Ont., May 18.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon vague rumors were afloat in and about the city, one to the effect that a vessel with all hands had been lost off Nine Mile Point; another that a vessel was ashore on Simcoe Island, and still another that one had been driven ashore on the Ducks. These stories, however, were pooh-poohed and ridiculed by many, although a few mariners who realized how terrible a gale was blowing, said there might be some truth in the reports. Many of them, indeed, said they would not be surprised if a serious accident had really occurred. All uncertainties, however, were set at rest shortly after, when a telegram was received from Wolfe Island stating that a vessel was in distress near Nine Mile Point, followed shortly after by another telegram to the effect that the vessel had gone down with all hands on board. This was final, and immediate steps were taken by the Kingston mariners to hasten to the scene of the disaster for the purpose of lending any assistance that might be required. The only vessel due in Kingston was the "Jessie Breck," and as the description of the lost vessel corresponded with her it was at once surmised that she was the unfortunate vessel. The tug "Hiram A. Calvin" took the wrecking party on board and started off for the Point. The water was running very high, and the tug, loaded heavily forward, had much difficulty in making way. After reaching Channel Grove, about three miles distant from here, large pieces of oak timber were passed, the number in all being over two hundred. This was evidently the deck load of the ill-fated vessel, and as the "Jessie Breck" was timber laden, this seemed almost conclusive evidence that it was she that had gone down. At 5 o'clock a cry went up from the lookout

"THERE SHE IS,"

and sure enough there she was, about half a mile from the Nine mile Point lighthouse. The "Calvin" made for her and came within fifty yards. Lying on her starboard side with the port side clear out of water lay the wrecked vessel. Her three masts were uninjured, except the topmasts, which were gone. What canvas she had set at the time of the disaster was dragging in the water. On the stern were the words "Jessie Breck, of Kingston." Owing to the high sea the "Calvin" was unable to go nearer the vessel and after cruising around in the vicinity for some time in the hope of picking up some of the crew, but without success, she started back for Kingston.

NAMES OF THE LOST.

That the entire crew, eight in number, are lost is beyond doubt. They are: Captain, Thomas Mackie; Mate, Joseph Mackie; seaman, W. Mackie; cook, Mary Mackie; seaman, John Miller; seaman, W. Miller; seaman, George Davidson; seaman, Frank George.

The first four named were brothers and sister, residents of Wolfe Island; the next three were Wolfe Island men, and the last named was a Kingston man. The last three named were married men and leave large families. It is thought the body of the cook will be discovered in the cabin.

THE VESSEL.

The "Jessie Breck," which is owned by Breck & Booth, of Kingston, was valued at $6,000, and was uninsured. She left Kingston just four weeks ago yesterday with a cargo of ice for Toledo. There she loaded with oak timber for Kingston and was within only a few miles of home when the terrible accident happened. The actual cause of the foundering will probably remain a mystery forever, as not one of the unfortunate crew remains to tell the tale. The probabilities, however, are that while running under close reefed canvas she was struck by an unusually heavy squall, and, her deck load shifting at the same time, she careened over and the crew were thrown into the water never to rise again, alive.

SINGULAR FATALITY.

Mariners here say that the gale was the worst they can remember for years. There are two singular circumstances attending the wreck. The first is that of four boats which were engaged in raising the sunken steamer "Armstrong" at Brockville; no less than three have been lost. The "Gaskin," it will be remembered, was lost some time ago, the tug "McArthur" was burned at Collins' Bay about two weeks ago, and now the "Jessie Breck" has foundered. The other is that just a week later than this time last year and not more than half a mile from the scene of yesterday's catastrophe the "Bavaria" capsized and all hands were lost. Strange to say the wind was coming from the same direction, south-west.

GLADSTONE ON FREE TRADE.

THE VAMPIRE WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTION IN EUROPE.

LONDON, May 12—Mr. Gladstone spoke at the Cobden Club to day. He said free traders must recognize with great disappointment how much ground had been lost by their doctrine within the last twenty five years. Militarism, which lay like a vampire over Europe, was responsible for much of the mischief, but not for all, because free trade had receded in countries where militarism did not prevail—in the United States and in the British colonies. Protection was applied now in America not only to goods but to persons, as was instanced by the treatment of the Chinese. The great Republic had never accepted the doctrines of free trade. At one time there had been a kind of qualified progress towards them, but this was being checked. Opinion became actually retrogressive. Still the growing strength, activity and clearness of conviction of the free trade American party gave a favorable promise of ultimate truimph at the polls. On looking over the world the prospects of free trade were certainly not encouraging. This state of opinion had emboldened the champions of protection, long lurking in their holes, to venture out and renew the struggle under the name of fair trade. Regarding bimetallism, Mr. Gladstone said he believed its advocates smelt therein a speedy rise in prices. ("Hear, hear.") It was a movement in the direction of protection. Since the adoption of free trade the wages of the laboring men had improved fifty percent. England was working out a great social and economic problem for the benefit of the world. He was confident that free trade, though temporarily discredited, was destined to become the universal character of trade, and to obtain the general acceptance of civilization.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

PREMIER CRISPI ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ROME, May 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Premier Crispi stated the policy of the Triple Alliance was unchanged. It was a policy of peace and menaced no one, being solely of a defensive character. Our armaments, he said, are not the result of alliances; they are necessary to Italy as a means for defence, if menaced, in the Balkans. We have always protected the independance of those states. In Bulgaria, acting in accord with Austria and England, we prevented action that would have endangered the peace of Europe. In Africa we remain where we are and go no further. Nothing menaces us from the Soudan. The English are keeping a good watch there. Our accord with England is complete and we shall never do anything except in accord with her. Referring to the African estimates, Signor Crispi said he was confident there would soon be found an Italian East Africa Company. Speaking of the condition of the workingmen, he said the Government had under consideration a measure which would reform existing regulations regarding emigration. The fact that the number of emigrants was decreasing showed that the reports of the misery existing among working clases in Italy were exaggerated.

GLADSTONE ON RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 18.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Lowestoft yesterday, said the English public conscience had been greatly shocked by the reports of Russian prisoners being ruthlessly shot without the form of a trial and by the fact that these outrages passed without the reprobation of the Russian Government. He had been asked why he did not denounce these outrages in the House of Commons, but he felt a scruple about asking the Government to take steps unless he could see the way to a favorable result. He desired to see the law applied in his own land wherever cruelty and oppression were found. He would be glad if the Government was in a position to expostulate with Russia, but he feared Russia might retort that a country whose police ruthlessly shot innocent Irish citizens engaged in a public meeting was hardly in a position to dictate how another country should treat its convicts.

A CHINESE CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The first arrest under the new city ordinance requiring the removal of all Chinese to a district on the outskirts of the city was made yesterday. The person arrested was Chae Yuen, member of the firm of Ieby, Lung & Co. Counsel on behalf of the prisoner applied to the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus, setting forth that the prisoner was a subject of the Emperor of China. The writ was granted and the prisoner released on bail. Argument will be heard July 14th.

AS WAS EXPECTED.

MR. BLAINE'S LITTLE PLAN NOT ACCEPTABLE.

LONDON, May 17.—A Buenos Ayres despatch to the *Times* says: "The Argentine Republic and Chili are finally determined to reject Mr. Blaine's pretensions under cover of a delusive commercial convention to dictate their internal and external policy.

THE WANDERING JEW.

EUGENE SUE'S

GREAT TALE OF THE JESUITS AND LABOR REFORM.

(Condensed for the "Witness")

PART SECOND—THE CHASTISEMENT.

CHAPTER XVII.—*(Continued.)*

This thought filled him with despair. Yet the reverend father contained himself admirably, remained calm, and answered with affectionate unction: "It is impossible to believe, my dear son, that you and I can ever be separated by an abyss—unless by the abyss of grief, which would be caused by any serious danger to your salvation. But speak; I listen to you."

"It is true, that, twelve years ago, father," proceeded Gabriel, in a firm voice, growing more animated as he proceeded, "I entered, through your intervention, a college of the Company of Jesus. I entered it loving, truthful, confiding. How did they encourage those precious instincts of childhood? I will tell you. The day of my entrance, the superior said to me, as he pointed out two children a little older than myself: 'These are the companions that you will prefer. You will always walk three together. The rules of the house forbid all intercourse between two persons only. They also require, that you should listen attentively to what your companions say, so that you can report it to me; for these dear children may have, without knowing it, bad thoughts or evil projects. Now, if you love your comrades, you must inform me of these evil tendencies, that my paternal remonstrances may save them from punishment; it is better to prevent evil than to punish it'—"

"Such are indeed, my dear son," said Father d'Aigrigny, "the rules of our house, and the language we hold to all our pupils on their entrance."

"I know it, father," answered Gabriel, bitterly: "three days after, a poor, submissive, and credulous child, I was already a spy upon my comrades, hearing and remembering their conversation, and reporting it to the superior, who congratulated me on my zeal. What they thus made me do was shameful, and yet, God knows! I thought I was accomplishing a charitable duty. I was happy in obeying the commands of a superior whom I respected, and to whose words I listened in my childish faith, as I should have listened to those of heaven. One day, that I had broken some rule of the house, the superior said to me: 'My child, you have deserved a severe punishment: but you will be pardoned if you succeed in surprising one of your comrades in the same fault that you have committed.' And for fear that, notwithstanding my faith and blind obedience, this encouragement to turn informer, from the motive of personal interest, might appear odious to me, the superior added: 'I speak to you, my child, for the sake of your comrade's salvation. Were he to escape punishment, his evil habits would become habitual. But, by detecting him in a fault, and exposing him to salutary correction, you will have the double advantage of aiding in his salvation, and escaping yourself a merited punishment, which will have been remitted because of your zeal for your neighbor'—"

"Doubtless," answered Father d'Aigrigny, more and more terrified by Gabriel's language; "and in truth, my dear son, all this is conformable to the rule followed in our colleges, and to the habits of the members of our Company, 'who may denounce each other without prejudice to mutual love and charity, and only for their greater spiritual advancement, particularly when questioned by their superior, or commanded for the greater glory of God,' as our Constitution has it."

"I know it," cried Gabriel: "I know it. 'Tis in the name of all that is most sacred amongst men, that we are encouraged to do evil."

"My dear son," said Father d'Aigrigny, trying to conceal his secret and growing terror beneath an appearance of wounded dignity, "from you to me, these words are at least strange."

At this, Rodin, quitting the mantel-piece, on which he had been leaning, began to walk up and down the room, with a meditative air, and without ceasing to bite his nails.

"It is cruel to be obliged to remind you, my dear son, that you are indebted to us for the education you have received," added Father d'Aigrigny.

"Such were its fruits, father," replied Gabriel. "Until then I had been a spy on the other children, from a sort of disinterestedness: but the orders of the superior made me advance another step on that shameful road. I had become an informer, to escape a merited punishment. And yet, such was my faith, my humility, my confidence, that I performed with innocence and candor this doubly odious part. Once, indeed, tormented by vague scruples, the last remains of generous aspirations that they were stifling within me, I asked myself if the charitable and religious end could justify the means, and I communicated my doubts to the superior. He replied, that I had not to judge, but to obey, and that to him alone belonged the responsibility of my acts."

"Go on, my dear son," said Father d'Aigrigny, yielding in spite of himself, to the deepest dejection. "Alas! I was right in opposing your travel to America."

"And yet it was the will of Providence, in that new, productive, and free country, that, enlightened by a singular chance, on past and present, my eyes were at length opened. Yes!" cried Gabriel, "it was in America that, released from the gloomy abode where I had spent so many years of my youth, and finding myself for the first time face to face with the divine majesty of Nature, in the heart of immense solitudes through which I journeyed—it was there that, overcome by so much magnificence and grandeur, I made a vow—" Here Gabriel interrupted himself, to continue; "Presently, father, I will explain to you that vow; but believe me," added the missionary, with an accent of deep sorrow, "it was a fatal day to me when I first learned to fear and condemn all that I had hitherto most revered and blessed. Oh! I assure you, father," added Gabriel, with moist eyes, "it was not for myself alone that I then wept."

"I know the goodness of your heart, my dear son," replied Father d'Aigrigny, catching a glimpse of hope, on seeing Gabriel's emotion: "I fear that you have been led astray. But trust yourself to us, as to your spiritual fathers, and I doubt not we shall confirm your faith, so unfortunately shaken, and disperse the darkness which at present obscures your sight. Alas, my dear son, in your vain illusions, you have mistaken some false glimmer for the pure light of day. But go on!"

Whilst Father d'Aigrigny was thus speaking, Rodin stopped, took a pocket-book from his coat, and wrote down several notes.

Gabriel was becoming more and more pale and agitated. He continued in an agitated voice: "You know father, that the last days of my childhood, that happy age of frankness and innocent joy, were spent in an atmosphere of terror, suspicion, and restraint. And so, by the habitual repression of every feeling, there came a time when I could not feel at all. For six months, I had not seen my adopted mother and brother; they came to visit me at the college; A few years before, I should have received them with transports and tears, this time my eyes were dry, my heart was cold. My mother and brother quitted me weeping. The sight of this grief struck me, and I became conscious of the icy insensibility which had been creeping upon me since I inhabited this tomb. Frightened at myself, I wished to leave it, while I had strength to do so. Then, father, I spoke to you of a choice of a profession; for sometimes, in waking moments, I seemed to catch from afar, the sound of an active and useful life, laborious and free, surrounded by family affections. Oh! then I felt the want of movement and liberty, of noble and warm emotions—of that life of the soul, which fled before me. I told it to you, father, on my knees, bathing your hands in my tears. The life of a workman or a soldier—anything would have suited me. It was then you informed me, that my adopted mother, to whom I owed my life—for she had taken me in, dying of want, and, poor herself, had shared with me the scanty bread of her child—admirable sacrifice for a mother!—that she," continued Gabriel, hesitating and casting down his eyes, for noble natures blush for the guilt of others, and are ashamed of the infamies of which they are themselves victims, "that she, that my adopted mother, had but one wish, one desire—"

"That of seeing you take orders, my dear son," replied Father d'Aigrigny; "for this pious and perfect creature hoped, that, in securing your salvation, she would provide for her own: but she did not venture to inform you of this thought, for fear you might ascribe it to an interested motive."

"Enough, father!" said Gabriel, interrupting the Abbe d'Aigrigny, with a movement of indignation; "it is painful for me to hear you assert an error. Frances Baudoin never had such a thought."

"My dear son, you are too hasty in your judgments," replied Father d'Aigrigny, mildly. "I tell you, that such was the one sole thought of your adopted mother."

"Yesterday, father, she told me all. She and I were equally deceived."

"Then, my dear son," said Father d'Aigrigny, sternly, "you take the word of your adopted mother before mine?"

"Spare me an answer painful for both of us, father," said Gabriel, casting down his eyes.

"Will you now tell me," resumed Father d'Aigrigny, with anxiety, "what you mean to—"

The reverend father was unable to finish. Samuel entered the room, and said: "A rather old man wishes to speak to M. Rodin."

"That *is* my name, sir," answered the socius, in surprise; "I am much obliged to you." But, before following the Jew, he gave to Father d'Aigrigny a few words written with a pencil, upon one of the leaves of his pocket-book.

Rodin went out in a very uneasy mood, to learn who could have come to seek him in the Rue Saint Francois. Father d'Aigrigny and Gabriel were left alone together.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE RUPTURE.

Plunged into a state of mortal anxiety, Father d'Aigrigny had taken mechanically the note written by Rodin, and held it in his hand without thinking of opening it. The reverend father asked himself in alarm, what conclusion Gabriel would draw from these recriminations upon the past; and he durst not make any answer to his reproaches, for fear of irritating the young priest, upon whose head such immense interests now reposed.

Gabriel could possess nothing for himself, according to the constitutions of the Society of Jesus. Moreover, the reverend father had obtained from him, in favor of the Order, an express renunciation of all property that might ever come to him. But the commencement of this conversation seemed to announce so serious a change in Gabriel's views, with regard to the Company, that he might choose to break through the ties which attached him to it; and in that case, he would not be legally bound to fulfil any of his engagements.[†] The donation would thus be cancelled *de facto*, just at the moment of being so marvellously realized by the possession of the immense fortune of the Rennepont Family, and d'Aigrigny's hopes would thus be completely and forever frustrated.

Of all the perplexities which the reverend father had experienced for some time past, with regard to this inheritance, none had been more unexpected and terrible than this.

Fearing to interrupt or question Gabriel, Father d'Aigrigny waited, in mute terror, the end of the interview, which already bore so threatening an aspect.

The missionary resumed: "It is my duty, father, to continue this sketch of my past life, until the moment of my departure for America. You will understand presently why I have imposed on myself this obligation."

Father d'Aigrigny nodded for him to proceed.

"Once informed of the pretended wishes of my adopted mother, I resigned myself to them, though at some cost of feeling. I left the gloomy abode, in which I had passed my childhood and part of my youth, to enter one of the seminaries of the Company. My resolution was not caused by an irresistible religious vocation, but by a wish to discharge the sacred debt I owed my adopted mother. Yet the true spirit of the religion of Christ is so vivifying, that I felt myself animated and warmed by the idea of carrying out the adorable precepts of our Blessed Saviour. To my imagination, a seminary, instead of resembling the college where I had lived in painful restraint, appeared like a holy place, where all that was pure and warm in the fraternity of the Gospel would be applied to common life—where the everlasting words of Christ would be interpreted in their broadest sense—and where, in fine, by the habitual exercise and expansion of the most generous sentiments, men were prepared for the magnificent, apostolic mission of making the rich and happy sympathize with the sufferings of their brethren, by unveiling the frightful miseries of humanity—a sublime and sacred morality, which none are able to withstand, when it is preached with eyes full of tears, and hearts overflowing with tenderness and charity!"

As he delivered these last words with profound emotion, Gabriel's eyes became moist, and his countenance shone with angelic beauty.

"Such is, indeed, my dear son, the spirit of Christianity; but one must also study and explain the letter," answered Father d'Aigrigny, coldly. "It is to this study that the seminaries of our Company are specially destined. Now the interpretation of the letter is a work of analysis, discipline, and submission—and not one of heart and sentiment."

"I perceived that only too well, father. On entering this new house, I found, alas! all my hopes defeated. Dilating for a moment my heart soon sank within me. Instead of this centre of life, affection, youth, of which I had dreamed, I found in the ice-cold seminary the same suppression of every generous emotion, the same inexorable discipline, the same system of mutual prying, the same suspicion, the same invincible obstacles to all ties of friendship. The ardor which had warmed my soul for an instant soon died out; little by little I fell back into the habits of a stagnant, passive, mechanical life, governed by a pitiless power with mechanical precision, just like the inanimate works of a watch. As we grew near to manhood, our relations at the seminary assumed a growing character of bitterness, jealousy, and suspicion. The habit of tale-bearing against each other, applied to more serious subjects, engendered silent hate, and profound resentments. I was neither better nor worse than the others. All of us, bowed down for years beneath the iron yoke of passive obedience, unaccustomed to reflection or free-will, humble and trembling before our superiors, had the same pale, dull, colorless disposition. At last I took orders; once a priest, you invited me, father, to enter the Company of Jesus, or rather I found myself insensibly brought to this determination. How, I do not know. For a long time before, my will was not my own. I went through all my proofs; the most terrible was decisive; for some months, I lived in the silence of my cell, practising with resignation the strange and mechanical exercises that you ordered me. With the exception of your reverence, nobody approached me during that long space of time; no human voice but yours sounded in my ear. Sometimes, in the night, I felt vague terrors; my mind, weakened by fasting, austerity, and solitude, was impressed with frightful visions. At other times, on the contrary, I felt a sort of quiescence in the idea that, having once pronounced my vows, I should be delivered for ever from the burden of thought or will. Then I abandoned myself to an insurmountable torpor, like those unfortunate wretches, who, surprised by a snow-storm, yield to a suicidal repose. Thus I awaited the fatal moment. At last, according to the rule of discipline, choking with the death rattle,[*] I hastened the moment of accomplishing the final act of my expiring will—the vow to renounce it for ever."

"Remember, my dear son," replied Father d'Aigrigny, pale and tortured by increasing anguish, "remember, that, on the eve of the day fixed for the completion of your vows, I offered you, according to the rule of our Company, to absolve you from joining us—leaving you completely free, for we accept none but voluntary vocations."

"It is true, father," answered Gabriel, with sorrowful bitterness; "when, worn out and broken by three months of solitude and trial, I was completely exhausted, and unable to move a step, you opened the door of my cell, and said to me: 'If you like, rise and walk; you are free!' Alas! I had no more strength. The only desire of my soul, inert and paralyzed for so long a period, was the repose of the grave; and, pronouncing those irrevocable vows, I fell, like a corpse, into your hands."

"And, till now, my dear son, you have never failed in the corpse-like obedience—to use the expression of our glorious founder—because, the more absolute this obedience, the more meritorious it must be."

After a moment's silence, Gabriel resumed: "You had always concealed from me, father, the true ends of the Society into which I entered. I was asked to abandon my free-will to my superiors, in the name of the Greater Glory of God. My vows once pronounced, I was to be in your hands a docile and obedient instrument; but I was to be employed, you told me, in a holy, great, and beauteous work. I believed you, father—how should I not have believed you?—but a fatal event changed my destiny—a painful malady caused by—"

"My son," cried Father d'Aigrigny interrupting Gabriel, "it is useless to recall these circumstances."

"Pardon me, father, I must recall them. I have the right to be heard. I cannot pass over in silence any of the facts which have led me to take the immutable resolution, that I am about to announce to you."

"Speak on my son," said Father d'Aigrigny frowning; for he was much alarmed at the words of the young priest, whose cheeks, until now pale, were covered with a deep blush.

"Six months before my departure for America," resumed Gabriel, casting down his eyes, "you informed me that I was destined to confess penitents; and, to prepare me for that sacred ministry, you gave me a book."

Gabriel again hesitated. His blushes increased. Father d'Aigrigny could scarcely restrain a start of impatience and anger.

"You gave me a book," resumed the young priest, with a great effort to control himself, "a book containing questions to be addressed by a confessor to youths and young girls, and married women, when they present themselves at the tribunal of penance. My God!" added Gabriel, shuddering at the remembrance. "I shall never forget that awful moment. It was night. I had retired to my chamber, taking with me this book, composed, you told me, by one of our fathers, and completed by a holy bishop.[‡] Full of respect faith, and confidence, I opened those pages. At first, I did not understand them—afterwards I understood—and then I was seized with shame and horror—struck with stupor—and had hardly strength to close, with trembling hand, this abominable volume. I ran to you, father, to accuse myself of having involuntarily cast my eyes on those nameless pages, which, by mistake, you had placed in my hands."

"Remember, also, my dear son," said Father d'Aigrigny, gravely, "that I calmed your scruples, and told you that a priest, who is bound to hear everything under the seal of confession, must be able to know and appreciate everything; and that our Company imposes the task of reading this Compendium, as a classical work, upon young deacons, seminarists, and priests, who are destined to become confessors."

"I believed you, father. In me the habit of inert obedience was so powerful, and I was so unaccustomed to independent reflection, that, notwithstanding my horror (with which I now reproached myself as with a crime), I took the volume back into my chamber, and read. Oh, father! what a dreadful revelation of criminal fancies, guilty of guiltiest in their refinement!"

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"You speak of this book in blamable terms," said Father d'Aigrigny, severely; "you were the victim of a too lively imagination. It is to it that you must attribute this fatal impression, and not to an excellent work, irreproachable for its special purpose, and duly authorized by the Church. You are not able to judge of such a production."

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"I will speak of it no more, father," said Gabriel; and he thus resumed: "A long illness followed that terrible night. Many times they feared for my reason. When I recovered, the past appeared to me like a painful dream. You told me then, father, that I was not yet ripe for certain functions; and it was then that I earnestly entreated you to be allowed to go on the American missions. After having long refused my prayer, you at length consented. From my childhood I had always lived in the college or seminary, in a state of continual restraint and subjection, By constantly holding down my head and eyes, I had lost the habit of contemplating the heavens and the splendors of nature. But oh! what deep, religious happiness I felt, when I found myself suddenly transported to the centre of the imposing grandeur of the seas—half way between the ocean and the sky!—I seemed to come forth from a place of thick darkness: for the first time, for many years, I felt my heart beat freely in my bosom; for the first time, I felt myself master of my own thoughts, and ventured to examine my past life, as, from the summit of a mountain, one looks down into a gloomy vale. Then strange doubts rose within me. I asked myself, by what right and for what end, any beings had so long repressed, almost annihilated the exercise of my will, of my liberty, of my reason, since God had endowed me with these gifts. But I said to myself, that perhaps, one day, the great, beauteous, and holy work, in which I was to have my share, would be revealed to me, and would recompense my obedience and resignation."

At this moment Rodin re-entered the room. Father d'Aigrigny questioned him with a significant look. The socius approached, and said to him in a low voice, so that Gabriel could not hear: "Nothing serious. It was only to inform me that Marshal Simon's father is arrived at M. Hardy's factory."

Then, glancing at Gabriel, Rodin appeared to interrogate Father d'Aigrigny, who hung his head with a desponding air. Yet he resumed, again addressing Gabriel, whilst Rodin took his old place, with his elbow on the chimney-piece: "Go on, my dear son. I am anxious to learn what resolution you have adopted."

"I will tell you in a moment, father. I arrived at Charleston. The superior of our establishment in that place, to whom I imparted my doubts as to the objects of our Society, took upon himself to clear them up, and unveiled it all to me with alarming frankness. He told me the tendency—not perhaps of all the members of the Company, for a great number must have shared my ignorance—but the objects which our leaders have pertinaciously kept in view, ever since the foundation of the Order. I was terrified. I read the casuists. Oh, father! that was a new and dreadful revelation, when, at every page, I read the excuse and justification of robbery, slander, adultery, perjury, murder regicide. When I considered that I, the priest of a God of charity, justice, pardon, and love, was to belong henceforth to a Company, whose chiefs professed and gloried in such doctrines, I made a solemn oath to break for ever the ties which bound me to it!"[*]

On these words of Gabriel, Father d'Aigrigny and Rodin exchanged a look of terror. All was lost; their prey had escaped them.

Deeply moved by the remembrances he recalled, Gabriel did not perceive the action of the reverend father and the socius, and thus continued: "In spite of my resolution, father, to quit the Company, the discovery I had made was very painful to me. Oh! believe me, for the honest and loving soul, nothing is more frightful than to have to renounce what it has long respected!—I suffered so much, that when I thought of the dangers of my mission, I hoped with a secret joy, that God would perhaps take me to himself under these circumstances; but, on the contrary, he watched over me with providential solicitude."

As he said this, Gabriel felt a thrill, for he remembered a Mysterious Woman, who had saved his life in America. After a moment's silence, he resumed: "My mission terminated I returned hither to beg, father, that you would release me from my vows. Many times, but in vain, I solicited an interview. Yesterday, it pleased Providence that I should have a long conversation with my adopted mother; from her I learned the trick by which my vocation had been forced upon me—and the sacrilegious abuse of the confessional, by which she had been induced to entrust to other persons the orphans that a dying mother had confided to the care of an honest soldier. You understand, father, that, if even I had before hesitated to break these bonds, what I have heard yesterday must have rendered my decision irrevocable. But at this solemn moment, father, I am bound to tell you, that I do not accuse the whole Society; many simple, credulous and confiding men like myself must no doubt form part of it. Docile instruments, they see not in their blindness the work to which they are destined. I pity them, and pray God to enlighten them, as he has enlightened me."

"So, my son," said Father d'Aigrigny, rising with livid and despairing look, "you come to ask of me to break the ties which attach yourself to the Society?"

"Yes, father; you received my vows—it is for you to release me from them."

"So, my son, you understand that engagements once freely taken by you, are now to be considered as null and void?"

"Yes, father."

"So, my son, there is to be henceforth nothing in common between you and our Company?"

"No, father—since I request you to absolve me of my vows."

"But, you know, my son, that the Society may release you—but that you cannot releas yourself."

"The step I take proves to you, father, the importance I attach to an oath, since I come to you to release me from it. Nevertheless, were you to refuse me, I should not think myself bound in the eyes of God or man."

"It is perfectly clear," said Father d'Aigrigny to Rodin, his voice expiring upon his lips, so deep was his despair.

Suddenly, whilst Gabrier with downcast eyes, waited for the answer of Father d'Aigrigny, who remained mute and motionless, Rodin appeared struck with a new idea, on perceiving that the reverend father still held in his hand the note written in pencil.

The socius hastily approached Father d'Aigrigny, and said to him in a whisper, with a look of doubt and alarm: "Have not read my note?"

"I did not think of it," answered the reverend father, mechanically.

Rodin appeared to make a great effort to repress a movement of violent rage. Then he said to Father d'Aigrigny, in a calm voice: "Read it now."

Hardly had the reverend father cast his eyes upon this note, than a sudden ray of hope illumined his hitherto despairing countenance. Pressing the hand of the socius with an expression of deep gratitude, he said to him in a low voice: "You are right. Gabriel is ours"

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CHANGE.

Before again addressing Gabriel, Father d'Aigrigny carefully reflected, and his countenance, lately so disturbed, became gradually once more serene. He appeared to meditate and calculate the effects of the eloquence he was about to employ, upon an excellent and safe theme, which the socius, struck with the danger of the situation, had suggested in a few lines rapidly written with a pencil, and which, in his despair, the reverend father had at first neglected.

Rodin resumed his post of observation near the mantelpiece, on which he leaned his elbow, after casting at Father d'Aigrigny a glance of disdainful and angry superiority, accompanied by a significant shrug of the shoulders.

The influence of education is so powerful, that Gabriel, notwithstanding the formal rapture he had just provoked, felt himself still intimidated in presence of Father d'Aigrigny, and waited with painful anxiety for the answer of the reverend father, to his express demand to be released from his old vows.

His reverence having, doubtless, regularly laid his plan of attack, at length broke silence heaved a deep sigh, gave to his countenance, lately so severe and irritated, a touching expression of kindness, and said to Gabriel, in an affectionate voice, "Forgive me, my dear son, for having kept silence so long; but your determination has so stunned me, and has raised within me so many painful thoughts that I have had to reflect for some moments to try and penetrate the cause of this rupture and I think I have succeeded. You have well considered, my dear son, the serious nature of the step you are taking?"

"Yes, father."

"And you have absolutely decided to abandon the Society, even against your will?"

"It would be painful to me, father—but I must resign myself to it"

"It should be very painful to you, indeed, my dear son; for you took the irrevocable vow freely, and this vow, according to our statutes, binds you not to quit the Society, unless with the consent of your superiors."

"I did not then know, father, the nature of the engagement I took. More enlightened now, I ask to withdraw myself; my only desire is to obtain a curacy in some village far from Paris. I feel an irresistible vocation for such humble and useful functions. In the country, there is so much misery, and such ignorance of all that could contribute to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural laborer, that his existence is as unhappy as that of a negro slave: for what liberty has he? and what instruction? Oh! it seems to me, that, with God's help, I might, as a village curate, render some services to humanity. It would therefore be painful to me, father, to see you refuse—'

"Be satisfied, my son," answered Father d'Aigrigny: "I will no longer seek to combat your desire to separate yourself from us."

"Then, father, you release me from my vows?"

"I have not the power to do so, my dear son; but I will write immediately to Rome, to ask the necessary authority from our general."

"I thank you, father."

"Soon, my dear son, you will be delivered from these bonds, which you deem so heavy; and the men you abandon will not the less continue to pray for you, that God may preserve you from still greater wanderings You think yourself released with regard to us, my dear son; but we do not think ourselves released with regard to you. It is not thus that we can get rid of the habit of paternal attachment. What would you have? We look upon ourselves as bound to our children, by the very benefits with which we have loaded them. You were poor, and an orphan: we stretched out our arms to you, as much from the interest which you deserved, my dear son, as to spare your excellent adopted mother too great a burden."

"Father," said Gabriel, with suppressed emotion, "I am not ungrateful."

"I wish to believe so, my dear son. For long years, we gave to you, as to our beloved child, food for the body and the soul. It pleases you now to renounce and abandon us. Not only do we consent to it—but now that I have penetrated the true motives of your rupture with us, it is my duty to release you from your vow."

"Of what motives do you speak, father?"

"Alas! my dear son, I understand your fears. Dangers menace us—you know it well."

"Dangers, father?" cried Gabriel.

"It is impossible, my dear son, that you should not be aware, that, since the fall of our legitimate sovereigns, our natural protectors, revolutionary impiety becomes daily more and more threatening. We are oppressed with persecutions. I can, therefore, comprehend and appreciate, my dear son, the motive which, under such circumstances, induces you to separate from us."

"Father!" cried Gabriel, with as much indignation as grief, "you do not think that of me—you cannot think it."

Without noticing the protestation of Gabriel, Father d'Aigrigny continued his imaginary picture of the dangers of the Company which, far from being really in peril, was already beginning secretly to recover its influence.

"Oh! if our Company were now as powerful as it was some years ago," resumed the reverend father; "if it were still surrounded by the respect and homage, which are due to it from all true believers—in spite of the abominable calumnies with which we are assailed—then, my dear son, we should perhaps have hesitated to release you from your vows, and have rather endeavored to open your eyes to the light, and save you from the fatal delusion to which you are a prey. But now that we are weak, oppressed, threatened on every side, it is our duty, it is an act of charity, not to force you to share in perils from which you have the prudence to wish to withdraw yourself."

So saying, Father d'Aigrigny cast a rapid glance at his socius, who answered with a nod of approbation, accompanied by a movement of impatience that seemed to say: "Go on! go on!"

Gabriel was quite overcome. There was not in the whole world a heart more generous, loyal, and brave than his. We may judge of what he must have suffered, on hearing the resolution he had come to thus misinterpreted.

"Father," he resumed, in an agitated voice, whilst his eyes filled with tears, "your words are cruel and unjust. You know that I am not a coward."

"No," said Rodin, in his sharp, cutting voice, addressing Father d'Aigrigny, and pointing to Gabriel with a disdainful look; "your dear son is only prudent."

These words from Rodin made Gabriel start; a slight blush colored his pale cheeks, his large and blue eyes sparkled with a generous anger; then, faithful to the precepts of Christian humility and resignation, he conquered this irritable impulse, hung down his head, and too much agitated to reply, remained silent, and brushed away an unseen tear.

This tear did not escape the notice of the socius. He saw in it no doubt a favorable symptom, for he exchanged a glance of satisfaction with Father d'Aigrigny.

The latter was about to touch on a question of great interest; so, notwithstanding his self-command, his voice trembled slightly; but encouraged, or rather pushed on by a look from Rodin, who had become extremely attentive, he said to Gabriel: "Another motive obliges us not to hesitate in releasing you from your vows, my dear son. It is a question of pure delicacy. You probably learned yesterday from your adopted mother, that you will perhaps be called upon to take possession of an inheritance, of which the value is unknown.

Gabriel raised his head hastily, and said to Father d'Aigrigny: "As I have already stated to M. Rodin, my adopted mother only talked of her scruples of conscience, and I was completely ignorant of the existence of the inheritance of which you speak."

The expression of indifference with which the young priest pronounced these last words, was remarked by Rodin.

"Be it so," replied Father d'Aigrigny. "You were not aware of it—I believe you—though all appearances would tend to prove the contrary—to prove indeed that the knowledge of this inheritance was not unconnected with your resolution to separate from us."

"I do not understand you, father."

"It is very simple. Your rupture with us would then have two motives. First, we are in danger, and you think it prudent to leave us—"

"Father!"———

"Allow me to finish, my dear son, and come to the second motive. If I am deceived, you can tell me so. These are the facts:—Formerly, on the hypothesis that your family, of which you knew nothing, might one day leave you some property, you made, in return for the care bestowed on you by the Company a free gift of all you might hereafter possess, not to us—but to the poor, of whom we are the born shepherds."

"Well, father?" asked Gabriel, not seeing to what the preamble tended.

"Well, my dear son—now that you are sure of enjoying a competence, you wish, no doubt, by separating from us, to annul this donation made under other circumstances."

"To speak plainly, you violate your oath because we are persecuted, and because you wish to take back your gifts," added Rodin in a sharp voice, as if to describe in the clearest and plainest manner the situation of Gabriel with regard to the Society.

At this infamous accusation, Gabriel could only raise his hands and eyes to heaven, and exclaim, with an expression of despair: "Oh, heaven!"

Once more exchanging a look of intelligence with Rodin, Father d'Aigrigny said to him in a severe tone, as if reproaching him for his too savage frankness: "I think you go too far. Our dear son could only have acted in the base and cowardly manner you suggest, had he known his position as an heir; but, since he affirms the contrary, we are bound to believe him—in spite of appearances."

"Father," said Gabriel, pale, agitated, trembling, and with half-suppressed grief and indignation, "I thank you, at least, for having suspended your judgment. No, I am not a coward! for heaven is my witness, that I knew of no dangers to which the Society was exposed. Nor am I base and avaricious; for heaven is also my witness, that only at this moment I learn from you, father, that I may be destined to inherit property, and————"

"One word, my dear son. It is quite lately that I became informed of this circumstance, by the greatest chance in the world," said Father d'Aigrigny, interrupting Gabriel; "and that was, thanks to some family papers, which your adopted mother had given to her confessor, and which were entrusted to us when you entered our college. A little before your return from America, in arranging the archives of the Company, your file of papers fell into the hands of our father attorney. It was examined, and we thus learned that one of your paternal ancestors, to whom the house in which we now are belonged, left a will which is to be opened to-day at noon. Yesterday, we believed you one of us; our statutes command that we should possess nothing of our own; you had corroborated those statutes, by a donation in favor of the patrimony of the poor—which we administer. It was no longer you, therefore, but the Company, which, in my person, presented itself as the inheritor in your place, furnished with your titles, which I have here ready in order. But now, my dear son, that you separate from us, you must present yourself in your own name. We came here as the representatives of the poor, to whom in former days you piously abandoned whatever goods might fall to our share. Now, on the contrary, the hope of a fortune changes your sentiments. You are free to resume your gifts."

Gabriel had listened to Father d'Aigrigny with painful impatience. At length he exclaimed: "Do you mean to say, father that you think me capable of cancelling a donation freely made, in favor of the Company, to which I am indebted for my education? You believe me infamous enough to break my word, in the hope of possessing a modest patrimony?"

"This patrimony, my dear son, may be small; but it may also be considerable."

"Well, father! if it were a king's fortune," cried Gabriel, with proud and noble indifference, "I should not speak otherwise—and I have, I think, the right to be believed. Listen to my fixed resolution. The Company to which we belong runs, you say, great dangers I will enquire into these dangers. Should they prove threatening—strong in the determination which morally separates me from you—I will not leave you till I see the end of your perils. As for the inheritance, of which you believe me so desirous I resign it to you formally, father, as I once freely promised. My only wish is, that this property may be employed for the relief of the poor. I do not know what may be the amount of this fortune, but large or small, it belongs to the Company, because I have thereto pledged my word. I have told you, father, that my chief desire is to obtain a humble curacy in some poor village—poor, above all—because there my services will be most useful. Thus, father when a man, who never spoke falsehood in his life, affirms to you, that he only sighs for so humble an existence, you ought, I think, to believe him incapable of snatching back, from motives of avarice, gifts already made."

Father d'Aigrigny had now as much trouble to restrain his joy as he before had to conceal his terror. He appeared, however, tolerably calm, and said to Gabriel: "I did not expect less from you, my dear son."

Then he made a sign to Rodin, to invite him to interpose. The latter perfectly understood his superior. He left the chimney, drew near to Gabriel, and leaned against the table, upon which stood paper and inkstand. Then, beginning mechanically to beat the tatoo with the tips of his coarse fingers, in all their array of flat and dirty nails, he said to Father d'Aigrigny: "All this is very fine! but your dear son gives you no security for the fulfilment of his promise—except an oath—and that, we know, is of little value."

"Sir!" cried Gabriel.

"Allow me," said Rodin, coldly. "The law does not acknowledge our existence, and therefore can take no cognizance of donations made in favor of the Company. You might resume to-morrow what you are pleased to give us to-day."

"But my oath sir?" cried Gabriel.

Rodin looked at him fixedly, as he answered: "Your oath? Did you not swear eternal obedience to the Company, and never to separate from us? and of what weight now are these oaths?"

For a moment Gabriel was embarrassed; but, feeling how false was this logic, he rose, calm and dignified, went to seat himself at the desk, took up a pen, and wrote as follows:—

"Before God, who sees and hears me, and in presence of you, Father d'Aigrigny and M. Rodin, I renew and confirm, freely and voluntarily, the absolute donation made by me to the Society of Jesus, in the person of the said Father d'Aigrigny, of all the property which may hereafter belong to me, whatever may be its value. I swear, on pain of infamy to perform this irrevocable promise, whose accomplishment I regard, in my soul and conscience, as the discharge of a debt, and the fulfilment of a pious duty.

"This donation having for its object the acknowledgement of past services, and the relief of the poor, no future occurrences can at all modify it. For the very reason that I know I could one day legally cancel the present free and deliberate act, I declare, that if ever I were to attempt such a thing, under any possible circumstances, I should deserve the contempt and horror of all honest people.

"In witness whereof I have written this paper, on the 13th of February, 1832, in Paris immediately before the opening of the testament of one my paternal ancestors.

"Gabriel de Rennepont."

As he rose, the young priest delivered this document to Rodin, without uttering a word. The socius read it attentively, and, still impassible, answered, as he looked at Gabriel: "Well, it is a written oath—that is all."

Gabriel dwelt stupefied at the audacity of Rodin, who ventured to tell him, that his document, in which he renewed his donation in so noble, generous, and spontaneous a manner, was not all sufficient.

The socius was the first again to break the silence, and he said to Father d'Aigrigny with his usual cool impudence: "One of two things must be. Either your dear son means to render this donation absolutely valuable and irrevocable,—or—"

"Sir," exclaimed Gabriel, interrupting him, and hardly able to restrain himself, "spare yourself and me such a shameful supposition."

"Well, then," resumed Rodin, impassible as ever, "as you are perfectly decided to make this donation a serious reality, what objection can you have to secure it legally?"

"None, sir," said Gabriel, bitterly, "since my written and sworn promise will not suffice you."

"My dear son," said Father d'Aigrigny, affectionately, "if this were a donation for my own advantage, believe me I should require no better security than your word. But here I am, as it were, the agent of the Society, or rather the trustee of the poor, who will profit by your generosity. For the sake of humanity, therefore, we cannot secure this gift by too many legal precautions so that the unfortunate objects of our care may have certainty instead of vague hopes to depend upon. God may call you to him at any moment, and who shall say that your heirs will be so ready to keep the oath you have taken?"

"You are right, father," said Gabriel sadly; "I had not thought of the case of death, which is yet so probable."

Hereupon Samuel opened the door of the room, and said: "Gentlemen, the notary has just arrived. Shall I show him in? At ten o'clock precisely, the door of the house will be opened."

"We are the more glad to see the notary," said Rodin, "as we just happen to have some business with him. Pray ask him to walk in."

"I will bring him to you instantly," replied Samuel, as he went out.

"Here is a notary," said Rodin to Gabriel. "If you have the same intentions, you can legalize your donation in presence of this public officer, and thus save yourself from a great burden for the future."

"Sir," said Gabriel, "happen what may, I am as irrevocably engaged by this written promise, which I beg you to keep, father"—and he handed the paper to Father d'Aigrigny—"as by the legal document, which I am about to sign," he added, turning to Rodin.

"Silence, my dear son," said Father d'Aigrigny; "here is the notary," just as the latter entered the room.

During the interview of the administrative officer with Rodin, Gabriel, and Father d'Aigrigny, we shall conduct the reader to the interior of the walled up house.

CHAPTER XX.

THE RED ROOM.

As Samuel had said, the door of the walled up house had just been disencumbered of the bricks, lead, and iron, which had kept it from view, and its panels of carved oak appeared as fresh and sound as on the day when they had first been withdrawn from the influence of the air and time.

The laborers, having completed their work, stood waiting upon the steps, as impatient and curious as the notary's clerk, who had superintended the operation, when they saw Samuel slowly advancing across the garden, with a great bunch of keys in his hand.

"Now, my friends," said the old man, when he had reached the step, "your work is finished. The master of this gentleman will pay you, and I have only to show you out by the street-door."

"Come, come, my good fellow," cried the clerk, "you don't think. We are just at the most interesting and curious moment; I and these honest masons are burning to see the interior of this mysterious house, and you would be cruel enough to send us away? Impossible!"

"I regret the necessity, sir, but so it must be. I must be the first to enter this dwelling, absolutely alone, before introducing the heirs, in order to read the testament."

"And who gave you such ridiculous and barbarous orders?" cried the clerk, singularly disappointed.

"My father, sir."

"A most respectable authority, no doubt; but come, my worthy guardian, my excellent guardian," resumed the clerk, "be a good fellow, and let us just take a peep in at the door."

"Yes, yes, sir, only a peep!" cried the heroes of the trowel, with a supplicating air.

"It is disagreeable to have to refuse you, gentlemen," answered Samuel; "but I cannot open this door until I am alone."

The masons, seeing the inflexibility of the old man, unwillingly descended the steps.

Samuel, ascending the steps, reached the door, now disencumbered of the stone, iron, and lead with which it had been blocked up. It was with deep emotion that the old man, having selected from his bunch of keys the one he wanted, inserted it in the key-hole, and made the door turn upon its hinges.

Immediately he felt on his face a current of damp, cold air, like that which exhales from a cellar suddenly opened.

Having carefully reclosed and double-locked the door, the Jew advanced along the hall, lighted by a glass trefoil over the arch of the door. The panes had lost their transparency by the effect of time, and now had the appearance of ground-glass.

This hall, paved with alternate squares of black and white marble, was vast, sonorous, and contained a broad staircase leading to the first story. The walls of smooth stone offered not the least appearance of decay or dampness; the stair-rail of wrought iron presented no traces of rust; it was inserted, just above the bottom step, into a column of grey granite which sustained a statue of black marble, representing a negro bearing a flambeau. This statue had a strange countenance, the pupils of the eyes being made of white marble.

The Jew's heavy tread echoed beneath the lofty dome of the hall. The grandson of Isaac Samuel experienced a melancholy feeling, as he reflected that the footsteps of his ancestor had probably been the last which had resounded through this dwelling, of which he had closed the doors a hundred and fifty years before; for the faithful friend, in favor of whom M. de Rennepont had made a feigned transfer of the property, had afterwards parted with the same, to place it in the name of Samuel's grandfather, who had transmitted it to his descendants, as if it had been his own inheritance.

To these thoughts, in which Samuel was wholly absorbed, was joined the remembrance of a light seen that morning through the seven openings in the leaden cover of the belvidere; and, in spite of the firmness of his character, the old man could not repress a shudder, as, taking a second key from his bunch, and reading upon the label: The Key of the Red Room, he opened a pair of large folding doors, leading to the inner apartments.

The window, which, of all those in the house, had alone been opened, lighted this large room, hung with damask, the deep purple of which had undergone no alteration. A thick Turkey carpet covered the floor, and large arm-chairs of gilded wood, in the severe Louis XIV. style, were symmetrically arranged along the wall. A second door, leading to the next room, was just opposite the entrance The wainscoting and the cornice were white, relieved with fillets and mouldings of burnished gold.

On each side of this door was a large piece of buhl-furniture, inlaid with brass and porcelain, supporting ornamental sets of sea-crackle vases. The window was hung with heavy, deep-fringed damask curtains, surmounted by scollopped drapery, with silk tassels, directly opposite the chimney-piece of dark-grey marble, adorned with carved brass-work. Rich chandeliers and a clock in the same style as the furniture, were reflected in a large Venice glass, with basiled edges.

A round table, covered with a cloth of crimson velvet, was placed in the centre of saloon.

As he approached this table, Samuel perceived a piece of white vellum, on which were inscribed these words: "My testament is to be opened in this saloon. The other apartments are to remain closed, until after the reading of my last will.—M. DE R."

"Yes," said the Jew, as he perused with emotion these lines traced so long ago; "this is the same recommendation as that which I received from my father; for it would seem that the other apartments of this house are filled with objects on which M. de Rennepont set a high value, not for their intrinsic worth but because of their origin. The Hall of Mourning must be a strange and mysterious chamber. "Well," added Samuel, as he drew from his pocket a register bound in black shagreen, with a brass lock, from which he drew the key, after placing it upon the table, "here is the statement of the property in hand, which I have been ordered to bring hither, before the arrival of the heirs."

The deepest silence reigned in the room, at the moment when Samuel placed the register on the table. Suddenly, a simple, and yet most startling occurrence, roused him from his reverie.

In the next apartment was heard the clear, silvery tone of a clock, striking slowly ten.

And the hour was ten!

Samuel had too much sense to believe in perpetual motion, or in the possibility of constructing a clock to go for one hundred and fifty years. He asked himself, therefore, with surprise and alarm, how this clock could still be going, and how it could mark so exactly the hour of the day.

Urged with restless curiosity, the old man was about to enter the room; but, recollecting the recommendation of his father, which had now been confirmed by the few lines he had just read from de Rennepont's pen, he stopped at the door, and listened with extreme attention.

He heard nothing—absolutely nothing, but the last, dying vibration of the clock. After having long reflected upon this strange fact, Samuel, comparing it with the no less extraordinary circumstance of the light perceived that morning through the apertures in the belvidere, concluded that there must be some connection between these two incidents.

If the old man could not penetrate the true cause of these extraordinary appearances, he at least explained them to himself, by remembering the subterraneous communications, which, according to tradition, were said to exist between the cellars of this house and distant places; and he conjectured that unknown and mysterious personages thus gained access to it two or three times in a century.

Absorbed in these thoughts, Samuel approached the fireplace, which, as we have said, was directly opposite the window. Just then, a bright ray of sunlight, piercing the clouds, shone full upon two large portraits hung upon either side of the fireplace, and not before remarked by the Jew. They were painted life-size, and represented one a woman, the other a man.

By the sober, yet powerful coloring of these paintings, by the large and vigorous style, it was easy to recognize a master's hand. It would have been difficult to find models more fitted to inspire a great painter.

The woman appeared to be from five-and-twenty to thirty years of age. Magnificent brown hair, with golden tints, crowned a forehead, white, noble, and lofty. Her headdress, far from recalling the fashion, which Madame de Sévigné brought in during the age of Louis XIV., reminded one rather of some of the portraits of Paul Veronese, in which the hair encircles the face in broad, undulating bands, surmounted by a thick plait, like a crown, at the back of the head. The eye-brows, finely pencilled, were arched over large eyes of bright sapphire blue. Their gaze, at once proud and mournful, had something fatal about it. The nose, finely formed, terminated in slightly dilated nostrils; a half smile, almost of pain, contracted the mouth; the face was a long oval, and the complexion, extremely pale, was hardly shaded on the cheek by a light rose-color. The position of the head and neck announced a rare mixture of grace and dignity. A sort of tunic or robe, of glossy black material, came as high as the commencement of her shoulders, and just marking her lithe and tall figure, reached down to her feet, which were almost entirely concealed by the folds of this garment.

The attitude was full of nobleness and simplicity. The head looked white and luminous standing out from a dark grey sky, marbled at the horizon by purple clouds, upon which were visible the bluish summits of distant hills, in deep shadow. The arrangement of the picture, as well as the warm tints of the foreground, contrasting strongly with these distant objects, showed that the woman was placed upon an eminence, from which she could view the whole horizon.

The countenance was deeply pensive and desponding. There was an expression of supplicating and resigned grief, particularly in her look half raised to heaven, which one would have thought impossible to picture.

On the left side of the fireplace was the other portrait, painted with like vigor. It represented a man, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, of tall stature. A large brown cloak, which hung round him in graceful folds, did not quite conceal a black doublet, buttoned up to the neck, over which fell a square white collar. The handsome and expressive head was marked with stern, powerful lines, which did not exclude an admirable air of suffering, resignation, and ineffable goodness. The hair, as well as the beard and eyebrows was black; and the latter, by some singular caprice of Nature, instead of being separated and forming two distinct arches, extended from one temple to the other, in a single bow, and seemed to mark the forehead of this man with a black line.

The background of this picture also represented a stormy sky; but, beyond some rocks in the distance, the sea was visible, and appeared to mingle with the dark clouds.

The sun, just now shining upon these two remarkable figures (which it appeared impossible to forget, after once seeing them), augmented their brilliancy.

Starting from his reverie, and casting his eyes by chance upon these portraits, Samuel was greatly struck with them. They appeared almost alive. "What noble and handsome faces!" he exclaimed, as he approached to examine them more closely. "Whose are these portraits? They are not those of any of the Rennepont family, for my father told me that they are all in the Hall of Mourning Alas!" added the old man, "one might think, from the great sorrow expressed in their countenances, that they ought to have a place in that mourning-chamber."

After a moment's silence, Samuel resumed; "Let me prepare everything for this solemn assembly, for it has struck ten." So saying, he placed the gilded arm-chairs round the table, and then continued, with a pensive air: "The hour approaches, and of the descendants of my grandfather's benefactor, we have seen only this young priest, with the angelic countenance. Can he be the sole representative of the Rennepont Family? He is a priest and this family will finish with him! Well! the moment is come when I must open the door, that the will may be read. Bathsheba is bringing hither the notary. They knock at the door; it is time!" And Samuel, after casting a last glance towards the place where the clock had struck ten, hastened to the outer door, behind which voices were now audible.

He turned the key twice in the lock, and threw the portals open. To his great regret he saw only Gabriel on the steps, between Rodin and Father d'Aigrigny. The notary, and Bathsheba, who had served them as a guide, waited a little behind the principal group.

Samuel could not repress a sigh, as he stood bowing on the threshold, and said to them: "All is ready, gentlemen. You may walk in."

(To be Continued.)

[†] The statutes formally state that the Company can expel all drones and wasps, but that no man can break his ties, if the Order wishes to retain him.

[*] This is their own command. The constitution expressly bids the novice wait for this decisive climax of the ordeal before taking the vows.

[‡] It is impossible, even in Latin, to give our readers an idea of this infamous work

[*] See the extracts from the Compendium for the use of Schools, published under the title of "Discoveries by a Bibliophilist," Strasburg, 1843. For regicide, see Sanchez and others.

DISTRESSES OF A REFORMED EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I beg a portion of your valuable paper to express to my many kind brethren in Christ my deep and earnest thankfulness and gratitude for their kindness and benevolence during the past year both to my congregation and Sunday-school by sending them tracts and Sunday-school papers, which are greatly valued by those who receive them, also for clothes for the poor from some of the "Daughters of the King." Many of the above friends have expressed a wish to have a description of my work put in your paper. I will, therefore, (with your permission) state a few facts.

I and my congregation belong to the denomination known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, otherwise called the Reformed Church of England. I have a congregation of over 60 families, numbering about 300 souls, with a Sunday-school of about 70 children and seven teachers besides myself as superintendent and Mrs. Goodchild as assistant, and a Bible-class for adults of about 40 (some grey-headed), of which I am teacher. The congregation are extremely poor; in fact, so poor are they this season through the failure of their Labrador fishery that they have only been able to raise $75 as a stipend for me for 1889, and considering that this is the only stipend I receive, you may imagine my own condition with a wife and two small children to support and house rent to pay. Now, however (since February, 1890), I am teaching in our day school, for which I receive a salary of $45 per quarter, but this imposes extra labor on me. We have a new church building, but it is only one-fourth finished. We require about $1,200 to finish it. We were also erecting a school-house, but the gale of last night, the 8th inst., has blown it down and broken up what we had erected. We shall, therefore, now require at least $400 more to replace damages and finish the school, thus making a total of about $1,600 needed to finish the church and school, but owing to the bad times, I am sorry to say we have only one dollar towards that sum. We are making a beginning towards a bazaar, to be held in November, to raise some funds for this purpose. The congregation will give a great deal of free labor and so reduce the expense to about $1,200.

Will any of our kind brethren help us in this our hour of need? Any donation of money or article for bazaar will be thankfully received, no matter how small. If every person who reads this will only send us one dollar by the next post we shall be in a position to commence at once instead of waiting till November. Some of our richer friends, I feel sure, when they know our case will gladly send more. I have to teach the day school in the church now. If those who intend to send articles for the bazaar would band together it would be easier and cheaper for them to fill a box and send it to my address via Salmon Cove Station.

Concerning myself, I have been very ill since August, 1889, with pleurisy, and afterwards with brain fever; the one caused by exposure to cold and damp weather with insufficient clothing to protect me from the inclemency of the weather, and the other from over-anxiety and trouble for the church welfare. Thank God I am beginning to get more strength now.

Thanking you for the space you have allowed me and praying God to bless you in your efforts to spread truth and knowledge throughout the land. Yours in affliction,

WILLIAM GOODCHILD.

The Parsonage, Clark's Beach, near Brigus, Newfoundland.

CANADA'S EMBLEM IN A SNOW-STORM.

(From the St. Albans Messenger.)

During a very cold winter, a beaver at the Botanic Garden, in Paris, had been furnished with fresh twigs of trees to give exercise to his propensity for gnawing, and with apples and other fruit as a more nourishing food. One night there came a snow-storm, and the snow beat into his dwelling in considerable quantity, till the beaver found out a way to shield himself from it. He cut his twigs into proper lengths, which he wove basket fashion between the bars of his cage; chopped his apples into pieces to fill up the intervals between the twigs, and when even this did not appear sufficiently storm-tight he kneaded the snow into the holes. By the morning it appeared that he labored all night, and had completed a very neat and ingenious shelter against the entrance of the snow.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MR. STEAD AND THE POPE.

Mr. Stead's book *The Pope and the New Era, being letters from the Vatican in 1889*, is published by Cassell & Co., of London. It does not need to be said that the book is a very interesting one. Mr. Stead holds that neither the evil traditions, nor the intolerant dogmas, nor the extreme sacerdotalism of the Roman Catholic Church can be allowed to blind us to the fact that it exists and will exist as one of the most potent factors in the evolution of morality and civilization. Attacks only accentuate its worst features. It is not to be attacked, but to be welcomed into the broad arena of humanitarian usefulness, and summoned to renew the triumphs of the early centuries in re-building the City of God in the midst of an anarchic and distracted world. The present Pope, he says, is a statesman of the first rank, a philanthropist worthy of the name, before whose eyes flit fair visions of possibilities which may yet be realized if he will live up to his privileges and rise to the height of his unequalled opportunities. How far this can be brought about is Mr. Stead's question, and he says that his only qualification for the discussion of the problem has been such an utter absence of all semblance of qualification as to render it impossible for him to fall into the delusion of imagining that he knew enough about anything to exempt him from the duty of listening patiently and attentively to every one who could speak with authority upon the questions at issue. In October, 1889, he left London and spent three weeks in Rome. Thanks to Cardinal Manning's kindness, he was received everywhere with the utmost cordiality and had prolonged and confidential discussions with the ministers of the Pope, the impressions left from which are embodied in the pages of this work. The distinctive characteristics of the new era are, in his view, three. (1.) The world is passing into the hands of the English-speaking peoples; (2.) Society is being reorganized on a socialist basis; and (3.) Woman is at last beginning to be recognized as a being with a right to equal privileges and opportunities with man. These changes will amount to the most complete revolution ever achieved on this planet. Nothing can prevent its consummation, but it may be retarded, or guided, or left to work itself out blindly. What attitude the Roman Catholic Church will take is one of the most momentous questions of the day. The ground traversed in the book is to some extent indicated in the titles of the letters such as "The Pope's Aspirations," "The Pope's Temptation," "The Good Work of the Church," "The French Pilgrims," "The Social Question," "The Pope and Mr. Parnell," "The Persico Mission," "Is a Humanized Papacy Possible?" and "Cardinal Parocchi." The last chapter "What we may Hope from Rome," gives a summary of what Mr. Stead was told in the Vatican by the representatives of the policy of the Papacy. With regard to the temporal power he was officially authorized to declare, in the most authoritative manner possible, that the Pope is utterly and absolutely opposed to any attack being made upon Italy for the purpose of restoring his temporal power by force of arms. He will not leave Rome as long as he can cling to the Vatican, but if forced to flee would confidently count upon receiving a hospitable welcome under the British flag. At present [illegible] is spoken of as a place of retreat, but that island is not conveniently accessible, and after Malta there is no place like England. In the next place, the Pope must allow greater latitude and accord greater responsibility to his representatives in different countries, who are face to face with the practical realities of the question at issue. Further, the press should be utilized by the Vatican. The salary paid to a single supernumerary canon of St. Peter's, who does nothing but sing his breviary—no one listening—would suffice to lay on into every newspaper office in Christendom a weekly sheet of the news and the views of the Vatican. On the social question, Mr. Stead says that there is no doubt that the Pope means business. He is diligently pushing on the organization of industrial circles, a kind of Catholic trades' union, in France, Spain and Belgium, and all these circles or labor unions are more or less closely affiliated to Rome. If the Holy See can give effect to the volition of its chief all the mighty army of Catholic priests will emulate, each in his own sphere, the good work of Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh. As for international arbitration, if the Pope could have his way the Catholic vote would be cast solid in favor of it. The seventh point is "The Emancipation of Woman," and Mr. Stead says :—

> It was on this point that I had most misgivings and on this point that I left Rome most reassured. The Pope has certainly not yet declared for woman's suffrage. But many of his best advisers find the demand just and logical, and this on two grounds. First, the obvious fact that woman in Europe is the sole hope of the Church. To enfranchise woman would place the Freethinker everywhere in a minority. Secondly, apart from this self-interested view the Holy See is logically driven to demand the enfranchisement of woman. The Catholic Church has always protested against the intrusion of the State in the question of education. The responsibility rested with the parents, with the mother equally with the father. * * * * Hence to restore to the woman her original share in the management of the home and the governance of the children is an obvious duty, upon which I venture to hope the Church will not fail to insist. For morality and religion the woman's vote is all important.

Mr. Stead says that he ends his task in a more hopeful spirit than when he began, although the chief conviction borne in his mind on looking at the Papacy more closely was a sorrowful sense of the lamentable chasm which had yawned between the church and the vital realities of modern life. It is time, he says, that the church saw that even in order to save souls from hell it is well to take more pains about getting the will of God done now and here on earth as it is in heaven. He concludes :—

> There are many things I do not like about the Church. There are many of the dogmas that seem to be utterly incredible; its exaggeration of the virtues of celibacy is simply lamentable, and if it were strong enough it would probably deem it necessary to burn me at the stake as it burned Giordano Bruno. But it is necessary to be charitable even to those who would roast you and tolerant of those who are intolerant of you, and no amount of prejudice can prevent my seeing that there is great good in the Church, and that there are possibilities in it of much greater good than any which it has yet realized. The problem is how best to develop the good and eliminate the bad. Surely the solution is not difficult. How can you drive out the darkness better than by letting in the light? How can you better keep the unfruitful works of empty ceremonial and idle services from encroaching upon the time and minds of the faithful than by cultivating the fruitful works of philanthropy?

The book is worth careful reading, and will perhaps enable both Catholics and Protestants to understand each other better, but many readers will simply conclude that in some of Mr. Stead's more hopeful views he has not formed a judgment founded on history and reason, but has permitted his wish to become father to his thought.

(W. Drysdale & Co.)

WHAT INJURES THE FARMERS.

American Farms, their Condition and Future, by J. R. Elliott (Putnam's Sons), is one of the "Questions of the Day Series." The writer holds that "the typical industry of rural America is fast becoming a thing of the past. Small farms are disappearing, abandoned farms are numerous, old farms are mortgaged and are being sold for less than the value of the buildings upon them. Protection is the deadly enemy that is killing the agriculturist—

> The farmer of both the United States and Canada has to pay protectionist taxes on nearly everything he eats, drinks, wears or uses in the prosecution of his industry. He has to do this that favorites of this meddlesome system may secure profits from their investments. These favors average from twenty-five percent to one hundred percent in the United States and nearly as much in Canada—principally at the expense of the farmer.

As one example of this among others, he states that the farmers of the Maritime Provinces are now paying for nails $35,000 yearly above free trade prices "to insure the production of an article which does not in any possible way return them $1,500 yearly net profit, and which was once produced among them with but a trifling artificial stimulant," also "that on an annual import by the Maritime Provinces of about $150,000 worth of burning oil, a duty, of $100,000 is exacted, principally from the rural districts, all for the benefit of a few manufacturers in Petrolia." Mr. Elliott concludes his book, which does not mince matters, with the following :—

> Men must one day scorn the thought of seeking privileges through legislation at the expense of others. The day must come when all men will look upon the whole system of protection as a mean, selfish, unchristian barbarism of the past; when free trade will not mean merely liberty for particular interests, but justice to all, when no man will dare insult his fellow-men by insinuating that they do not so far value liberty as to submit to a direct burden as its cost rather than be cheated into it by an indirect one; when statesmen must look upon it as childish and undignified in the extreme, to be guided in their policies by false systems of foreign countries. It was for no small purpose that our Saviour when on earth taught men : "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even unto them."

(W. Foster Brown & Co., $1.25.)

GOLDWIN SMITH ON JANE AUSTEN.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's *Life of Jane Austen* is a literary treat. It is in small compass, as it belongs to the "Great Writers' Series," published by Walter Scott. It is intended to furnish not only an introduction but a guide to the treasure house of Jane Austen's writings, as Mr. Smith is convinced that not only the guide but the introduction is needed by a great mass even of pretty well read people on both sides, and especially on the American side of the Atlantic. "A flood of modern fiction pours in," he says, "and sensationalism prevails. Jane Austen's tales are known to relate to a by-gone time; they are known to be quiet and devoid of thrilling incident; they are spoken of respectfully as classics, and as classics allowed to rest upon the shelf."

(W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, 35 cents.)

THE DUTY ON BARLEY.

Among the paragraphs in the McKinley bill that were devised, we are told by the high tariff organs, for the benefit of the farmer, is one that raises the duty on barley from 10c to 30c a bushel. The domestic crop of barley is about 66,000,000 bushels, and about 10,000,000 bushels are imported from Canada. It is the purpose of Mr. McKinley and his associates to shut out this Canadian barley—for the proposed duty would be prohibitory—and they would have the farmers believe that by this exclusion they are to gain something.

But if it shall appear that the farmers would gain nothing and that certain industries would suffer heavily by reason of the proposed change, we do not see that Mr. McKinley and his allies can be regarded as more friendly to the farmer in fixing this duty than they have been in striving to increase the cost of so many things which the farmer must buy. Some interesting facts relating to this matter have been laid before the Ways and Means Committee in a statement printed and forwarded to Washington by order of the Oswego Board of Trade. It appears that of the entire supply of barley there are used for malting purposes 40,000,000 bushels—this quantity including the 10,000,000 bushels brought from Canada and about 8,000,000 bushels grown in this state. The remaining 22,000,000 bushels are supplied in the West. There is, therefore, a surplus of 36,000,000 bushels above the quantity used by the brewers, and this surplus, which is used in feeding cattle, determines the value of the barley used for malting. If the Canadian barley should be excluded there would still be—so far as the demand for brewing is concerned—a surplus of 26,000,000 bushels.

It is pointed out in the statement to which we have referred that the proposed prohibitory duty would tend to drive the malting business from this State, and from the East generally, to the West, where barley could be bought at lower prices. The Eastern malsters consume all of the barley produced in this State, together with the quantity imported from Canada. If the Canadian barley should be excluded they would of necessity look to the West for a supply to make good the loss, and if they must go to the West for this barley they will also make their malt in the West. This is a matter that deserves the attention of farmers in this State.

The exclusion of Canadian barley, moreover, would cause great loss to the carriers and handlers of grain on Lake Ontario. These men have built elevators, malt-houses, and store-houses at points favorably situated for the handling and malting of both the imported and the domestic barley. About 40 percent of the value of the Canadian barley that is imported, or more than $2,000,000, is paid in duties and carrying charges. Of this sum about $1,000,000 goes into the National Treasury and the greater part of the remainder is paid to American vessel owners, railway companies, insurance companies, and workmen. A very considerable industry would virtually be destroyed by the erection of a tariff wall so high that no barley could be imported over the top of it. We are assured that shipping and warehouse interests at certain points on this side of the lake are vitally involved in this trade. The lake commerce of Oswego, we are told, depends in great measure on the continuance of the barley imports. Those who would suffer may be called importers, it is true, and it seems to be a fundamental doctrine of the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee that importing is little short of a crime, but their misfortunes would be felt to some extent by the farmers of the neighboring region. Moreover, they are American citizens, whose business has been built up under the provisions of national law. Is it fair to drive them out of business and ruin them, simply with the expectation that thereby the price of domestic barley will be increased? And if the price should not be increased, and if a considerable malting industry should be shifted westward, and if an important shipping trade should be blighted, would the change be a profitable one for anybody?—*N. Y. Times.*

WORMS AT THE ROOT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The greatest cause of the dull times that now prevail in Canada is the impoverishing liquor traffic; shutting our eyes to this fact, does not alter it. A young country needs all its resources be they men or money; these resources Canada is insanely squandering; and at the same time wondering how it is business is so flat; no doubt, reciprocity in trade with our neighbors would be an advantage, but why wait for it? We have now in our own hands a great remedy for the dull times; the many millions of dollars that we are each and every year throwing away for drink enrich a few, at the terrible price of impoverishing the entire country; the Governments, National, Provincial and Municipal: with distiller, brewers and all grades of liquor sellers, who are all the time leech-like sucking out the nation's life blood, are pleased to have it so, but it is suicidal folly for the people of Canada to allow the ruinous traffic to go on; this terrible annual expenditure for liquor is a very millstone hanging on Canada's neck, ever keeping the people's nose to the grindstone of political servitude and ever preventing the country prospering.

Over production is not the cause of dull times, but under-consumption is; the people of Canada are not over-supplied with good dwellings, food, furniture, clothing, boots and shoes, books, etc., etc, that are needed; but they spend so much money in buying worthless liquors that they have but little left with which to buy really useful goods; the result of this misuse of money is that mills, factories, and other works that employ labor, are forced to shut down or work short time, and this intensifies the evil. The saddest thought is that the people can rectify this state of things, but they do not; it is sheer folly to look to our present political parties for a remedy; they are sharers in the blood money of the traffic; we must come nearer home, never use intoxicating drinks ourselves or sanction the use of it by others, and in all proper moral and political ways, let the consequences to political parties be what they may, teach and work and vote for the extinction of Canada's impoverishing curse, the liquor traffic. JOSEPH RYAN.

Guelph, April 8th, 1890.

WONDERS OF SURGERY.

At Saturday's sitting of the Surgical Congress at Berlin, Professor Gluck, of Berlin, gave an exhibition showing a most valuable advance in surgery—namely, the successful substitution of catgut, ivory, and bone freed from chalk, for defects in bones, muscles, and nerve sinews. The juices of the body are sucked up in the inserted material, thereby establishing the junction of the separated ends, without any shortening of the part. He presented the cases of patients in whom there had been an insertion of from six to ten centimetres of catgut to supply defects in the leaders of the hands, to which complete mobility had been restored. This case has previously been impossible. In the case of another patient Professor Gluck removed a tumor from the thigh, causing a considerable defect in the bone. He inserted ivory, and no shortening ensued. In another case he removed a large piece of nerve in the groin and inserted catgut, and the functions remained completely satisfactory. These are considered wonderful achievements.

THE SINGLE TAX.

"ONTARIO" ON THE MOVEMENT—WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—An editorial comment under a letter in the *Witness* of the 22nd of April says: "The *Witness* has never approved of the single tax or the nationalization of the land," and further on that the advocates of the single tax contend that the land "should be held by the Government, and leased on the best terms to individuals." I have read Mr. George's "Progress and Poverty," and I am a constant reader of his newspaper, the *Standard*, and I am not aware that he anywhere advocates the nationalization of the land, and its being leased on the best terms to the individual. The name "single tax" itself contradicts this theory, for if the land was to be leased to the individuals the rent should not be called a tax.

I have read the *Witness* for a great many years, and I am very much inclined to think that Mr. George would class it as "a single taxer who did not know it." One thing is certain, the *Witness* is doing in Canada what the single tax men are doing in the United States. It is fighting for free trade and direct taxation, and they are fighting for free trade and direct taxation, but they define what they mean by direct taxation, and I am not aware that the *Witness* does so. When the *Witness* does come to study what is the fairest kind of direct taxation as closely as it has studied free trade and protection, I have no doubt that it will decide that the fairest way is by a tax on land values. Another resemblance between the *Witness* and the single taxers is that neither are cranks, who will have what they are after or nothing, but are quite willing to go to work and help any party who are walking in the same direction they are going. In the last Presidential election, although the issues were only free wool and tariff reform, the single tax men were quick to see that the Democrats could only advocate tariff reform by showing the evils of protection,—that free wool, therefore, was but the entering of the thin end of the free trade wedge and would lead to as great or greater results than did the English agitation for the repeal of the corn laws—even although the latter smashed at one blow the keystone of the English protective arch—and like sensible men they turned in and helped the Democrats in their fight against privilege. By showing that no sentiments were so loudly cheered as those for absolute free trade, they did much to stiffen the back of weak Democrats who looked upon the name of free trade as a bogie the Republicans had set up to frighten the American people; but they never forgot that they were single taxes, and did not hesitate to show that unless the single tax were adopted, the principal benefits of free trade would ultimately go to the owners of the lands. Now they are fighting for purer ballot acts, and against corrupt machine government all over the United States, but especially in New York. Governor Hill has again vetoed the Sexton Ballot Act for the third time, and they have now a very serious problem to face, namely, how they can smash Tammany and get rid of Governor Hill without at the same time killing Cleveland's chances of re-election in 1892. So much for what they are doing.

By "land" the single taxers mean the whole earth as it came from the hands of the Creator ready for the use of man, with its minerals and fertile soils, its oceans, lakes, rivers, harbors and forests, with its natural opportunity in town sites, water privileges, mining locations, &c., and by "land" values,—that value given to the land by increase of population,—or by improvements made by the whole community.

They claim therefore that this "land value" should by taxation be taken for the use of the whole community and they show that as this value keeps increasing with the growth of population, it is a natural fund belonging to the whole people, that will forever pay all the costs of Government, and that to tax labor and leave this fund to go to the private land owner, is to rob labor of its just earnings. Some years ago I read an article by Judge Hobhouse in one of the English monthlies, in which he told how his lease had lately expired, and his landlord had offered to renew it for 40 years on condition that he should pay four times the rent that he had formerly paid, that he should give the landlord a bonus of two thousand pounds, and spend another two thousand in improving the house. And Lord Hobhouse went on to show that the landlord had done nothing whatever to give any increased value to the land, that the improvements, such as paving, water, sewerage, lighting, etc., etc., had been wholly paid by himself and his father, and he argued that in common justice his landlord should be made to bear, at least, some of the burdens of taxation. Take Montreal as an example. It occupies the site of a natural opportunity, which has been made more valuable by the people of this country, digging canals and building railways. What claim has the private landowner to the value thus given to the land?

Although I have not heard that it is the case, I assume that the land of Point St. Charles has already advanced in value more than the cost of the dyke that was built along the bank of the St. Lawrence; if it has not it soon will, and if the million dollars that has been voted to keep the St. Lawrence out of the low lands of the city is well spent the land will soon advance more than a million dollars in value, and so it is with every other permanent improvement, it adds not to the value of the buildings upon the land, or of a yard of cloth, or a pound of sugar, nor yet to the laborer's hire, but to the value of the land only.

But the claim that the single tax is a just tax is the smaller part of single tax men's argument. They claim that in consequence of the community failing to see this national fund that has been provided for taxation, all kinds of abuses and corruption have crept into government and that if the people could once see what it really is, a protective tariff would never again be possible. That if the single tax were in force all trusts and monopolies which President Cleveland said "are crushing to death the people under their iron heels," would be impossible, for Congress would not dare to pass acts allowing the few to plunder the many, if the pretence of doing it for taxation were removed; and if this pretence were removed the people would be free from the corruption which is now debasing the electorate.

They claim that monopoly of natural opportunity is as bad if not worse than tariff monopolies; that mine owners have bought up all the mineral lands, that oil men have bought up all the oil lands, and that lumbermen have bought up all the timber lands of the United States and are holding most of them out of use, and almost untaxed, that speculators own all the farming lands, and that in consequence of being denied access to natural opportunity, the American citizen is ceasing to be the self-respecting, independent man he used to be. Lastly, they claim that the only way to break down monopolies of natural opportunity is to tax the unworked land as heavily as those that are being worked, and that this will compel the holders either to work them themselves or to let them go to others who will. In any case monopoly will be destroyed, for the product would be far in excess of the demand, and monopoly cannot exist where there is unlimited supply.

The single tax would, therefore, prevent the accumulation of immense fortunes in the hands of the few, because there can be no permanent retention of wealth that is not based upon land, and because it would prevent the accumulation of wealth through the discriminating favor of the Government, and as all large fortunes are derived in this way it follows that for every man who is enriched there are a thousand that are impoverished. I think this is the most serious problem of the age, and as it is a growing evil the people must now crush the monopolists or they themselves will be crushed. I can see no remedy for it but the single tax or socialism. As I can see no way of bringing socialism about, it is the single tax or nothing.

I have no authority to speak for the single taxers, and if I have failed in making it a case for them the fault is mine, not theirs; but if this letter leads to the discussion of the matter, or, better still, leads some of your readers to keep Henry George's books and study the question for themselves, then it has not been written in vain. ONTARIO.

LYNCH LAW IN MICHIGAN.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Nine-tenths of the people in north-eastern Michigan were formerly British subjects many of them from Canada. In twenty-five years' residence here in a good Christian community, the only outlaws we have had were from Ireland. Yet in a recent *Witness* you intimate that the term "half civilized" would be almost applicable to a country that reports a lynching every week. There are large numbers of people here who do not believe in lynch law any more than Canadians do with mobbing women who preach the Gospel of Christ. We had a lynching affair a year or two ago in northern Michigan, and we looked upon them as rough lumbermen or miners. But last spring, when that man was lynched at Port Huron, right in our midst, people in general were horrified to think that anybody could meet such a fate in our Christian part of the State, and yet no great effort was made to bring any of the perpetrators of the deed to justice. Ministers of the Gospel and many good people thought "If my wife was living on a farm with no help near, and an animal in the form of a man caught her alone, and nearly killed her in his endeavors to accomplish his vile purpose, and left her for dead when done, so that she might give no alarm, and knowing the tongue of defendant's lawyers and what she would have to undergo in court, and all the punishment he would get for a crime much worse than death to a virtuous woman (and our laws are about as good as yours in that case) Mr. Editor put yourself (in imagination) in the place of the aggrieved and would you feel terribly offended if your friends made short work of such a fiend. I sincerely pray not to be led into temptation for I fear that if it had been my wife that had suffered I might have forgotten myself and taken a hand at the rope with the mob.

I have not written this to find fault with the teachings of the *Witness* on law and morals, but to show you that I believe that change of circumstances might lead many well-meaning persons to see things quite different to what they do. J. M.

Rosburg, Michigan.

NORTH-WEST FARMING.

TWO SIDES OF THE HISTORY OF FARMING.

AN ENGLISHMAN COMPARES THE NORTH-WEST WITH AUSTRALASIAN OPPORTUNITIES.

The following letter from a North-West settler to a relative, and written evidently with no intention of ever seeing print, is so interesting and practical that a perusal of it by any one intending to settle in that region will be amply repaid. The difficulties are set forth, and how to surmount them also :—

BROADVIEW, ASSINIBOINE, N.W.T.,
31st March, 1890.

MY DEAR ——,—Many thanks for your postal card and paper, just to hand, and as you ask my opinion in your letter on "difficulties in Canada" you shall have it. In the first place I think you have headed your letter too broadly—better have said difficulties in Ontario or Quebec and Montreal districts, for I stick up for the North-West Territories. Of course, I can quite understand your meaning, and am sure Montreal is as you say and a very hard place for new "chums." But this is so in all large towns, even in that small city, Winnipeg, I believe it would be very difficult for a new beginner to get a start. Jealousy and clannishness are too prevalent in most cities; but I find in towns in the North-West Territories and Manitoba new comers always seem to have a hearty welcome and after being known and respected are helped along if needs be. Still I should not advise anyone to leave England if they can make a living there. "England with all thy faults I love thee still." But if a man cannot make an honest living in England, by all means let him—and I say, moreover, advise him to emigrate. But where? "Now comes the rub." This all depends on the man himself, and whether he has capital or not. I have resided in Cape Town, South Africa, Tasmania, New Zealand and Melbourne, Australia. Although in some of these places my stay was only for a few days, still I kept my eyes and ears open, and think myself competent to say what will suit a man. Take all the above places, and for a man without capital I say, don't send him there. A poor man is better off here in Manitoba or the North-West Territories than there. Rents and the labor market overstocked, at least it was so in 1885 86. But if I had the money requisite for farming there, £10 per acre, not dollars, Tasmania, or New Zealand, North Island, would be my choice above any other place in the world. Warm, dry climate and no cold winters, vegetation growing and ripening all the year round. For business pursuits I cannot speak reliably, as the island was in a bad financial state, owing to not having good railway communication in the interior and heavy debts, most of the travelling being done by steamers or coaches. I have had no occasion to regret coming to Canada and only wish I had come out five years earlier; still, I see a future ahead and that is more than I could say in England. The expense of living is very small, $1 a week, and less, will keep us, wife and self, and four wee ones in great comfort. Each cow I have brings in at least $1 per week. Hay only costs labor of getting. Rents are not known, neither taxes, bar school tax. Cattle have free grazing for miles. Every man is as good as another and the harder you work the more you make.

The main things essential for this country are steadiness first and industry. By this I mean getting up early, 5 a.m., and working on steadily until 6 p.m., with one hour for breakfast and 1½ for dinner. Even if a man hadn't a cent to bless himself with on arriving in Manitoba, if he were made of the right sort, in four years he would have a living, and this is how I should go about it were I in this fix, and provided I was ignorant of farming: I should arrive in Manitoba early in the spring and engage myself to a large grain farmer at $15 to $20 per month, and all found. If I was taken on for twelve months at this all the better, but as a rule grain farmers only engage hands for six months. At the end of that time I should engage with a stock farmer for the winter months at about $10 per month and all found; and this I would do for two years, placing my savings in a bank, or investing them out in safe securities and short loans. I should then decide upon a place to settle, and the third year would enter for my land and obtain work from the neighboring settlers, first investing all my savings in milking stock, which I should let run all summer whilst I was earning another hundred dollars or so close by. In the winter I should give my cattle out to winter at about $5 per head, and would start cutting logs to build my house, working about six hours a day and doing chores night and morning for my board. When spring came I should reckon to have house and stable up on five or ten acre patch ready for sowing and six good milking cows and a yoke of oxen, plough, waggon and harrow; and if a man couldn't then make his own living at home he is no good for this country. Although I never did any real hard work (manual labor I mean) till I came to this country, I feel now that I could do the heaviest work without being overdone, provided hours weren't too long. If I've luck three years from now I shall have an income from my stock alone (and which will always increase if feed is plentiful) more than sufficient to keep us all in North-West luxury for the remainder of our days.

We are having a terribly severe winter, for about ten weeks the thermometer has registered an average of 22½ degrees below zero. Our hopes of spring are again shattered by a fall of about two feet of snow last week and I have still to feed the cattle.

As a rule, we reckon on turning the cattle out at the beginning of March, and should have had the plough going by this time. I believe there is nearly four feet of snow to go yet. Won't we revel in water this spring.

We are all laid up with bad colds, and, unfortunately, my throat is affected. Still I can't lie up, as the stock have to be looked after. I have a cow with a terrible bad gathered udder: she cut it on some barbed wire fencing. The bottom of her bag has, to use a term, dropped out, and there is a hole large enough to put your hand in, so that I have doctor's work to do as well. The poor beast has suffered a lot, but she is coming round nicely, and will pull through if I can keep the cold out.

A NATIVE OF ARMENIA

INSTALLED AS A MEMBER OF A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ONTARIO—A CANADIAN WHO REMEMBERS BONAPARTE.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

Last Tuesday, April 29th, was a red-letter day for the congregation of Dunbar and Colquhoun, as well as a pleasant day for the Presbytery of Brockville. It was the occasion of the settlement of a pastor. The Presbytery met at 11 a.m. and heard the trial discourses of Mr. Agope Thomas Kalem, the minister elect and graduate of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. After these discourses were heard, Mr. Kalem underwent a searching examination in systematic theology and was found equal to the occasion, showing himself to be well read in all the branches of theology and quite familiar with the questions now agitating the church. The examination lasted about an hour and a half and was heartily sustained by the Presbytery. The ordination and induction services took place at two p.m.

Nothwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, a large and interesting congregation assembled to witness something quite unusual,—the induction of an Armenian, a native of Armenia, into a Calvinistic congregation. Mr. Wright, of Lyn, preached an appropriate discourse on Jeremiah's call, his preparation and work. Mr. Cameron offered the ordination prayer and inducted Mr. Kalem into that pastoral charge. Mr. Scott addressed the newly-inducted minister, urging upon him the necessity of cherishing a deep conviction of the fact that his commission is from the Lord Jesus Christ, that the people need him, that the community needs him, and that the Bible is the Word of God. Being thus deeply convinced himself he must seek to produce conviction in others by leading them into the truth, always remembering that in every congregation there are those whose knowledge of the plan of salvation is quite limited. He must also aim at bringing comfort to God's people in their afflictions and trials, and being faithful in these things, he would at last himself receive a crown of life.

Mr. Cameron, who addressed the people, urged them, now that they had just heard the solemn responsibilities of their pastor, to think for a little of their own. They were to attend regularly upon his ministry and thus encourage him in his work as preaching to empty pews was not very inspiring. They were not to expect too much visiting as the field was large and much work had to be done in the study. In the matter of visiting the sick they were not to suppose that although their minister was a thorough student, he could know everything. They should let him know of cases of severe illness. In conclusion, he urged upon them to be charitable toward their minister and to make many allowances when he appeared to fail to come up to their expectations; to work with him, to rally around him, to pray for him, and to support him financially with all the liberality their means could afford.

The Presbytery then adjourned, feeling that a pleasant and profitable day had been spent with the kind people of Dunbar and Colquhoun.

Your correspondent, along with the Moderator of Presbytery, on their way home called to see James Page, the oldest man, we think, in Canada, or perhaps in any country. He is 118 years old, remembers Napoleon Bonaparte, and fought under Admiral Nelson. He took la grippe last winter, and is now in a dying condition. When we offered to pray with him he was glad, and attempted to arise. He spoke very little, but seemed to think the end was near. A niece of his who noticed an account of him in the *Witness* last year wrote him a few weeks ago. She is eighty years of age.

LOYAL TO THE LAST.

(From the Winnipeg Tribune.)

Death has removed poor old Crowfoot, the most prominent Indian in the entire North-West. The event is to be regretted, as Crowfoot has always exercised a peaceful influence over the large band of which he was chief. During the rebellion, although frequently urged, he stoutly refused to take up arms against the Government. He always remained loyal to the Great Mother.

THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I read with much pleasure in the *Weekly Witness* of the 2nd of April the letter of your correspondent "D" on the dual language question, together with your strictures thereon. I generally agree with your conclusions, but in this case I do not, and if you will kindly grant me a little corner in your valuable paper, I hope to show cause why you should rather acquiesce in my views this time. Your correspondent puts the question, "Is it one of the rights of British subjects for a minority, English or French, to force on the majority any language?" and you reply, "Yes; sometimes. Were it not so the English language would be in peril in this Province of Quebec." Now, assuming, in the meantime, that you had given the correct answer, it is nevertheless true, that the status of French in the Province of Quebec, and its status in Manitoba and the North-West Territories are not parallel cases, involving as they do all the difference implied in the fact that the French are in an overwhelming majority in the East while they constitute but a very small minority in the West. I cannot but think that in an impartial statement of the case, this essential difference in the circumstances of the two localities, should not only not have been ignored, but, on the contrary, broadly and emphatically stated. But I hold, Mr. Editor, that you should have answered your correspondent in this wise: "No, it is never within the right of a minority of British subjects, either English or French, to force any language on the majority," and you instance the case of the Province of Quebec in support of the views that such forcing is sometimes permissible. I cannot see it. Perhaps you will here ask, where, then, did the English language in the Province of Quebec come from—*e cœlo descendit?* As every schoolboy knows, Canada was annexed to the British Crown by the British sword, which, *ipso facto*, implanted the English language in the soil as an integral and essential institution of the country, to be for all time parallel with British sovereignty, and therefore English was not, in the ordinary sense of the term, forced upon a majority by a minority. It would also hence appear that the English-speaking people of Quebec have a better charter for their rights than mere toleration on the part of a people which, at about the close of the nineteenth century, have yet to learn what toleration means. And it appears to me that, so far as Manitoba and the North West Territories are concerned, the French language—call it a foreign or native tongue—has no more *raison d'être* as an official medium than Russian, German or Icelandic, although I cannot but consider that French would have died more pleasantly, as well as quicker, without any killing.

I notice, Mr. Editor, that you frequently animadvert on the term "conquered people" being applied to the French. Now, although the phrase is historically correct, I must admit that we should not speak of any in terms needlessly offensive. But are the French themselves not a good deal to blame for being so spoken of? What right have they to claim a monopoly of national spirit? Have we no right to be indignant at the ill disguised treason of their leaders and the spirit of anglophobia that pervades their so-called Nationalists and their audacious avowal of subjecting the British race to French control? I think, in these circumstances, we do almost well to be angry, and this hostility of theirs is all the more unreasonable and antagonistic to British sentiment when it is considered that they enjoy every privilege they can justly claim, besides many they cannot so claim. Each man may sit under his own vine and under his own fig tree, none daring to make them afraid, behind the ægis of the goodliest and most patent political structure the sun ever shone upon.

Will you kindly allow me to take one exception more to your article?

You say that the Equal Rights Association "was organized for defence and not for aggression," and therefore that it is no part of its duty to intervene in the dual language question. What! is the association only to repel fresh attacks on our liberties and not, if need be, "to carry the war into Africa?" Take, for instance, the exclusive privilege possessed by the R. C. Church in Quebec of taxing certain citizens for its support, an abuse already doomed. Now, when the day of battle comes—for what receiver of ill-gotten gains ever yielded without a struggle?—should an Association—whatever may have been the circumstances of its organization—whose essential aim is to equalize all before the law—refrain from engaging in a struggle to compel that privileged corporation to disgorge? Why, sir, a so-called Equal Rights Association which refrained from taking action in such a case would in so far resemble an actor who omitted the part of Hamlet in the play of Hamlet. No, no. The Association to deserve its name must be ready to attack historical abuses as well as repel present assaults on our liberty. Besides, as it seems to be understood that the Jesuits are no inactive spectators of this movement, we have in that the strongest possible presumption that the Association is right to intervene, for wherever the Jesuits are there will be always wrongs to be righted. Indeed, I doubt not the worst enemy of Equal Rights would be willing to agree that there should be no more attacks on out rights, provided we consented to leave things *in statu quo*—which we never shall.

A CONSTANT READER.

Vancouver, B.C., 10th April, 1890.

SURVIVORS OF "THE SIX HUNDRED."

VETERANS OF THE BALACLAVA CHARGE NOW DESTITUTE IN ENGLAND.

Lieut. Wightman, secretary of the Balaclava Committee, has published a list of twenty survivors of the "noble six hundred," by which it appears that just two have been fortunate enough to get into the Royal Chelsea Hospital, while the other eighteen are miserably poor, sweeping the streets, &c., or living in workhouses or on charity.

"Lord Cardigan's words to the survivors of the Six Hundred," says Lieut. Wightman, "the morning after the charge have been repeated to me, although I wasn't there to hear them. He said: 'Men, you have done a glorious deed! England will be proud of you, and grateful to you. If you live to get home, be sure you will all be provided for. Not one of you fine fellows will ever have to seek refuge in the workhouse!' Now, you perhaps know how that promise has been kept. I cannot tell you, even from my secretarial records, the full extent of the misery that has fallen upon my old comrades in the Charge of the Light Brigade; but I can give you a few details that should be made widely public. If we cannot make the authorities open their hearts, we may at least cause the public's ears to tingle. Of course, many of us are still in situations; some of us are comfortably off; we boast, indeed, one alderman (Mr. Kilvert, of Wednesbury), in our ranks; but here is my list of the old

WORN OUT AND MISERABLE HEROES

of that day, for whom our general fund is about to be opened. I cannot give you particulars as to pensions, but remember that a sergeant's pension under the old system is but 1s. 3d. a day, a private's, is, of course, less, and some have no pensions at all.

"There may, of course, be other cases beyond our knowledge. What I would lay stress upon, however, is that all these poor old fellows have worked as long as they were able since they left the army. We want no help for those who can help themselves. But most of them are crippled and physically ruined by the frightful exposures and hard fighting of the campaign. No doubt they have their weaknesses: one or two, I know, will sometimes take a glass too much, if tempted. But, generally speaking they have borne first-rate characters, and are knocked out simply through old age and hard service, and there being only about a score of them, who will not live long, it would not put a ruinous strain upon the Exchequer if the country gave them a pound a week all round. But I am sick of asking help from the War Office. What the committee desire is to touch the public conscience through the press, to inaugurate a really national movement, and see if we cannot shame the authorities into action. Letters will reach me at Kensington Vestry Offices, London; or Mr. Herbert, at 119 Warwick road, Kensington; and their contents be properly acknowledged by myself."

GOVERNMENT WILL DO NOTHING.

LONDON, May 3.—The Secretary of War gave a cold blooded answer to an inquiry in the House the other night as to the action of the Government in coming to the relief of the survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, many of whom are in the deepest poverty, and not a few inmates of English workhouses. Private enterprise will provide for their needs, and the preparations for a great theatrical benefit are now far advanced.

EMIN'S ARAB WIFE.

What is the real reason of Emin's refusal to leave Africa? Though Stanley is taciturn as regards his own experiences, he does not object to unfolding those of Emin. In reply to a question put to him the other day as to the true motive of Emin's refusal to leave Africa he replied with a smile, in unaccustomed French, "Cherchez la femme;" and upon being pressed for an explanation he described in English, though with a fervor that spoke of Oriental associations, the exquisite charms of an Arab belle, for whose sake Emin is about to plunge once again into the mysterious depths of the Dark Continent. Perhaps the sad certainty that he will be blind in a year's time makes him cling to the presence of the one being who is actually "the light of his eyes."

BOUGHT HIS COFFIN AND DIED.

A wealthy but rather eccentric gentleman named Ramouding recently died in Paris, and by his will the widows and orphans of the victims of the terrible explosion in the mines near St. Etienne are left over 1,000,000 francs. Ramouding, previous to his death, created some astonishment by ordering a coffin of a special pattern, a step which he followed up by purchasing some ground in the cemetery, in which also by his instructions a vault was built. Room was allowed in the subterranean chamber for three coffins. "I shall be quite at my ease," was the grim reply of M. Ramouding to someone who interrogated him on the subject. Monday was devoted to the inditing of a number of letters, but no suspicions seem to have been excited by the man's strange conduct. The following morning he was found dead.

"INCREASE THE BURDENS."

A CANADIAN FARMER IN MISSOURI EXPOSES SOME PROTECTIONIST FALLACIES.

THE MASSES BECOMING AROUSED TO THE HUGE FRAUD OF THE PARTY POLITICIANS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Your article under the above heading shows that your fair country is also staggering under the incubus they call in this country "Protection," and which was popularly known in yours during the seventies as the "National Policy." To one who has the penetration—and it does not take a seer to see through it—and the independence to publish his opinions of the true inwardness of the politician's *modus vivendi*, each appellation is a disgusting misnomer. Protection, so-called, has been preached from every "stump" in the United States as being the best and only system that can and did protect the "infant industries" of the country and made them what they in reality are, an enormous producing power. But when this political gospel is examined in the light of facts and recent history, it is found to be a delusion and a snare.

The "National Policy" under the search lights of common sense and independent investigation reveals the deformity of the illegitimate offspring of an irresponsible father. When Sir John first dandled the brat on his knee the majority, at least seemingly, [illegible] over the prospect of building up a [illegible] American nation by taxing the necessities of its people and by enabling the manufacturer to place a fictitious value upon his productions, and to sell them to the very people that produced them at from 50 to 100 percent more than they might be sold at if imported. To my mind, it is as clear as the sun at noon in a cloudless sky that the American Congress' protection scheme, and Sir John Macdonald's National Policy scheme was and is one of the most iniquitous burdens that a cunning, treacherous and unscrupulous tyranny ever fastened on an unsuspecting people. It has been proven time and time again by disinterested parties, not politicians, that instead of this protection being instrumental in raising or keeping up wages, the system was planned and established because wages were high, and the manufacturer wanted some scheme by which he could get back some of the money he paid to his working people. He hit upon a most effectual plan by which he reduces the purchasing power of his employees' wages and at the same time secures to himself double profits. This is how it is done in this country, and I presume it is pretty much the same in yours. We will take for example woollen cloth. The labor cost of it is about 20 percent. It can be produced in this country as cheap, or nearly as cheap, as in any country in the world; for statisticians, such as Carroll D. Wright, say that the American operative may get something like 13 percent more wages than the English, but he does 20 percent more work. As long as the foreign made goods are admitted free the American manufacturer would have to sell his wares as cheap as the foreign. The shrewd English do not manufacture goods, pay freight, insurance and commission on them, and then sell them to us for fun. They carry on business as a sharp Yankee or a Canadian would, for profits. The American manufacturer who can produce the same class of goods as the European, and has not to pay the above named expenses on them, could sell them cheaper than the importer—but they will not. Through a conspiracy between the manufacturer and the Government—the manufacturer wants more profits and, as you explained, the Congressman or Commoner, wants a surplus behind him, and he also wants a thumbscrew on the manufacturers by which to squeeze campaign expenses out of them. And so a duty of, say, from 50 to 100 percent—in this country it is 90 percent on a certain class of woollen cloth—is put on the imported goods, and the American manufacturer, instead of selling his goods at a reasonable profit on the first cost of them, takes advantage of the "protection" thus afforded and places the selling price of the home-made article just a shade below that of the imported. This enables him to drive the foreign manufacturer out of the market and enjoy a monopoly and double profit. When duty is paid on imported goods the amount of that duty goes to the Government and the country is benefited to the extent of so much being added to the revenue. Of course, the amount of the duty and expenses referred to above is added to the selling price of the imported goods and is paid by the consumer. But in the case of the home manufacturer he adds to the first cost of his goods an amount nearly equal to said duty and expenses; although there never was a single cent's worth of such expenses in his case, and the be-fooled consumer pays it all, while the manufacturer pockets his double profits. The Government gets no revenue out of the manufacturer. The wage-worker and the consumer have to pay nearly double prices for the necessaries of life; and yet we often hear the same workingmen shouting and hurrahing for a party that established and upholds "Protection to American Labor." Was there ever before such selfishness on the part of the lawmakers and their tools, and such stupidity on the part of those who elect the lawmakers.

Having succeeded in establishing a sort of copartnership with the lawmakers the manufacturer is enabled to raise the price of his cloth, and when the man whose labor produced that cloth comes to buy a suit of it he finds that the price is advanced about 100 percent, that is, the purchasing power of his money was reduced to the extent that the so-called protection policy enabled his employer to so advance his prices and double his profits. Yet some people are so gullible as not to see the difference between nominally high wages and wages that have a high purchasing power.

The *Witness* has always turned its face against the National Policy, and has done much to educate the people in regard to it, and doubtless public opinion has materially changed concerning the advisability of having the necessaries of life taxed, with the avowed object of stimulating home industry and raising a revenue. When the common people have mastered the rudiments of "tariff reform," by studying the alphabet of common sense, and when the masses go to the polls and cast their ballots intelligently for men who they know will propose and vote for sensible and just measures, politicians, as such, will be relegated to a "back seat," and statesmen will take their places.

In this country it is very encouraging to see the change that has taken place in public sentiment in this respect. After President Cleveland presented his famous message on tariff reform, the discussion of the subject spread over the country like a prairie fire, only it is lasting. During the presidential campaign of 1888, both parties were forced to toe the mark, and to give and take sledge-hammer blows in defence of the principle that the force of circumstances compelled them to declare in their platforms. Of course, neither set of politicians were sincere in their declarations for or against the principle of lowering the tariff taxes, only as far as their declaration would influence votes. But notwithstanding the double dealing and insincerity of the professional politician the discussion was productive of a vast amount of good. Hundreds of thousands of the common people were led to think for themselves and see the question in its true light; and the consequence was that although Mr. Harrison received a majority of the votes in the "Electoral College"—an institution that should have been swept away with the "flood," President Cleveland received nearly 100,000 majority of the popular vote, and would have been elected but that political corruption has reached such a pass in this country that the party who can "fry" the most "fat" out of the capitalists is the party that is generally successful. If an honest vote could be taken to-day on the question of lowering taxes on nearly everything that is imported, tariff reform would sweep the country; and I am satisfied that it is the same in the good Old Dominion.

A great deal of this change in public opinion has been brought about by the thunders of the independent press; but alas! many powerful newspapers are in the pocket of some party or interested individual or corporation, and whatever they publish is leavened with selfishness and greed for power. It will be the beginning of the political millennium when the whole press is fearless and independent, and will preach sound political doctrine. N. E. MATHEWSON.

W. Somerville, Mo.

ONTARIO POLITICS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Like Artemus Ward in his celebrated letter, I may say to you that your political principles and mine are exactly the same.

Doubtless, when anything is worth saving you are a Conservative, and when things are needing amendment you are a Reformer.

The Hon. O. Mowat is an ornament to his profession and to his province. He has done well and will still do so whether in office or on the Opposition benches. But we have not to do with one man but with a party, and when a party has been long in power it comes to pass that underlings are sometimes arrogant and partial to a painful degree.

In Old Country circles it has been found that the country is best served by men changing places now and then.

Mr. Mowat, it seems, is to have a solid saloon and Catholic vote—this will assuredly arouse a determined opposition—and some will not secure a return ticket. Leaders of men have trimmed their sails to catch the Catholic breeze, but they have seldom been proud of their company in the long run; and if, in the coming strife, Ontario can effectually neutralize the 350,000 Catholic votes and those of the beer barrel, it may be found to work well for the province, and to mark a distinct advance. J. J.

FULL OF DRUNKENNESS.

NOT LIKE THIS UNDER THE SCOTT ACT.

"You never saw a Saturday like this under the Scott Act. The town is full of drunkenness," remarked a townsman on Saturday evening. The ice-men were idle, and that may account for it, but certainly drunkenness was alarmingly prevalent. And yet people complain of hard times, while there is a steady drain from industry to the coffers of those who sell "that which is not bread," or any other necessary.—*Orillia (Simcoe Co.) Packet.*

LAMARTINE'S MOTHER.

Edith Somner pays this tribute to the mother of the famous French author Lamartine. It is in itself a lesson which all mothers can understand and apply. Prayer, which is the raising of the mind to God, should be instilled into the young by giving them a true idea of God and the necessity of looking up to Him, thanking and worshipping Him. Some parents make a set of prayers by note—a disagreeable task to children, enforced by threats or punishment. This can only make the thought of prayer odious. Where they are formed gradually to a sense of love, gratitude and dependence on God, they can easily be led to pray, and it will be a prayer that will avail for the children themselves and the parents.

"On reading the reminiscences of Lamartine's childhood I have been much impressed with the natural way in which his mother taught her children to pray and to think of God. When she went in the morning to take them from their beds and assist them to dress she would talk to them about the good God who had given them sweet sleep—who made the sun they saw shining, the birds they heard singing, and the green grass! Who also had given them kind parents to prepare their food. Then she would appeal to their conscience to know if they ought not to thank such a Being, and, kneeling down beside her, they would learn their first prayer.

"At night she would not wait until drowsiness had benumbed their faculties or play absorbed them, but immediately after supper the servant was called in and short selections from Scripture were read, with explanations, followed by prayer. As soon as any of them were old enough she taught them to lead the devotions. Both before and after meals grace was said, and if she walked with them in the country and they came upon a bed of flowers or saw a fine sunset, she would lead their hearts while thus impressed from nature up to the God of nature. How could children thus trained, avoid thinking of God with delight and naturalness? Nor did she neglect the practical part of their religious training, for she took them with her to the bedsides of the sick, and made them almoners of bounty to the poor. At twilight she would steal away from them for secret prayer. Out of doors she had a chosen spot under some fruit trees, the most sheltered in the garden, and the children looked upon it as a sacred place. They never entered it for play, knowing well that there their mother communed with God. And when she returned to them with a happy smiling countenance they felt she had left the burdens of the day and was at peace.

Happy were the children who possessed such a mother!"

SIR EDWARD GETTING JAPANNED.

Sir Edwin Arnold is evidently becoming japanned. He can't get away from Tokyo, and hints that he has less inclination than ever to depart from it now that he has learned the use of the chop-sticks, can sit on his heels for hours without getting "pins and needles," and eat sea slug and pickled sea-weed "with resignation—nay, even with appreciation." It is altogether an interesting picture of himself and his present surroundings which the author of 'The Light of Asia' conjures up for us.—*English Exchange.*

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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 order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $1 to $4, 2c, and $4 to $10, 5c. The American Express Company also issue money orders under $5.00 for 5c, and $10 for 8c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or order of American Express Co. When wishing to have your address changed from one post office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890.

ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

England's apathy in regard to Central Africa, of which Mr. Stanley "as an Englishman" complains, is very easily accounted for. For some reason English Governments, whether Conservative or Liberal, are opposed to the annexation of new territories. They either believe that England is a "weary Titan," staggering under her world-wide empire already, and honestly object to any further responsibility, or else they believe, what is a little hard to believe, that the people of England are averse to the extension of the Empire. Perhaps the fear of offending other nations, and the difficulty of finding the means for administering new territories without augmenting the taxation of the people of England, which they certainly do not like, are the real reasons at the bottom of the Government's aversion to new acquirements. Certain it is that the aversion exists; no government but a British one ever voluntarily ceded territory to another, as the English did in the case of the Ionian Islands to Greece, and no other nation ever withdrew her power in the face of defeat when she could easily have re-established it, as England did in the case of the Transvaal. When the British Government has taken over territory in this century it has generally been in order to protect British traders and commercial men who had already taken possession of the country. British traders find themselves in possession wherever trade is large and profitable with the native peoples. Now this has never been the case in Central Africa nor on the Congo. Livingstone opened up the way in the former, and Stanley in the latter, for English commerce, but in neither could English merchants see their way to do a profitable business. Consequently they never entered in, and the Congo country offered by Stanley to England was made into a free state under the protection of the King of the Belgians. His experience, which has been one of constant losses, vindicates the judgment of British traders. Whether the rubber forests which have been discovered on the Aruwhimi will make a change in this respect or not remains to be seen. Central Africa will not, for many decades at least, be profitable commercially, as all authorities, including both Mr. Stanley and Baker Pasha agree. English business men have long known the fact. Hence the English apathy, which has been ruffled on the surface momentarily by jealousy of the Germans who are first conquerers and then traders. The Germans are pursuing a policy of speculation. England proceeds on business principles. The former expects trade to follow the flag; the latter has always acted on the principle that the flag should follow profitable trade.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you" is a good old rule which has yet many problems to solve, and which when fairly applied will probably prove itself equal to the task. When saying that the Equal Rights Association should not be aggressive, we did not mean, as our correspondent seems to think, that it should not determine to recapture ground lost to the cause of Equal Rights in the past. No one that knows the *Witness* will accuse it of any such doctrine. What was said was—and we must repeat it as often as we discover it to be misunderstood—that a movement for the official abolishment of the French language could on no reasonable interpretation be classed under the category of demands for equal rights. Whatever the merits of that movement, it is so obviously not the work of an association claiming as its motto "Equal rights for all, irrespective of race and creed," that its adoption cannot but compromise that association's movement. We have already asked our good Christian readers, in considering all questions between the races, to try to put themselves in the position of our French fellow-countrymen. If we and our ancestors before us had for a hundred and thirty years back been peaceable and respectable citizens of the French Empire, having been born French subjects and having never known or proposed any other allegiance, would we think of ourselves—still more, would we like to be spoken of and treated as a conquered people? Would our French loyalty grow strong under the influence of such treatment and talk? If during all that time we had preserved our language lovingly, thinking in it, praying in it, associating it with every thought of childhood and home, and if it had been recognized from the beginning till now as the original language and as one of the official languages of our country, should we not feel very sensitive about its dethronement; and should we not feel very much hurt by such remarks as we often hear passed just now with regard to the French people and their language. We continue to plead for the utmost considerateness of the most creditable feelings of our French brethren in everything that is done in this matter. Speaking of the Irish problem, Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his lecture in Montreal, said of the English people that they were both just and generous to those peoples with whom they had to do, but that they were not amiable. It is as much a Christian duty to be kind to people as it is to be good to them, and this is what we fear our countrymen sometimes fail in. We may think the English language would be better for them than French, but we should not take it as a grievance if we find that they do not think so.

PARLIAMENT AND GEN. MIDDLETON.

The Bremner fur scandal is a most unpleasant affair from first to last, and from its exposure somewhat important results must flow. Though General Middleton's wrong act was perhaps rather a lapse of judgment than of morals, still the Militia of Canada cannot be commanded by a man whose conduct has been described by a committee of the House of Commons as "highly improper." As the General has rendered good service to Canada it is not pleasant to force him to assume the responsibility of highly improper actions, but it is a duty, and one of which the honor of Canada makes the strictest fulfilment necessary, and the General's rewards and emoluments have been such that he will be able to retire without great inconvenience, if not without regret. The personal element raised by the scandal, though the most unpleasant, is perhaps not the most important feature of it. The only Canadian official, excepting always the Queen's viceroy, who is not appointed by Canada, is the General commanding the forces, and as a result of the scandal, a demand for the abrogation of what is called, this anomaly is being voiced in some quarters. It may or it may not be advisable to make the office of general commanding the prize of the Canadian service, but it certainly is not advisable to discuss this question at the present time. For good and sufficient reasons, it was decided that the commander of the militia should always be an Imperial officer, and even if the establishment of a school for officers and a permanent corps has altered the general position, it is not a suitable time to discuss the whole question when the personal element could not be eliminated from every argument for and against.

CONTEMPTIBLE PARTYISM.

There is about as much reason to hope that the Ethiopian will change his skin and the leopard his spots as that the political parties of Canada will act in an unpartisan spirit even where the greatest necessity for their doing so exists. Their proceedings in Lincoln are an instance of their extreme partisanship. There appear to be grave grounds for fearing that Mr. Rykert will be re-elected in the County of Lincoln unless one or other of the two parties consents to sacrifice its chances of winning the seat. Such a result after Mr. Rykert had been declared guilty by Parliament of conduct "discreditable, scandalous and corrupt" would be a disgrace not only to the county but to the Dominion. Everyone was agreed that the parties should support one candidate against Mr. Rykert, and thus prevent the arousing of party jealousies, by means of which he might be elected. Neither party nominated a candidate at once, though Mr. Rykert, in accordance with his declaration at Ottawa, had immediately issued an address to the electors, announcing himself a candidate, and appealing for support. It is said the secretary of the Conservative Association of the county was a friend of Mr. Rykert's, and would not call a meeting for the nomination of a candidate. Then Mr. Pettit, an honorable man who lives in the county, appeared on the field as an opponent of Mr. Rykert and a supporter of Sir John Macdonald. It was generally believed that the contest would be between a good Conservative and a bad one for a Conservative county. Unfortunately the Liberals could not lose the chance of electing a man of their party at a time when the Conservative party was split, and as soon as Mr. Pettit was, as they supposed, committed to the contest they nominated a party candidate. Had the Liberals, as soon as Rykert was condemned, declared that, having exposed him and his corruption, they were entitled to the honor and profit, if any, of opposing him and at once nominated a candidate, their conduct would have been perfectly justifiable. Mr. Pettit says, however, that they encouraged him to come out by promising that they would support him against Mr. Rykert. Now that they have nominated a candidate he has withdrawn from the field, and his reason shows that he also is an extreme partisan. He says that the Liberals want to slip in a candidate between the two Conservative candidates, and, rather than allow of the victory of a Liberal, he has withdrawn. Mr. Pettit in effect says, I would rather an honest Conservative like myself was elected than that Mr. Rykert should be re-elected, but I would rather that the county disgraced itself by re-electing Mr. Rykert than that an honest Liberal should be elected. If the rest of the Conservatives of Lincoln are of Mr. Pettit's mind in this matter Mr. Rykert's triumph may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. It looks as if the Liberals would, in event of the failure of their own candidate in the county, rather see the Conservatives embarrassed by the presence of Mr. Rykert in Parliament than the county saved from disgrace. Both of the old parties seem to be about equally partisan, unpatriotic and contemptible.

THE PROSPECTS OF FREE TRADE.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech before the Cobden Club, has taken a somewhat discouraging view of the progress and outlook of free trade. In Europe it has been crushed by militarism, in the British colonies and in the United States it has been discredited by political expediency, and even Mr. Gladstone, who has grown more liberal and more hopeful as he has grown older, cannot see any immediate prospect of the triumph of freedom. He does not despair of the ultimate victory of the cause of commercial liberty, but simply recognizes the fact that while Great Britain has been partly educated, partly induced by her supreme interests into putting into practice the economic doctrines which are alone supported by science and philosophy, the rest of the world outside has in the face of all authoritative teaching resolutely proceeded in an opposite direction on the supposition that it was thus securing its own interests. Free traders believe that the masses of the people are being misled by the classes, who alone benefit by the setting aside of economic principles, and that at the expense of all the others. As soon as the natural resources of new countries begin to fail, and the immense advantages of rapid and cheap communication and transportation from virgin soil to the world's markets cease, as they will in time, to offer an unlimited outlet to labor, the masses in protected countries will be reduced to poverty—a fate which is overtaking some portions of the masses already—and the schooling with thorns will result in education in, and acceptance of, right principles. England will then get the credit of teaching another great lesson to the world. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone has been compelled to take this somewhat gloomy view of the outlook for free trade in the English speaking world by the nature of the replies which his recent article on the subject drew from the most prominent American protectionists. That a great nation such as is the United States should appear to base its fiscal policy upon such arguments as Mr. Blaine and his followers used in attempting to answer Mr. Gladstone, seems to imply the rule of ignorance and incompetence. The triumph of ignorance is in appearance only not a reality, for the American people, having drifted into protectionism under conditions which made it impossible that even legalized robbery could check their great prosperity, are now beginning to realize the true nature of the system that has been imposed upon them. The men who have been answering, or rather attempting to answer Mr. Gladstone's arguments, who laugh to scorn the idea that the fiscal policy of the Republic will ever be changed, are now in power, but they are in fear of being stranded by the slowly retreating wave. They are shouting a good deal at present to keep their courage up, but if the set of the tide of public opinion towards free trade continues to flow unchecked as it now does, they and their desperate devices to check it, such as the McKinley tariff increase bill, will disappear amid the execrations of those they have deluded.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH SLOWLY.

Mr. Ben. Butterworth is a far-sighted and an able man, but he is also a partisan who remains with his party whether his party is right or wrong. Now, when a far-sighted man is also a partisan, there are not unfrequently times and seasons when his ability is unable to make his position appear to be a consistent one. Mr. Butterworth is exactly in that position at the present time. His party is wedded to protection, and as Mr. Butterworth must be inside his party on this and upon all other questions, therefore, he is a protectionist, and is even fond of calling himself a dyed-in-the-wool protectionist. But he sees clearly that protectionism as it is embodied in the existing United States tariff cannot last; that it creates inequalities of fortune; that it limits trade, and prevents true national expansion, and, therefore, he desires to embody the old principle in a new form. Protective tariffs should be applied so as to protect a people living under higher conditions from being reduced by competition to live under the lower conditions which govern the competing peoples. American manufacturers, artisans and laborers live, he argues, under higher conditions than British manufacturers, artisans and laborers, and, therefore, there is need of protection to prevent America from falling to the level of Great Britain. The conditions of Canada and the United States are alike; therefore, there is no need of protection against Canada any more than there is any necessity for the protection of one state of the Union against any other state or states. Protective tariffs should not, therefore, he thinks, be made on national lines. Mr. Butterworth has hold of the truth that a protective tariff is, under possible circumstances, an evil. What he does not grasp is that if an individual American can procure an article at a smaller cost by producing another and exchanging it for what he wants than by making it himself, he is benefited, and the community is benefited, no matter who makes the desired article. Whether the manufacturer be an Englishman, a Russian or an American, it is all one to the consumer, who is enabled to supply his wants by a smaller expenditure of energy, and has, therefore, more of it to devote to the accumulation of capital; and the good of the nation is merely the aggregate good of the individuals who form it.

AN "INFANT" INDUSTRY'S MAW.

The American manufacturers of woollen goods are to receive extra protection to the extent of twelve cents per square yard on all woollen dress goods as compensation for the added duties upon wool which are increased in the interests of the Ohio farmer. Yet the increase in the duties on wool are equivalent to only eight cents per square yard on cloth, so that the manufacturers out of whom campaign fat is fried get not only protection in compensation but actually increased protection over and above. Woollens are one of the infant industries of the United States which have been suckled and fostered by the Government for the last twenty-five or thirty years, but which are not yet able to stand alone. How these sturdy infants thrive upon the subsidies granted them by means of the protective system, and how much need they have of increased protection is shown by the last report to the shareholders of a woollen mill by Mr. William Whitman, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, he who, according to American papers, is the real deviser of the new duties upon woollens. He says:—

> I have been your Treasurer for a consecutive period of twenty years. During this period the average earnings have been 20.3 percentum upon the capital. . . . The earnings last year were nearly three and a half times those of the year previous, and there is every indication that the current year will be the most profitable one in the company's history.

The farmers of New England who during the last twenty years have been so fleeced by the protective tariff which has wrung from them the wherewithal to pay these twenty percent dividends to the woollen manufacturers, that they have been compelled to mortgage themselves out of house and land, ought surely to have their eyes opened by such exposures as this, while the capital that twenty years ago lay invested in their farms has been growing less and less and their personal labor has never been paid for, the capital of the cotton men has doubled every four years.

FAILURE OF DUTY.

None of the English-speaking men summoned to serve on the Coroner's jury for the Longue Pointe disaster appeared. Out of over twenty men there appears only the name of one half Irishman; all the rest are French. It will, we fear, have to be acknowledged that in some ways our French fellow-citizens fulfil their public duties better than their English brethren. If ever there was an occasion when the English half of the community had a special duty toward the public weal it was in connection with this jury. Except to find out where, if at all, blame attaches, there would be no purpose in holding a Coroner's inquest at all. In this case, if there is blame at all, it presumably lies at the door of religious ladies. It is admittedly an exceedingly ungrateful task to sit in judgment even upon the wisdom of the acts of pious women who have devoted themselves to good works, and it is very natural to shirk it. But how much is the unpleasantness of the task increased where men are called upon to judge the acts of persons whom their religion teaches them to revere, and with whom, on peril of religious rebuke and social ostracism, they would hardly dare to find any fault. Would it not have been fair to them for those in a more independent position to have taken the burden of questioning the witnesses. Probably not a few of those who have failed to turn up on this occasion have been passing many disparaging remarks with regard to the construction and management of the Longue Pointe Asylum, but now when the opportunity is offered to themselves to help in setting things right, they are not in their places. On them, therefore, will lie the responsibility if any abuses are perpetuated which by being exposed might have been brought to an end. We are making these remarks not so much with regard to the spilt milk of the Longue Pointe jury as with regard to the larger jury to which the affairs of the country are about to be submitted. How many people there are who grumble and grumble and grumble about boodling, intrigues, and the other evils which characterize a corrupt and servile legislature, yet will not move hand or foot to find a candidate who will truly represent the nobler views they imagine themselves to hold, or even take the trouble to make up their minds which of two or three candidates is the best, and go and cast their votes for such. It is to such men that public corruption owes its immunities.

NINETEENTH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE.

The nineteenth century may be one of the greatest the world has ever known, but in architectural originality it has achieved almost nothing. Its only really original work has been in constructions of iron, in which the two most notable buildings have been the Crystal Palace of 1851 and the Eiffel Tower of 1889, both of them built as curiosities to interest and amuse the world. The transept of the Crystal Palace was the type of all those boiler-shaped structures which have since done duty as public halls, museums and railway stations, a shape of building which has so many economic and acoustic advantages that it is probably destined to take a larger place in general use than it has yet done. And now the Eiffel Tower is to have its imitators until it can be found to what use, other than advertising, it can profitably be put. Sir Edward Watkin has offered a very substantial prize for the best design for an iron tower for London to be not less than twelve hundred feet high, thus excelling the Eiffel Tower by two hundred feet. The English illustrated papers are full of the designs that have come in, but, as in the case of the Crystal Palace, no later design has been a marked improvement on the first. This is the more to be regretted, as, unlike the Crystal Palace, the first of these modern towers of Babel, is not really an ornament to the landscape of which it is so prominent a feature. The nineteenth century has doubtless produced many beautiful buildings by adapting and combining for its own uses the beautiful forms developed out of the necessities of the past, often deriving a new and original charm out of the very element of antiqueness, but it seems not unlikely to pass away before it shall have learned how to attach real beauty to those forms which are peculiar to itself. The greatest and most characteristic structures of our day are the works not of the architect but of the engineer. The great bridges and viaducts which have been erected during this century are, in many instances, majestic and beautiful, although from first to last they were designed for purposes of utility not of beauty. As Mr. Oscar Wilde once said, there was a beauty in a great fly wheel, none the less potent because the designer and maker of the wheel thought not at all of the beauty of the object he formed but only of its utility.

QUEBEC BOODLERS.

The exposure of Parliamentary corruption is becoming an everyday affair in "this Canada of ours." Mr. Rykert has been branded with infamy. Mr. McGreevy lies under very serious charges, as do other public men in the same connection. Mr. Burns, of Gloucester is, we suppose, one of the dozen members who, as Mr. Rykert said, sat in Parliament and voted money into their own pockets, but were not punished—as he had been. These are a few of the peaks of the mountain range of corruption which have been exposed at Ottawa. An exposure of a peak at Quebec has just occurred. In the court the other day Mr. J. P. Whelan declared, in the course of his evidence in a case, that he had paid Mr. Ernest Pacaud, editor of *L'Electeur*, and a lieutenant of Mr. Mercier, the Premier, the sum of ten thousand dollars to prevent the striking out of the Quebec budget of an item of one hundred thousand dollars which had been awarded him in the course of an arbitration against the Government. Mr. Whelan says that the money went to the boodlers and had been paid because he had been explicitly informed that unless it was paid the item would be struck from the list. Mr. Pacaud acknowledges having received the money, but has a very extraordinary story to tell regarding its distribution. He says that the Quebec Opposition had all sorts of questions down in regard to the item, and that they were doing their best to have it struck out. Their action was owing, he says, to the fact that Mr. Whelan had promised them an election subscription in 1886 which he never paid, and they would not allow the item to pass unchallenged unless Mr. Whelan paid up. Mr. Pacaud, at Mr. Whelan's request, he says, and because he knew it would take an obstacle out of the way of the progress of the Government, consented to take the ten thousand dollars, which he knew would appease the Opposition and "square Mr. Whelan's accounts" with them. It is curious that Mr. Pacaud, a Goverment supporter, should have such an intimate knowledge of the inside affairs of the Opposition, and more curious still that he should be willing to secure such a large amount of money for the election funds of the Opposition. It is curious, too, that the Government, which had a majority at its back, should find it necessary, in order to prevent an item from being struck off, to depend upon one of its lieutenants to buy the consent of the Opposition with money supplied by the man in whose favor the item was. Mr. Pacaud's story looks like an impudent attempt to fasten upon the Opposition the guilt of a corrupt transaction of the Government. If his story is true it shows that the Government or its influential lieutenants are in league with the Opposition or certain members of it to extort boodle from contractors. There should be a searching investigation into this most corrupt and infamous transaction.

THE CARAQUET RAILWAY.

The Caraquet Railway, connecting Bathurst on the Baie des Chaleurs with Shippegan harbor, is sixty-seven miles in length, and has received from the Dominion of Canada subsidies to the extent of two hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars. It is now proposed that this road, which for the year ending June 30th, 1889, had an income of eighteen thousand dollars, and which cost twenty-seven thousand to operate, should be added to the Intercolonial system, that, in fact, the people of Canada, who have invested a quarter of a million in the line, should spend ten thousand a year in operating it. The public have, therefore, a decided interest in the Caraquet Railway for two very good reasons; it has cost them a good deal, and it will, perhaps, cost them more. Every mile of the Caraquet railway is within the county of Gloucester, whose representative in the House of Commons is Mr. K. F. Burns. By a strange coincidence, eleven-twelfths of the stock of the Caraquet railway belongs to Mr. Burns. It was Mr. Burns, M.P., and Sir Charles Tupper who induced the House of Commons to grant the subsidy. It was Mr. Burns, M.P., who came down upon the House, not once but several times, and bore off an increased subsidy each time, and it is Mr. Burns, the member of Parliament, who is now attempting to induce the Government to take over the road. It was Mr. Burns, the railway projector, who secured eleven-twelfths of the stock, sold the bonds in Great Britain, let the contracts, and who is now the owner and manager of the white elephant he has produced at the people's expense. It was Mr. Burns, the member of Parliament, who admitted that he went into the thing in order to improve his business position and, therefore, that Mr. Burns, M.P., had been using his position as a representative of the people to add to the wealth of Mr. Burns, the railway promoter. The two hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars which was paid to Mr. Burns' railway, was as much given to Mr. Burns for his vote as ever was bribe, and Mr. Rykert, if returned from Lincoln, will not be lonely in the House of Commons as long as Mr. Burns is there.

WHAT NEXT.

It is not long since we heard of the *Black Chronicle*, a journal started in Rome in the interest of the lower as against the higher clergy. And now the news comes to us that ten thousand priests have privately petitioned the Italian Government against the tyranny of the Vatican, and that they have been promised assistance in pressing their claims by several deputies is natural enough considering the temper of the Italian people of to-day and the spirit of the nineteenth century. It is becoming clear that the power of the papacy wanes where the papacy is best known, and it is equally apparent that the priests are no longer the obedient slaves of His Holiness. To what extent even the Pope may be under the government of his own advisers—the dignified clergy—is known only to the initiated within the charmed circle of the Papal Cabinet, but that he is no longer all powerful either with priests, people or kings is no longer a matter of speculation. That the Roman hierarchy are alive to the situation is indicated by the growing party in the Vatican in favor of the idea that although the next conclave should be held in Rome, the future Pope shall leave Italy immediately after his election, on the alleged ground that the situation with regard to the Italian Government renders the due exercise of even his spiritual authority impossible. It is well-known that when the late Dr. Döllinger offended His Holiness and was excommunicated with all due solemnity, it in reality was a very harmless display of ecclesiastical thunder, no more, in fact, than sound and fury, signifying nothing, neither the king nor Government of Bavaria taking the least notice of the papal mandate, and until the day of his death Döllinger exercised all the ecclesiastical patronage he previously enjoyed, including the deanery of the Chapels Royal. In these days when there are few corners of the world into which the dry light of reason has not penetrated, the Church of Rome, shorn of her temporal sovereignty has no longer any terror for human beings of average intelligence. Of course His Holiness can still "call spirits from the vasty deep," but they no longer obey his behests. We have heard that "when an oak is felled the whole forest resounds with its fall, but a thousand acorns are sown in silence by an unnoticed breeze," and the acorns in this case have not only been sown but they have taken root and, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, the hold of spiritual despotism over the minds of men, even within the Roman communion, is gradually being broken down. The news that the Old Catholic movement in Bavaria is at length to be suppressed militates nothing against this hopeful aspect of things. The tide always appears to be receding even when we know that it is in reality advancing, but the wise and patient observer is not deceived, he knows that by an unerring law it is bound to reach the high water line before it pauses, and in the sphere of intellect and morals there are laws of spiritual development that are silently working out the world's salvation from all shams whatsoever. "The first of all gospels," said a well known writer, "is this, that a lie cannot endure forever. The very truth has to change its vesture from time to time and be born again. But all lies have sentence of death written down against them in heaven's chancery itself, and slowly or fast advance toward their doom." *Laus Deo!*

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA is a poor one which suffered severely during the reconstruction period, and has now a debt of twenty millions, funded and unfunded. Its income is less than two millions, which is hardly sufficient to meet the annual expenditure, and at the present time the people of the State must be feeling hard pressed by fortune, for a great area of its vast fertile lands are, or recently have been, under water. The reputation of the State has for years been stained by the great lottery which was chartered under its laws, and which bears its name. At the present time this great gambling corporation is doing all in its power to bribe and cajole the commonwealth into renewing the lottery charter and perpetuating its shame. The lottery has publicly offered to the State one million dollars a year for a twenty-eight or thirty years' charter, and the moneys that have been offered secretly to the executive and legislative officers can only be conjectured. The temptation is one which even a prosperous and homogeneous English speaking community might find it hard to resist, and Louisiana is less homogeneous in its population than any other State upon this continent. It is, however, fortunate enough to have in its Governor, an officer whose integrity is above bribes, and whose ability is such that he can see how little even a million dollars can do to countervail the evils a state lottery engenders. If the Legislature of Louisiana deliberately accepts the gamblers' bribe it will do so with a clear perception of the evil of its action, as the message which it has received from the Governor makes it impossible for it to plead ignorance.

IT IT QUITE TRUE that if Englishmen had hearkened to Mr. Stanley when he emerged from the Congo they would have been in possession to-day of both the Congo Free State and the Sultan of Zanzibar's territories on the east coast of Africa, but it is not clear for all that Englishmen made a mistake in refraining from monopolizing Africa. So far as profitable business goes, only native merchants of East India have made money in the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the King of the Belgians has lost a great deal of money in developing the Congo country without any immediate prospects of a return from it. In regard to territorial possessions, Great Britain has surely about as much as she can well manage for many years to come. Egypt and the Soudan are under her protection. Most of the east coast from the Straits of Babelmandeb to the south of Mombasa is within the sphere of her influence. She claims the lake regions and a large part of Shire River district. Nearly all South Africa, or about three-quarters of the territory south of the Zambesi, is British territory. Besides several considerable bits of the west coast, Great Britain is also possessed of the Niger river district, in which British companies actually do a large and profitable trade. It was almost a present from Great Britain that Abyssinia fell to Italy. Great Britain has all and more than all she needs of Africa for the present, at least. This work of colonizing, or rather of securing foreign dependencies, is an experiment with Germany, and may prove a failure, as the clear-headed Caprivi points out. In any case, it is only right that Germany and other civilized nations should have a fair share of the burden as well as of the glory and wealth, if any should come, of developing Africa. Great Britain should not want the whole earth, a great deal of which she already has.

THE STORY of the London *Post* about Germany having entered into a compact with Cardinal Lavigerie to exclude Protestant missions from Uganda on condition that the Romish missionaries shall actively intrigue with the natives of that Province to injure British and establish German influence therein is too utterly contemptible for credence.

The Germans have been loudly professing their complete understanding with England with regard to the boundaries of the "sphere of influence" of either power. Under that compact Uganda undoubtedly fell to Britain, as well it might in view of the heroism of British travellers and British missionaries, including the martyr bishop Hanington. If Protestant Germany, while making these professions, has been engaged in a Jesuit plot to give the spiritual care of the natives of Uganda to Rome in return for having the temporal power secured by priestly plottings to herself, she equals Russia in treachery, and far outdoes her in daring, seeing how England cherishes the memory of Gordon and of Hannington, and also of her latest martyr, Mackay. As for Cardinal Lavigerie, we prefer to think of him as the anti-slavery apostle, beloved and revered throughout Christendom for disinterested labors in behalf of African sufferers, than as the contemptible sneak the *Post* represents him, willing to intrigue with Protestant powers, Arab slave holders or any one else, to get the heroic missionaries of the Protestant faith excluded from a region where their martyr devotion has cost almost every man of them his life, and has communicated itself to thousands of natives, who have shown themselves equally ready to die for the name of the Saviour of men.

ACCORDING TO THE LAW of Canada a priest or any other unmarried man can marry, and his marriage, duly performed, is defended by the whole force of our laws. According to the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church a priest cannot marry, and if a priest is married by a Protestant minister he still remains a priest and has not been married. In other words, then, there is a conflict between the ecclesiastical law of the Church of Rome and the law of Canada. This province recognizes a law by which persons being married can be separated, and it is frequently appealed to. In the case of the priest or ex-priest Martin, his marriage, according to Canadian law, is acknowledged; according to Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law he is not married, and, more cruel still, his wife is not married and his children are illegitimate. Without delaying to discuss the horrible cruelty of an ecclesiastical law which will permit such a life-long injury to be done to a woman who may or may not know that her husband had been admitted to the priesthood, and to children born of the union, it is our object now simply to point out the conflict in the laws. Mr. Mercier, as the leader of the Quebec Government, has publicly admitted that as a ruler who is a Roman Catholic he must submit to the Church in case of such a conflict. But the minority of this Province, as Protestants in their own defence, if from no higher motive, cannot afford to let this case pass without insisting that any woman who is legally married by a Protestant minister is married and that the marriage cannot be annulled without a divorce.

THE LONDON "CHRONICLE," which is a Liberal Unionist organ, and therefore supports the Conservative Government because it opposes Home Rule for Ireland, declares that the British Government in admitting Germany's claims in Africa, which apparently include all of the Lake Victoria Nyanza district but the extreme northern part of the lake, which it leaves with the Nile country to England, have done more to surrender the future of the English race than they would have done by giving Ireland a parliament. The London *Chronicle* and those Liberal Unionists who think with it should, therefore, be found in opposition to the Government. Central Africa will, like all other possessions, ultimately fall to those people who will rule it best. It is not by painting a map blue, or by dyeing a country red with blood that final conquest is made. England could never hold down the hundreds of millions of India, nor yet retain her colonies by means of powder and bayonets. If Germany proves her right to rule by ruling well, she will be welcome to all that she has seized or will seize in Africa. It is one thing, however, for Germany to paint the map blue, it is quite another to found colonial communities of Germans that will be both self-supporting and self-governing, and to civilize the vast and savage African wilderness. It will be the people who do this and not the people who secure the stragetic positions that will secure predominance in Africa. At the present writing there is not in all Africa a German railway or a German settlement where Germans work.

THE MANUFACTURERS of Great Britain are not, it appears, very enthusiastic about the United States world's fair, which is to be held at Chicago in 1892, and may not exhibit much there. As Great Britain's exhibits at Paris were on a magnificent scale, and did much to ensure the success of that exposition, it would be a great blow to the American show if it was understood that Great Britain would not exhibit largely. English manufacturers have the best of all reasons for their apathy. The *raison d'etre* of all such exhibitions is to promote trade and commerce, and if a country adopts the Chinese policy and builds protective walls to keep out foreign goods, there is not sufficient incentive to pay the heavy expenses of placing fine goods on show within her borders. Exhibitors expect to recoup themselves by sales of their goods in the country in which they exhibit, and this hope is cut off by the American trade policy of exclusion. British manufacturers might, however, by combining to make great exhibits of all kinds of goods, cheap ones as well as expensive ones, teach Americans a lesson in political economy. All goods might be ticketed so as to show the selling price in England, the selling price including cost of carriage in the United States, and the selling price plus the United States duty. Perhaps the American Government, like the Russian Government in the case of the International Prison Congress and the Siberian prisons, would prevent any attempt at showing up home follies and oppressions.

MR. GOSCHEN is probably a good financier. He comes of a banking family, and he is a pupil and imitator of Mr. Gladstone, who is the father of modern financial statesmanship. Yet it would pay England a thousand times over to sacrifice a dozen Mr. Goschens, even if the nation had to fall back upon a Denman or even a Disraeli again, rather than consent to recognize the principle of compensation of liquor dealers and manufacturers. The very meaning of an annual license is that a man has no right beyond the term of that license. The fact that this right is to be withdrawn is evidence that it is known to be mischievous. It should obviously be impossible for men to claim a vested right to do what is mischievous to society. The case is entirely different from that of the West Indian slave holders who were compensated for property taken from them. Should the liquor men be deprived of any property compensation might be in order. The proposal to compensate is little else than a proposal to fortify the liquor traffic against all demands of the people for its suppression, as the people would be a unit against paying the liquor men to give up an injurious system from which they have already profited far too much. Still, we should be in favor of compensation if the balance sheet were properly drawn up. When the Queen of Madagascar was asked by the French liquor traders for compensation for the stoppage of their business, she replied, "Yes, gentlemen, after you have "paid my people for all the ruin you have "caused them."

MESSRS. EDWARDS, MANZER, CRANGLE AND SMILES, who are serving two months in the county gaol at Fredericton, N.B., are high-toned liquor traffickers, who have thrice been convicted of Scott Act breaking. If they had been of the common "shebeen" sort they would not have found what the St. John *Telegraph* calls the "very comfortable quarters," which they have named "Hotel de Scott Act." There has been over two hundred callers upon the gaoled hotelkeepers, "including many prominent citizens and a great many ladies." Two of these men are keepers of hotels, and threaten to close their hotels. As a retaliatory measure this would be a failure in face of a population of energetic people. It is hoped that there are such men in Fredericton, and that they will teach the men in gaol that there is not one law for the liquor trafficker and another for his victim. As it stands at present, the manner in which the gaol authorities are treating the malefactors is most reprehensible. The *Telegraph's* correspondent thus describes what he saw: "Prison life "would have but few terrors for average "citizens if they were sure of being treated as "well as Mr. Edwards and his associates are. "They are surrounded with all the luxury of "a well furnished home and their bill of fare "is one that would do credit to Delmonico's. "Who can visit them without concluding "that such a vindication of the Scott Act is a "huge farce."

THE DEPLETED PINE FORESTS of the United States are being still further thinned out, not by the axe of the lumberman but by fire, and in a few hours or days an immense amount of potential wealth may be destroyed. When the history of the forests of North America comes to be written, it may be found that but a tithe of them were sacrificed to the needs of commerce or industry, and that it has been fire, not the axe of the lumberman and settler, that has deforested the country. If lumbering is properly carried on, and only trees which have reached their maximum growth are cut, the forest suffers little, and only a woodman could tell that it had been lumbered over. The fact that the lumbermen almost invariably leave the tree tops and young trees cut in making roads to dry into tinder, thus furnishing fuel for a devastating fire that otherwise would only have licked up the light dry surface of the forest floor, has probably done more to bring about the destruction of timber on wide tracts of country than have their axes. There are, of course, lumbermen, like those who are destroying the hemlock forests of the Adirondacks, who chop every green twig, but this tree slaughter is the exception not the rule. The forest problem of America as a whole is how to prevent forest fires, and the first essential to the solution of it is that the oversight of forests should continue vested in the State.

MISS CUSACK, better known as "the Nun of Kenmare," a woman who was lauded up to the skies by the Roman Catholics so long as she worked within their church, but who, on being compelled to leave it by conscience, has been slandered and hunted by certain of that church, has written a letter to the *Witness*, which will be found in another column. She denies the latest defamatory report, emanating, presumably, from a Roman Catholic authority, declaring that she had disappeared. Miss Cusack gives a plain, straightforward account of what she has been doing and where she has been staying for months past, as well as her present address. That the despatch in question was maliciously false there can be no doubt, as a portion which we did not publish contained slanderous insinuations which were so improbable that we would not print them. We thought it best to print the report that she was missing because there was nothing improbable in that part of the story, in view of the disappearance by connivance, if not conspiracy, on the part of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in this Province of a converted Roman Catholic priest.

THE BOILER of a steam saw-mill in a small Ontario village, which happens to be upon a St. Lawrence canal, exploded recently, and a young man working near the establishment was instantly killed. The coroner of the district, evidently acting upon the belief that a boiler explosion on shore was not an unusual or strange occurrence, or was perhaps an act of Providence, has decided that an inquest is not necessary, and therefore this incident of the use of steam power will not be investigated in any way. It was the merest accident that instead of one there were not many victims, for it so happened that the explosion took place when there was no person within the building which it wrecked. Had the boiler which exploded been that of a steamer, if instead of standing upon the bank it had been afloat upon the Cornwall Canal, searching investigation would have taken place in order to discover who was to blame. The boiler, too, if upon a vessel, would have been thoroughly tested by competent state officials and it would have been in the hands of a man whose ability to take charge of it had been ascertained.

LETTERS AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF are becoming more and more numerous, and it is a sign of the times that most of these clear and able indictments come from farmers and workingmen. Some of those who write from the United States were or still are Canadians, and these seem most grieved over the imitation character of the Canadian policy, which was copied line by line from that of the United States. In the United States, as well as in Canada, farmers are awakening to the fact that a protective tariff does not protect farmers, and that it does lay upon them a great burden of taxation, under which their position is fast becoming a very serious one. The letter of Mr. Mathewson will be read by his brother farmers with satisfaction and with benefit.

BUCKET SHOPS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS talk of doing business in wheat, corn, pork, lard, oil and stocks; they pretend to buy and sell these articles. Doran & Wright, who, by the way, were once well known in Montreal, and were exposed along with all the other gambling concerns by the *Witness*, have failed in the "business." They sold to their customers large quantities of wheat and pork, and when their customers call upon them to deliver the grain and provisions, or settle, they go into insolvency, and declare that though they sold millions of bushels of wheat, and hundreds of thousands of barrels of pork, they had not a pound of one or an ounce of the other, or, in the words of one of the partners, "There are no assets to speak of."

SOME EXTRAORDINARY state honors have been shown to Cardinal Taschereau and to other Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, and a "Protestant" who writes concerning the titles of the Pope and Roman Catholic clergy and their recognition throughout the British Empire has a right to complain of the precedence given them. It is not only empty honor they possess in Canada; it is actual power which we have most to complain of. The Archbishop is not only seated on a level with the throne at Quebec, but the Premier actually declares that he will not initiate government legislation concerning certain questions unless advised to do so by the Archbishop.

THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY, in order to keep the Republican prohibitionists in life, has voted to submit a prohibitory amendment to the electors of the Empire State. The vote will be taken in April of next year. The Republican party convention agreed to do this seven years ago, but the "machine" has, in the interests of the party, kept it back until now. The prohibitionists will make a gallant fight, but the battle will be for the future, as at the present prohibition in New York State is a forlorn hope.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION AT LAST—THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS—TWO SCANDALS OCCUPY THE TIME OF THE MEMBERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 12.

MR. RYKERT.

According to promise the Government to-day gave precedence to the Rykert and Middleton reports. The Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Girouard, moved the adoption of the report. After a very few remarks the report was adopted unanimously.

GEN. MIDDLETON.

Mr. McNeill moved the adoption of the report on the case of General Middleton. Mr. Blake spoke on the question, delivering an address which even for him was a surprisingly complete and masterly statement of the whole case. Mr. Blake said in this matter there had been grievous misconduct and impropriety on the part of an official of the Canadian Government. He referred caustically to the fact that in granting the inquiry this session the Government said that General Middleton had called for an inquiry as though Parliament could not act until General Middleton had given his gracious consent. It was whispered at one time that it was proposed that the matter should be hushed up on the payment of a fixed sum, that sum to be paid by the Canadian people. He hoped that no such suggestion had been or would be made. "This is a matter to be settled by the people who have done the wrong and not by the Canadian people. (Cheers.) We ought not to indemnify, either in reputation or in purse, the person who has committed the wrong. He has had honors and rewards, and he ought to pay for his misconduct and receive the censure due to him." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Blake then reviewed the British military law on the subject, showing that Gen. Middleton

MUST HAVE KNOWN HE WAS DOING WRONG

in the case of Bremner, whose furs he ordered into keeping and afterwards ordered out of safekeeping. Mr. Blake recited how General Middleton sent Bremner to Regina for trial to see whether he was or not a rebel and at that moment confiscated his property as the property of a rebel and appropriated the best of that property for himself, taking the lion's or rather, said Mr. Blake, with withering scorn, the wolf's share. That seemed to the hon. gentleman disgraceful, and he could not understand how Gen. Middleton could have confused his moral sense so far as to have been guilty of such an act. It was true, Mr. Blake continued, alluding to the disappearance of the cases of furs addressed to him on board the steamer, that the plunderer was plundered, but that was no palliation, and he hoped the Government would see that the Generel paid for the furs and withdrew from our service. This sentiment, with which Mr. Blake concluded, was loudly applauded.

A POOR APOLOGY.

Sir Adolphe Caron put in a weak defence and miserable apology for General Middleton's misconduct. It was, he admitted, a most unfortunate error of judgment, regretted deeply by the General himself, and he had expressed his willingness to pay for that portion of the furs supposed to have been removed on his orders. But, added the minister, Gen. Middleton must investigate the matter further, find out the value of the furs, and ascertain whether they belonged to Bremner. The minister alluded several times to Gen. Middleton's services to Canada, which, he said, he could not forget.

MIDDLETON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Lister, upon whose motion the investigation was held, followed in a severe arraignment of General Middleton, who, he contended, must be held responsible for Bremner's full loss on account of the furs. He had no right, Mr. Lister asserted, to take the property of a Canadian citizen and after denying all knowledge of these furs for five years, only now make tardy reparation. He told the House that Bremner from a position of wealth was now in abject poverty and broken in health, and it was the Government's duty to see that he was indemnified in full without further delay. Mr. Lister, after citing the evidence showing that the order for looting issued by Gen. Middleton had attached to it an injunction to secrecy, declared it to be his opinion that Gen. Middleton knew well at the time that he had no right to confiscate, much less appropriate, this man's property. In conclusion, Mr. Lister said:—"In view of all the facts

GEN. MIDDLETON'S USEFULNESS IS GONE

and the Government should intimate to him that his services are no longer required." An officer in his position cannot remain in it after being guilty of what he is shown to be guilty of.

Mr. McNeil, the chairman of the committee of investigation, agreed that Gen. Middleton's conduct was unwarranted, illegal, and highly improper, but he would not condemn Gen. Middleton too severely. He did not like to kick a man when he was down.

THE PREMIER'S OPINION.

Sir John Macdonald, in a brief speech, concurred in the general view that Gen. Middleton's conduct deserved the condemnation and the strong language passed upon it. It was clear, he added, that he had acted wrongly and illegally and the strong language used in reflection on Gen. Middleton's conduct was justified. Still be believed in charity that the confiscation was an error of judgment, but the appropriation of the goods was quite another affair. That was not an error of judgment, but an illegal, improper act that cannot be defended. The Premier advised the adoption of the report.

OTHER VIEWS.

Mr. Mitchell called for instant action by Parliament. Alluding to Sir Adolphe Caron's praise of Gen. Middleton's conduct in the field, Mr. Mitchell said he did not question Gen. Middleton's bravery, but he knew it was Col. Williams, not Gen. Middleton, who carried the rifle pits at Batoche. Mr. Mitchell compared the stolen furs to a burglar's swag, and called on the Government to compel Gen. Middleton to refund the value of the furs, to then dismiss him and report him to the Horse Guards. He censured the Premier for extenuating Gen. Middleton's misconduct.

Mr. Laurier was prepared to believe Gen. Middleton acted on an error of judgment, but he was answerable for the full measure of wrong inflicted upon Charles Bremner. But, according to the Minister of Militia, Gen. Middleton was to hold a sort of court of enquiry to decide how much indemnity was due and to whom. He thought that between this and next session the Government should see that justice was done, otherwise, Mr. Laurier added, he would himself raise the question next session.

After Messrs. Girouard and Casey had spoken, the motion to adopt the report was unanimously carried.

ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

The House spent an evening in Committee of Supply. A long discussion arose over the vote of $125,000 for the Atlantic mail service, a temporary contract with Mr. Andrew Allan for one year. The Opposition again made efforts to extract information from the Government, but only obtained a reiteration of the Andersons surrendering their contract, and the intention being to renew the efforts to secure a fast line. The Premier said they still expected to accomplish this for the half-million dollars. Mr. Blake pointed out that there was no use paying half-a-million for a twenty-knot service when the greatest possible speed of the Canadian service, counting the whole voyage, was seventeen knots. The item was passed.

$150,000 FOR IMMIGRATION.

Sir John Macdonald speaking to an item of $150,000 additional for immigration explained that the Government was about to adopt a new assisted immigration policy, but in order to appease the artisans it was restricted to the North-West and British Columbia and the aid was to be given only to farmers and farm laborers and only after they had arrived and settled in the North-West.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The Government has given notice of a supplementary list of railway money subsidies and railway land grants. This is believed to be the last of them. The noticeable features of the whole list are not so much the items they contain as the items that are left out. For instance, the Hudson's Bay road is not on the list. This is a bitter disappointment to certain gentlemen who had been here the greater part of the session carefully working up the interest of the road and doing all in their power to secure a subsidy. The Temiscouata road is left out, contrary to general expectation. This line is properly called the St. Lawrence and Maritime Railway, chartered to construct a railway from Edmundston, N.B., a point on the Intercolonial between Newcastle and Moncton, hence to St. John. It is the Grand Trunk's short line from Montreal to the Atlantic seaboard, in length about 210 miles. By the Intercolonial from Quebec to St. John the distance is 579 miles and by the proposed Temiscouata Railway only 428. The new line would open up a large part of the province of New Brunswick. Notwithstanding all this the application for aid has been refused. The alternative route, the Salisbury and Moncton road, has been abandoned by the Government as their supporters would not this session at last consent to vote it through.

THE STRONG OPPOSITION OF THE C.P.R.

has evidently compassed the defeat of this Temiscouata line subsidy which would have amounted to two million dollars. The road will cost five millions, and the investment of three millions of British capital was assured. Mr. Chas. Riordan, Sir Joseph Hickson, Mr. Hector Cameron, Mr. J. D. Riordan and Mr. J. J. Macdonald are the chief incorporators.

The following augmentations are made:—Temiscouata Railway Company, 16 miles, from the west end of the 20 miles of their branch from Edmundston, already subsidized toward the St. Francis river, $51,200, and for a railway from Perth Centre, N.B., toward Plaister Rock Island, 11 miles, $35,200, and an alteration is made in relation to the Orford Mountain Railway Company, making the subsidy for 31 miles instead of 21 miles.

The land subsidies are as follows, being at 6,400 acres a mile; Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, from Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis, 125 miles; Manitoba South Eastern Railway Company, from Winnipeg to the Lake of the Wood, 110 miles.

OTTAWA, May 13.

A RAILWAY CHARTER.

The charter of the Hudson Bay Railway expires this summer, and a bill introduced and read the second time to-day, extended the time for the completion of the road for five years, that is, until 1896. The Premier, in reply to Mr. Lister and Mr. Blake, intimated that unless this road showed activity shortly parallel lines would be chartered if applied for.

THE M'GREEVY SCANDAL.

On the orders of the day being called, Mr. Barron rose and drew attention to the McGreevy scandal as it affected the Public Works Department. He read from the Conservative organ, *Le Canadien* of Quebec, the paper which has brought the charges and correspondence recently published to show that Mr. McGreevy, the member for Quebec West, had access to the tenders opened in the Department, information which no one had a right to obtain privately and in advance from the Department.

Sir Hector Langevin replied merely that he knew nothing about this matter.

Mr. Laurier said that if it was earlier in the session he would move in this matter. He intimated that earlier in the session the document had been put into his hands containing grave charges and mentioning a large sum of money as having been paid to a person unnamed. Mr. Laurier told the person who placed the document in his hands that if filed in the name of the person who received the money he would act in the matter from his place in Parliament, otherwise he would not.

Mr. Blake pointed out that Mr. McGreevy was in Ottawa just before the time fixed for the opening of tenders with a view of obtaining by illegitimate means information from the Department of Public Works and putting up a job on the Department and on the country. It was clear that Mr. McGreevy acquired in advance information as to who were the lowest tenderers for an important contract through the complicity of some officer in the Department, and Mr. Blake called on the Minister to investigate as in the case the lowest tenderers were induced to withdraw their tenders.

Sir Hector Langevin thus pressed, said he intended to enquire if any officer of his Department had been guilty of an indiscretion. The matter then dropped.

THE LATE MR. HUDSPETH.

Sir John Macdonald rose, and alluded in a feeling manner to the death of the late Mr. Adam Hudspeth, member for South Victoria, to whom he referred as one of the most lovable of men with one of the kindest hearts that ever beat in a human bosom.

Mr. Blake knew Mr. Hudspeth as a warm personal friend and agreed that he was one of the kindest and most lovable souls actuated by the highest instincts of honor.

Mr. Barron spoke of the friendship between him and Mr. Hudspeth and said his loss would be keenly felt in Lindsay and the surrounding district, where he was known as a good, kind citizen.

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Liberal party has always stood up for the principle the land for the people, and this was exemplified to-day on the motion for the third reading of the bill granting land subsidies to railways in the North-West. Mr. Watson moved a revolution attaching to the grants as a condition that the land shall be open for sale in suitable areas on conditions of actual settlement at a price not exceeding a fixed maximum. This was voted down by 48 to 83. Just before the division Mr. Davin bolted as if he was sent for. The bill was then passed without this clause guarding the public interest.

LABOR STATISTICS.

Mr. Chapleau further explained his Labor Statistics Bill, stating that the head of the new branch would probably be Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, with a small addition to his salary. Quarterly bulletins will be issued as well as annual reports. The bill passed.

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

In committee on the railway subsidies Sir John Macdonald stated that the applications were for fourteen millions and this year the Government asked for three millions, of which one million was for a revote, and it was not fair that they should be called upon without compensation to contribute to build lines in other districts. Sir John at first tried to get out of this hole by complimenting the Wellington, Grey and Bruce district upon its wealth and putting the Vaudreuil region in unpleasant contrast, but when he saw the kicking to which this might lead he said that Mr. McMullen should bring the matter before him next session, and he would consider it. Mr. McMullen and Dr. Landerkin also reminded him of the vigorous protest made by their people some years ago against this injustice. They expressed gratification that the Premier had promised to consider this claim.

A LITTLE RACKET.

After the discussion of some other lines, that of the Morrisburg and Ottawa line, $166,400, came up. In reply to questions Sir John Macdonald explained that it had been understood that the company formerly chartered and bonused; the Ottawa, Waddington and New York, had died a natural death by expiry of its charter and the bonus had thus lapsed. But it was now claimed that the company still lived, and so the Government proposed to enact this bonus, but applying to neither company pending a legal decision upon the existence of the old company. Mr. Blake said he desired to call attention to this bonus. He reminded the House that he had called attention to the Ottawa, Waddington and New York case along with the Caraquet case before the last general election. He proceeded to read from his speech at Kendal and also from his correspondence with Dr. Hickey who had been given the name of a boodler in connection with this road and bonus. The speech showed that Dr. Hickey and his fellow directors had sought to sell out the charter in the form of a contract for construction to certain American capitalists on condition of receiving a very large sum of money. Dr. Hickey wrote him a letter in which very strong language was used. The quality of that letter could be judged by those who had heard the hon. gentleman's speech the other evening. At this point of Mr. Blake's speech Dr. Hickey interposed with the remark that he would read that letter, which Mr. Blake expressed himself as glad to know as he had been unable to find a copy of it. He went on to read his own answer which was a reiteration in more circumstantial form of the allegations he had made in his speech declining Dr. Hickey's challenge to meet him on the platform, but expressing a willingness to meet a challenge made in the House and to have the matter fully investigated. The proposal under which the road was to be sold out was prepared by Dr. Hickey himself and since then he had seen the original. He read also from the reports of meetings of the Company showing that the directors had allotted to themselves large blocks of stocks for which, so far as was shown, they had paid nothing. Now that the bonus was being revived in another form at the request of Dr. Hickey, and as it was an instance, he believed, involving a wrong and unwise relation between a member of Parliament and the Government which had the treasury in charge, he thought it right to lay the facts before the House.

THE DOUGHTY DOCTOR'S WRATH.

Then Dr. Hickey rose. Like Bunthorne, Dr. Hickey when roused is very terrible. He said in awe inspiring tones that he did not wonder that Mr. Blake had kept quiet about this matter considering the castigation which he (Dr. Hickey) had given him in 1886, an idea which caused the Opposition, including Mr. Blake, no little amusement. He went on to deny that he had ever signed a document setting out the charter as stated. The fact that the signature of Dr. Hickey, who was the president, would have practically completed the bargain, and that the bargain never was completed, makes such a denial unnecessary. He did not say, however, that he had not prepared such a document, which was what Mr. Blake alleged. He then proceeded to give what he alleged to be an explanation of the facts, but which was made up mainly of abuse of Mr. Blake and for the rest of mere reiteration of statements which, so far as they were important, tended to prove that the allegations of Mr. Blake were quite accurate. Dr. Hickey before sitting down showered so many abusive epithets on Mr. Blake that the Chairman kept bobbing up calling him to order, and compelled him to withdraw. He concluded by saying that Mr. Blake's speech sounded and smelt like slush from the gutter. The Chairman was again on his feet correcting Dr. Hickey when Mr. Blake rose and told the Chairman that if he compelled Dr. Hickey to refrain from abusive language he would strike him down as he could not speak in any other way. The hon. gentleman pointed out that Dr. Hickey had not denied responsibility for the document he read and had not referred at all to the most important clause of them all, clause 10, in which Dr. Hickey said, "We want a liberal bonus in cash bonds for the promoters of the road."

WHEN SILENCE WOULD BE GOLDEN.

Dr. Hickey was unwise enough to speak again when Mr. Blake sat down and admitted that the clause about bonusing the promoters of the road might be true. This proves the whole case against the member for Dundas. All the subsidies went through without amendment.

NOTES.

Mr. Bronson, who so ably represented Ottawa in the Provincial Parliament which has just been dissolved, was waited on this evening by a committee made up of the most prominent Liberals of the city who persuaded him to stand again as the Liberal candidate in the approaching general elections.

Le Canada, the French Conservative organ in this city, scores Sir Adolphe Caron to-night in connection with the Middleton matter. The editorial holds that the censure of Parliament on Gen. Middleton includes the Minister of Militia who, for five years, shielded the General, because, the paper adds, "he's English, you know," and Sir Adolphe Caron has a weakness for Englishmen. The paper denounces the employment of Englishmen for the position.

The Hon. John Carling, who has been indisposed, is out again, and will to-morrow conduct a parliamentary party over the experimental farm.

THE PRINTERS IN ARMS.

The proposal of the Government to buy linotype type-setting machines for the Printing Bureau, for which purpose $26,000 was appropriated last night, has caused a sensation among the printers. A deputation of the Ottawa Typographical Union waited upon the Ministers late to-night, headed by the president of the Union, accompanied by Mr. Carey, representative of the labor congress, and Ald. Farrell. They contend that there is no such thing as a practical typesetting machine, and as the man who provides one is certain of a large fortune the Government has no right to carry on experiments which must result in benefit to private individuals. They work at the expense of the printers. Mr. Chapleau gave the men no satisfaction.

OTTAWA, May 14.

The House of Commons assembled to-day under exceptionally pleasant circumstances. It became generally understood early this morning that the arrangements had been made to drop the North-West bill and to finish up the business to-day if possible. Many of the members went home by the noon trains, and of those remaining many were busy preparing to leave this evening or to-morrow morning. It was consequently but a slim house when business opened this afternoon and there was manifest a general desire to finish up the work with as little delay as possible. The bills to extend the charters of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway, and the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway were reported by the Railway Committee and were put through their final stages by general consent. Mr. McCarthy was absent, so Col. O'Brien asked the questions of which Mr. McCarthy had given notice whether any petitions or remonstrances have been presented asking for the disallowance of the act of the Legislature of Manitoba respecting

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ABOLISHING THE DUAL LANGUAGES,

or, if any such have been presented, by whom? Has any action been taken by the Government respecting the said acts? Does the Government propose to bring down such petitions or remonstrance? In reply Sir John Macdonald said a petition had been presented by despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba conveying the remonstrance of the School Board; also from the Rev. Mr. Bernier, on behalf of the Separate School Board, and Mr. Prendergast, of Manitoba. No action had been taken with reference to these petitions and it was now too late to bring them down, they never having been asked for.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Mr. Mitchell spoke of rumors he had heard that the question of the Atlantic fisheries, under negotiations at Washington, had been practically settled three weeks ago, and thought that the claim of the Americans to Behring Sea as a closed sea should be abandoned and the rights of the seal fishermen of different countries practically settled. He asked for such information as the Government felt could be properly given on this subject. The reply was characteristic of the Premier. He was not in a position, he said, to answer the questions fully. The negotiations, so far as the Government knew, had been going on very smoothly, and he hoped for happy results. He hoped to be able to make a fuller statement of the case on Friday.

THE M'GREEVY SCANDAL.

Mr. Laurier reminded Sir Hector Langevin of his promise to give papers and further information regarding the McGreevy scandal. Sir Hector Langevin replied that the matter was under investigation, and he hoped to be able on Friday to bring the papers down so far as they had been corrected.

THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION COMPANY.

On motion for a Committee of Ways and Means, Dr. Landerkin called the attention of the House to the letter of J. W. Campbell detailing his disastrous experience with the Temperance Colonization Company and charging the directors with misrepresenting and the Rev. Dr. Hunter with having obtained stock of the company from him in exchange for land which afterwards turned out to be almost worthless. Dr. Landerkin asked whether any inquiry had been made on this subject and what information the Government were ready to give about it. The letter indicated that barefaced and heartless rascality had been perpetrated and the matter should be investigated if investigation had not already taken place. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Dewdney, was unable to speak definitely on the subject, not having been notified that it would be brought up, but he promised to give whatever information could be collected on Friday. Mr. Wallace said that hardship seemed to have been caused in some cases, and expressed the hope that the facts would be made known. In reply to a question Mr. Dewdney stated that there were three colonization companies still surviving, the Temperance, Reed Deer and York, a remarkable showing to those who remember how in 1882 every second man one met was president or secretary of one of these companies. "What proportion of the ten million estimated by the Government to be received from these companies will be probably realized," asked Mr. Blake. "I have not the estimate at my finger ends," replied Mr. Dewdney solemnly, but as he sat down even he, deficient in humor as he is, could not but smile at the absurdity of the estimate made during the time, or the egregious failure in realizing it.

THE TARIFF.

A verbal change was made in the tariff. It takes as much going into Committee, reporting, etc., to change a comma in the tariff as it would to reorganize the whole affair upon a reasonable basis, and then the House devoted some time to the business, principally formal, of concurring in the votes of the Committee of Supply. Concurrence was completed before five o'clock, and the Supply bill introduced and read three times and passed in as many minutes. Sir Richard Cartwright remarked, "I suppose we can go now; this is generally the last act in the drama."

A LITTLE FUN.

No reply was made to this piece of pleasantry, and the House passed on to the concluding stages of the railway subsidies under the influence of impending prorogation, Mr. Speaker had his joke and put the motions in French only. Mr. Clark Wallace took a seat on the Opposition benches, and at times applauded the remarks of Sir Richard Cartwright. In reply to an enquiry by Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir John Macdonald stated that there seemed to be something in the charges of fraud in the pay sheets on the Carillon canal, and an officer of the Department would be sent down to investigate. In reply to another question from the same source, Sir John stated that steps would be taken to ascertain whether a basis of co-operation could be reached with the Manitoba Government in matters of immigration.

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES BILL

was put through its final stages and the Railway Land Grants Bill was brought up. Sir Richard Cartwright entered a final protest against the policy of thus locking up such large quantities of land as certain to retard settlement. Mr. Charlton joined his protest to that of Sir Richard and considered that if the Government considered it necessary to thus hand over the heritage of the people to monopolies they should at least have fixed a maximum price at which settlers could buy the lands they required.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS

were withdrawn:—To authorize the transfer of certain public property to the Provincial authorities; to amend the Territories real property act, and to amend the North-West Territories act.

A HOLIDAY.

The bill respecting interest was passed through its final stages and the House rose until evening, then to meet for the consideration of such measures as were brought down from the Senate. After recess adjournment was taken till Friday morning. Prorogation takes place Friday afternoon.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery to-day visited the experimental farm on the invitation of the Hon. John Carling and were conducted through the various departments by Prof. Saunders and members of the staff, who were all most obliging and attentive. The farm has made rapid progress within the last twelve months and the public appreciation of its advantage is shown by the receipt of as many as three hundred letters a day. Up to to-day over sixteen tons of samples of grain have been sent out to farmers. This is four times the quantity called for last year. The seed testing department is in full working order. Here farmers can send their seeds and in a few days receive a report of its fertility or worthlessness as the case may be, and all this without charge. Many abortive crops would be avoided if the seed was tested before seeding time and if found worthless replaced by new seed. All the departments are actively working under the efficient direction of the various heads. The stock and horses were in splendid condition. At a luncheon served to the visitors, Mr. Carling presided, and received many compliments for the administration of this branch of his department. Two Scottish visitors, Messrs. Clement and Dunlop, of Glasgow, happened to be present, and the former said Scotland had much to learn from Canada, and had actually obtained from Canada two instructors in dairying, one a brother of Prof. Robertson. The minister stated that the various branch farms were now in excellent working order, and great things were expected. The farmers should give some attention to the advantages offered by these farms.

OTTAWA, May 16.

THE FINAL SITTING.

The House of Commons met this morning at 11.30. The Premier and nearly all the Cabinet were in their seats and about fifty members. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, were also present.

THE BANK ACT.

The Senate amendments to the Bank Act were concurred in, including one which the Minister of Finance and Mr. Laurier described as mischievous. It provided that no bills should be circulated in a torn condition or defaced by excessive handling. Mr. Foster said they would concur in this in order not to delay prorogation, but next session the clause could be struck out as the act did not come into force till July, 1891. Mr. Laurier would not agree and it was concurred in "on a division." Another new clause provided that the assignees of an insolvent bank shall pay over to the finance minister out of the assets a sum sufficient to cover all the outstanding notes and the assets shall thereupon be relieved of any further charge on this score.

STATIONERY FOR MEMBERS.

The report of the joint committee on printing recommended that one trunk be used in future in place of the two now distributed with the stationery and that both the one trunk and the stationery be of better quality in future. This announcement evoked great enthusiasm.

THE FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Bowell presented a couple of returns, and Mr. Peter Mitchell wanted to ask what state the fishery negotiations were in, but the Premier was absent for the moment and Mr. Mitchell waited. There was nothing before the House, and after waiting ten minutes, Mr. Mitchell again rose and said to Sir Hector Langevin, abruptly, "Trot out your leader and let there be somebody here to answer for the Government." Sir Hector smiled broadly at the "exquisite humor" of the member for Northumberland and shortly after the Premier came in and in reply to Mr. Mitchell said the Government had not full information. A message came from England which was not explicit enough and the Government asked for an explanatory message which had not arrived. Mr. Tupper was very ill, dangerously ill, and was on his way home and was expected to-day. So far, the Premier added, things in connection with the settlement were looking well.

BREMNER'S FURS.

Mr. Trow said he had heard that Charles Bremner was about instituting an action against Gen. Middleton for the recovery of the value of the stolen furs, and he thought the Government should act in the matter. A discussion ensued, in which Sir John Macdonald again pointed out, as he has done before, that Mr. Blake protested against the Government paying the bill of damages.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, said that if these furs were never, as Mr. Blake said, in the possession of the Crown, then Gen. Middleton, and not the Crown, was responsible.

The Premier made the admission that he had not read the evidence in this case and he did not know whether the Crown was liable or not, but if it was the Government would at once acknowledge it.

Mr. Mitchell was not prepared to say that the country should pay for the furs Gen. Middleton appropriated.

The Premier alluding to the responsibility of the Crown for the acts of its agents, spoke of a British general who flogged his men to death and was hanged for it by the civil law.

Mr. Mitchell said he did not wish to see Gen. Middleton hanged, although the articles of war did provide that the punishment for looting was death.

Mr. Laurier said it was extraordinary that these furs should have been pillaged while Gen. Middleton was at Battleford, and held that the measure of reparation to Bremner was to restore to him all his furs or the equivalent in money to be paid not by the Government but by those who unwarrantably deprived him of the furs. The matter was then dropped, to be replaced by

THE M'GREEVY SCANDAL.

Sir Hector Langevin laid the papers in the McGreevy case on the table and informed the House that the result of his departmental enquiry went to show that no officer of his department had been guilty of any indiscretion or of giving information to any person outside of the department. Two of the parties, however, had since died, one of them, Mr. Innis, the secretary of the department.

Mr. Speaker here read the message of prorogation at four o'clock.

Sir John Macdonald—The war is over.

Mr. Laurier—There only remains the benediction.

The House then adjourned until four when, in response to a summons from Black Rod, the Commoners proceeded to the Senate Chamber where His Excellency, Lord Stanley, enthroned, and in the following speech prorogued Parliament:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In bringing to a close this somewhat protracted session of Parliament I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your important duties.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

The negotiations respecting the Behring Sea question are still in progress at Washington, with good prospects of a favorable result. Meanwhile the continuance for another year of what is known as the *modus vivendi* will serve to show our earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States Government and people.

THE TARIFF.

The readjustment of the customs tariff, calculated, as it is, to promote the development of our agricultural, manufacturing and other industries, will, I doubt not, receive general acceptance from all classes.

THE BANKING ACT, ETC.

I am glad to believe that the act relating to banking has been most carefully considered and will be found to guard the interests of the public and to be sufficiently liberal to those who are more immediately affected by its provisions.

The measure relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes will, doubtless, render more certain and plain the law relating to these instruments, and make the law in that regard uniform in almost all respects throughout Canada.

THE CRIMINAL LAW.

The amendments to the criminal law include a great number and variety of provisions, all of which will probably be found useful, and several of which were urgently demanded for the public welfare.

LABOR STATISTICS.

The creation of a bureau of labor statistics will promote the investigation and study of the questions which affect the relations of capital and labor, and which are now engaging the attention of all great nations. It will likewise aid the diffusion of information on all that concerns the occupations and well-being of the working classes. In some other measures of the present session your desire to improve the laws which apply particularly to those engaged in industrial pursuits, will likewise be recognized.

THE SESSION'S LEGISLATION.

The various provisions to amend the laws relating to railways, to patents, copyrights and trade marks and to the Department of Indian revenue, and likewise the enactments to improve the statutes for the management of our Indian population are well adapted to promote the efficient administration of the departments to which they relate, while a large amount of private railway legislation indicates a spirit of enterprise throughout the country, which it is to be hoped will lead to a substantial development of the railway works of the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I take leave of you for the present with the earnest hope that in the coming season our people in every part of Canada may be blessed with an abundant reward for their labors, and may witness a marked advance in the prosperity of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, May 16.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The session of Parliament which closed to-day is the longest on record since Confederation save one, the Franchise Act session of 1885, and has taken up exactly four months. The number of working days during which the House of Commons sat was 81. It has been, with the exception of the dual language debate, about the easiest going session in ten years. The Opposition gave the Government a good deal of assistance, too much, some claim, and bitter words and angry scenes have been few.

Mr. Laurier has been punctual in attendance and at all times watchful, but he has let the session close without even one great speech. His speech on the dual language question was perfunctory, for his judgment did not evidently endorse his opposition to Mr. McCarthy's bill, applied as it was to the North-West Territories alone.

Mr. Blake has been very active during the latter half of the session and the Government and the House has had the benefit of his great Parliamentary skill. On no occasion has the Opposition pressed the Government hard except once, and then it was the back bench members who took the Government by the throat and held them all night, finally forcing them to give in and being able, as the Premier put it, to walk out with all the honors of war.

The Government have put in the session with as little legislation as possible. The Promissory Notes Act was a legacy from last session and the Bank Act was a necessity in view of the approaching expiry of the charters. The tariff bill was really the only measure of first consequence, aside from the Bank Act, and the tariff bill was nothing to be proud of. The other Government measures were amending or unimportant Acts. Why Parliament has been kept here for four months is a conundrum.

Three months would have been, considering the programme, ample to have served the country. The impression is that next session will last fully five months, being the last before a general election.

The North-West Bill has been dropped for the second time. The Equal Rights party with its separate school amendment frightened the politicians, in view especially of the pending Provincial elections. The Government would have had to take some stand on the question. If they opposed the abolition of separate schools in the North-West it would compromise their friends in Ontario, and if they did not oppose it there would have been an outcry in Quebec. It was, however, excusable at the close of the session to drop the Bill, and before next session Messrs. McCarthy, Charlton and O'Brien may realize that in warring on separate schools they are raising an issue before which, in danger, the dual language question is utterly insignificant.

WHELAN AND PACAUD.

Mr. Mercier's programme speech is published in full this morning by *L'Electeur*, which also refers to Mr. Whelan's contradiction of Mr. Pacaud's statement regarding the $10,000, to say that it expected it as a matter of course and that it will further confirm Mr. Pacaud's statement. At least fifty respectable citizens, it says, are prepared to swear that Mr. Whelan admitted to them that he had been forced to pay $10,000 to the Opposition, and that he even went further and specified the persons in the Opposition who had received the money. But let all these people it says, fight among themselves. Mr. Pacaud at his own request has been summoned to appear as a witness before the court. On Monday next he will be there; then we will talk with those who are attacking us.

NOTES.

Mr. Robidoux came to Quebec yesterday and almost immediately returned to Montreal.

Mr. Mercier left last night for St. Hyacinthe. On Tuesday next he is to give his answer to a deputation from Quebec County as to his standing as a candidate for that constituency.

The death is announced in Switzerland of Mr. Harris Woods, son of ex-alderman Alexander Woods of this city. The deceased, who was married to Miss Tiffin, of Montreal, was well and widely known and his premature demise is regretted by the whole community.

On dit Mr. John Sharples, of Sharples & Co., will be a candidate for Quebec West at the coming election.

THE NUN OF KENMARE

ON THE TELEGRAPHED LIE NARRATING HER SUPPOSED DISAPPEARANCE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The Roman Church, having nothing to say against me during the time I was a member of its church, has now organized a plan which, so far, is proving eminently successful, to hunt me down by slanderous reports through the Associated Press, having all the dignity of "specials." I do not want to use hard language, but I must use plain language, and say they are simply "special" lies. I never disappeared mysteriously from Pittsburg or anywhere else. When I had finished lecturing in Pittsburg I went to McKeesport, a place within twenty miles or less of Pittsburg, to fill lecture engagements there. I never made a large or small collection in Pittsburg—tickets were sold for my lectures, as they are for other people's lectures, and if people like to hear me and pay for tickets they come because they think they will get value for their money, and I am under no compliment to them.

Ever since I left Pittsburg I have been in constant correspondence with friends there, and my address is well known to them. I was very ill after I left, and in consequence obliged to spend the winter in Florida, where I was the guest of Bishop Whipple, one of the best known and most beloved of the bishops of the Episcopal Church. I receive scores of letters every week. I know who started this lie in the press, and the reason. I hope my Protestant friends know me too well to give a moment's credit to any such reports, and for the future, having given the warning of this plot, I shall not waste time in replying to any such matters. It is another proof of what Rome is, that she cannot defend herself without false charges against those who leave her. I shall be obliged if other papers will publish this when it has appeared in yours.

M. J. CUSACK (The Nun of Kenmare).

My present address is 2232 N. 30th st., Philadelphia, Pa. Letters addressed to the care of the Rev. W. Briggs, D.D., Wesley Buildings, Toronto, Canada, will always find me.

THE LONGUE POINTE HORROR.

THE INQUEST—THE SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The inquest on the remains found at the Longue Pointe Asylum ruins was opened at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon. The jury was a French one and the absence of English jurors being commented upon by a *Witness* reporter, Coroner Jones explained that several English citizens had been notified, but had failed to turn up, and the Frenchmen who answered the summons refused to wait, as they could not waste their time running back and forward. Mr. L. O. David represented the Crown in this case. It might be said that the witnesses were in no wise worried by any very pertinent questions by Mr. David. The evidence of the various witnesses went to show that it was very probable that the loss of life would not have been so heavy had the building not been so high. The names of a number of cities were given where asylums were as high as the Longue Pointe asylum. It was rather difficult, however, to accept the apology that a number of wrongs make a right. The origin of the fire, doubtless, will never really be known; although from the evidence given by the Sister in charge of the ward where the fire broke out, it is supposed that it was started by one of the female patients, as she had set a fire in the same room and was always talking of burning herself. How she procured the matches was a mystery, as all the witnesses claimed that no matches were given to any, except a few privileged inmates, who were not dangerous, and they had to get them from the guards. It was claimed, however, that visitors had often given matches to the patients. Nearly all the patients burned were in the furious wards on the fourth and fifth flats. They estimate the number of those who perished as fifty, but it is thought by many that it will far outnumber that figure, and nothing definite can be known till the list is completed by the nuns, which yet will take several days. The ruins have not yet been searched; but the walls were knocked down on Monday, and it is expected that search will shortly be made. A temporary building for the accommodation of patients is now being put up at Longue Pointe. The inquest is still going on.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

A great Nationalist rally to organize the ministerial party in the Quebec district, took place in Quebec on the afternoon of the fifteenth instant. There were between one and two thousand persons present, and the Hon. Mr. Mercier made a speech, which defined his electoral programme, and laid down the ministerial platform for the contest. The speech was a long one, lasting for two hours and covered a good deal of ground. It was the policy of his Government, he said, to defend the autonomy of the Province, and to resist centralization at Ottawa, which would inevitably lead to annexation or independence. He taxed Mr. Taillon with being in alliance with the Merediths and the McCarthys in this connection. He claimed financial success for his Government, and he claimed the renewed confidence of the people on the ground that he had settled the Jesuit Estates question. As a proof that the Liberals had no intention of separating from their allies, the National Conservatives, he instanced the case of Mr. Beaugrand, who only received five out of thirty-eight votes as a candidate for the St. Louis division of Montreal.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The following nominations have been made, so far, in Ontario:—

	Liberal	Opposition
Addington	J. Miller	Jas. Read J. R. Miller, In
Algoma E	Lyon	
Algoma W	Conmee	R. Sparling Ind.Con G. H. McDonnell
Brant N	W. B. Wood	
Brant S	Hardy	T. L. Jones
Brockville	Fraser	
Bruce N	D. Porter	John George
Bruce C	W. M. Dack	A. Shaw, E.R.
Bruce S	E. P. O'Connor	Dr. Tennant
Cardwell		H. Lennox
Carleton		Monk
Cornwall and Stormont	Mack	Leitch
Dundas	Chamberlain	Whitney
Dufferin		
Durham E		T. B. Collins G. Campbell, E.R
Durham W	A. T. Lockart	W. P. Prower
Elgin E	J. C. Dance	H. T. Godwin
Elgin W	A. McCrimmon	D. McColl
Essex N	F. Cleary	Sol. White
Essex S	W. D. Balfour	Chas. G. Fox
Frontenac	H. H. Shibley	
Grenville		French
Glengarry	Jas. Rayside	
Grey E	Dr. Hunt	J. Rorke
Grey N	Jas. Cleland	D. Creighton
Grey S	J. Hunter	J. Blythe
Haldimand	Dr. Baxter	
Halton	Robertson	W. Kerns
Hamilton	Gibson	T. H. Stinson E. A. Colquhoun, ER
Hastings N		A. F. Wood
Hastings E	N. Vermilyea	W. P. Hudson
Hastings W	W. H. Bigger	G. W. Ostrom
Huron W	J. T. Garrow	
Huron E	T. Gibson	A. H. Musgrove
Huron S	A. Bishop	Holmes
Kent W	Dillon	Clancy Patterson
Kent E	Ferguson	E. E. Parrott, E.R.
Kingston	J. D. Thompson	J. H. Medcalf
Lambton W	Mackenzie	
Lambton E	Graham	
Lanark N	Caldwell	Dr. R. F. Preston
Lanark S		E. Elliott
Lennox	B. E. Aylesworth	Dr. Meacham
Leeds		Dr. Preston
Lincoln	Wm. Garson	James Hiscott
London		W. R. Meredith
Middlesex N	John Waters	W. H. Hutchins
Middlesex E	T. H. Purdom	R. Tooley
Middlesex W	G. W. Ross	John Morgan
Monk	R. Harcourt	W. E. Wellington Dr. Emmett, E.R.
Muskoka	A. P. Cockburn	G. F. Marter
Nipissing	Loughrin	
Norfolk N	Treemeur	J. B. Freeman
Norfolk S	O. Austin	Morgan
Northumberland E	H. F. Young	Dr. Willoughby
Northumberland W	C. C. Field	S. Purser
Ontario N	I. J. Gould	
Ontario S	Dryden	Millar
Ottawa	Bronson	Hill
Oxford E	Mowat	
Oxford S	Dr. McKay	
Parry Sound	J. I. Sharp	
Peel	K. Chisholm	J. L. Hughes
Perth N	R. Cleland	Hess
Perth S	T. Ballantyne	W. R. Davis
Peterboro' E	T. Blezard	A. R. Kidd, E.R.
Peterboro' W	J. R. Stratton	John Carnegie
Prescott	Evanture	
Prince Edward	J. A. Sprague	Johnston
Renfrew N	Murray	R. Dunlop
Renfrew S	Dr. Dowling	E. Leach, N.P.
Russell	Robillard	
Simcoe E	Drury	A. Miscampbell
Simcoe C	Robt. Paton	
Simcoe W	James Hood	Dr. Wylie
Toronto	J. Tait A. Macdougall	E. F. Clarke H. E. Clarke Ald. Moses, T.P. Ald. Bell, E.R. E. D. Armour, E.R
Victoria E	J. H. Campbell	John Fell
Victoria W	Dr. McKay	Cruess
Waterloo N	Snider	
Waterloo S		
Welland	Col. Morin	Wm. McCleary
Wentworth N	Dr. McMahon	W. F. Maclean
Wentworth S	N. Awrey	C. D. Potts
Wellington S	D. Guthrie	Col. Macdonald
Wellington E	C. Clark	
Wellington W	A. S. Allan	Long
York E	G. B. Smith	John Gibson
York N	Davis	
York W	Dr. Gilmour	D. W. Clendenan

E.R. stands for Equal Rights, N.P. for New Party.

BUCKET SHOP FAILURE.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Times* says: This morning the announcement of the collapse of the big brokerage firm, the Doran-Wright Company limited, will be made. The liabilities, it is announced by the president of the company, will be between $300,000 and $400,000, none of which is owed in New York. The company had a meeting late yesterday afternoon and decided to suspend business. There are no assets to speak of.

CANADA PRIZE COMPETITION.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE FOR EASTERN ONTARIO.

THE PROVINCE PRIZE THIS YEAR GOES TO TORONTO—A FAVORABLE WORD FOR THE ALDERVILLE INDIAN SCHOOL—THE SCHOOLS WHICH CARRY OFF THE COLLECTIVE PRIZES—GOOD RESULTS OF THE COMPETITION.

We have pleasure in publishing the report of A. A. Stockton, M.P.P., D.C.L., LL.D., on the Canada Prize Competition stories from Ontario East. This was one of the heaviest provincial districts, Mr. Stockton having no less than five hundred and eighty-five stories to examine and classify. The report shows the great care with which this has been done.

REPORT FOR EASTERN ONTARIO.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 10th May, 1890.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Editors Witness Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,—I forward herewith the essays from Eastern Ontario, and my estimate of the relative merits of the work of the different competitors. There were five hundred and eighty-five (585) essays from twenty-six different counties, including the cities of Ottawa, Toronto, and Kingston. In some cases I have had some doubt, but the result of my examination has been reached after reading all the essays and bringing my best judgment to bear upon them. The Province prize I have given to Miss Annie A. Boyle, of Jarvis street high school, in the City of Toronto. Subject, "From Trading post to Metropolis." In this essay there is a precision and clearness of statement, combined with literary finish, which I think entitles it to the position I have given it. I shall now tabulate the different counties in the order in which I examined and took note of the essays.

Frontenac County, 10 stories—The essay, "Sharbot Lake," by Myrabel Thomson, of the Sharbot Lake School, is, I think, entitled to the prize. Georgie M. Watts' essay on "The Fire of 1853 in the Township of Kingston," stands next to it.

City of Kingston—There are but two stories, of which I think the "Progress of Kingston," by Charles Ruttan, is the best.

Simcoe County, 35 stories—I think "A Fenian Raid," by Harry W. Jakeway, of Stayner Public School, the best. "A Dream Realized," by Robert Baker, Nottawa, "The Huron Indians," by Lizzie Kenney, Minesing, and "A Small Battle of Lundy's Lane," by Mary E. Millar, Orillia High School, are good.

Stormont County, 16 stories—"The Days of Our Fathers," appears to me the best. The author is Leslie A. Wright, of No. 2 Cornwall Township School. "David Arnold," Etta A. McEwan, Maxville, and "A Short History of the Early Settlers," by Maggie Relyea, are good.

Prince Edward County, 8 stories—"A Brave Woman," by May Osborn, Consecon, I put first. The essay, "Facts About Crowe," by Hattie Broad, Rossmore, is commendable.

Algoma County, 22 stories—The prize I think should go to "The Sculptor's Warning," by Fannie Rains, of No. 2 school.

Durham County, 35 stories—The essay "Mystery of the Old Log House," by E. U. McCormack, of Port Hope High School, I think best. "The Devil's Mortgage," by Hattie Robinson, Welcome, is good.

Grenville County, 7 stories—The prize is given to "A Story of Two Settlers," by Albert Barnhart, of Kemptville High School. "Facts and Incidents of Pioneer Life," by Elizabeth A. Creily, Ventnor, is very good indeed.

Leeds County, 3 stories—Miss Edith Bates' essay, "The Finding of a Counterfeiter's Den" is, I think, the best. She is a scholar of Eden Mills School.

Victoria County, 16 stories—"Granny's Tale," by Jennie F. Robinson, Bobcaygeon, should, I think, have the prize.

Haliburton County, 2 stories—There are only two essays from this County. I award the prize to the essay "History of Wilberforce," by T. J. Buchanan, of No. 1 Monmouth School.

Glengarry County, 24 stories—I think "A Night on the St. Lawrence," by Janet Cumming, of S. S. No. 13, Charlottenburg School, entitled to the prize. The essay "Our Country," by Flora Cumming, is good. The writing and literary form are better in the first, but the variety is greater in the second.

Ottawa City, 11 stories—"The Haunted House," by Mary Gibson, is, I think, the best and should get the prize. There are several very good essays in the bundle from this district.

Ontario County, 22 stories—I award the prize to the essay "The Hero of Cedar Dale," by Fred. Patterson, of the Oshawa High School. The essays "Marie," by Wm. A. Laughlin; and "Loss of Anna Bell Chambers," by Edith May Henderson, are highly commendable.

City of Toronto, 103 stories—"Eloise the Foundling," by Eva J. Sharp, of the Victoria street school, Toronto, in my view should stand first. "Mary Marlove Victory," by Helen Banks; "Two Shocks," by May F. Sharpe; "The Semi-Centennial," by Emma Geddes, and one or two others, stand well up in the lists.

York County, 27 stories—"A Story of the Rebellion of 1837," by Clara Lundy, school No. 3 E. Gwellinbury, takes the county prize.

Northumberland County, 12 stories—"All is well that ends well," by Libbie Lawrence, should, I think, get the prize. This is an essay by a pupil of the Alderville Indian school. I may say, all the essays from that school are above the average; in fact, I think they are superior, as a whole, to any other school.

Russell County, 17 stories—"A Scene from Pioneer Life," an essay by Kate Byrnes, of No. 10 Cumberland school, I give the prize to. The poem "The Drink Plague," by Susie M. Cummings, shows much invention, power of expression and literary merit. It may not fully come within the terms of the competition.

Dundas County, 31 stories—"The Abduction of Mike Young," by Sarah Jordan, of Connaught, I place first. "The Loyalty of Olden Days," by Lola Redmond, Iroquois, is good. Two of the schools composed of young children show well in the competition.

Hasting's County, 14 stories—"Our First Settlers," by Maud Bowers, should stand first. "A Bear Story," by Jennie Henderson; "Lost in the Woods," by Adna Brown, and "The First Settlers of Tyendinago," Blanche Robinson, are commendable.

Peterborough County, 9 stories—I award the prize to the essay, "A Visit to the Lakes in Peterborough County," by Elva Best, of the Collegiate Institute School. "Adventures in the Back Woods," by Josephine Young, of Apsley, is worthy of notice as being the production of a very young girl, who wrote under difficulties.

Nipissing County, 2 stories—There are only two essays from this county. I give first place to "A Story of Adventure," by Richard C. New, of Eau Claire.

Lanark County, 59 stories—Priscilla V. M. McMely's essay, "Beckwith people and Ballygibline," should get the prize. The two essays "Pioneers of the County of Lanark," by Tillie Gallaher, Fallbrook, and "A walk for books," by Emma L. Ruttel, with some others, are very good. Miss Sarah E. Ferguson's school as a whole shows well.

Muskoka County, 26 stories—"Lumbering in Muskoka," a poem by Mattie Ruttan, of Barkway school, I put first. "A visit to the Country," by Isaac Peacock, Huntsville; "Lumbering," by Jno. C. Hall, Lancelot; "Death in the bush," by Ada Osborne, Parkersville, are good essays.

Parry Sound District, 4 stories—"A reminiscence of the massacre at the river Wye, 1649," by Allie F. Macdonald, should stand first, and I give it the prize.

Carleton County, 39 stories—"Pioneer Life in the Village of Richmond," by Amy Davidson, I place first. "The Fire of 1870," by Emma Burroughs; "The Great Fire of 1870," by Carrie Whillans, and "The Story of a Theft," Alice M. Walker, Hawthorn, are commendable productions. Mr. Graham's school makes a good exhibit.

Renfrew County, 5 stories—I give the prize to "Fire in the Woods," by Mary Jane Lett. Henry D. Kho's essay on "Equal Rights" is a vigorous production, and stands next.

Prescott County, 9 stories—Jas. T. McLean's essay, "The Three Friends," should get the prize. "History of Caledonia Springs," by Elecia Labelle, of L'Orignal, "The Part Played by the 18th Battalion in the Fenian Raid," by Minnie Mooney, of Barb, are worthy of favorable mention.

PRIZES TO SCHOOLS.

I think the prizes for schools, twelve of which fall to Eastern Ontario, should be apportioned as hereinafter mentioned. The numbers do not indicate order of merit, and in fact, I am not very certain as to my apportionment. I have been guided by the number of essays from the school, the age of the pupils, neatness in writing, correctness in spelling, etc.

1. The Indian school at Alderville, Northumberland County.
2. Miss Maggie Moore's School, S.S., No. 22, Williamsburgh school, Dundas County.
3. Miss Eliza Ridley's school, South Mountain, in the County of Dundas.
4. Mr. Graham's school in Carleton County.
5. Oshawa school, No. 2, Lake teacher, Ontario county.
6. The Clinton street school, Toronto. E.W. Bruce, teacher.
7. The Model School, Toronto. K. F. Hagarty, teacher.
8. W. H. R. Sparks' School, in the County of Russell.
9. Geo. Griffiths School, Muskoka County.
10. Sara E. Ferguson's School, Oliver's Ferry, Lanark County.
11. No. 21 Clarke School, County of Durham. Miss Robinson, teacher.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have given considerable time and attention to the discharge of my duties as examiner. I have read with much interest many of these essays detailing the life and incidents of early times in the history of Eastern Ontario.

These competitions must do good by arousing literary ambition among the rising generation, and especially by turning the attention to the romantic history, the great and varied resources, and the expanding future of Canada.

I trust the result of the competition will prove that my share in this work has been done wisely and well, even if not satisfactory to all. Yours truly, A. A. STOCKTON.

VARIOUS LETTERS.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith enclose $1 to pay for the *Weekly Witness* for one year. I regret that the picture of "Christ before Pilate," which I received last year, has been mislaid or I should have sent it to you. I could not look with any pleasure on such a miserable caricature of the world's Redeemer.

J.F.

Madoc, Ont.

As no picture of modern times is more popular than that of "Christ Before Pilate," probably none has been more criticized. The chief criticism has been that which our correspondent states too strongly, that the principal figure fails to realize the Christian's idea of his Lord. Few followers of Christ but have already a conception of him that it would be impossible to put on canvas or paper, and that may be very different from that of another, however noble. An incident which shows how our pictures, got out so cheaply because in such large numbers, may be valued, took place at the recent sale of furniture by a *Witness* reader at which the "Angelus," which our readers have for fifteen cents, and which he had put in a simple but suitable frame, was bid up to five dollars.

The advantage of being nurtured from earliest years on good mental food fitted to form correct taste and correct ideas of life is made vivid by the following letter from a little girl:—

THURSO, March 25th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I have made an effort to write this story, and I hope you will accept of it, and, if not, please consign it to the waste paper basket. I have been a reader of your dear *Witness* since I was six. I began by reading the Children's Corner and the Home Department. My father and grandfather subscribed for it. I was brought up in the country, and many a happy hour I spent in reading it. When the paper came I used to hide half and steal away and read it.

M. D.

PRESCOTT, May 12, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—If I am not mistaken it was in the literary columns of a Saturday Daily *Witness* I saw it stated lately that Gladstone's promised articles on "Modern Science versus Bible," were to appear simultaneously in *Good Words* (British), and *Sunday Times* (American.) I have ordered the *Sunday Times*, and find it is simply a Sunday N. Y. paper, whereas I expected it to be a magazine for Sunday reading. Please enlighten me in your "Notes to Correspondents," and oblige

AN OLD READER.

Our correspondent must have been somewhat astonished when he received a Sunday daily when he expected a paper of the class of the *Sunday-School Times*, which is what he should have ordered to obtain the article he refers to. It is published in Philadelphia.

The chief objection to the Sunday newspapers is not that the papers are printed on Sunday, because the work is done late on Saturday night or very early in the morning, but the distribution and sale on Sunday, so that their tendency is to secularize the day by filling the streets with business and the homes with the things of the world, from which the day is provided as an escape. They are often made up largely of the silliest gossip, the vilest stories, and the most horrible outrages which the paper has got together during the week. Some newspapers, which are pretty respectable during the week, are simply vile on Sundays. Some of the most successful advertisers in the United States, such as John Wannamaker and Marshal Field & Co., do not employ them.

Here is another letter from one of the earliest subscribers to the *Witness*:—

I have read your *Weekly Witness* a long time. I came from Edinburgh, Scotland, in the spring of 1834 in a sailing ship ("Roger Stewart"); no steamers then, with a fine young man, J. Beckett. He published the *Temperance Advocate*. I took it, and when it stopped he sent me the *Weekly Witness*. I have read it ever since with pleasure and, I trust, with profit. I admire your steady war against the drink curse. It must be put down. They are doing it in the United States keep on; you have the prayers and best wishes of the thousands. I think the churches should take it up more than they do, and banish for ever intoxicating wines from the Table of the Lord. Excuse this liberty, but I am nearing the end of the journey here, being 83 years of age. I thought I would say "good bye." You see my hand is pretty steady yet. Wishing you God speed, I am yours truly, THOMAS RUSSELL.

Alton, Ont.

A SHOCKING CASUALTY.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15.—The wife and daughter of President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, were found dead in bed this morning, having been accidentally suffocated by gas which escaped during the night. President Hall is out of town. The family have resided here a year. Mrs. Hall had become well known socially and was highly esteemed. The cause of the accident was a leaking gas burner with electric lighting attachment. It does not appear that any blame attaches to the gas company. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but proved of no avail.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCALY SKIN DISEASES.

Psoriasis 5 years, covering face, head and entire body with white scabs. Skin red, itchy and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Pronounced incurable. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY,
Rockwell City, Iowa.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond human endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 Illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Back ache, kidney pains, weakness rheumatism and muscular pains RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE BY THE CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. Vastly superior to all others.

GOOD NEWS FOR TRAVELLERS.

We are safe in saying that one-half the travelling public are always glad to find an Hotel where respectability, comfort, quiet and health considerations are the specialties. THE TURKISH BATH INSTITUTE, Montreal, enlarged to double its former size, is now one of those desirable hotels.

It is near the Windsor, on St. Monique street, foot of McGill College avenue. If you are visiting the city for a day, a week or a month, try the Turkish Bath. Terms moderate. Hot and cold water baths free to guests; Turkish Baths half price.

The Sanitarium Department of the Institute, in charge of D. B. A. MACBEAN, M.D., is remarkably successful in the treatment of disease, more especially rheumatism and blood diseases, coughs, bronchial troubles, catarrh, liver and kidney derangements, dropsy, neuralgia, dyspepsia, &c. For circulars, address F. E. McKEYES Manager, Turkish Bath, Montreal.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

JUNE 1.—Luke 10 : 25-37.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself".—Lev. 19 : 18.

EXPLANATORY.

I. The great personal question of all ages.—Ver. 5. "And behold a certain lawyer": a lawyer was one who was a student and teacher of the Jewish law. "Stood up", rose to indicate his purpose of a discussion. This implies that Jesus was in some house, perhaps discoursing on this very subject of eternal life. "And tempted him": rather, tested or tried him. There is no sign of any malicious purpose in this case. "Saying, Master": or teacher—equivalent to Rabbi or Raboni. Jesus was an acknowledged teacher as the lawyer was. "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" How can I become a child of God, and as a child inherit from my Heavenly Father, and so have possession of eternal life?

II. Jesus' Answer; the way to eternal life.—Vers. 26-28. 26. "He said unto him, What is written in the law?" An apt question, since it was a lawyer who had asked him, whose office it was to understand and explain the law. "How readest thou?" How do you understand the law to teach regarding this?—*G. W. Clark*. It is noticeable that Jesus leads him away from tradition directly to the law itself. The answer of Jesus was very courteous and complimentary to the lawyer.

27. "And he answering said". He replied by quoting the great summary of man's duty towards God in Deut. 6 : 5 (which, it appears, was recited in the daily prayers of the Jews), and a statement of the law of love from Lev. 19 : 18.—*Cook*. "In Mark 12 and Matt. 22 it is Jesus himself who unites those two utterances. It is probable, as Bleek thinks, that Jesus guided the scribe by a few questions to formulate this answer."—*Godet*.

Reasons for loving God supremely. He is supremely good. He that loves God loves all that is good and hates all that is evil. He is not only good, but lovable. All we have and are we owe to him; and the only way in which we can make any return is to love him and obey him in love. That is all that is ours to give; to withhold it is unutterably mean.

Loving our neighbors as ourselves. "And thy neighbor as thyself". Not as he does love himself, but as he ought to love himself. "After the same manner; *i.e.*, freely and readily, sincerely and unfeignedly, tenderly and compassionately, constantly and perseveringly.—*Burkitt*. This love is the principle in the heart from which flows the Golden Rule in practice, and the perfect keeping of all the commandments which refer to our duties to our fellow-men. "Love is the fulfilling of the law." It is inconceivable that God should require from his rational creatures anything less, or in substance anything else, under any dispensation, in any world, at any period, throughout eternal duration."—*D. Brown*.

28. "Thou hast answered right: this do, and thou shalt live". Shalt have already eternal life, the life of heaven. For this heart of love is eternal life. It is the life of saints and angels in Paradise. This answer of Christ touched the lawyer's conscience, and showed him that he had not yet attained to eternal life, if that was the necessary condition of eternal life. Seeing what we must become in order to be saved, convicts us of our sin and failure, and our need of a Saviour from our sins.

III. The parable of the good Samaritan.—Vers. 29-37. 29. "But he, willing (wishing, desiring) to justify himself": to make himself appear right, both to his own conscience and to Jesus. "Said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbor?" Doubtless this was a disputed question among the lawyers.

30. "Jesus made answer," by a parable or illustration, which very possibly may have been founded on fact. "A certain man went (was going) down from Jerusalem to Jericho". The road, or path,—for there was no such road as is familiar to us,—from Jerusalem went down literally, to Jericho, the descent in less than twenty miles being about 3,500 feet. It was also a very dangerous road, lying much of the way in a deep ravine, through soft rocks in which caves and chambers affording shelter to miscreants, who from them sallied forth to prey upon travellers. It is still necessary to have an escort in passing over that road.—*Bliss*. London a hundred years ago, and some routes in the United States within a much more recent period, will furnish many parallels to the dangerous state of the road from Jerusalem to Jericho. Eight hundred men are now (1868) at work on a new road from Jerusalem to Jericho.—*Bp. J. H. Vincent, in N. Y. Independent, March 7, 1889*. "And fell among thieves". Highway robbers, banditti. "40,000 workmen were dismissed from work on the temple of Herod at this time."—*Van Doren*. "Stripped him of his raiment," implying that he was despoiled of everything he had.—*G. W. Clark*. "And wounded him", by inflicting blows upon him. So the Greek.

31. "And by chance there came down a certain priest". Jericho was one of the residences of the priests. "About 12,000 priests and Levites who used to attend the temple, in courses, resided at Jericho."—*Van Doren*. If any man on earth might reasonably be expected to lend a helping hand to the wounded traveller, a countryman, and also of the seed of Abraham, this priest was he.—*Bliss*. "He passed by on the other side," not of the road only, but of the ravine.—*Ellicott*. There may have been fear of ceremonial defilement, if he man should die on his hands. And he felt that others would help the man if he did not.

32. "And likewise a Levite". A Levite was one of the tribe of Levi; a priest was of the family of Aaron in that tribe. The Levites performed the humble services of the temple, as cleaning, carrying fuel, and acting as choristers. "Came and looked on him". He did a little more than the priest, but resisted the impulse. His slight and false compassion withered away; and he also "passed by on the other side". "Being in the line of religious work does not make a man religious. Having a share in Christian service doesn't make a man Christ-like."—*H. C. Trumbull*.

33. "But a certain Samaritan". The Samaritans were half heathen, a mixed race of Jews and Gentiles, accepting the Pentateuch only as their Bible, erroneous in some points of doctrine, and greatly despised by the priests and Levites.

Note in this connection, the noble spirit which Christ showed in this picture of a Samaritan, for it was but a short time before this that he had himself been rejected by Samaritans in such an ungracious way that the disciples wished to invoke fire from heaven upon them (see 9, 51-56). "He had compassion on him". From this feeling all the subsequent actions flow. The first step in becoming "good Samaritans" is to obtain this feeling. But law, good resolutions, beautiful moral examples, and the whole array of human contrivances fail to create it. It is learned from Christ.—*Ecc. Com.*

34. "Bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine". This was a well-known method of cure in the East. Greek and Latin physicians commended it.—*Jacobus*. The wine was poured in to cleanse the wound, and the oil to assuage the smart. They were highly esteemed remedies. "Set him on his own beast". His care of the wounded man must have consumed considerable time; but this was the greatest magnanimity, and much more than common kindness required. Real love does not ask how little, but how much, it may do.—*Jacobus*. "To an inn". This is the only place where an inn, as we understand the word, "a house for the reception of travellers, kept by a host," as distinguished from an empty caravansary, is mentioned.—*Alford*. "And took care of him": gave him his personal attention, which is more costly and more blessed than money.

35. "And on the morrow . . . he took out two pence" (denarii): from his girdle. Shilling is a more exact translation of "denarius" than penny. It is worth about 17 cents. But two such pence would be equivalent to $3 or $4 in our day. "Whatsoever thou spendest more," etc. He did all he could, consistently with his other duties.

36. "Which now of these three....was (proved) neighbor unto him". The Lord's question has been admirably put as, "Which now of these three understood best what thou desirest to know?"—*Sadler*. Notice that the lawyer had asked, Who is my neighbor, whom I am to love as myself? Jesus gives three characters, and asks, Which of these by his acts showed that he was a neighbor? But one answer could be given.—*G. W. Clark*.

37. "Go, and do thou likewise". That is, your question is answered by yourself: "He to whom you ought thus to show mercy in order to become his neighbor, is your neighbor." With this interpretation of the term "neighbor" the lawyer would be convicted of sin, and of the need of a saviour.

We are to treat the Indians as our neighbors; and the foreigners, including the Chinese, as our neighbors: and the colored race as our neighbors; and the prisoners, and the neglected and ignorant, as our neighbors. Every town and city, every part of our nation has some portion of this problem on their hands. Its only solution is that which Christ gives in this parable,—Love your neighbors as yourselves. The individual that refuses to do this is excluded from heaven. The nation that does it not is doomed to destruction. The parable shows us our nation's hope. True, pure Christianity will save us. Many in our day consider it a sufficient evidence of their Christian charity, if they pay others to fulfil the works of mercy. And, indeed, the good Samaritan paid the host of the inn for the care of the wounded man. But before all he wrought with his own hand, and spared not the pains of dressing the wounds of the sufferer, walking by his side after placing him on the mule. When, from a pure motive and with prompt resolution, we incur privation, sacrifice pleasure, and undertake a painful personal labor for the benefit of a suffering neighbor, a special blessing rests upon us."—*Thiersch*.

Jesus himself is the ideal good Samaritan. He had compassion; he came to man; he bound up his wounds at infinite cost; he poured upon him health and comfort, and strength; he bore his burdens of sin and sorrow; he brought him to his church, "the palace beautiful"; he cares for him to the end, restoring him to perfect spiritual health.

Temperance application. I. The multitudes of people under the influence of strong drink, in various degrees, are the victims. II. Liquor-sellers, saloon-keepers, and all "who put the bottle to their neighbor's lip" are the robbers. III. Those who pass by on the other side are (1) All who take no interest in temperance. (2) All who do not look after those who are beginning a downward course. (3) All who vote wrong on the temperance question. (4) All societies who encourage the use of strong drink. (5) All churches which do not use their influence in favor of temperance. (6) All who are too busy to do any temperance work. (7) All towns which permit saloons to tempt their citizens. IV. The temperance societies of every kind, the churches, the law and order leagues, temperance schools, are all good Samaritans. Every one of us should do all we can, personally, giving money, by joining societies, at real cost to ourselves, that we may destroy the bands of thieves and save their victims.

Application to missions. Christian missions are among the most notable examples of the good Samaritan. This parable answers every objection that can be brought against them. So long as a single land remains unenlightened by the Christian religion, every church should have the spirit of the missionary, who would leave even heaven to preach the Gospel.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

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THE FARM AT DUSK.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

When milking time is done, and over all
 This quiet Canadian inland forest-home
 And wide rough pasture-lots the shadows come,
And dews, with peace and twilight voices, fall,
From moss-cooled watering-trough to foddered stall
 The tired plough-houses turn,—the barnyard loam
 Soft to their feet,—and in the sky's pale dome
Like resonant chords the swooping night-jars call.
Then, while the crickets pipe, and frogs are shrill
 About the slow brook's edge, the pasture bars
 Down clatter, and the cattle wander through,—
Vague pallid shapes amid the thickets,—till
 Above the wet gray wilds emerge the stars,
 And through the dusk the farmstead fades from view.

—*Youth's Companion.*

* * *

DR. PIERSON, in speaking at Liverpool, remarked that although he himself had not felt called to the mission field, he and his wife had dedicated each of their seven children to that work. Already one of his daughters is amongst the North American Indians and another in Japan, and he fully believed that the rest would follow.

A CHINESE LADY IN IRELAND.

The Parochial Hall, Clontarf, Ireland, was recently the scene of a most unique entertainment, organized as a kind of welcome home to Miss Clara Bradshaw, daughter of the rector of the Clontarf parish, who went to China on missionary service some time ago, and has now been compelled to return home invalided. A Chinese lady of rank, who owed her first impressions of Christianity to Miss Bradshaw's teaching, determined to accompany the young lady, to whom she is much attached, on her voyage homeward, and, together with a personal attendant, undertook the lengthy journey, and is now located as a guest at the hospitable Clontarf rectory. The presence of this foreign convert, and of her attendant, both attired in native costume, added greatly to the interest of the meeting, especially as it is the only instance (with one exception) on record of a Chinese lady of position coming as a visitor to Europe. The chairman mentioned this fact when addressing the meeting, and heartily thanked the Hon Lady Diong Ahok for having decided, at a few hours' notice only, to break through her national customs and prejudices, and, with her husband's permission, take care of her invalid friend on the voyage home in the great hope that her visit might incite other Christian workers to venture to her far-distant land. Called upon to say a few words to the audience, the Chinese lady rose with great readiness and made a simple statement to the effect that she was glad to meet all there present, and that her trust in God had enabled her to journey thus far. She described many of the native customs of her land, among others tying up the feet of young children, worshipping the dead, and not infrequently drowning the female offspring. She also spoke most interestingly on various passages of Scripture, manifesting an intelligence and fervor of an altogether unlooked-for sort. Her female attendant was next called, and displayed a rather less exalted type of refinement than her mistress, her features being considerably darker and less delicately formed. She had, it appeared, sought to dissuade her employer from voyaging to Europe, and had even allowed her to sail alone from Hong Kong, having quitted the steamer at that point in hopes of having her example followed and a quick return effected; but, finding her mistress inflexible and the vessel actually on its way, she chartered a boat and went after it. The faithful creature is not, we believe, supremely happy on Hibernian soil, but her exile will not be a very lengthened one, and meanwhile mistress and maid are enjoying glimpses of a new and certainly most peaceful existence amid the sylvan and truly beautiful surroundings of the quiet Clontarf rectory.—*Churchman.*

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IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.!

A well known Christian worker writes to the *Christian* as follows:—

On the eve of returning to America, I desire through the columns of *The Christian*, to urge upon God's people in England, Scotland, and the United States, to keep Ireland upon their hearts in prayer, and to do all in their power to help in scattering the Word of God, and to assist every effort to make the Gospel known in that land.

Various causes are operating to give the largest hope for much blessing upon these efforts. Through the work of the National Schools, there is now scarcely a cottage in Ireland where a young man or woman, a boy or girl, cannot be found who can read. Through political agitation the minds of the people are awakened, and they are seeking for light as to the right of man, prince or priest to hold them in injurious subjection and bondage. Through the action of the Italian cardinals in political affairs they have been made suspicious of the power of the Pope. By the godly lives of individual Christians quietly living among them they are kept from infidelity, and made to see that there is a reality in Christianity, not conveyed by forms or the power of man.

Finally, the spirit of God is moving over the land. It is a time of opportunity. This has been deeply impressed upon my mind in two trips made through the South of Ireland. There is a thirst for the words of life. That the son of God is to be glorified in some very remarkable way in this ardent, enthusiastic warm-hearted, energetic, and impulsive people is my firm conviction. A mighty manifestation of the power of the Holy Ghost may speedily be looked for among them. When it comes, the Christians of this country and of America will be put to shame by the ardor and devotion with which they shall witness for Christ and spread his Gospel. Ireland was the first of these islands to send out missionaries of the cross, and it may be that the Irish missionaries of the latter days shall win its closing trophies.

What is needed now is prayer—continued, earnest prayer—and the putting of the Word of God into the hands of the people. As my own work is that of an undenominational evangelist, I have been led to give such help as lay in my power to an undenominational agency—"The Bible and Colportage Society of Ireland." I have met its agents in Kerry, Tipperary, and other parts, and know from personal observation the value of the work they are doing in the selling of Bibles, Douay Testaments, penny Gospel stories, and other evangelical literature to the people. The colporteur in Tipperary sold over a thousand Douay Testaments last year. Since its organization its sales of Bibles, books, and periodicals has amounted to twelve million copies. In my judgment there could not be at the present time a more effective way devised to reach the people than the sending forth of these humble, Spirit-taught, and Spirit-endowed men of God with their packs of books, penetrating to all parts of the country giving forth the words of life. They are sowing seed that shall bring forth an abundant harvest.

D. W. WHITTLE.

* * *

A GREAT ITALIAN PREACHER.

Father Agostino is said to be the greatest orator in the Italian branch of the Romish Church, and his sermons have been translated and issued in Britain and America. It is a singular fact that Herr Kepler, Professor of Roman Catholic Theology at Teubingen, denies his claim, because his discourses are too remote from the Scripture. It is certain that the Bible does not occupy its proper place on his table, when he is preparing for the pulpit. But we must give the Professor's own words, which have a ring very different from what one is accustomed to hear from our Roman Catholic brethren. Prof. Kepler says: "The Biblical truths contained in his sermons are obtained second-hand—poor and feeble side-streams, erroneous quotations. He has never drawn from the source itself. He has not tarried at 'that living fountain, full of poetry, truth, grace, nobleness, love, strength and comfort and of an earnestness which moves the heart to fear. It was there that the fathers and doctors of the church were wont to drink when they filled their sermons with those glorious truths that formed together the Word of God and the word of men. This lack of Scripture truth weakens the whole of Father Agostino's work and especially his arguments directed against those who appeal to Scripture. Such persons must be answered by Scripture. . . . Had he relied on the Bible, the Italian orator would, as a preacher of God's grace, have increased his power tenfold and have risen to a truly sublime height of eloquence.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot for putting in proper repair the Crimean Memorial Church at Constantinople.

DR. THOMSON'S "The Land and the Book," Dr. Pierson's "The Crisis of Missions," and Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine" are excluded from the Turkish Empire by the censors.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, according to a London correspondent, is exceedingly annoyed by the Bishop of Lincoln's ritualism, and is resolved that no divine of similar tendencies shall be elevated to the bench.

THE MCALL MISSION in France continues to be very prosperous. In connection with it last year 20,000 meetings were held, which were attended by 1,300,000 persons. There are employed by the mission fifty-eight persons, with five hundred or more helpers.

THE RECEIPTS of the American Board to the first of April, seven months, amount to $379,507, which is $123,078 in advance of the same period of last year. Of the total $247,281 comes in donations and $132,226 in legacies. The increase in legacies is more than $92,000, in donations upwards of $30,000.

COMMANDER LOVETT CAMERON is said to be shocked at the report that an English Company in East Africa is compelled to use slave labor, on the ground that it can get no other. Free labor is to be had, says Commander Cameron. But whether or not, English employment of slave labor "under any circumstances whatever is indefensible."

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES of New York are making war against whiskey, tobacco and Sunday trade. They have induced many men and women to sign an agreement not to patronize any stores which do not close Sundays, except drug stores. The women members of the societies also promise not to associate with men who use liquor or tobacco.

DR. HODGES, the new missionary Bishop of Travancore and Cochin (says a contemporary), is evidently the right man for the post. After taking high honors at Oxford, he has been head of the night school at Masulipatam and Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, so that he has had abundant experience in the East, and will not have to feel his way as to the habits, beliefs, and prejudices of those among whom he will labor.

AT A CONGREGATIONAL MEETING of the Bristo Baptist Church, held last week, on the recommendation of the pastor and deacons it was unanimously resolved in future to use only unfermented wine in the observance of the Lord's Supper. We understand that this is the largest congregation of the denomination in Scotland, and that all the Baptist congregations in Edinburgh now use unfermented wine in the observance of the Sacrament.

SEVERAL PROMINENT WOMEN reformers have been added to the regular police force of Chicago. Their special duty is to see that the laws governing female and child labor are properly enforced. They have reported nearly ten thousand children working from nine to eleven hours daily for the mere pittance of from twenty five to forty cents a day. The eight hour law for children will be rigidly enforced after May 1.—*W. C. T. U. Bulletin.*

A MONTH AGO it was announced that forty-seven branches of the Epworth League were formed in Canada. During the month of March thirty-five more have been organized—a total of eighty-two, and new ones are being reported almost every day. In addition to this, nearly two hundred letters have been received or answered during the month on this subject, which indicates a great interest in this League.—*Christian Guardian.*

"ADVICES FROM HONOLULU STATE—says a Dalziel's telegram from San Francisco—that Sister Gertrude is not to be allowed to reside on the Island of Molokai because the mission there is in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and Sister Rose Gertrude belongs to the Dominican Order. She will be forced to remain at Kalili, the receiving station, and there nurse lepers or those who are supposed to have contracted the disease.

REV. JOHN COX, who is now in his 80th year, and was from 1837 to 1861 a missionary in India of the London Society, since which time he has been living in retirement, has, with his wife, become connected with the Salvation Army. "It was surprising," says the Madras *Mail*, "to see Mr. Cox in his green old age on the platform putting on the native costume and addressing the crowded audience with the renewed strength of youth. He said the reason why he joined the Army was he found that he could preach the Gospel more successfully, and that the news of the conversion of fifty coolies on his coffee estates since he left gave him more joy than he felt at the many lakhs of rupees got from his estates."

SALVATION ARMY.—There are now, Commissioner Railton reports, a dozen corps established in some of the chief towns along the coast of Norway up as far north as Christiansund.——General Booth has a new scheme in hand for meeting the case of the unemployed. It embraces the acquisition of a farm where employment can be given to those out of work.——On Easter Monday there was a novel bricklaying demonstration at Newcastle. Over 300 bricks were placed, each representing a contribution of five shillings towards the new barracks to be erected.——In a recently published letter, addressed to new converts, General Booth exhorts them to persistency of faith, diligent obedience, the use of all means calculated to maintain a Christianlike life, such as secret communion with God, earnest prayer, thoughtful reading of the Bible, self-examination, and keeping company only with the holiest and most zealous soldiers. The Army began operations in Finland last year. A lady and gentleman of high standing, says the correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, commenced operations, and they are now doing well, while, to the astonishment of everybody, they are looked upon with more favorable eyes than I believe is the case anywhere in Europe. At present there are two "captains"—two young English ladies—assisting.

MR. F. S. ARNOT'S MISSION.—Further news has come to hand from Mr. F. S. Arnot's party. Frightened by the passing of thirty Portuguese soldiers through his territory, following rapidly upon the increase of the number of missionaries, the chief of the Bihé district had arranged that all the latter, both American and English, should be plundered and ordered to leave. The well-known traveller and trader, Senhor Porto, exerted himself, however, on their behalf, detaining and calming the envoys sent to plunder. Two of the American missionaries and three of Mr. Arnot's party paid a visit to the chief at his capital, and left with the assurance of his goodwill. The chief of the division of the Bihé in which Mr. Arnot's party is staying was indignant at the hostile action of his superior. Both he and his people expressed their wish to defend them. All are, of course, thankful that danger has been avoided. There are encouraging openings for medical work. A painful affection of the chief's arm having been relieved, he daily sends others for treatment. Two days' journey to the north-east is the country of an interesting people who appear to be superior to their neighbors in agriculture and industry. They grow enormous quantities of corn, rear large herds of cattle, and manufacture iron agricultural implements. Unlike surrounding tribes, they do not go outside their country to trade in rubber or engage themselves as carriers, but sell much of their produce to those around.—*The Christian.*

IN ONE OF THE MOST UNCIVILIZED parts of West Africa, says a French Congo letter, quoted in the *Syracuse Journal*, an American lady is living without white companions, instructing the natives, and cheerfully performing all the duties that devolve upon her as a missionary. She is Miss Martha Kah, of Cheyenne county, Neb., and she is the only representative left of the missionary party established here by Bishop William Taylor. Several men were in the party when it came to Africa, but the trying climate proved too much for them. The superintendent of the station, Mr. Steele, was compelled by ill health to return to America last year, and then Mr. Sortore, of Missouri, and Miss Kah, were all who were left. In April last Mr. Sortore died with African fever, and Miss Kah is now alone, and is far too busy to be greatly disheartened by the sad events that have robbed her of all her comrades. Miss Kah superintended the housekeeping while the others were with her, and now she is obliged, in addition, to keep the school going and to direct the labors on the plantation. She teaches school five days every week if not prevented by sickness. The plantation was opened by Mr. Sortore, and on it is raised considerable manioc, bananas and cocoa. It is necessary to keep up the plantation, for Miss Kah, in addition to her missionary work, must support herself, the theory of the Taylor missions being that the missionaries shall support themselves. It is marvellous how economically Miss Kah and her recent comrades lived in this savage part of the world; and yet they have always been prepared to entertain hospitably any traveller who comes here.

THE WORKING-GIRLS' CONVENTION.—To say the Working-Girls' Convention recently held in New York, is one of the most remarkable we have ever had in this city, would be saying something very commonplace. It is in reality the outward and visible sign of an extraordinary change in the outlook of a class which was perhaps less considered and in many ways more helpless than any other portion of the community—the young girls dependent on the work of their hands for their own support. That they should have come up out of the dull and dreary obscurity of their homes, have organized themselves into clubs for mutual assistance, enjoyment and improvement, have provided themselves with very comfortable clubrooms, where they get hopeful, enlivening and elevating glimpses of all that is going on in the great world outside the humble sphere in which they live, assurances of sympathy, hints about life, manners, dress, and cultivation, from women more fortunately situated, and possessing a larger experience—that this movement should have spread widely, and should have resulted in the meeting of 200 girl delegates to talk over common interests and experiences is certainly a very singular and most hopeful phenomenon. Most of the large cities have been represented in the convention—Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, San Francisco and many smaller cities. The movement, we believe, originated in New York, and was due to the initiative of Miss Grace Dodge and Miss Clara Potter; and it is a movement which, of course, could not have succeeded without the display of extraordinary tact as well as practical wisdom in winning and justifying the confidence of the girls in their sympathy and co-operation.—*Evening Post.*

BESIDE THE BOSPHORUS.—The Society of Christian Endeavor is now one of the effective factors in the city missionary work of Constantinople. We have solicited and received tidings of uncommon interest from Miss Olive N. Twitchell, who was a few years ago transferred from the Broosa school to the scene of the toils and triumphs of the venerable Dr. Cyrus Hamlin. Upon entering her new work she found in a Sunday-school which came under her charge a class of boys aged about fourteen who wanted to do good. Their idea in this direction was to hold meetings and collect money. Their gatherings were not always profitable. Miss Twitchell caused the rules of the Society of Endeavor to be translated into Armenian. They were adopted. A rule was added that the society should aid sick members. The membership consists mostly of Armenians, with one or two Greeks. "The tendency in this country is to rely on the religion of the fathers. The society teaches the necessity of personal Christianity. It is a part of duty to give for the Lord's work. It is hard for friends in America to understand what giving means to these boys. One of the most able and promising members of the society, a graduate of the Bardizag School, and fitted to take a good position in business, is able to earn but eighty-two cents a week. He is the first one to become a teacher in our Sunday-school, and is doing good work with a class of little boys. The customs of the country do not allow the boys and girls to unite in one organization, but the young ladies have commenced meetings for prayer of their own accord, and related to society work this gathering stands now about where the boys' society did in its incipient stage. Through the generosity of a Young People's Society in Boston Highlands, in part, we have just received settees for our Sunday-school, so nice that the custom house officer here hesitated about passing such excellent furniture as school property, saying that those seats were good enough to put in his own home."—*Golden Rule.*

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PROF. BRYCE SUED FOR LIBEL.

(*From Public Opinion.*)

The case of Hall vs Bryce came before a divisional court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday, being an appeal from Mr. Justice Day in chambers, who ordered the plaintiff to give further particulars of his claim. The plaintiff is Mr. Oakey Hall, who was in 1869 mayor of New York, and his action is against Professor Bryce, M.P., to recover damages for libel contained in the defendant's "History of the American Commonwealth," in which it was suggested that plaintiff was connected with the notorious Tammany ring an organization charged with wholesale bribery and corruption. The plaintiff, in his statement of claim, cites a large portion of the chapter of which he complained, and the defendant pleads that the statements are true in substance and in fact. Their lordships held that the order of Justice Day was somewhat too stringent, and varied it so that instead of the plaintiff being called upon to give particulars of the statements which he alleged [illegible] untrue, he should give particulars of the statements in defendant's book which he intended to rely upon.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PERFECT HEALTH AND BEAUTY—HOW TO ATTAIN IT—TEMPERANCE IN THE HOME—A YOUNG PEOPLE'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

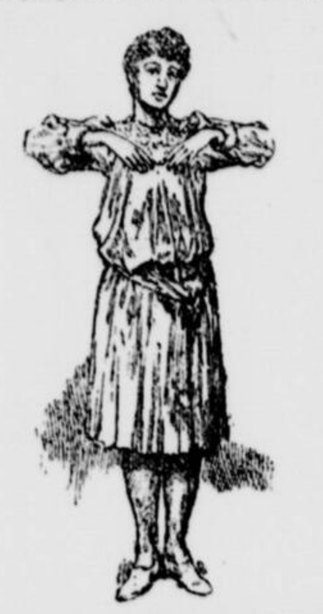
PERFECT PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

Much interest is just now being manifested in Miss Mabel Jenness' method of physical development, which aims not only to produce physical strength but physical grace, which only results from a harmonious development of the whole body. Heavy gymnastics are not included in the system, for Miss Jenness insists that many girls who perform gracefully with bar-bells, dumb-bells, or clubs, are far from being able to walk correctly, and on sitting down are actually awkward, being quite unable to sit easily in a chair without lounging, shuffling their feet or moving their hands.

"A perfect figure," she maintains, "is one in which the law of development does not attract so much attention to size as to harmony of parts. The Venus de Milo is a very large woman, but it is only her exquisite proportions which impress one on beholding the statue. A person should study into her own physical condition, determine her special needs, and take up such exercises as develop her deficiencies into harmony with the rest of her physical being. As to the relation of outdoor sports to physical culture, most of them only exercise one set of muscles. Walking calls into play more muscles, perhaps, than any other one exercise, and is indeed a complete and advantageous energetic exercise, but it must be supplemented by graceful, light, devitalizing motions."

In bathing, as in exercise, one must study one's temperament very carefully. For strong women who can endure them, Turkish baths are very beneficial, and cold water plunges are excellent, but a nervous person should not take the cold water bath, as it exhilarates too much. "I am not an extremist," she declared in a recent address, "and I do believe in moderation in all things, not only in bathing and dieting, but in exercises as well. My system of exercise has been evolved after a careful study of all other systems, and includes some of their exercises, together with such original additions and corrections as long experience has deemed advisable. I think people have worked, and do frequently work, too energetically at physical culture and training, as at any other branch of study, with detrimental effects. There is in my class a young girl who is suffering from what I call nervous exhilaration. Because she was delicate and slender some suggested one form of gymnastics and exercise, and some another: one recommended the Turkish bath, and another the cold water baths, and she tried them all. The result is that she was on the verge of nervous prostration. Repose was to her an impossibility, and relaxation more difficult than any kind of exercise. I have had her sleep from 9.30 until 7, with an hour's rest in the middle of the day, taught her devitalizing and deep breathing exercises, and the result is that she is now just beginning to benefit by the energizing and developing motions. People sometimes advocate, too, that the practice of poses and gestures of grace render one self-conscious and constrained; but I claim that perfect unconsciousness of self comes about only through perfect self-control of every muscle and member—the greater sovereignty of mind over matter—which is brought about by such exercises as produce alternate energy and repose."

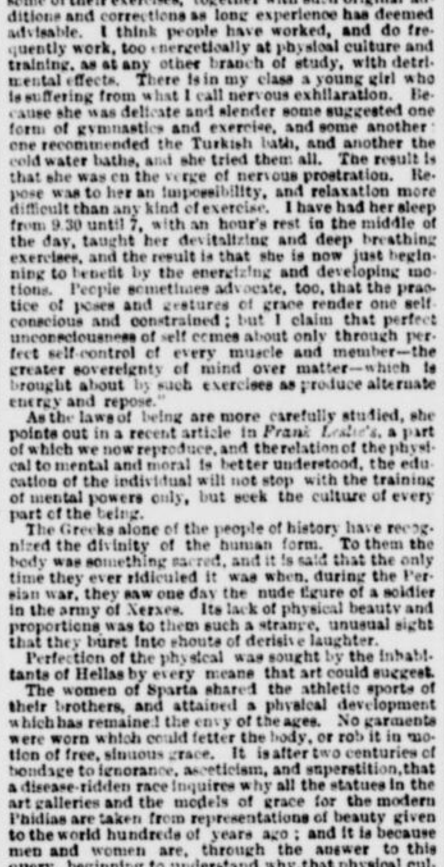


As the laws of being are more carefully studied, she points out in a recent article in *Frank Leslie's*, a part of which we now reproduce, and the relation of the physical to mental and moral is better understood, the education of the individual will not stop with the training of mental powers only, but seek the culture of every part of the being.

The Greeks alone of the people of history have recognized the divinity of the human form. To them the body was something sacred, and it is said that the only time they ever ridiculed it was when, during the Persian war, they saw one day the nude figure of a soldier in the army of Xerxes. Its lack of physical beauty and proportions was to them such a strange, unusual sight that they burst into shouts of derisive laughter.

Perfection of the physical was sought by the inhabitants of Hellas by every means that art could suggest. The women of Sparta shared the athletic sports of their brothers, and attained a physical development which has remained the envy of the ages. No garments were worn which could fetter the body, or rob it in motion of free, sinuous grace. It is after two centuries of bondage to ignorance, asceticism, and superstition, that a disease-ridden race inquires why all the statues in the art galleries and the models of grace for the modern Phidias are taken from representations of beauty given to the world hundreds of years ago; and it is because men and women are, through the answer to this query, beginning to understand why, that physical culture is attracting attention it has not received before since the time of Lycurgus, 776 B.C.

That the world is still very far from possession of the models which made the men and women of Laconia the admiration of their time, and of all times, needs not to be argued to any one who will stand upon the fashionable boulevard of any modern city and note for a half-hour the physical characteristics of the promenaders.



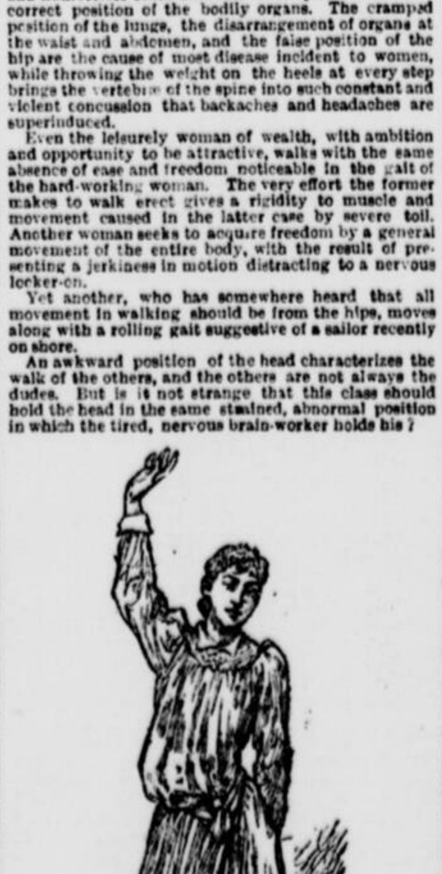
Men and women with narrowed chests, huddled shoulders, stooping forms, pass by in unvarying procession. If a man with kingly bearing, or a woman with graceful carriage and buoyant step is by chance seen, it is an anomaly to be noted by all. In truth it is not uncommon to see people stop upon the public thoroughfare and gaze, half admiringly, half critically, after one who walks with firm step and erect, well-poised body.

With such total disregard of the laws of hygiene as the ordinary walk reveals, it is not surprising that men and women are victims of dyspepsia, kidney disease, and numberless other ailments directly traceable to incorrect position of the bodily organs. The cramped position of the lungs, the disarrangement of organs at the waist and abdomen, and the false position of the hip are the cause of most disease incident to women, while throwing the weight on the heels at every step brings the vertebræ of the spine into such constant and violent concussion that backaches and headaches are superinduced.

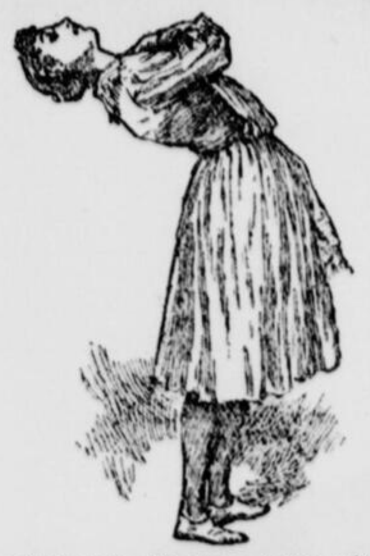
Even the leisurely woman of wealth, with ambition and opportunity to be attractive, walks with the same absence of ease and freedom noticeable in the gait of the hard-working woman. The very effort the former makes to walk erect gives a rigidity to muscle and movement caused in the latter case by severe toil. Another woman seeks to acquire freedom by a general movement of the entire body, with the result of presenting a jerkiness in motion distracting to a nervous looker-on.

Yet another, who has somewhere heard that all movement in walking should be from the hips, moves along with a rolling gait suggestive of a sailor recently on shore.

An awkward position of the head characterizes the walk of the others, and the others are not always the dudes. But is it not strange that this class should hold the head in the same strained, abnormal position in which the tired, nervous brain-worker holds his?



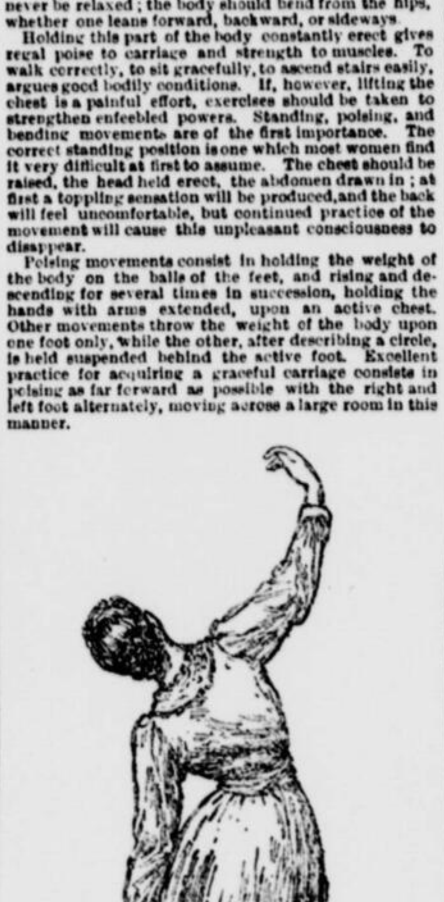
The faults of bearing are not peculiar to one class or section, but they all argue want of muscular power, nerve control, and symmetrical development. People grow old and haggard while they are yet young through ignorance of physical law. To have good bodies, to possess health, which is the parent of beauty, nature must not be ignored. Most people walk with depressed chest, depressing, in consequence, all the organs of the body. The average woman, weighted down by heavy skirts, fettered by numberless bands, is more faulty in carriage than the average man. Men walk up-stairs more gracefully than women do, as a rule; they haven't any skirts to hold up with one hand while they manage half a dozen bundles with the other. Watch half a score of men ascending steps, then watch the same number of women. The men will invariably spring from stair to stair with chest held active, while the women will contort their bodies into the most grotesquely deformed shapes, and finally reached the upper landing with flushed faces, and quick, panting breath. The breathlessness is partly fatigue, but more because of the cramped position of the lungs, perhaps increased by tight clothing. If women would dress properly and ascend stairs with the chest held erect and the weight of the body thrown upon the ball of the foot, this exercise would prove most beneficial instead of injurious, as it does as at present practised. In descending, as in ascending stairs, the weight should always be on the ball of the foot, and the step should be as light as a mother's by the cradle of her sleeping babe.



Correct position of the chest in walking, sitting, and standing is the secret of grace. How awkward is the sitting attitude of the ordinary woman! The body is relaxed to the point of inelegance, often the legs are crossed, the head is invariably thrown backward. The one rule to be always observed by the woman who seeks to be graceful is to keep the chest active. It should never be relaxed; the body should bend from the hips, whether one leans forward, backward, or sideways.

Holding this part of the body constantly erect gives regal poise to carriage and strength to muscles. To walk correctly, to sit gracefully, to ascend stairs easily, argues good bodily conditions. If, however, lifting the chest is a painful effort, exercises should be taken to strengthen enfeebled powers. Standing, poising, and bending movements are of the first importance. The correct standing position is one which most women find it very difficult at first to assume. The chest should be raised, the head held erect, the abdomen drawn in; at first a toppling sensation will be produced, and the back will feel uncomfortable, but continued practice of the movement will cause this unpleasant consciousness to disappear.

Poising movements consist in holding the weight of the body on the balls of the feet, and rising and descending for several times in succession, holding the hands with arms extended, upon an active chest. Other movements throw the weight of the body upon one foot only, while the other, after describing a circle, is held suspended behind the active foot. Excellent practice for acquiring a graceful carriage consists in poising as far forward as possible with the right and left foot alternately, moving across a large room in this manner.

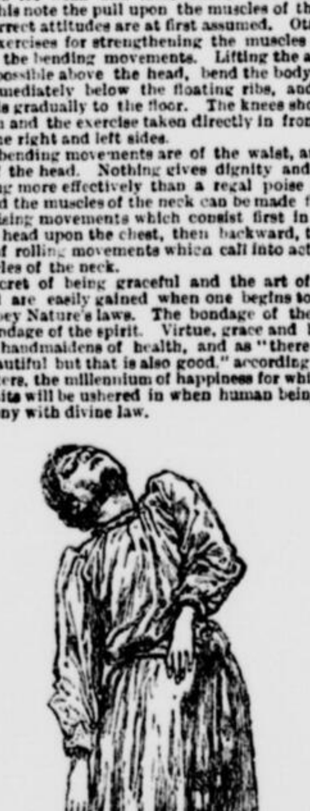


Correct walking results from stepping so that the heel shall fall upon the ground at nearly the same time as the toe, and always in a line with it, but with the weight of the body falling on the ball, and the chest leading so prominently that a line dropped thence to the toe would fall to the toe, while a line dropped from the chest of the person who walks incorrectly would strike the instep.

Correct positions in standing and walking are unfailing cures for weak and lame backs. Let one who doubts this note the pull upon the muscles of the back when correct attitudes are at first assumed. Other excellent exercises for strengthening the muscles of the back are the bending movements. Lifting the arms as high as possible above the head, bend the body at the waist immediately below the floating ribs, and bring the hands gradually to the floor. The knees should be kept firm and the exercise taken directly in front, and also at the right and left sides.

Other bending movements are of the waist, and yet others of the head. Nothing gives dignity and grace of bearing more effectively than a regal poise of the head, and the muscles of the neck can be made flexible by practising movements which consist first in dropping the head upon the chest, then backward, then in a series of rolling movements which call into action all the muscles of the neck.

The secret of being graceful and the art of being beautiful are easily gained when one begins to study and to obey Nature's laws. The bondage of the body is the bondage of the spirit. Virtue, grace and beauty are the handmaidens of health, and as "there is nothing beautiful but that is also good," according to the wise writers, the millennium of happiness for which the world waits will be ushered in when human beings live in harmony with divine law.



The illustrations are from sketches at a school for physical culture.

THE ONLY RELIABLE REFORMATION.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE HOME.—To write only that which is interesting and useful for the Home circle and conceal the Home skeleton requires much of the grace of God and some tact beside. The daily walk and conversation of husband, wife or children is a subject far too sacred for public reading, even if the writer is disguised by a fictitious name. To none but God will we whisper the frailties of our loved ones who will surely sympathize and give grace to bear up under every trial. But we may easily avoid some of life's heaviest calamities. The growing up of our sons and daughters to honorable manhood and womanhood depends largely on the training which they receive when at home. One all-important duty is that parents pledge their children to total abstinence from strong drink while young before the world's temptations beset them. We read that 90 percent of the children who take the total abstinence pledge remain total abstainers during lifetime, and if these figures are suggestive to temperance workers they are doubly so to mothers who have the carving out, as it were, of the future destiny of the family and nation. I thank God for the trust he has reposed in us in committing to our care the first years of these young immortals, who, if we do our duty faithfully, will sit down with him to the marriage supper of the Lamb. It is very instructive to listen to temperance orators who by persuasion are trying to reform the world's grown up multitudes, but it is in the home that the most effective temperance work is being done, the influence of which is to tell on the future.

The only reliable reformation is that commenced from the cradle and among the things which forever remain is a mother's teaching and example.

MRS. H. A. HODGSON.

Grassmere Post Office, Muskoka, May 10th, 1890.

Do you know, dear girls that it is only lately that some of us have wakened up to the fact that we have anything to do with the great temperance reform? Why, I have come to the conclusion that we have everything to do with it. Is not that a tremendous thought? Carlyle once said that the reason things went wrong in the world as they do is because people do not think. Is this not true concerning the social custom of wine drinking? If we had once thought that the wine glass so innocent in appearance, filled and passed with merry words and light laughter to those who honored us with their presence in our homes would be followed by the deep dark cup, in which is coiled the adder that stings and the serpent that bites, we would have thrown it from us with horror, and banded ourselves together to drive the destroyer out of our homes, and of from land. I am so thankful that so many girls have thought, and are banded together for this purpose, and I would that every girl in our land would come up to the help of the Lord against this mighty foe. It has been said that the frown of a woman is as strong as a blow from a man. Then, dear girls, let us never fail to frown upon error.

"Make virtue the price of your favor,
 Place wrong-doing under a ban,
And let him who would win and wed you
 Prove himself in full measure a man."

Do this, girls, and the liquor traffic and a great many other evils will disappear, for "The mightiest thing in the world under God is the hand of a pure, true hearted girl."

SISTER MARY.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

DEAR EDITOR OF THE HOME.—In answer to "Beginner," I, also, as a beginner, would say that the young people in our neighborhood organized a literary society last fall, and derived much pleasure and benefit from it during the winter months. Officers were elected for the term, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant-secretary, treasurer and critic. A constitution was drawn up, and read before the members; the rules of which they were expected to obey under penalty of a fine. A membership fee was also charged to defray expenses, and programme committees appointed to have the programmes made out two weeks in advance, to give time for preparation. The duties of the officers are as follows: The president occupies the chair, puts all motions before the house, signs the minutes, orders, etc., keeps order and reads the programme. On rising to speak all members should address him. In his absence, or by request, the vice-president takes his place. The secretary records and reads all the minutes of the meetings, attends to all business communications, etc. "Assistant Secretary" explains itself. The Treasurer receives all funds, and pays all bills, etc. The critic criticises the proceedings of the meeting, and his report is always the last item on the programme. We always devoted the first half-hour to business, and then had a short intermission, after which the programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, speeches, essays, readings, recitations and debates, was rendered. We chose such subjects as Art versus Nature, Republican form of Government vs. a Limited Monarchy, for our debates, which we found to be most beneficial and instructive; ladies and gentlemen both took part in them. It is also a good idea to devote nights to certain authors or subjects.

I would be happy to give more information on this subject, and hope "Beginner" may receive some help from this.

HENRIETTA.

THINKS OF HIRING OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE,—I am interested in anything that will lessen labor on the farm. I think "Uilah" is about right on the help question. I think if I could persuade my husband to keep "bach" for a while I would hire out for a holiday, I really think by what I have seen of helps that I would be a treasure.

"Cousin Emma," I think your ideas are all good, but I am afraid the average farmer's wife will have to carry water in and out, and wear her old clothes too, at least, I know one who will. What do those women do who do not know how to make over old clothes, who cannot make two pairs of pants out of one, two dresses for baby out of the best parts of a skirt, or the little shirts and gownies out of papa's big ones? One thing I cannot do is make over old boots. But I crochet little slippers, and cut soles out of old soft leather, and very pretty they are with ribbon ties and bows. Now, my query is how can I get the kitchen floor painted at the least expense? I am so tired of scrubbing. I wish free trade or something would happen to make things go brighter on the farm.

"Amo Fidelis," I find myself thinking of you often. I think if you persevere your boys will make noble men. How careful we mothers must be in precept and practice if we would be faithful to our charge.

I would like to hear how "Stepmother" is progressing. Surely in your position you need all the sympathy and encouragement possible.

I see baby is nearly into the cupboard so I must run.

COUNTRY READER.

May 10, 1890.

A YOUNG LADIES' BASE BALL CLUB.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—I find while reading the letter from Clara A. Oswald, M.D., that she puts quite a different construction on my little letter from what I intended. I would not want anyone to think that I would, or expect any other girl to, have a wish or desire to be treated as a guest, or to sit at the same table while working in the kitchen. Their duties would not allow them, for one reason. It was not that which I referred to. It is outsiders, members of Christian churches, that make those girls feel that it is so much lower to serve a lady by preparing food to keep the body in health, and the house clean to enable the inmates of that house to live in health, than it is for a doctor to serve that same lady by attending her when she is sick. I should much prefer the former position. I am glad to have "A Country Girl" on my side.

Do any of the friends of the Home think it unladylike to play baseball? I hear some of the young ladies of this town have organized a club. I think it is very good exercise.

HEC.

THE FROWN OF A WOMAN.

DEAR GIRLS,—That letter from "Harriet" on "Hints for temperance work in the Home," just touched me in the right place. I have been a member of a W.C.T. Union for six years and I expect to belong to one as long as there is one to belong to.

MISCELLANEOUS HINTS.

DEAR HOME,—I have been an interested but silent reader so far. Will a few miscellaneous hints be acceptable to some of the circle?

To remove iron rust wet it with lemon juice and rub on salt and lay in the sun. If not all gone repeat.

In making apple or berry pies wet the edge of the under crust, leave the upper one full instead of drawing tightly over the pie, and press the edges firmly together, and the juice is not likely to run out.

For cookies, take one cup sour cream, one cup sugar, one-half teaspoonful soda, salt and season to taste. I think they are better than with eggs. If one has not cream use half milk and half butter.

I have a way of washing which I think is a great saving in labor; besides the clothes look better than when washed in the old way. Into my boiler I put about two and one-half pails of water, then put in two tablespoonfuls of sal soda, one teaspoonful of borax, a cup of lime water, if convenient, and soap to make a good suds. While this is heating I wring out my clothes, which have been soaking half an hour, or over night in clear cold or luke warm water, soap the dirty streaks, and when the water boils put them in and boil twenty minutes, or half an hour. Take out in plenty of water and suds, rubbing very dirty places. Table linen, sheets, pillow slips, etc., will need very little rubbing more than to get out the dirty suds before they are ready to rinse. The cost is very trifling, and I hope many tired ones will try it.

GLEN BROOK.

Ayer's Flat, P. Q.

A MOTHERLESS GIRL.

DEAR GIRLS,—I want to join your circle, for I am a girl, and a motherless one at that. Ah, girls! girls! be good to your mothers. She is the best friend you have in this world. Ease her in every way you can and be thoughtful for her comfort, that when she is gone you may have at least that one consoling thought, "I did what I could."

Let me hear from you girls, for I am very lonely.

MYRTLE.

Prince Edward, May 4th, 1890.

QUERIES.

DEAR HOME FRIENDS,—Will some one of you who have had experience in the matter kindly tell me how to starch collars and cuffs, so that they may have a good finish. I use the silver gloss starch, dipping the linen into thin, boiled starch with a little butter and salt, and when perfectly dry, dip it into thin, cold starch, and iron a couple of hours afterwards, but find that it blisters and does not take a good gloss.

ANNIE.

Grimsby, March 18th, 1890.

SIR,—We are about to start a Sunday-school in this locality and would be very thankful if the generous people in Montreal or elsewhere would send us some sound literature of a religious character which would prove helpful to many a poor child and be very thankfully appreciated. Back numbers of papers will be gladly received. Address

J. W. COFFIN.

Leslie, Otter Lake, P. Q.

NOTE.—If "Superintendent," Malton, will send his name and full address we will publish his communication and then those who desire such papers as he speaks of could write to him direct.—EDITOR HOME.

NOTICE.

Correspondents of this column must invariably send with their letters their names and post-office address. Only the *nom de plume* will be printed, if so desired but no anonymous letter will be used. Address all letters, "Editor Home Department."

NOTES FROM MISS SCOVEL'S BIBLE TALKS IN THE GOSPEL TENT.

Miss Willard asks that the following specimen of Miss Scovel's Bible talks should be published in the *Witness*, it is from an Evanston paper:

"The mineral can not by its own efforts climb up to the next grade and become vegetable; but the higher grade of the vegetable kingdom can reach down to the mineral and draw it up into itself. The vegetable kingdom can not by its action climb to the animal; but the animal kingdom can reach down into the vegetable and incorporate it into its own tissues. The animal can not by its own workings, no matter how it struggles, climb to the level of humanity; but humanity can incorporate all that is best of the animal kingdom into itself. By parity of reasoning the next step is the divine; and though we cannot by any amount of working climb to the kingdom of God, he can through his own action upon us, by the indwelling of his Spirit, if we will submit ourselves to it, just as actually and as absolutely incorporate our spiritual life into his own as if a man incorporated the tissues and life of the lower animals into his own. The one thing we have to do is to surrender, be willing to be drawn up to a higher plane. It is absolutely our one concern, consciously to surrender ourselves to the spirit of God. He does everything else himself, and transforms us from the image of the earthly, until we bear the image of the heavenly, the stamp, the impress, of the court above.

"Faith is an endless chain, that comes down from God's heart, passes through the Christian's heart, and goes back again to God's. Every true prayer is a prayer given you through the spirit. All other praying is simply turning air into syllables, and it goes back to air again. It is simply from the lips outward.

"Dear Christian, you complain that you do not hear from God as much as you wish to. May I not try to tell you how that looks to me? You know these great expositions,—there is a tremendous Corliss engine somewhere out of sight, that furnishes all the power, and immense belts go out and catch on to driving wheels, and then smaller belts go to smaller wheels, down perhaps to the minutest belt and wheel, of very fine machinery. That whole exposition is dead till the Corliss engine starts. There is nothing the machinery can do, down to the smallest wheel, except to catch on to the great driving wheel. They do it by submitting to a belt. They cannot turn themselves in a thousand years. Nor by the fraction of a hair's breadth distance could they turn themselves. The trouble is, that the wheel is so small in our hearts that a strong belt would break it. If the Lord should let the mighty power of his engine come along at the rate he would like to do, away would go the belt, our little wheel would be broken into a thousand bits; so he is obliged, though he is the Infinite Deity, and his great heart is full of power, to send surging into your own,—he is obliged, carefully, tenderly as a mother grades her movements to the weakness of her little child, to grade the amount of power he sends you, to the strength of that poor little wheel of self-surrender; and nobody knows better than you how weak your surrender is, and how often you take back what you have given; so the Lord sends his force along, feeling the way, gives you just as much as you will bear without bursting. He does not want your little engine to fly the track. The metal of which it is made has so many flaws that it would break into bits easily; but he is ever on the look-out, with an eye that does not close, with a heart that does not weary, to send you every increment of power for which you make way in your own spirit. And so my cry to you to-day, as one who has found help from him, is, giving a new meaning to it, that old cry with which Arnold of Winkelried opened wide his arms to gather in a sheaf of Austrian spears, and fell with the words "Make way for liberty;" but when you make way for liberty that is in Christ you get no wound, you cannot fall; but you are borne up on wings as eagle's; you run and are not weary; you walk and do not faint.

"Some trees shed their leaves in spring, the old ones being crowded off the boughs by the sprouting of the new leaves, as the sap comes up through the tissues of the tree and goes out even to the smallest twig with its leaf bearing power. So when God's spirit crowds up the boughs of your nature, the love of amusements is simply crowded off; they are dead leaves, that is all. You have found something better. Let a child keep his toys. They are suited to his age. It is right that he should have them. So I would say of all harmless amusements. I lift no voice against them. But a time comes when a child wearies of his toys, and leaves them on the floor. He does not know when that time is. His mother could not tell. But, lo, he has risen, gone to the occupations of his aspiring youth and the victories of his magnificent manhood in the greater and wider creation of God. And so it will be with a true Christian. The day will come when he will be no longer content to spend his time. He will rather wish to coin it."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

ORDER.

"Where's my hat?"

"Who's seen my knife?"

"Who turned my coat the wrong side out and threw it under the lounge?"

"There you go, my boy! When you came to the house last evening you flung your hat across the room, jumped out of your shoes and kicked 'em right and left, wriggled out of your coat and gave it a toss; and now you are annoyed because each article hasn't gathered itself into a chair to be ready for you when you dress in the morning."

"Who cut those shoe-strings?"

You did it to save one minute's time in untying them! Your knife is under the bed, where it rolled when you hopped, skipped and jumped out of your clothes.

Your collar is down behind the bureau, one of your socks on the foot of the bed, and your vest may be in the kitchen wood-box for all you know.

Now, my way has always been the easiest way. I had rather fling my hat down than hang it up; I'd rather kick my boots under the lounge than place 'em in the hall; I'd rather run the risk of spoiling a new coat than to change it.

I own right up to being reckless and slovenly—but, ah, me, haven't I had to pay for it ten times over? Now, set your feet right down and determine to have order. It is a trait that can be acquired.

An orderly man can make two suits of clothes last longer and look better than a slovenly man can do with four. He can save an hour per day over the man who flings things helter-skelter. He stands twice the chance to get a situation and keep it, and is much more likely to conduct his business with profit.

An orderly man will be an accurate man. If he is a carpenter, every joint will fit. If he is a turner, his goods will look neat. If he is a merchant, his books will show neither blots nor errors. An orderly man is usually an economical man, and always a prudent one. If you should ask me how to become rich, I should answer:

"Be orderly—be accurate."—*Selected.*

* * *

A TRUE STORY.

"Papa, please can you give me fifty cents to buy my summer hat? 'Most all our school-girls have theirs."

"No, May; I can't spare the money."

The above request was persuasively made by a girl as she was preparing for school one fine spring morning. The refusal came from the parent in a curt, indifferent tone. The father started for his place of business.

On his way thither he met a friend, and, being hail fellow well met, he invited him into a public-house for a drink. As usual, there were others there, and the man that could not spare his daughter fifty cents for a hat treated the crowd. When about to leave he laid a half-dollar on the counter, which just paid for the drinks.

Just then the saloon-keeper's daughter entered, and, going behind the bar, said; "Papa, I want fifty cents for my new hat."

"All right," said the dealer, and taking up the half-dollar from the counter he handed it over to the girl, who departed smiling.

May's father seemed dazed, walked out alone, and said to himself: "I had to bring my fifty cents here for the rumseller's daughter to buy a hat with, after refusing it to my own daughter. I'll never drink another drop."

And he kept his word.—*Philadelphia Methodist.*

* * *

PUZZLES No. 20.

CHARADES.

I.

My first gives light,
My next has might
To rule all things upon the earth,
My whole writes verse,
Both sweet and terse.
To Canada he owes his birth.

HARRY JAKEWAY.

II.

Coming home alone at night,
Was a man without a light;
His first second through the wood,
Where the trees gigantic stood,
Fearing men to whole might wait,
Home he walked with quickened gait;
Till he reached his home once more,—
All his lonely journey o'er.

ANDREW A. SCOTT.

III.

Entire, behold a pretty flower
Which grows in many a maiden's bower;
Behead, behold a liquid bright,
That yet is black and dark as night.

Complete, again, behold me now
As pretty as before, I vow;
But now if you will me curtail,
See something prized by each female.

BIDDY.

IV.

Take the head or tail of a fabled bird
And half of the word "tetter,"
And find the half of the alphabet
In telegraphic letters.

ALLIE.

V.

An old-time hostelry my first you'll find,
 Where village politicians air their views,
And idlers gossiped and retailed the news,
 And if the next you rightly call to mind
'Twill prove a word used to express negation,
 My third and last they say is often found
In contribution plates when handed round.
 My whole means "not deserving condemnation."

Ontario. H.C.

VI.

Search well, ye puzzlers, and you'll see
My first when found will equal be;
But hidden should my second stay,
Nor e'er be used in any fray,
If used at all, it surely should
For pain bring ease, for ill bring good.
To find my whole, unless you're dumb,
Open your mouth and out 'twill come.

LUCILLE.

VII.

Forty-four years of age I am,
I am neither beast nor man;
Throughout the world is felt my might,
I always try to do the right,
I am a witness for the truth
That guides all men, the old and youth.

MAGGIE C. MCI.

VIII.

Twelve letters (two good words they make),
 Mean "useless" to a hungry writer;
But if the ninth from thence you take,
 They're "useful" to the poor indicter.

CORDES.

THE CHARADE COMPETITION.

The prize for the best charade is awarded to Harry Jakeway, Stayner, Ont. We publish the best charades above. Following is the list of competitors:—Davie Robson, "Allie," "Lucille," Flo. A. Harris, H. Coleman, Maggie E. Palmer, Harry Jakeway, Maggie C. McIntosh, "Biddy," Andrew A. Scott, R. H. Jenkins, "Cordes."

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES NO. 18.

Pi—

Small service is true service while it lasts;
 Of friends, however humble, scorn not one;
The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
 Protects the glittering dewdrops from the sun.

Diamonds—

(No. 1.)

V
CUP
CALLA
VULTURE
PLUCK
ARK
E

(No. 2.)

P
PAP
PARED
PARSNIP
PENCE
DIE
P

Geography Puzzle—Coxcomb, Comox, B.C.

Transposition—Entirety, Eternity.

Charade—1, Stand. 2, Point. Whole, Standpoint.

* * *

THE SUCCESS of Moravian Missions has been wonderful. It is said that the secret lies in the fact that many of its members adopt the simple precept that each Christian should seek daily the conversion of some other soul. Is not this the duty of every Christian man and woman? And if all of God's people were sufficiently consecrated to make this rule of life we should soon see a wonderful revival throughout the Christian world.

THE MARTIN MYSTERY.

A FEW SAMPLES OF PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING IT.

SUSPICIONS WHICH SHOULD BE CLEARED AWAY FOR THE HONOR AND CREDIT OF ARCHBISHOP FABRE AND HIS CHURCH.

The case of the ex-priest Martin is still attracting a good deal of attention and a number of letters expressing indignation at the way the poor wife has been treated by her renegade husband and the part taken by the Roman Catholic clergy in his disappearance have been received. Nothing definite as to his whereabouts has yet been ascertained, although the necessary steps are being taken to bring the case before the courts. Legal authority goes to show that a married priest is just as amenable to the civil law as any other private citizen; consequently his marriage in the eyes of the law is just as binding. Public sympathy is being shown by contributions to the support of the wife and little ones, who, as shown, are not the lost creatures that the Romish Church tried to show they were, when taking away their lawful protector. The case is not to be dropped.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Your courageous comments on this subject merit the approval of the community.

In the minds of many the circumstances have created a suspicion that demands a more satisfactory explanation in the interests of the ecclesiastics themselves than that purporting to come from them.

Doubtless, the church would not have received Mr. Martin back unless there was something of good left in him. Every sense of right, every spark of honor, character and decency could not have been dead within him, else the Church of Rome, which many are wont to regard as the fountain of all spiritual life and godliness, never would have sullied its portals by receiving him, much less would the ecclesiastics in question have tarnished their name and imperilled their reputation by being a party to the crime of which he appears guilty.

What are the facts? Martin, an ex-priest, deeply attached to his wife and children, steps out to discharge his customary duties, expressing his intention to return directly. He disappears as secretly as if the earth had swallowed him. Not a word or line is left in explanation. His poor wife looks in vain. When public excitement is aroused a statement appears, purporting to come from the Archbishop's palace, to the effect that he has returned to the Church of his own accord and that it has received him.

If this were corroborated by Martin himself, the public might be satisfied. But such is not the case. On the contrary, the man's demeanor in the past, his evident attachment to his wife and children, his own statements, his propensities, are all to the contrary. Nay, more, could any man not void of every spark of honor and character, not dead to every sense of decency and shame, have thus belied his intentions, or have treated even "the woman that had followed him for two years"—much less the mother of his children—with such contemptuous silence regarding his intentions when conscience dictated that he should leave them forever? And yet Martin was not such a man, else would the church have received him? Is the church a shelter for such men?

We believe that this man had a perfect right to follow the dictates of his conscience, and to return to the church if conscience so directed, subject to the discharge of his other obligations. But assuming that he was so conscientious in this respect, would he not have had the manliness to disclose this fact to his wife before leaving her? Was this not a moral obligation as binding upon him as the most sacred oath of the church? Nay, more, would not Father Larocque and His Grace the Archbishop have required this? For are these not honorable men who would scorn to participate in sin?

We must not conceal the fact that there is a horrible suspicion abroad that this man was spirited away and had not the free exercise of his will. Under these circumstances we claim that the authorities of the church owe it to themselves, and to the community, to see that this suspicion is removed. If the man Martin has committed a crime let him be punished. Let the authorities of the church vindicate their honor. Let the doubting ones be convinced that the church is not a shield for criminals. Let the man Martin be called into the presence of those whom he has wronged to declare without restraint the dictates of his conscience. Let him be surrendered to the jurisdiction of the courts. But let not the church remain silent while such suspicions are abroad, lest it draw upon itself the censure of all honest men.

Suspicions so injurious to the church and to the welfare of the community must be removed,—suspicions that silence will confirm, no matter how unfounded.

QUEBECKER.

Montreal, 13th May, 1890.

WHAT WILL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE DO ABOUT IT?

The following letter is from a townsman of Mr. Louis Martin when in France, who subsequently became very intimate with him here:

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—I have been on sentry-go for the last few days and have heard many false reports about the sad case of the so-called Rev. Louis Martin, also how the Roman Church views Mrs. Martin, according to the Jesuit theory. Mr. Martin was a good speaker, and well trained in French and versification, and all the accomplishments which belong to a French divine. While in Canada he was second to none as a speaker; but with all this, was his heart right with God? I often have been asked if I thought Mr. Martin was a converted man. I have always said and I say now that he was a good Protestant, inasmuch as he protested vigorously against the thraldom and errors of Romanism, but I could not say that he was a good Christian.

I see in the papers that Mr. Martin was educated in Paris. He was not. He was educated in the great seminary at St. Brieur, Cote du Nord, Brittany, France, and when his studies were almost completed he was one of the professors at St. Charles, St. Brieur, under the care of Monseigneur A. David, bishop of St. Brieur and of Treguier. From St. Brieur he volunteered for the foreign mission, and accordingly he was sent to America with two or three friends and was posted on the plains of Texas. From Texas he was sent to the village of St. Martin, and there he became acquainted with Miss Vanderstappen, and at the same place he promised the young lady to become her partner in life and her legal defender. He also promised that he would leave the Roman Church because it did not teach the Gospel according to the grace of God. Accordingly, to fulfil his promise to Miss Vanderstappen, he left this place and set out for Montreal.

On arriving in Montreal they chanced to pass the Craig street French Methodist Church, where they saw a placard inviting them to the service in the church in the French language. They ventured to enter, and this was the first time he had ever entered a Protestant place. He was introduced to the pastor, and opened his heart to him. In a few days the whole of the Protestant clergy and some of the Roman Catholic clergy were aware of the occurrence.

Now, Mr. Martin was anxious to lawfully marry. He was advised by the divines to go direct to the United States and be married. What a folly! Had they been instructed a little in the French law they could have had Mr. Martin legally married a few steps from the church, and have performed the ceremony in their church according to the rite of the National Church of France.

I hear that the Methodist Church is blamed by some people for not having taken Mr. Martin. On the contrary, the Methodist Church has acted very wisely, and great credit is due it. Do you mean to tell me that we received priests into our national church in France, when they came? Nay, when Admiral Coligny used to give his orders for the building of a man-of-war, he used to say, "Do not forget to test every plank, especially the outside one." The Methodist Church has followed the old admiral's advice. In our Christian churches in France we need consecrated men for pastors, and so does the Methodist Church here.

Now about Mr. Martin. Where is he now? What is the cause of his leaving? He has tried to get a living, and it was not a scanty living as some people have said. They have lived comfortably, nothing extra, but always plenty. But for the future the doors were closed. He can be found again, and he will be found again. We can find his relations, but now we would ask the sympathy and help of the true Christians of this land for the mother and the little children who are in a strange land forsaken. I appeal to you, Christians of Canada and the United States. What are you going to do in this matter? Are you going to test your own law to see if it is supreme, or if the Roman Church's law is supreme? There are some who forced Mr. Martin to go; you may force them to bring him back.

HUGUENOT IN THE RANK AND FILE.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—On the supposition, which is well founded, that a newspaper besides serving the other purposes of chronicling passing events in commercial, national and political issues, is at the same time an important organ of public opinion, the champion of truth, and advocate of social morality,—upon the validity of this hypothesis permit me to ask what is being done in solving the mystery of the Rev. L. Martin's sudden disappearance a few days ago.

Is it nobody's business? Is the law of the land valid or not? The *Witness* is, so far, the only paper which has troubled itself with the question. People have mysteriously vanished from time to time, but vigorous search has in each and every case been instituted, and satisfaction gained in the recovery of their bodies. What is being done in the case of Martin? The outside world is asking.

It is far from being a question of choice whether or not it is prudent, advisable, or politic considering that religion is involved. What has religion got to do with it? Religion has certainly nothing to do with the *code civile*, with our detectives or lawyers. What has Protestantism or Roman Catholicism to do with tracing a man who has disappeared and left a young wife and two helpless children? These questions must and will be answered either now or hereafter.

The Roman Catholic Church may be all very well for those who like it, when it does not carry autocracy, infallibility, negation of individual responsibility, too far in its teaching. But the laws of nature, which are the laws of God, are a good deal stronger and more binding than those of churches, be they Methodist, Baptist, Jewish or any other.

The surest sign of error is when prejudice kills reason and the people—either Protestant or Catholic—become excited and fight for either party or church with misplaced energy worthy of a better cause. "Stop and think" should be the motto of every one, and "stop in time" is the maxim of the truly wise.

Ring out a slowly dying cause
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

CATHOLICUS VERUS.

BIBLES FOR PREMIUMS.

BIBLES AT HALF COST FOR SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "WITNESS" AND "NORTHERN MESSENGER."

We are enabled for a short time to offer as premiums to subscribers of the *Witness* and *Northern Messenger* Bibles at half the original cost of manufacture and importation.

No. 10.—Pearl, colored basil, with gilt edges, rims and clasp (cost 55 cents) for one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness*, and ten cents, or six subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*.

No. 11.—Pearl, French morocco, with gilt edges, rims and clasp, with Psalms and Paraphrases (cost 60 cents) for one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness*, and fifteen cents or seven subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*.

No. 12.—Pearl, calf boards, marbled edges, with references (cost 75 cents), for two subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness*, or nine subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*.

No. 13.—Pearl, morocco boards, gilt edges, with references (cost 90 cents), for two subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness*, or ten subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*. This and No. 12 are handsome pew Bibles.

No. 14.—Ruby, morocco boards, gilt edges, with Psalms and Paraphrases (cost $1.00) for two subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* and ten cents, or twelve subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*.

No. 15.—Ruby, French morocco boards, bevelled, gilt edges, with maps, a copious Index, Biblical chronology and Psalms and paraphrases (cost $1.20), for three subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness*, or fourteen subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*.

No. 16.—Pearl, morocco, clasp, gilt edges, with references, index, Biblical chronology, harmony of the Gospels, &c., and Psalms and Paraphrases (cost $1.50) for three subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* and ten cents, or seventeen subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*.

No. 17.—Diamond, extra morocco, bevelled, gilt edges, with references and steel plate engravings (cost $1.90), for four subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness*, or twenty subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*.

No. 18.—Ruby, Morocco circuit, references and index (cost $3), for six subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness*, or thirty subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*. This will make a very handsome present to a Sunday-school teacher, superintendent, or other officer, and may be obtained by six members of the school subscribing for a good newspaper.

NOTE.—These subscriptions to the *Witness* must be at $1 each and to the *Northern Messenger* at 30 cents each. No commission or reduction can be given on these figures.

When subscribers wish to send subscriptions to both the *Witness* and *Messenger* to make up any amount, five *Messenger* subscriptions will count as one to the *Weekly Witness*.

One subscription to the *Daily Witness* will count as three to the *Weekly Witness*.

MONTREAL NEWS.

WEDNESDAY being Arbor Day, was a holiday in the public schools.

NO LESS THAN 150 rag-pickers have been licensed for business since May 1.

THE CITY SCAVENGER has been fined $20 for dumping garbage where he had no business to do so.

THE "ANGELUS," Millet's great painting, for which $150,000 was paid, is being exhibited in this city.

TWO DONATIONS of $5,000 each have been made to the Hospital for the Insane by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. R. Molson.

MONTREAL'S TREASURER, Mr. J. F. D. Black, is dead, aged 65. Sub-Chief McCulloch, one of the veteran firemen of 1837, is also dead.

THE MAYOR'S BANQUET last week was attended by some seventy persons, including aldermen, civic officials, and journalists.

THE C. P. R. COMPANY held their annual meeting and elected Directors. A balance in hand of nearly two millions was announced.

OVER EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS of coal oil and benzine were nearly burnt at Mile End, two miles from Montreal. Fire occurred in a building near the oil warehouse, but with three engines the inflammable liquid was saved.

A BANK CLERK was among the applicants for the place of street car conductor the other day. The manager of the company says that there must be thousands of men out of work at present, as about fifty apply for each vacant place.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY and Greenwich were placed in communication by means of the cable one day last week, and Professor McLeod calculates from tests then made that the difference between Montreal time and Greenwich is three-quarters of a second.

"I'VE ONLY BROKEN MY ARM," said the 13-year old son of a noted police officer of the city, the other day. He had fallen downstairs and walked to the General Hospital, and after having his arm set, was playing on the street when his father met him and asked him what his arm was in a sling for.

UP TILL FRIDAY of last week Donald Morrison, of Lake Megantic fame, who is confined in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, had not eaten a bite of food since May 3rd. He was in very low spirits when a *Witness* reporter called to see him, and said that he knew it would kill him to eat anything. "But it will kill you not to eat anything." "I know that. I can't help it. I am in a way now that I don't care whether I die or no." However, he rallied on Friday, and took some tea and beef tea, and on Saturday morning a little porridge, and feels more like living. He was believed to be crazy by some, but to be committing suicide by others.

A FRENCH VICTORY.

PARIS, May 19.—The *Temps* publishes a despatch from Senegal stating the French have captured Segou and Ousebougan, after conflicts with the Dahomians.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, May 19.

FINANCIAL.

The Money Market remains firm, but rates are unchanged. Call loans on stock collateral are made at five percent and good commercial paper is discounted at six to seven and a half percent as to name and date.

Sterling Exchange is dull but rates are steady. Round amounts of sixty day bills between banks are quoted at 108 13-16 to 108⅞ and demand bills at 109 3-16 to 109¼. Currency drafts on New York are drawn at about par to 1-32 premium. Counter rates are about ⅛ higher all around.

The stock market has been more active all round and values are firmer than last week. Bank stocks generally are firmer though only a few of the leading stocks show any actual advance in price. Bank of Montreal, Commerce and Toronto are higher. The miscellaneous list was much dealt in and generally at higher prices. Canadian Pacific Railway led the advance, the movement being the result of a favorable annual statement presented at the meeting this week and the consequent stronger feeling in the stock market of London, Eng. The advance in this market and in New York is merely a reflection of the English market. Montreal Telegraph stock was also very much firmer. The advance was about 2 percent, 98 being now the asking price, 97½ bid. The feeling seems to be that this stock is neglected and that even as a six percent investment it is worth par. While there is a chance for the payment of eight percent after the suit is settled in the courts. Of course the feeling of insecurity as to the condition of the company's plant if they have to assume control of the line is at the bottom of the weakness in this stock. It is said that the Western Union is not likely to throw up the contract at present as since the suspension of the bucket shops the business, owing to brokers' telegrams to the stock markets, has greatly increased. City securities are firm. Cotton stocks inactive but steady.

Morning sales—43 People's Bank, 98; 75 Montreal Telegraph, 97½; 75 at 97¾; 25 at 98; 50 at 98; 250 Canadian Pacific, 81¾; 750 at 82; 25 at 82¼; 450 at 82; 50 Royal Electric Light, 94; 4 Gas Rights, 27.

Afternoon sales—25 City Passenger, 205; 350 Canadian Pacific 82; 50 at 81¾; 675 at 82.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers*)

MONTREAL, May 17.

Bank Stocks.	Buyer p.c.	Seller p.c.	H'f y'rly dividend	Par value of shares	Amount paid up.
Montreal	223	222	5	$200	all
Ontario	124	120	3	100	all
Peoples	100	98	3	50	all
Molsons	165		4	50	all
Toronto	215	210	4	100	all
Merchants	143½	140½	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships		132	3½	50	all
Union			3	50	all
Commerce	125½	124½	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	99½		3	25	
Hochelaga	102	100	3	100	
British N. A.			3½		
National					
Ville Marie			3½		
Intercolonial Coal	50	30	4	100	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	97½	97¼	3	40	
Richelieu & Ontario Nav.	65	62½	6	100	all
City Passenger Railway	206½	205½	6	50	all
Montreal Gas Co.	199½	198½		40	
Canada Shipping Co.	80	70	1½	100	
Canadian Pacific Ry.	81¾	81½		100	
" L. G. Bonds				£ 5	
Canada North-West Land	81½	80		100	
Canada Cotton	52	49½		100	
Dundas Cotton				100	
Montreal Cotton	92	85		100	
Canada Cott. Bds.				100	
Stormont Cotton				100	
Hochelaga Cotton					
Bank of Montreal x-d.					
Merchants x-d.					

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The market has been very unfavorable during the last week. It has been wet and most unseasonably cold, making the crops backward, and the roads in the country bad. Business in the wholesale trade has been anything but good. Of trade in Manitoba and the West the Winnipeg *Commercial* says:—

The wholesale trade of Winnipeg has been in rather a slow state during the past week. There has been about the usual volume of sales in lines of every day consumption, although the tendency has been to hold back in this respect, and to shorten credits as much as possible. In lines dependent on building and contracting the sales have also been of a normal volume; and accompanied by a better feeling. In season lines, however, business has been far from active. Weather has been altogether too cool to make any demand for spring sorts, while orders for fall samples have scarcely started to come in as yet, and there seems to be a desire on the part of both buyers and sellers to hold off fall purchases as much as possible. This feeling, while hard upon the numbers of eastern men, now out with fall and winter samples, is a healthy sign, which should bear good fruit before another spring comes around. The loudest complaint heard is in connection with collections. While there seems to be a little money in circulation in the city, there is great scarcity in the country, and the returns therefrom are anything but liberal and encouraging.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been quiet in this department which has been more unfavorably affected by the unseasonable weather than any other department of trade. Travellers who are now out say retailers are not inclined to order at present as stocks of summer goods have not been broken into a great deal and are not likely to be until farmers are through with the rush of the spring work. Remittances are much complained of.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business is dull. Glasgow warrants are quoted at 44s 10d. Summerlee sold at $23.75. Bar iron is weak at $2.40.

Coltness, $25.00; Calder, $24.00; Langloan, $24; Summerlee, $24.00; Gartsherrie, $24.00; Dalmellington, $22; Eglinton, $20; Carnbroe, $21; Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.—Ord. Crown, $2.40; Swedes, $3.75 to $4; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $2.50; Block tin, $24 to $25. Copper, per lb.—Ingot, 15c; Sheets, 14c to 19c; Canada plates, good brands, $2.90 to $3. Tin plate—Coke, $3.75; Charcoal, $4.50. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, $3.90; Sheets, $4.75. Shot, $6; Lead pipe, $5.25; Zinc, sheets, $6 to $6.25; Spelter, $6.00; Remelted, $1.00; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c.

NAILS are quiet at about former prices, namely:—Hot cut, 10 dy. to 60 dy., $2.65; steel cut, $2.75.

LEATHER.—Business is quiet with ample receipts of all descriptions. The quotations for to-day are as follows:—Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 20c to 22c; Spanish sole, B. A., No. 2, 17½c to 18c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 1, 18½c to 19c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1, 18c; China sole No. 2, 16½c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 22c to 25c; English oak sole, 40c to 44c; Rough, light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; Upper, waxed light, 26c to 28c; Upper, waxed, medium and heavy, 24c to 27c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 32c; Buff, 10c to 13c; Pebbled Cow, 10c to 13c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 14c to 18c; Splits, junior, 12c to 14c; Splits, calf, 32c to 35c; Calfskins, light, 40c to 45c; do. heavy, 45c to 50c; do. French, $1.05 to $1.35; Kipskins, English, 60c to 70c; Patent, cow, 16c to 18c; Kid, French, $10 to $20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—So far no orders have been received, but it is yet too early to judge, as travellers have just gone out.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is fairly active. The quotations to-day are as follows:—Bleaching powder, $2 to $2.25; bicarb. soda, $2.75 to $3.00; sal soda, 90c to $1.10; caustic soda, $2.25 to $2.75; soda ash, $1.30 to $1.50; chlorate potash, 22c to 25c; alum, $1.50 to $1.75; copperas, 80c to 90c; sulphur flour, $2.25 to $2.50; sulphur roll, $1.90 to $2; sulphate of copper, $6.00 to $7; white sugar of lead, 8c to 12c; brown sugar of lead, 7c to 10c; bich. potash, 9c to 11c; bich. soda, 7c to 8c; logwood, per 100 lbs., $2 to $2.25; sumac, Sicilian, $67 to $70; pruss. potash, yellow, 25c to 26c; Cutch, 7c to 7½c; Gambier, 8c to 8½c; Madras Indigo, 60c to 80c; Quinine (Eng.), 52c to 55c; do. German, 45c to 50c; opium, $4.25 to $4.50; morphia, $1.90 to $2; glycerine, 24c to 25c; carbolic acid, 55c to 60c; iodide potass, $3.75 to $4; gum arabic, 65c to $1.25; tartaric acid, 53c to 55c; cream tartar, 26c to 27c.

PETROLEUM is barely steady at quotations:—Canadian in car-lots, one month storage, 12½c; American carlots, 23c; 10 brl. lots, 24c; 5 brl. lots, 24½c; single barrels, 25c.

COAL is steady but stagnant. The following are quotations for to-day:—Anthracite, $6 for stove, $6 for chestnut, $5.75 for egg and $5.75 for furnace per 2,000 lbs. We quote to-day:—Scotch grate, $6.00 per ton; Scotch steam, $6.00 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.50 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $4.00 to $4.25 per 2,240 lbs.

HIDES AND SKINS are unchanged. The latest prices are as follows:—Toronto No. 1, 6c; Toronto No. 2, 5½c; Hamilton No. 1, 5½c to 6c; Hamilton No. 2, 4½c to 5c; Western buff and upper No. 1, 5½c to 6c; Western buff, bands No. 2, 5c to 5½c; heavy steers, 9c to 10½c; bulls, heavy, 5½c to 9c; dry hides, 10c to 11c; calfskins, Chicago, 6c to 9c; green butchers' No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c; No. 3, 2½c; calfskins, 5c per lb.; sheepskins, $1 to $1.25; lambskins, each, 75c. Clips, 15c each.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—There is no change to report on the market. We quote:—

Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba	$1.15 to	$1.16
No. 2 do do do	.00 to	1.13
Peas, per 66 lbs. in store	.69 to	.70
Peas, afloat, May delivery	.70 to	.71
Quebec oats	.00 to	.36
Ontario oats	.00 to	.38
Corn, duty paid	.50 to	.51½
Corn, cargoes in bond	.41 to	.43
Barley, feeding	.00 to	.40
Barley, good malting	.00 to	.52

FLOUR.—The market is dull and without change. No sales were reported on 'Change. We quote:—

Patent Winter	$5.25 to	$5.50
Patent Spring	5.75 to	5.90
Straight Roller	5.00 to	5.15
Extra	4.70 to	4.80
Superfine	4.25 to	4.50
Fine	3.50 to	4.00
City Strong Bakers	5.45 to	5.50
Strong Bakers	5.25 to	0.00
Superfine (bags)	2.00 to	2.01
Extra (bags)	2.20 to	2.30
Fine (bags)	1.80 to	1.90
Oatmeal, standard, per bag	2.15 to	2.25
Oatmeal, granulated	2.30 to	2.50
Oatmeal, rolled	2.30 to	2.50

GENERAL PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The supply has been a restricted one during the whole week, and prices have been very firm, but there has been no very decided increase, the top continuing to be 13c. The price in the country is advancing, and for the last time the farmers are this spring receiving the full benefit of the American demand.

HOG PRODUCTS.—There is a very fair volume of business being done at very steady prices, and as it would cost $18 to lay down American pork here there should be a good demand. The quotations are as follows:—Western Mess, $16.00 to $16.50; Chicago Short Cut, $17.00; Canada Short Cut $17.00; lard, 8c to 8½c per lb.; bacon, 10½c to 11c; hams, 11½c to 12c.

FRUIT.—A very fair amount of business, both jobbing and distributing, is being done, but the development of the trade is being checked by the chilly and wet weather. The quotations are as follows to-day:—Valencia oranges, $7.50; Messinas, $4 to $4.25 per box; Floridas, $7.50 per box of 150; lemons, $2.25 to $3.50; cocoanuts, $5 per 100; yellow bananas, $1 to $2.25; pineapples, 10c to 22c apiece.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The position of cheese at this the beginning of the season of 1890 is a very good one. There is no old cheese to be got rid of the make of fodder is small and the price is running down, while there is but little cheese to work on, until it approaches, at least, a very fair basis. During the past week 9c to 9½c has been made here and prices in the country have been about half a cent under that given here.

BUTTER.—The butter position is, if anything, worse than it was last week. Seventeen cents can be got only for very fine butter, and the poor stuff is simply not wanted. Old butter for the lower ports has been sold during the week to a limited extent at about 10c. The quotations are as follows: New Townships 16c to 18c; Western, 13c to 16c; rolls, 13c to 15c; old creamery, 17c to 18c; Township, 10c to 13c; old Western, 7c to 11c.

FARMER'S MARKET PRICES—MAY 16.

There was a small attendance of farmers at the markets to-day and nearly all of them were from places in the immediate vicinity of the city. The supply of grain and potatoes were chiefly in the hands of traders and the prices of potatoes and oats were unpleasantly high for the buyers. Some of the farmers near the city who lost their potato crop by rot last fall, were to-day on the look out for seed potatoes. Market gardeners were present in full force, with an abundance of green truck, especially green onions, radishes and lettuce, while rhubarb, grown in the open air, is beginning to make a good show and sells at from 12c to 15c per bunch of about four inches in diameter and from 9 to 12 inches in length; green onions sell at about 75c for an ordinary armful. There was but one dressed hog on the market to-day and it was sold at 8c per lb.; there is a fair supply of turkeys and fowls on the market, but prices were slightly higher. There are no changes in the prices of butter, which is still pretty low, but eggs are slightly higher in price. In the fruit market the prices of oranges and bananas have an upward tendency, but apples are easier in price. There is not much hay being brought to market by farmers but traders have ample supplies and prices are unchanged.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats, 90c to $1 per bag; peas, 80c to $1 per bush.; buckwheat, 50c to 55c do.; beans, $1.50 to $2 do.

DRESSED HOGS, POULTRY, &c.—Turkeys, $1.00 to $2.25 each; fowls, 70c to $1.10 the pair.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, $1 to $1.10 per bag; Swedish turnips, 65c to 75c do.; cabbages, $3.50 to $5.00 do. per brl.; beets, 60c per bushel; parsnips, 60c to 80c do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 15c to 18c per lb.; ordinary prints, 20c to 25c; superior prints, 30c to 35c; packed eggs, 14c to 15c per dozen; fresh, 15c to 22c.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $3.00 to $4.00 per box; apples, $3.50 to $4.50 per brl.; oranges, $9.00 per case.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $8 to $10 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 50c to 65c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.00 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET—MAY 16.

This market was again overcrowded with milch cows, there being about 220 offered. There were a number of superior milkers among these, yet by far the larger numbers were very lean in flesh, and some of them rather diminutive in size. The milkmen were present in large numbers and the best cows met with a good demand at about former rates, but the lean kind were neglected. A very fine cow was sold for $65 and two others for $108; three good cows were sold at $48 each and quite a number at from $40 to $47 each. Common cows sold at about $30 each, while some of the inferior lean bossies could be got for $20 or even less than that figure.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—MAY 19.

There were about 400 butchers' cattle, 300 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The demand was slack, and prices somewhat lower all round, owing to the muggy weather and the continued dulness in the demand for shipping cattle. Mr. F. T. Winch, of Peterborough, had a load of very fine steers on the market, and sold most of them at 5½c per lb. He had also a very fine pair of oxen, which he was holding at 6c per lb.; these oxen were bought by Mr. Wm. Blezzard, of Cobourg, and weighed nearly 4,800 lbs. Pretty good stock sold at from 4½c to 5c per lb.; bulls at from 3c to 4½c do.; common dry cows at from 3c to 4½c do., and milkmen's strippers at from 3c to 4½c per lb. Calves sold at from $2 to $4.50 for common veals, and from $5 to $9 each for good ones. Mr. Joseph Richard bought 8 cattle at 5½c per lb., 2 superior calves for $18, 3 good lambs for $13, and 8 other lambs at $4 each. Sheep were rather lower in price, and nearly all of them have been shorn; prices are from $3.50 to $6 each. Lambs sell at from $3 to $5 each. Fat hogs are plentiful and easier in price, or from 5½c to 6c per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET—MAY 19.

The horse trade has been rather duller of late, as the horses have been kept at home to put in the crops throughout the country, and there has also been a slackness in the demand for shipment across the lines. During the past week there were shipped from here to the United States 128 horses, costing $13,189.55, or an average of $103.04 each. The highest priced lot were ten horses which cost $1,411 and the lowest priced lot were eight horses which cost $615.

WEST END HORSE MARKET.

(*Report of the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.*)

The receipts of horses via G. T. R. for the week ending May 16th, were 267; left over from previous week, 48; total for week, 315; shipped during the week, 177; left for the city, 34; sales from the stable, 45; on hand, 59. For the season, the week's trade at these stables has been fair; few American buyers were round, the sales being largely among local parties; 59 good workers and drivers on hand; two car-loads to arrive.

WEST END STOCK MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending May 15th, were as follows:—

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves
Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, for the week	2,731	89	848	431
Left over from previous week	165			
Total for week	2,896	89	848	431
Left on hand	966			

Receipts at these yards continue heavy, largely for export. Little change in values during the week, which remain about the same as previous week all round. The butchers market had a fairly large attendance and a brisk tone, quieting down toward close of week. Hogs—Pork men seem pretty well filled and hogs closed rather weaker.

We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, export	5c to 5½c
Cattle, Butchers' good	4½c to 5c
" " medium	4c to 4½c
" " culls	3½c to 3¾c
Sheep	4½c to 5c
Hogs	5½c to 5½c
Calves	$2.00 to $5.00

BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, May 19.—Flour is in limited demand, but prices are firm. We quote large and small lots of fine and superfine at $2.50 to $4.00 per barrel; extras and seconds at $4.00 to $4.75; winter wheat clears and straights, $4.80 to $5.40; winter wheat patents at $5.30 to $5.90; spring wheat patents, $5.65 to $6.25. Oatmeal is steady at $4.50 to $4.60 per brl. for fine, and $5.20 to $5.30 for cut. Oats steady on the basis of 35½c per bushel for No. 2 white on the track and 39½c in elevators. Clipped oats sell at 38½c to 39½c on the spot. Bran is held at $16.00 per ton for spring to arrive, and $18.50 to $18.75 for winter. Middlings are selling at $17.75 to $20 per ton. Cotton seed meal is held at $25.50 per ton to arrive.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Beeves.—Receipts, 228 carloads, or 3,772 head. These arrivals included 156 carloads for exportation, dead and alive, 30 carloads to be sold, and 42 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers. The market dragged from start to finish, and closed dull at a decline of 10c per 100 lb., on all grades, with 7 carloads to carry over. Poor to prime steers sold at $4.20 to $4.90 per 100 lb., with the 2 best carloads in market at $4.95 to $5 respectively; bulls and dry cows at $2 to $3.75. Dressed beef had a slow sale at 6c to 7½c per lb., for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers extremely dull at 8½c to 10c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef ½c per lb. lower, or most 7c per lb. The total shipments of live stock and fresh meat from this port for the week ending May 17th were 5,954 beeves, 50 sheep and 13,000 quarters of beef.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, including 4 carloads consigned to local slaughterers, were 32 carloads or 6,890 head. Both sheep and lambs ruled uncommonly dull and slow at a reduction of strong ½c per lb. At the close 17 carloads remained unsold. Poor to prime sheep sold at $4.50 to $6 per 100 lb.; yearlings at $5.75 to $6.75; fair to choice lambs at $7.37½ to $7.90.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,500 head; shipments, 5,000; market slow, steady; beeves, $4.80 to $5.45; steers, $3.65 to $4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.90 to $4.10; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.50 to $2.75; Texas cattle, $1.75 to $3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 5,000; market active, higher; mixed and light, $4 to $4.25; heavy, $4 to $4.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

EDINBURGH, May 7.—There was a much larger supply of fat sheep in the market yesterday, and consequently trade was a little quieter:—Half-bred hogs 50s to 54s; greyfaced hogs, 46s to 49s; blackfaced hogs, 36s to 41s, blackfaced wethers 46s to 48s; Cheviot wethers, 41s to 52s. There was a slight increase in the number of cattle shown, but the price remained about the same. Bullocks sold from £15 to £19, and heifers £15 to £18.

NEWCASTLE, May 7.—Yesterday's prices—Prime heifers, 7s 9d to 8s per stone. Small sheep, 7¾d to 8d; large fat do., 7½d to 7¾d per lb. Lambs, 40s to 46s each. Cattle shown, 2,528; sheep, 5,647; pigs, 737.

SALFORD, May 7.—Smaller supply of cattle yesterday, but slow trade at lower prices. Fewer sheep, with fair trade. More lambs, and brisk demand at late rates. Larger supply of calves, and trade worse at reduced prices. Cattle, 4½d to 7½d; sheep, 7d to 8¼d; lambs, 12s to 13s; calves, 5d to 7½d. Cattle, 2,243; sheep and lambs, 8,356; calves, 518.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE May 19, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 89½c cash; 89¼c May; 90½c July.

DULUTH, May 19, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 93½c cash; 93½c May; 94½c June; 95½c July; 94½c August.

TOLEDO, May 19, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 94½c cash; 94½c May; 94c July; 91½c Aug.

ST. LOUIS, May 19, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 94½c cash; 94c May; 93c June; 90½c to 90½c July; 88½c to 89½ Aug.; 90c Sept.; 92c Dec. Corn, 31½c cash; 33½c May; 32¼c to 32½c June; 32¾c July; 32½c Aug.; 33½c Sept.

NEW YORK, May 19, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 98½c May; 98c June; 97c July; 95½c Aug.; 94½c Sept.; 95½c Oct.; 96½c Nov.; 96½c Dec.; $1.00½ May. Corn, 40½c May; 40½c June; 41½c July; 41½c Aug.

LONDON, May 19, 4 p.m.—Consols, 97¾ both for money and on account.

LIVERPOOL, May 19, 11.30 a.m.—Spring wheat, nominal; red winter, 7s 1d; No. 1 Cal., 7s 2d; corn, 3s 6¼d; peas, 5s 5d; pork, 54s 9d; lard, 32s; bacon, 31s to 31s 6d; tallow, 24s 6d; old cheese, 52s; new, 49s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—Choice old has been in steady demand, and buyers have been able to supply their wants at about 6d per cwt. under last week's prices. We quote to-day Finest (September-October make), White, at 53s 6d to 54s per cwt., and Colored at 53s to 53s 6d. The few arrivals of best new have met with a fair sale at 51s to 52s. Low and medium grades of old have only been in moderate request, at prices ranging from 8s up to 48s, according to quality.

BUTTER.—There is no alteration for the better to note, the demand being small at irregular prices. The bulk of the American that is now here is offered at 35s to 45s, there being no really choice offering. We quote Irish butter—Cork firsts, 95s per cwt.; seconds, 77s; and thirds, 59s.—*Hodgson Bros.' Circular, 10th May, 1890.*

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 19.—Cheese sales to-day aggregated 2,200 boxes at 8½c. There was a pressure to sell by local factories, and the outside reports were of such a nature that buyers held off. The market here was very quiet. Sellers did not care to hold, and buyers were not anxious to take cheese at any price unless in full accord with their views. As a result the market was dull and low.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—The cheese market to-day exhibited no encouraging features. There was no improvement in prices. On the contrary, there was further decline. About the only thing the salesmen had reason to be thankful for was that the decline was not more decided. The indications early in the afternoon were that the ruling prices would not be higher than 8¼c, but before the day's transactions were closed it was established at 8½c, a fair figure considering the condition which prevails. The top price to-day was 8½c, though there were rumors that in two instances 8¾c had been paid. The day's transactions were: 5 lots, 300 boxes, 8c; 11 lots, 895 boxes, at 8¼c; 49 lots, 3,430 boxes, at 8½c; 31 lots, 2,198 boxes, at 8½c; 14 lots, 924 boxes, on commission. Total, 110 lots, 7,747 boxes; ruling price, 8½c. Transactions same date last year aggregated 8,215 boxes, and the ruling price was 8½c, the same as to-day.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., May 19.—The transactions of cheese and butter to-day are as follows: Three hundred boxes at 8¼c; 2,240 boxes at 8½c; 1,026 boxes at 8¾c; 215 boxes on commission; 60 boxes dairy at 8½c to 9c. Butter—Fifteen packages dairy butter at 16c to 18c; 47 packages creamery at 17½c to 18½c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ontario, May 19.—White wheat, red fall wheat and spring wheat, $1.03 to $1.05 per bush.; barley, 35c to 40c per bush.; peas, 58c to 60c per bush.; oats, 30c to 34c per bush.; corn, 40c to 50c per bush.; buckwheat, 40c to 50c per bush.; rye, 55c to 60c per bush.; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 75c to 90c per bag; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt.; dressed hogs, $6.50 to $7.25 per cwt.; hay, $8 per ton; flour, $2.25 to $2.50, per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to 2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, tub, 15c to 16c per lb.; do. rolls, 16c to 18c; eggs, 9½ to 10c per doz.; lard, 11c to 12c per lb.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, May 19.—There was a large attendance of farmers with good supplies of produce at By Ward Market this morning, but there were very few purchasers and business consequently was dull. The prices asked were higher than they have been for some time. They were as follows:—Pork, per cwt., $7.50 to $8; fowl, per pair, 70c to 80c; turkeys, each, $1 to $1.50; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; carrots, per bag, 35c to 40c; beets, per bag, 35c to 40c; turnips, per bag, 40c to 45c; celery, per head, 5c to 10c; onions, per bag, $1.90 to $2; butter, print, per lb., 20c to 22c; butter, in pails, per pound, 18c to 19c; eggs, per doz., 12c to 13c; cheese, per lb., 11c to 15c; lard, per lb., 10c to 13c; hay, per ton, $13 to $15; straw, per ton, $4 to $6; oats, per bushel, 38c to 40c; pelts, each, 60c to $1.25; hides, per cwt., $2 to $3; apples, per gallon, 20c to 25c; maple syrup, per quart, 23c to 25c; maple sugar, per lb., 9c to 12c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 19.—Wheat, fall, No. 2, $1.04; Spring, No. 2, $1.02 to $1.03; red winter, No. 2, $1.05 to $1.06; barley, No. 2, 47c to 48c; No. 3, extra, 44c to 45c; No. 3, 39c to 40c; peas, No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 36c to 37c; corn, 45c; flour, $4.15 to $4.25; straight roller, $4.70 to $4.80. Market steady. Sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 spring wheat outside at $1.00. No. 2 hard Manitoba at equal to $1.20½ here. Peas outside at 57c to 58c. Oats outside at 33c to 34c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 17.—White wheat, 98c to $1.02; red wheat, 98c to $1.00; spring wheat, 98c to $1.02; peas, 54c to 55c; barley, 44c to 45c; oats, 36c to 37c; corn, 42c to 43c; clover seed, $3.75 to $4.00; timothy seed, $1.60 to $1.75; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4 to $5; strong bakers flour, $4 to $5; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.25 to $6.75; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.50 to $2; dried apples, per lb., 4½c to 5c; potatoes, per bag, 80c to 90c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 12c to 14c; butter, in firkins, 8c to 10c; eggs, per dozen, 11c to 12c.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 18.—Potatoes, 50c; eggs, 11c to 12c; butter, 17c to 18c; chickens, 75c; hides, 5c; wool, 20c; sheepskin, $1.45; calfskins, 8c; deacons, 45c; tallow, rough, 2½c; do. rendered, 5c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH, Ont., May 19.—Flour, roller, $2.50 to $2.75; fall wheat, $1.00; spring, wheat, 98c; bran, $12; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 32c to 33c; rye, 42c to 45c; peas, 58c to 60c; eggs, 10c to 11c; butter, 16c to 18c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c; sheepskins, $1.25 to $1.50; hides, $2.50 to $3.00; wool, 20c to 23c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., May 19.—Fall wheat, 97c; corn, 45c; oats, 40c; wool, 18c to 23c.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At the Manse, Goderich, Ont., on the evening of Monday, May 12th, 1890, the wife of the Rev. Jas. A. Anderson, of a son.

ARMSTRONG.—At 5 Essex avenue on Monday, May 5th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hy. Armstrong.

BALLARD.—In this city, May 12, 1890, at 103 Laval avenue, the wife of C. Sutfield Ballard, of a son.

CLARKE.—At 949 Dorchester street, on the 11th inst., the wife of G. W. Clarke, of a son.

COTTON.—At Regina, on Sunday, 11th inst., Mrs. John Cotton, of twins, boy and girl.

GLENNON.—On the 16th May, the wife of I. Glennon, of a son.

GNAEDINGER.—At No. 10 Durocher street, on the 14th May, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gnaedinger.

HARRINGTON.—At Montreal, 16th May, 1890, the wife of Robert N. O. Harrington, of a son.

HADLEY.—At 53 Rushbrooke street, on the 13th May, the wife of Daniel Hadley, of a daughter.

KELL.—In this city on May 7th, at 166 Bourgeoise street, Point St. Charles, the wife of J. A. Kell, of a son.

KNOX.—At 507 west 48th street, New York, on the evening of the 10th May, the wife of Mr. William Knox, moulder, formerly of Montreal, of twins, son and daughter.

LEBEAU.—On May 11th, 1890, to the Rev. A. J. Lebeau and wife, of St. Pie, P.Q., a son.

RENWICK.—On the 11th inst., at 41½ Philip street, the wife of Thos. A. Renwick, of a daughter.

RICHARDS.—At 19 Anderson street, on the 5th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Richards.

TECTOR.—At 32 St. Luke street, May 8th, the wife of William Tector, of a daughter.

WEIS.—May 16th, at Chicago, Mrs. J. B. Weis of a daughter (still-born).

WHITELAW.—At the Manse, Valcartier, County Quebec, on the 13th May, 1890, the wife of the Rev. James M. Whitelaw, B.A., of a son.

MARRIED.

HUDSON—McFEAT.—In this city, on the 14th May, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., Frederic W. Hudson, to Fannie Cecilia, second daughter of James McFeat. No cards.

DRURY—SAUDRY.—May 7th, 1890, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Maxwell Drury, of the Toronto Police Force, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Peter Saundry, Esq., of Cobourg, Ont.

HOOD—MINTO.—In this city, on the 14th, by the Rev. A. G. Upham, Frank Hood, of London, Eng., to Maggie, eldest daughter of Alexander Minto, of this city.

IVES—MORRISON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Division street, Kingston, Ont., on May 7th, 1890, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Robert G. Ives, to Annie H. Morrison, both of Toronto.

SANGSTER—HOUGH.—At Huntingdon, P.Q., on the 12th, by the Rev. Jas. Barclay Muir, A.M., minister of St. Andrew's Church, Mr. William Sangster, to Ruth Duston, widow of the late Samuel Hough, all of Huntingdon.

DIED.

BRAHADI.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Rebecca, wife of A. Brahadi.

BENNETT.—At 1249 St. Catherine street, Montreal, on May 10th, 1890, of diphtheria, Elsie Lois, third daughter of the Rev. T. Bennett, aged 5 years, 9 months and 11 days.

BYRNE.—In Quebec, on the 12th May, 1890, Margaret Byrne, relict of the late Timothy Byrne, of the County of Wicklow, Ireland, niece of the late Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, and first cousin of Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, N.S.W.

BUCHANAN.—At St. Therese, May 9th, John Angus, eldest son of Thomas Buchanan, aged 2 years, 10 days.

COTTON.—At Regina, on Sunday, 11th inst., Isabella Dinning, wife of Major John Cotton, of the North-West Mounted Police and daughter of the late Hon. Thomas White, in her 28th year.

EMSLIE.—At Lachute, May 9th, after a lingering illness, James Emslie, teacher, aged 74 years.

ENGLAND.—Suddenly, at the Cricket Ground, on the 14th inst., William Henry England, formerly of Sheffield, England.

GALT.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Andrew Galt, youngest son of the late Andrew Galt, aged 44.

HAWKINS.—Drowned, on the 25th April, John Hawkins, aged 7 years and 6 months. Found drowned, May 15th, in one of the Lachine canal basins.

HARPER.—At Hamilton, May 12th, Margaret Curreudof, widow of the late Andrew Harper, formerly of Montreal.

HUDSPETH.—At Lindsay, Ont., on 12th May, 1890, Adam Hudspeth, Q.C., M.P., in the 54th year of his age.

INGLIS.—On the 22nd April, at his residence, Wilton Grange, Bolton, William Inglis, C. E., of the firm of Hick, Hargreaves & Co., engineers, Soho Iron Works, Bolton, England, aged 54 years.

KIRBY.—At 591 St. Urbain street, on Sunday, 11th inst., of dyphtheritic croup, Mary Ann Beatrice, only daughter of Alfred Arthur Kirby.

LIVINGSTONE.—Seventh Concession, Argenteuil, P.Q., May 4th, 1890, Catherine McDonald, widow of the late Alex. Livingstone, aged 79 years, a native of Mull, Rossshire, Scotland.

LORTIE.—At the Second Concession of East Hawkesbury, the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. Bedard, on Sunday, 11th May, 1890, Elizabeth Bedard, widow of the late Arthur Lortie, of Rigaud, at the age of 45 years.

LORANGER.—In this city, on the 17th instant, at his residence, 342 Craig street, J. M. Loranger, Queen's Counsel, aged 56 years.

MACDONALD.—Seventh Concession, Kenyon, Glengarry, after a long illness, on the 16th of April, Mary Macdonald, daughter of the late John Macdonald.

MELOCHE.—In this city, on the 13th May, Robert Henry, aged 18 months, infant son of William Meloche (butcher).

MOISEY.—In this city, on the 16th inst., at his residence, 3 Fortune street, St. Gabriel, Thos. C. Moisey, sr., aged 51 years.

MOORE.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Thomas Moore, butcher.

McCLENAGHAN.—At English River, on the 7th May, Joseph McClenaghan, youngest son of the late Joseph McClenaghan, aged 17 years and eight days.

"Dearest loved one, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

McMARTIN.—On Sunday, 11th May, of bronchitis, Frederick Forrest, beloved son of Robt. and Margaret McMartin, aged 1 year and 5 months.

ROLEY.—Accidentally perished in the burning of dwelling house of Antoine Larose, at Grenville, Co. Argenteuil, P.Q., on Monday, May 12th, 1890, Charles Roley, of the Bay of Grenville, aged about 70 years.

SANDERSON.—In this city, on May 13th, 1890, Bessie, youngest daughter of Andrew Sanderson, 90 Fulford street, aged 15 months.

SEARGEANT.—On Saturday, 10th instant, Edwin Collins Seargeant, Manager Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquet's Banking Company (old bank) Stafford, England.

STEWART.—At Melbourne, P. Q., on the 13th inst., Robert Stewart, of H. M. Customs, Montreal.

VANDERCOOK.—On May 10th, at 16 Argyle avenue, residence of his father-in-law, M. Freeman Jacobie, Willis Vandercook, of Constantia, N.Y., aged 40. Syracuse papers please copy.

WELDON.—At Grenville Village, Co. Argenteuil, P.Q., on Tuesday, May 13th, 1890, Elizabeth J. Mullen, wife of Frederick C. Weldon, aged 53 years.

WILKINS.—On 14th inst., at 86 Sebastopol street, Point St. Charles, of membraneous croup, Theodore, aged 2 years and 5 months, infant son of Frank Wilkins.

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

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Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

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Are Simply the Flavor of Meat,
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Being the most pleasant and effective WORM REMEDY on the market. Sold by all Druggists. 25c a box.
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Take your Saw Mill to the Logs, by purchasing one of our Portable Saw Mills of 12 to 40 Horse-Power.

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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.
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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

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OF VALUABLE
MILL PROPERTY
IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Under the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot at the ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL, in the CITY of BELLEVILLE, ON
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23 Toronto st., Toronto.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1890.

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GRIP AND THE ELECTIONS.—Every politician, great and small, should read Grip during the coming campaign. Grip's Comic Almanac, price 10c., and Grip for 24 and 31 May, 7 and 14 June will be sent to any address for 25c. N. MURRAY, 118 Windsor street, P.O. Box 713, Montreal.

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THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 321 and 323 St. James st., 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.'"

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, 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.]

AGRICULTURAL.

(Conducted by Wm. F. Clarke, Lindenbank, Guelph.)

CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

By the time this article reaches its readers, many of them will be in daily expectation of young turkey broods, and some will already have them on their hands. It is then that the real difficulty of raising these fowls presents itself, for the turkey is extremely delicate in the earlier stages of its being. A few hints, therefore, may be opportune, especially to such as are inexperienced in the management of these birds, and therefore the more liable to make mistakes.

MEDDLING WITH THE MOTHER.

When the young turkeys are pecking their way out of their shells, and about to emerge into a "cold and unfriendly world" it is wise to give them "a good letting alone." Some people are foolish enough to visit the nests every few hours, and lift off the hen in order to see "how many she has hatched." The hen resents this interference. Her maternal instincts are all aroused at such a time. She does not want to leave the nest, and resists the attempts made to take her off. In her efforts at self-defence she may squeeze the eggs and break them before the young chicks are sufficiently matured to leave their fragile homes, and some of them may be destroyed in this way. It is well, therefore, to repress vain curiosity, and not try to count one's chickens until after they are hatched.

NEWLY-HATCHED TURKEYS.

It is wise to leave the mother to her own devices until she shows a disposition to forsake the nest, and take her little family to new quarters. The little turks must not be handled, or the brood interfered with in any way. When the mother exhibits a desire to remove she and the brood should be got into a coop, which must be of good size, and well-roofed, if set out-of-doors, in order to exclude the rain. The coop should have a board floor, covered with sand or dry earth, and be so made that the front can be closed up at night and in stormy weather. When turkey hens "steal their nests," as they often do, they should be cooped toward dusk on the day that they make their appearance with their broods. In cooping, the chicks must be handled as little and as carefully as possible, and the operation conducted in a gentle and quiet manner.

SHEDS.

It is always desirable, if it can be done, to have the coops in a shed. If they are out of doors, and a long spell of rainy weather sets in, everything becomes damp, and many of the young turkeys will droop and die. When these fowls are raised on a large scale, a shed should be built for the purpose. One twenty feet long, eight feet wide, seven feet high in front, and four feet high at the rear, will hold eight coops, each containing broods of from ten to twelve turkeys. A window in each end, and another in the door, which should be in the centre of the front, will give light. The coops are placed along the back part of the shed, on a floor of about a foot in depth of dry gravel and sand. In these the mothers are confined while the little turkeys have the run of the shed. On pleasant days, after the dew is off, the door is thrown open, and the hens and young turkeys are given liberty until night. On rainy days the door is kept closed, and the chicks are not permitted to go outside. There is nothing more important in turkey-raising than to prevent the mother-birds from dragging their broods about in the wet grass. Unless confined to coops they will start out in the early morning and before the day becomes warm will get their broods thoroughly wet and chilled, so that many of the young things will take cold and die. This is, perhaps, the chief cause of mortality among young turkeys. When only two or three clutches are raised, room can usually be found for the coops in the woodshed or some outhouse, but when eight or ten broods are raised it will pay to have a shed for the purpose.

FOOD.

When the young turkeys are about twenty-four hours old, they will begin to forage about for something to eat, and it will be time to give them their first meal. This may be prepared by mixing stale wheat bread, a little milk, "Dutch cheese," and hard-boiled eggs crumbled fine. The cheese is made by warming thick sour milk until the whey separates from the curd, and then draining off the whey through a cloth. The sour milk must not be scalded as that makes the curd stringy and tough. The egg must be boiled twenty minutes, when it will crumble and mix readily with the other food. Season the mixture lightly with salt and black pepper, and, after the first day or two, mix in a little lettuce or onion tops, chopped fine. This fare will do for about two weeks, and should be fed five times a day. After the first two days, give sweet milk to drink. The third week begin to feed cooked cornmeal and other cooked food, sparingly at first and gradually increasing the quantity until the young turkeys are four or five weeks old, when they may receive any kind of cooked food suitable for poultry. It must be borne in mind that the cornmeal is to be cooked. Raw meal should never be fed to young turkeys. The best way to cook meal is to wet it up with milk or water, add a little salt and soda, and bake until done. The inside of the cake may be crumbled without adding moisture to it, but the outside crust will need wetting slightly to make it crumble readily. The diet above prescribed will do until they are about ten weeks old. No sour or sloppy food should be given them. Care must be taken to feed only what they will eat up clean. Do not leave food waiting for the young birds to get hungry. A little bone-meal is good for them, say a tablespoonful to a pint of food, about three times a week. After the first two weeks sour milk may be substituted for sweet milk as a drink. During the first four weeks of their lives young turkeys will not eat much food; little and often must be the rule. One egg is enough to mix with the other victuals to suffice for a dozen young turkeys all day and there are usually dry bits of bread and crumbs left from family use that will go far to supply what will be needed. When they begin to hunt insects, less of other victuals will suffice. The Imperial Egg Food is recommended by experienced turkey raisers. A teaspoonful every other day is enough for a brood of ten or twelve young turkeys. They must be kept dry, clean, and comfortable until they are fully feathered, and the red color begins to show on their heads. From that on, they will be hardy enough to stand more exposure.

REGULAR HABITS.

Young turkeys must be trained to come to their quarters before nightfall. If this is done before they quit the mother, they will not be apt to forget it when older. They must not be allowed to roost away from the buildings. If they form the habit of wandering they will stray all over creation. Whatever range they take during the day, it is necessary to see to it that they are in their proper quarters at night, otherwise they may be appropriated by two-footed or four-footed prowlers. I know a farmer who lost in this way forty turkeys in a single night. They are great foragers, and will nearly keep themselves if they have a wide range, but they should have a light feed morning and evening so as to keep them in the habit of coming home. They must have enough to eat to keep them growing right along, and what they cannot find for themselves must be provided for them. If they are stinted during their period of growth, they cannot be made first-class market birds by a few days of extra feeding just before killing time.

PROFITS OF TURKEY RAISING.

I do not think there is "big money" in this business, neither is there in any branch of farming at the present time. But turkeys are great devourers of insects, and will do much to rid the farm of these pests. By raising the best breeds and producing first-class birds, the highest market price may be got at holiday time, and thus the most made out of them that can be made. In this, as in every other line of production, the best specimens will yield the most profit. The inferior article goes a-begging for a purchaser, while that which is choice is always in demand.

LINDENBANK.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

THE EXPORTS OF BEEF from the United States during the last four months were 114,747,650 lbs., against 82,753,863 lbs. for the corresponding time in 1888-9—an increase of 31,993,788 lbs., or over 38 percent.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT WOOL washed after it has been clipped, and left for some time in its natural grease, combs better and makes more perfect cloth than if washed while on the sheep's body

THE VALUE OF SHEEP to the farmer ought to be estimated from the standpoint of meat, fertility and general advantages to the farm, regardless of the market price of wool.

THE DEMAND FOR CLYDESDALES is so brisk in North Germany that a large number have already been despatched to Saxony this year. Breeders in Silesia and Saxony imported nearly one hundred Clydesdales and twenty Shire horses from this country last year.

SALT IS A CONSTITUENT OF MILK, and, if not given to the cow, it must be drawn from that stored in her blood and tissues. There can, therefore, be no serious deprivation without injury, and if the food does not contain it in sufficient quantity it should be artificially supplied. The amount may be safely left to the cow.

RECEIPTS OF HORSES last month were 12,927 head and the shipments 12,335 head, being an increase in the former of 3,034 as compared with March 1889, and an increase in the latter of 3,369. Since Jan. 1 there have been 28,686 horses received, against 20,926 for the same time last year, while shipments for the same periods were 26,842 and 19,224 head respectively.—*Chicago Paper.*

THERE ARE SOME THINGS that are beyond the control of the farmer, but the breeding of scrub stock of any kind or condition is not one of them. Nor is the raising of scrub crops the making of poor butter, having tumble down barns or fences, a dirty house yard, too many mean curs, or an absence of fruit on the farm. These and many others are under his own control.—*Field and Farm.*

OF THE VARIOUS CURES for scratches a Michigan farmer recommends to wash the leg clean, dry it and then put on pure white lead and linseed oil once a day in the evening for four or five days. This, he says, will cure the worst cases, and adds: "My horses have had them in its worst form, and under the above treatment I have cured them in less than a week and at the same time have driven on the road when the mud was knee deep." The remedy is a good one where no inclination to grease (a blood-disease) is apparent.

IT IS USUALLY SAID OF CORN as food that it is heating, and of grass that it is cooling. We will not discuss the question as to whether the term used in the way stated is, or is not strictly correct, yet we have long since learned that the condition of the system while mainly on grass, all other things being equal, is greatly more favorable for the brood sow, looking to the well being and continued success of the young litter, than when on corn.

TREACLE IS A SUBSTANCE capable of putting on a large quantity of flabby fat if fed in as large quantities as possible to animals, but is not directly a good milk producing food. Its palatable taste, however, and cheapness (less than 1d. per lb.) give a specific value in making inferior food more desirable to the animals, while of course it prevents the costiveness so common to animals kept indoors, and fed largely on dry food. The fact that less than 2lb. given as a medicine will scour a cow shows that very little must be given, but even a little puts a wonderfully fine "bloom" on the animals, although it may not increase the milk yield.

SHEEP TICK REMEDIES.—As warm weather comes on sheep ticks are a great nuisance, as our flockmasters can attest. The best way to get rid of them is by dipping the sheep just after shearing in one of the preparations sold for the purpose. A sheep breeder says that the next best thing is to get Persian insect powder; put it in a tin can with a perforated top, or an ordinary pepper dish; catch the sheep, open the fleece, and sprinkle lightly. Continue this by opening and sprinkling every two inches along each side, and if the powder is good the ticks will disappear. This remedy can be applied as soon as ticks appear, without waiting until shearing time.

THE FARMER SHOULD NOT IGNORE and give up his sheep because the dogs occasionally kill a few. No use to "cut off the nose to spite the face." Your family need the mutton; they need the wool, and they should have it, dog or no dog. Well, you say, you do not wish to offend your neighbor by killing his dog for killing your sheep. Your neighbor would never care a cent and never say a word about it if you would go along about your own business and say nothing about killing the dog yourself; but, as sure as sunshine, if you go about the neighborhood bragging and talking about killing your neighbor's dogs you will have the last one of every family, the old folks and young folks, all mad—not that they care so much for the dogs being killed, but for your going around bragging about it.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

SAVE SOME SKIMMED MILK for the hens; save all the skimmed milk the hens will drink.

BE READY FOR THE YOUNG CHICKS when they come from the nest; have a place provided for them and make a right start if they are to be raised profitably.

IT IS ESTIMATED that during Lent the New York sale of eggs amounts to 4,000 barrels, or 3,360,000 eggs, a day.

AN EXPERIENCED POULTRY MAN maintains that fowls live, thrive and pay about as well in confinement (when properly managed and cared for) as when running at large. But they will never bear crowding.

THERE ARE SIX BREEDS of domestic turkeys in the United States, which are known as the bronze, the Narragansett, the black, buff, white, and slate. The largest of the bronze turkeys, raised principally in Rhode Island and North Stonington, Ct., attains a weight of forty-five pounds when two years old, and yearlings twenty pounds.

NEITHER QUICKLIME NOR ASHES should on any account be brought in contact with the droppings of the poultry house. They liberate the ammonia, contaminating the air of the house and rendering it extremely unwholesome, to say nothing of the deterioration of the manure. Sand and sandy loam have very little absorbent power, but dry clay, dried swamp muck, or, best of all, ground land plaster (gypsum) sprinkled freely under the roosts will absorb the ammonia, check fermentation, keep the atmosphere pure, and add greatly to the value of the manure.

ALLOWING THAT FOWLS have free range, they should be fed twice a day. This should be a partial feed in the morning and a full feed at night, or what they will eat just before roosting. Where there is little danger of predatory animals the fowls should be out at day-break, since thus they will rid the ground of many cut-worms and other night-working insects. In this case the feed in the morning should be very light. If fed only once a day the feed should be given at night, but we favor a light feed in the morning.

THE INSTINCT OF THE HEN TO SET, especially of the Asiatic breeds, needs some curbing, even for success in incubation. If the hen does not get off at all to eat for several days, the eggs become addled from too much warmth and exclusion from the air. Wetting the eggs is also important, not to soften the shells, but to prevent the drying up of their lining inside the shell, which while moist admits air enough through it to preserve the life of the germ. Hens that set themselves out of doors usually hatch their entire setting. They are forced to hustle for their food, are often wet by rains and dews, and this keeps the eggs moist.

DURING THE LAYING SEASON hens will eat double the quantity they will when not laying, and in addition to food an abundance of pure water should always be kept where it is easy of access, for barn-yard fowls are great drinkers. To keep the water cool, fill a jug with water, place a large flower-pot saucer over and invert the jug and all, having the jug so fixed in a frame that will remain upright. As fast as the water is drained in the saucer it will flow down from the jug. It is well to have the water occasionally medicated. Nails may be allowed to rest in the drinking-saucer. A good chalybeate is made by dissolving one ounce of sulphate of iron in a quart of water. When dissolved, enough of the solution may be added to the drinking-water to give it a slightly inky color. The tonic effect is to give vigor, increase the appetite, heighten the color of the combs and wattles, and improve the health generally. The fowls being quite vigorous, the medication may be intermitted.

CORN ENSILAGE.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER FOR FARMERS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I enclose herewith a translation of a letter from the pen of the Rev. L. P. Choquette, director of the Local Government's experimental station in St. Hyacinthe. The figures given in this table and the remarks of the analyst in regard to the results of his work will be of value to any farmers who intend to grow Indian corn for ensilage this summer, and I trust you will give them to your readers, especially the large number in the country parts who take your weekly edition.

I may add for myself that, after a number of years' experience with ensilage, without doubt it is the most economical winter food that can be produced in our Province, and its succulent condition when fed in the winter supplies just what is needed in conjunction with hay, straw and grain feed for cattle, sheep and hogs. Silos can be built so cheaply and easily in any ordinary barn that no farmer need be frightened by the expense or labor connected with this system, and I feel no hesitation in strongly recommending anyone who has land fit to raise corn to try a few acres and build a silo into which to put it for next winter's use. Feeling this question to be one of the greatest importance to our farmers I have taken on myself to thus address you, and I hope you will do what you can to arouse interest and spread knowledge which will be of service to the agriculture of the Province.

S. A. FISHER.

Alva Farm, Knowlton, May 13th, 1890.

MR. CHOQUETTE'S ANALYSIS.

I have just finished, and I present herewith to the farmers of the Province the analysis of fifteen samples of ensilage of Indian corn which were sent to me from different parts of the Province. I think it proper to append to the figures some explanations which may aid in the cultivation of Indian corn for ensilage.

The report of the "Agricultural Experimental Station" will appear next fall and will contain with a further elaboration of these experiments, some hints on agricultural chemistry and the necessary explanations of the technical words which now appear at the head of the columns in this table.

Different nutritive substances, forages, grains, etc., intended for cattle, just as those intended for human food, contain several digestible constituents whose greater or less quantity indicates the commercial value of the substance.

Proteine and fat have the greatest actual value; the nitrogenous constituents, such as sugar, starch, etc., come next. The value I give to each sample of ensilage is based on the value of timothy hay of first quality and on the relative percent of the digestible constituents contained in the two foods. These figures are not absolute. To obtain absolute accuracy, it would be necessary to know exactly, by trial, the nutritive value of each of these digestible constituents as well as that of the water in the plants which, in the shape of juice, has a more important influence in nutrition than pure water.

Examining the last column of the table one finds that the value of the ensilage varies greatly. The average value of the fifteen samples is $2.17, while that of No. 29 goes as high as $2.92, and No. 21 is down as low as $1.22, or a difference of 140 percent. I attribute the low values of Nos. 24, 26, 31 and 32 to the manner of sowing and more especially to the insufficient distance left between the rows. With the rows close together, the stalks are deprived of light and air; they are full of sap, but cannot form their grain; often even there is no ear at all; the crop must be left as long as possible on the ground to permit of a mature growth and then the woody fibre, the least digestible part of the plant, is developed at the expense of the other constituent. Nos. 24, 26, 31, 32 were sowed in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, while Nos. 25, 28, 29, 30 were sowed with the rows from 30 to 36 inches apart. Apparently No. 21 was sown broadcast.

As to the variety of corn, I am not yet in a position to recommend one in preference to another but Western yellow corn has, in general, given good satisfaction. No. 29 is the analysis of a sample of Western corn which gave a crop of 20 tons to the arpent or 24 tons to the acre.

I do not wish to draw from this first investigation too definite conclusions, but, I believe, that it is best always for farmers to sow corn for ensilage in rows at least 30 inches apart. They will obtain a crop of superior quality, even if not greater weight, by sowing them 36 inches apart. I find in the report of an American experiment station the analysis of 47 samples of corn ensilage, and these analysis taken on the same base as I used would give those samples an average value of $2.47 per ton. This shows a marked difference between their average value and that of our samples, which difference we must labor to reduce. I am sure we can make an average value of $2.25 to $2.30, and the first step to obtain the end is to sow our rows 36 inches apart.

Results of analysis of fifteen samples of corn ensilage:—

No.	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Nitra substance.	Woody fibre.	Ash.	Value.
21	88.88	.56	.34	4.92	4.38	.93	$1.22
22	85.99	1.41	.64	6.89	4.05	1.03	1.92
23	83.47	2.26	1.21	7.62	4.40	1.09	2.67
24	84.14	1.23	.82	8.05	4.69	1.07	2.69
25	81.95	1.36	1.02	7.98	6.07	1.61	2.34
26	82.88	.92	.91	8.81	4.97	1.51	2.10
27	80.94	1.42	0.34	8.26	6.74	2.30	2.11
28	77.68	1.70	0.84	11.00	7.00	1.77	2.78
29	80.11	2.09	1.31	8.97	6.32	1.21	2.92
30	82.18	1.27	.86	8.07	6.06	1.57	2.23
31	84.04	0.88	1.95	6.24	5.28	1.41	1.95
32	87.15	1.14	0.83	4.38	5.58	0.91	1.74
33	87.16	0.98	0.57	5.21	5.04	1.04	1.60
34	79.62	1.89	0.94	8.79	7.51	1.26	2.72
35	83.93	1.37	0.67	7.46	5.54	1.13	2.08
Av'age	83.34	1.37	0.83	7.51	5.57	1.32	$2.17

C. P. CHOQUETTE, Père,
Director of the Experimental Station,
St. Hyacinthe.

1st, 1890.

EQUAL RIGHTS AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

(Toronto Mail.)

As a matter of fact Quebec gave Ontario Separate schools, and then secured through the British North America Act a change in the constitution which compels us to continue these institutions, however earnestly the popular majority may oppose them, and however distasteful and mischievous they may become. The moral gathered from the history of the Upper Canadian Separate School struggle is this:—First, an English-speaking people will not willingly accept the double plan; second, the longer the adoption of this plan is deferred, the more remote become the hopes that it will be received; third, when once secured it must be engrafted on the constitution or it will be subject to assault and will speedily fail. It is this lesson from history that gave separate schools to the Territories. The purpose was to force these schools upon the country before the English could protest against them; to place them there through the voice of Quebec, expressed in Parliament, and to fix them there by a constitution which the North-West people should not be able to change. So far the object has succeeded. But the scheme is not beyond recall. In a few years, when the Territories have become provinces with constitutions endorsed by the Imperial Parliament, it may be too late to attempt reform, or at least the work of reform may be rendered very laborious and hazardous. To-day, however, the evil is within reach, and Parliament itself can of its mere motion remove the compulsory clauses which do the mischief. But why should these clauses be repealed? It is not necessary to base the demand for repeal solely upon the unsuitability of the separate school system for the Territories, though we believe that judged by that standard the separate plan could not stand. At all events, there is already the authority of the North-West Assembly for the declaration that the scheme is objectionable and injurious. A more general ground for the demand is that of justice and liberty. British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are free in educational matters, and Manitoba has just asserted her independence. Why should we place upon the coming provinces of the West restrictions that are not experienced either on the Atlantic or the Pacific coast? Looking abroad, we find that the principle of local self-government in educational concerns is observed wherever the federal plan obtains.

* * * * * * *

Our practice has differed entirely from that of the United States or Switzerland. We have permitted Quebec to force upon Ontario a school system that this province did not favor, and we have sat idly by while the same agency has undertaken to press the same system upon the North-West. If Ontario cannot now be set free the North-West can be; and Parliament should declare that the Territories shall henceforth be at liberty to reject or adopt the dual plan as the Legislature thinks fit. No friend of provincial rights can surely be so illiberal as to oppose this reform.

A HAPPY THOUGHT—a temperance refreshment bar has been opened in the "waiting-room" of the police-court at Dale street, Liverpool, and is doing a "roaring trade."—*Presbyterian Messenger.*

THE TITLES OF THE POPE.

SOME REMARKS REGARDING OFFICIAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL PRECEDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Several weeks ago I saw a short communication in the *Witness* referring to the claim of the Church of Rome to be called the "Catholic Church," and it is to be regretted that not only the secular press but some of our religious papers have come to use the word "Catholic" in the same sense. This is a suitable question for our Equal Rights friends to look into, but in the same direction there are other and still weightier questions claiming their attention. It is well understood that the sovereign of this empire is the source of all titles of honor from the new knight or baronet, who is entitled to "Sir" before his name, up through the various ranks of the nobility, all is regulated by Royal authority. The baron, viscount and earl are entitled to "right honorable," the marquis to "most honorable" and the duke to "his grace." In the palmy days of the church the archbishop was placed at the head of the dukes and addressed as "his grace," the rest of the bishops were all made lords of parliament and ranked as barons and addressed as "lords." Now the Church of Rome in this Dominion have come to give the English duke's title of "his grace" to their archbishops and that of "lord" to the rest of their bishops. Now of this we have no right to complain, but we have a right to earnestly protest against the use of such titles in the newspapers we take into our families because it is not without danger to our children. They are mixing daily with Roman Catholics. Suppose one of our young people is approached by a plausible Jesuit, and the subject of the comparative standing of the clergy of our respective churches is introduced, the Jesuit can say: Your clergy have no titles of distinction, our archbishop is termed "his grace" and our bishop "his lordship," and your newspapers always bestow on them these titles, and your father takes the papers, which is a proof that they think them entitled to these distinctions. But we have a still stronger proof of the high rank given to our clergy. On the 426th page of the "Canadian's Parliamentary Companion" published in 1889, we have a "Table of Precedence" which, leaving out the military and naval officers, is as follows according to rank:—The governor general, lieutenant-governors, archbishops and bishops according to seigniority, members of the Cabinet, Speaker of the Senate, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, chief justices of Courts of Law and Equity, members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet, members of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Commons, puisne judges of Law and Equity, members of the House of Commons, followed by Provincial officials. This document is said to come from England by a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is signed as follows. (By order) J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State.

There, says the Jesuit, what stronger proof can you have of the dignity conferred on our church by both the Imperial and the Dominion Governments. But, if the young Protestant is an Episcopalian, he may say our bishops are entitled to the same rank as yours; that may be questioned, says the Jesuit. You hold that the source of all honor is in the Crown. When the Sovereign first appointed colonial bishops they were also appointed to seats in the Legislative councils, where they sat in virtue of their office, as the English bishops sit in the House of Lords and were entitled to be addressed as "lords," but you have only one of them left, your Metropolitan of Fredericton, who was appointed by the Queen in 1845, and he, of course, is entitled to the distinction, but all the rest of your bishops have been elected the same as the Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists elect their chief officers, and your election can confer no more dignity than theirs. If your elected bishops should appear at a levee and claim their right to take their place by seigniority among ours, a question might arise on which Sir John Thompson, as Minister of Justice, would be consulted, and we ought to expect that he would decide in our favor.

Leaving the Jesuit's arguments to be pondered over as "food for thought" let us now glance at the practical working of the system. Suppose a number of boys attending one of our mixed schools, perhaps studying in the same class. They leave school to finish their education elsewhere. One, a Roman Catholic, studies for the Church. In due time he is ordained a priest, perhaps in some remote parish, where little is heard of him by his former schoolmates, but he has managed to get on good terms with the Jesuits. A bishop dies and they recommend him to their Society at Rome, who use their influence on his behalf and get him appointed to fill the vacancy. Meantime some of his former fellow-students have engaged in the study of law and have risen to be Chief Justice and judges. Some have gone into politics and have obtained seats in the Commons or Senate, or may have reached the position of Cabinet Ministers. On some public occasion it is announced that the Governor General will hold a levee. The parties entitled to admission under the "Table of precedence" are in attendance waiting for the hour. Just on its arrival the newly appointed appears in his canonicals, on which the whole of the parties assembled must fall back and make way for him. Privy Councillors, members of the Cabinet, Judges, Senators, and Members of the Commons, must all make way for the appointee of the Pope. But what of those who have risen to positions of distinction in the various Protestant churches. They may occupy the place of principals or professors in our colleges, they may as eminent authors for their great learning have had Royal honors conferred on them like Sir William Dawson or Sir D. Wilson, or they may occupy in their respective churches the distinction of presidents, superintendents, moderators, &c., but there is not a place for them in the "Table of Precedence." They may stand as spectators till the time comes for admitting the public generally, and then they may press in among them but it is a humiliating position to be placed in and well calculated to set Protestants thinking.

If our Equal Rights friends think that these are matters claiming their attention they have among them leading men from all the Protestant churches. Let them agree to bring the subject under the notice of their respective church assemblies at their next meetings, and let them come to a unanimous understanding that they will approach the Government, asking respectfully but firmly that the "Table of Precedence" may be so modified as to either leave out ecclesiastics altogether, or else to include in it the principal presiding officers in all our churches, giving them an equal standing with the bishops of Rome.

As regards "titles," let an understanding be come to among all consistent Protestants that they will take no papers into their families that use them. There may be a little bluster in some quarters about dictating to the press, but let it be understood among us that when a paper is received containing any of these titles it will invariably be returned to the publisher with an intimation that a repetition of the offence will lead to the discontinuance of the paper. The warning may be disregarded, but when a bagful of papers is returned from the Post Office it will have a quieting effect. The terms pope, cardinal, archbishop and bishop are all that Roman Catholics have a right to expect from us, and it must be understood that what we object to is such terms as his holiness, his grace and his lordship.

PROTESTANT.

ENEMIES OF THE TROUT.

Few anglers, unless owners of private waters, are aware of the many enemies trout have to contend with, says *Forest and Stream*. Man, unless a poacher, is the least destructive of all. In fact, if he is a good fisherman and a true angler, he does very little injury to the fish; he only keeps the big ones and fishes for a comparatively short season, whereas the mink or the kingfisher are at it all the time, month in and month out. The muskrat undermines his dams, the water-snake, mink, kingfisher, heron, bittern and others feed on the fish night and day, to say nothing of eels, suckers, pickerel, pike, and a host of other enemies of the trout. How often we have admired the stately blue heron, when fishing along the stream we have started him from a secluded shady corner and watched him sail away with his long legs hanging down: and how often we have caught his victim with a great gash in back, caused by the blow of his sharp bill. And who has not seen Mr. Watersnake wiggling off with his head out of water holding a struggling trout? Anglers should always make it a point to kill this fellow, and it is very easily done by casting ahead of him, and as he passes over the leader a sharp strike will hook him, when he can be drawn ashore and despatched with a stick. The game and fish at the South Side Sportsmen's Club on Long Island have suffered to such an extent that the club has found it necessary to engage a man to reduce the number of these creatures, and we give below the result of the last six months' work:—One fox, 16 raccoons, 32 opossums, 14 minks, 3 cats, 3 weasels, 120 muskrats, 2 woodchucks, 8 squirrels, 1 owl, 26 bluejays, 6 hawks, 7 kingfishers, 2 cranes, 16 crows and 1 rattlesnake.

DEATH IN A BATH TANK.

A friend of mine, who occupied an important consular post at Singapore, had a very narrow escape from death like this: He had a Malay house steward who alone had access to his bedroom. This man was apparently most devoted to him, but the wife of one of the under servants having complained that the steward had offered her an affront, the consul had severely reprimanded him and forbidden him to speak to the woman again on pain of dismissal. The next morning my friend, who was an exceedingly early riser, left his couch at the first rays of dawn, and went as usual to the marble tank in the recess from his bedroom, where he always began his toilet with a shower bath. He was on the point of stepping into the tank, when his attention was attracted by something glittering in the half darkness. He stepped back and drew aside the lattice, admitting the full light of morning. There in the marble basin, where in another moment he would have placed his bare foot, lay coiled up an cobra, with head erect, preparing to spring. He summoned the steward, but he was nowhere to be found, and he was never heard of again. The other servants killed the snake, which had undoubtedly been placed there by the steward from a motive of revenge.—*E. L. Wakeman in Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE ISLE OF ATHELNEY.

A GLANCE AT SOME OLD RELICS.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

LONDON, April 23.—The Isle of Athelney, about which I was writing lately, has other associations of interest besides those of King Alfred the Great. I stayed for a day or two as the guest of an old gentleman in South Petherton, who was full of stories of the past, and who had quite an extensive and varied assortment of relics in the shape of ancient books and curious old maps; fragments of the court dresses of a by-gone age, and so forth. He had a story to tell, more or less, about them all, but these have escaped me. As we were visiting a sort of summer house at the end of his garden, my host called my attention to the carpet on the floor of the upper room. It was a sort of heavy tapestry work in a pattern of very large and sprawling roses on a dark ground. But the wool of the ground work was worn or eaten away in large patches, and the carpet seemed remarkable for nothing but its extensive dilapidations. Yet it had its history, having once ornamented the floor of the study in the house of the famous Prime Minister of England, William Pitt. The great statesman had a house and lands somewhere near Langport, a few miles distant. Those were the days of high play, the good old gambling times, and Pitt's house was the scene of many an orgie amongst the wild set who came down occasionally from London for rural rest and recreation. On one of these occasions, when cards and dice were merrily rattling throughout the night, William Pitt rose at last from the table to throw open the window shutters, letting in the full light of day upon the revellers. Two men there looked out on the fair Somersetshire landscape with very different eyes. Pitt had that night staked and lost the whole of the property where he stood. House, furniture, plate, pictures, land,—all was gone; and the "friend" who stood by him at the window was the winner. I have not been able to find out the name of this worthy, but by-and-bye the property again changed hands, and this time under the hammer of the auctioneer. And then it was that Pitt's study carpet came into the possession of my venerable friend; and he, now a man of ninety, has lived on in a quiet, little country town, some miles from a railway, and has not, I believe, ever even visited London. The whole of this district is rich in its

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.

The days of Pitt seem not so very far away as one talks with a man who was his contemporary. The days of Alfred the Great form almost the farther boundary of English history; and many of the struggles and great events of the intervening centuries have left their traces in this fair pastoral land. But close by we have undoubted traces of a history which almost modernizes Alfred, the Saxon king. Some five or six miles nearer Yeovil the sharp crest of a wooded hill rises abruptly from the plain; all the sharper from the suddenness of the contrast. The modern name of the village at its foot is Montacute, a name which clearly points out its Roman origin. And this same sharp mount was indeed well known to the invaders and occupiers of Britain. The shape and position of the hill made it invaluable, both as a fortress and a post of observation, for not only could it be easily defended, but it gave a wide outlook over all ways of approach for many miles around. Roman relics abound, not only near the circle of the hill-camp, but all around what must have been the populous and wealthy Roman settlements adjacent. And as if to mock the very name of

"ANTIQUITY"

modern investigation takes the local history on and on, back past the Norman Montagues, who took their names from the hill whereon their castle stood; past Saxon and Dane, past Roman columns of occupation, and shows us traces of a ruder time when what we call the "Ancient Britons" possessed the land, subsisting by the chase, helped out by the rude cultivation of the most fertile spots; when they raided one another's territory, and when life could indeed hardly have been worth living. Archæologists come nowadays picknicking on the mount and in the plain; they dig and burrow in the soil, turning up coins of the Roman Empire, sheaves of unfinished swords and ladies' hair-pins and brooches. Along with these are dug up the rougher weapons and implements of a so-called bronze age, long antedating the Roman occupation. Nor does the hunt after something we may rightly call antiquity stop with the ancient Briton. As in the lowest depth there is a lower still, so the farthest antiquity does but bring us within sight of another to which the era of the historic Britons is but as of yesterday. Deep buried in the soil trodden by the laborers and the warriors of British history for more than thousand years there lie remains of that mysterious being—pre-historic man. His very bones have been turned up here; in company with those of animals of species either now extinct or found only in more torrid latitudes. And side by side with these have been found the rough stone age, the flint arrow-head, and other evidences of an antiquity that is ancient indeed, but to which we are all unable to assign a date. Some thousands of years must be assigned to these very ancient Britons before Cæsar's expedition into Gaul and the regions beyond; but how many? Professor Boyd Dawkins will not be satisfied with thousands, he demands millions. Where, indeed, shall the history of England begin?

THE LOCOMOTIVE

now runs easily and carelessly over all these buried records of the past; and the comparison suggests inevitably the conjectural comparison of the present with the future. Will the coming age show us a contrast with the present as vivid and forcible as this of the stone axe of a primitive savage with the Great Western locomotive from the Swindon works? Who can say? Are we even now only on the threshold of human history? The homes and the life of the people; their thought and purpose and achievement will they all show proportionate advance? We trust we have already left behind the day of William Pitt, its fashionable drunkenness, swearing, gambling and general villany. Will the coming era bring us a higher moral and spiritual life which shall make our descendants ashamed of the nineteenth century? It is easy to ask questions: not easy to answer. The signs are conflicting. We see the day of international parliaments dawning: a labor conference at Berlin; an anti-slavery congress in Brussels; Christian thought turning earnestly to questions of the social well-being of mankind: all these things are full of encouragement and of hope. But on the other hand we are shocked by the enormous increase in our British drink bill: we are told of the recrudescence of the slave trade; absolutism seems more set than ever in its hard and evil ways. At the same time luxury and vice seem more rampant and powerful, and it would be easy to paint a true picture of modern society in the gloomiest colors. But there is progress. The way was long from the primitive savage of the stone age to the Roman warrior. Not easy nor speedy was the transition to our modern Christian civilization, which, nevertheless, with all its faults, is an immense improvement upon the old Roman world. And we may safely leave the future in the same wise hands that have guided us hitherto.

"God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world."

V. V

THE HAND OF ROME.

The other day a two-column interview with the Pope was flashed over the Atlantic wires, supplemented by press notices from many papers in Rome. The report credits His Holiness with saying many pious things about Protestants, and with expressing love and affection for Protestant Governments in both Europe and America. If this could be taken as evidence that Rome has changed her attitude, and is prepared to recognize the facts of history as well as the spirit of the times, it would be cause for congratulation; but as such an interpretation would be flatly in the teeth of the Pope's official utterances, and of the unchanging policy of the Church through all the past, it is evident the despatch must be largely discounted, or at least that the sayings attributed to His Holiness must be taken in a sense somewhat different from what the words seem to imply.

But the most significant feature in this affair is the evidence it affords of the influence which Rome has acquired over the foreign Press Association, a professedly independent institution. It is a noticeable fact that very little news affecting Protestant interest is sent over the wires, and a despatch two columns long is a thing unknown; but at critical times great importance is sure to be attached to all utterances from the Vatican, and the dispatches are manipulated in the interests of that power which claims the right to dominate in every sphere. It is also a fact, though not generally known, that a similar policy is pursued on this continent. Despatches of the Press Association from Washington and other important centres are often "revised" in the interests of Rome, so that nothing derogatory of that church shall see the light if it can be prevented. Rome is wise in her generation. She knows when, and where, and how to lay her hand upon the most potent factors of public opinion, and never loses sight for a single moment of her great aim—the restoration of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and the universal sway of the church.—*Canadian Nation.*

THE POPE'S VETO ON MARRIAGE.

(From the Birmingham Gazette.)

Does the Pope enjoy a right of veto upon the celebration of civil marriages at British Embassies? The question is necessary, because such a veto was certainly exercised a fortnight ago against a marriage at the British Consulate at Constantinople. Count Prezziosi, a Maltese nobleman, desired to espouse a French lady, who, by the force of circumstances, had become divorced from her husband. The Papal representative gave notice of objection to the celebration of the marriage at the British Consulate, but the license was granted, and Sir Henry Fawcett promised to perform the ceremony. On the appointed day, however, when the bridal party arrived, an advocate representing the Papacy appeared and entered a *caveat*, whereupon Sir Henry Fawcett declined to proceed, and the irate bridegroom and the weeping bride were compelled to retire in single blessedness.

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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are again reminded that in sending several questions to be answered those for the different departments should be on separate sheets. Otherwise a delay may ensue.

IT MAY BE A GEM.

SUBSCRIBER, Picton, Ont.—Q.—I have in my possession a violin with the label: "Antonius Stradiuarius Cremonensis,—Faciebat, Anno 1742." Where was it made, by whom, and when? What is the value, and is it a good instrument? Ans.—The label means that the violin was made by Antonio Stradivarius, at Cremona, in 1742. There are many perfect imitations of those famous instruments, but if the present one is the genuine article, without cracks, and with the varnish well preserved, it must be worth 200 guineas. A connoisseur could pronounce upon its value, if it was sent into Montreal.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

W. D., Montreal.—Q.—What was the date of the launch of the "Great Eastern" steamship? Ans.—Her launching lasted from November 3rd, 1857, to January 31st, 1858.

A DRAPER'S ASSISTANT.

DRAPER, Que.—Q.—1. Kindly inform me what salary drapers' assistants get in this country? 2. What are the hours, and is it absolutely necessary to have a knowledge of French? 3. Are wages in Canada better for this work than in England or Scotland, in proportion to the cost of living? 4. What prospect has an assistant of getting a store of his own, and what amount does it take to start in a good business? 5. Would you advise a young man who has served his apprenticeship in a draper's shop in Scotland to come out here in the hope of getting employment? 6. What province would you recommend as the best for him to settle in? Ans.—1. Drapers' assistants' salaries range from $400 to $1,000 according to ability and experience. 2. Hours vary according to standing and location of firms, large houses, 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Small houses, on side streets etc., do not close till 7, 8, and even 9 p.m. It is not absolutely necessary to have a knowledge of French but it is very desirable, and is always a recommendation. 3. The pay in Canada is a little better in proportion to the cost of living than it is in Britain, but not a great deal. 4. An assistant's prospect of securing a store for himself would altogether depend on the young man himself; if he was careful, energetic and able there would be no difficulty, and he might start with anything from $500 to $5,000 or over. 5. We would not advise anyone to leave Scotland and come here unless he has push and ability, but for such there are always openings. 6. Let him "go West."

WHERE DID THEY WORSHIP?

W. McD., Michigan, U.S.—Q.—1. What church did Queen Victoria's mother belong to? 2. What church or churches did Queen Victoria's servants attend in 1850? Ans.—1. She worshipped in the Church of England. 2. We are not aware that there ever were any regulations on that subject.

MOURNING.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—How long is it customary for a widower to wear mourning after his wife's death? Ans.—One year is the usual period.

EXTENDING TRADE RELATIONS.

A. H., Ont.—Q.—Was there not an act passed recently in the American Legislature to the effect that whenever Canadians showed a disposition to treat for free trade that they would take up the question with us? Ans.—The United States House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States recently reported a resolution providing that when the President was duly informed that Canada desired a reciprocity treaty with the United States he should appoint three commissioners to consult with the Canadian Commissioners on the subject of extending trade relations between the two countries. These commissioners are to make a report to the President and he will lay their report before Congress.

ISAAC WATTS.—RHYME FOR "WIND."

J. R. McC., B. C.—1.—Would you kindly let me know the author of the following lines:

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or mete the ocean with my span;
I must be measured by my soul;
The mind's the standard of the man."

2. In poetry how do you pronounce the word "wind," meaning air in motion? Ans.—1. Isaac Watts is said to have composed these lines when some one sneered at his small stature saying, "And this is the *great* Isaac Watts!" 2. In poetry "wind" may be used to rhyme either to "sinned" or "find." In the latter case it is a survival of an old pronunciation. The best poets rhyme it either way.

QUESTION FOR READERS.

INTERESTED, P. E. I.—Q.—Can any of your readers tell me what house of the McLeans the famous Neal Nutuadh belonged to?

PUBLICATIONS.

CONSTANT READER, Ont.—Q.—Where and at what price is the *Dominion Illustrated* published? Ans.—It is published at 73 St. James street, Montreal, and costs four dollars a year. It is a Canadian weekly illustrated journal.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

OLD NOTES—INFANT PROMISOR.

SUBSCRIBER, Man.—Q.—A and B's father dies and leaves an estate to be divided, when his wife dies the said estate to be put to the best advantage. There were executors appointed to the said estate. One of the executors, along with A and B, comes out to the North-West Territory and takes up land, the executor furnishing money to A and B. They gave their note to the said executor for the money in 1882. When A signed the note he was not 21 years old. The note has lain thus ever since. There was a note also given by B. Both these notes were joint notes signed by both A and B. These notes have never been renewed, and the executor has used us meanly, and did not keep his word with us, and caused us a lot of trouble by not doing so and loss as well. I wish to know if he can compel A, who was not of legal age when he signed the note, to pay it or not. Can he hold the notes until the decease of the widow, then put in his claim for the amount of his notes on account of him being an executor of the estate? 2. Are the notes now legally void, as it is now going on eight years since they were made? Ans.—1. Apparently not. 2. It would seem so.

PUBLIC CEMETERIES—A PROPOSED TRUST.

ENQUIRER, Ont.—Q.—1. Can a municipal corporation in Ontario legally purchase or possess property for a public cemetery? 2. Do you know of any municipal corporations that have done so? 3. Can a joint stock company be formed that can hold property in trust for the public with perfect legal security for all time to come? Ans.—1. Yes. Section 489 sub-sec. 11 of the Municipal Act provides for it as follows: "The council of every township, city, town, or incorporated village may pass by-laws for accepting or purchasing land for public cemeteries as well within as without the municipality, but not within any city, town or incorporate village, except as hereinafter provided, and for laying out, improving and managing the same; but no land shall be accepted or purchased for such purpose except by a by-law declaring in express terms that the land is appropriated for a public cemetery, and for no other purpose; and thereupon such land, although without the municipality, shall become part thereof, and shall cease to be a part of the municipality to which it formerly belonged; and such by-law shall not be repealed; and the trustees of any burying-ground may agree for the sale or transfer thereof to the municipality which desires to acquire the same; and in cases where such grounds have not been used for burials the municipality may dispose thereof, and acquire other ground instead thereof. 2. No. 3. This question is rather too wide for convenient discussion here. It and the particular case with which it has to do should be together submitted to a solicitor for opinion in the ordinary way.

CONVEYANCE.

LEGAL, N.B.—Q.—A widow having two daughters, yet minors, to whom their father left by deed his homestead—she not having signed the conveyance—wishes to sell. Will I be safe in purchasing the property and accepting a deed signed by the widow and her two daughters? If not, what other course can be taken? Ans.—We cannot advise you that you could safely do as you propose. The matter may, however, be capable of satisfactory arrangement, and a solicitor should be instructed to take the requisite legal steps. You should certainly not proceed in the matter without the assistance and advice of your solicitor.

TAXIDERMIST'S BIRD SHOOTING PRIVILEGES.

SUBSCRIBER, Napanee, Ont.—Q.—Please inform me through your question department the law bearing on the privileges of a taxidermist in shooting specimens to stuff? Ans.—The Act for the Protection of Insectivorous and Other Birds, 52 Vic. Chap. 50, Sec. 6 (1889) makes this provision: "The Minister of Agriculture or his Deputy may, on receiving from any ornithologist, or student of ornithology, or biologist, or student of biology, an application and recommendation, in the forms set out in schedules A and B to the Act, grant to such applicant a permit in the form set out in schedule C to the Act, empowering the holder to collect, and to purchase, or exchange all birds or eggs, otherwise protected by this Act, at any time or season he may require the same for the purposes of study, without the liability to penalties imposed by this Act." And by Sec. 7: "The permits granted under section 6 shall continue in force until the end of the calendar year in which they are issued, and may be renewed at the option of the Minister of Agriculture or his Deputy."

A TRUSTEE'S LOAN ON UNINSURED BUILDINGS—FIRE.

SUBSCRIBER, Man.—Q.—A dies and leaves an estate to be put to the best possible advantage of his wife and heirs, the money not to be divided as long as his wife is living, but on her decease is to be divided equally among the children. Before A died he had executors appointed to carry out their duties in connection with the said estate. One of the executors loans out $500 on property consisting of buildings. The man is burnt out and loses everything. 1. Have A's heirs to lose this money on account of the recklessness of the executor? Should he not have seen that the property was insured at least to the amount of the money loaned? 2. If the heirs of A should not lose this, what steps would be necessary to take, and how soon should they be taken, to be safe? A's wife may live for years yet before the children get the estate, this sum of money might be outlawed if left too long, we think. Ans.—1. From your statement of case it appears to us that the executor is legally liable for the loss to the estate. 2. Prompt action should be taken in the matter and a solicitor should be seen and instructed in regard thereto without delay. With respect to the precise course to be taken in it the solicitor will, of course, be guided by circumstances and advise accordingly.

TAKE NOTE OF THE DANGER SIGNAL.

A nervous headache is a danger signal. If it be frequent the danger is increased; if it be continuous a catastrophe is imminent. The driver must put on his brake at all hazards or he will probably have a leap for his life. There are very few sets of circumstances in which it is a man's duty to go on with his work when he is in this condition, at all risks. Even a threatened bankruptcy had better be risked than a threatened life. Besides, a man who is in the unyielding grip of a permanent nervous headache is not really the best judge of his own circumstances. He magnifies and distorts things amazingly. He takes council of his fears and abandons his hopes and courage altogether. Rest, immediate and sufficient rest, is the sovereign remedy. A fortnight at once may be better than four or six weeks hence.—*American Analyst.*

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

EXPLAINED.

Irate Father—"I wonder what makes my razor so dull!"

Angel Child—"Dull, papa? Why, it was beautiful and sharp when I made my boat with it yesterday."—*Grip.*

INGRATITUDE.

A gentleman was the possessor of a noble St. Bernard dog, which constituted itself the companion, playmate, and protector of all the children in the vicinity of his home. One summer afternoon some of his little friends were playing on the edge of a pond a few miles outside of this city and one of them fell into the water. The dog was after the child in an instant and unquestionably saved its life, but in doing so his teeth broke the skin on the youngster's arm, and the parents (dog cranks) actually asked to have the dog killed. This request was not complied with; but it recalls something that happened once on, or rather in, Jamaica Pond. A young girl who had been saved from drowning, while skating, complained bitterly that the rescuer had pulled her hair.—*Boston Post.*

IT WAS ON THE REAR PLATFORM of a street car as a crowd was going home from the theatre. "Let's see," mused a man who was jammed on the railing to the one on his left, "have we been introduced?" "I think not. My name is Taylor." "Ah! And mine is Porter. Mr. Taylor, you are throwing time away trying to get my watch. It is an old one and out of repair and won't bring you $2."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A NEAR-SIGHTED CITIZEN.

Citizen—"Why don't you clean out that gang of loafers in front of that saloon?"

Policeman (pityingly)—"Guess you mus' be near-sighted. Them's city officials."—*New York Weekly.*

THE COUNT GENUINE.

First Beauty (thoughtfully)—"Count Lobelia spent last evening with me. You have met him, I presume? He is much incensed at the gossips who are saying that he did not even come from Europe."

Second Beauty—"How silly that report is! Of course he came from Europe; his clothes smell of the steerage."—*New York Weekly.*

AN AUTHORITY ON VALUES.

Mrs. Chasuble—Alban, a rag man came around this morning, and I sold him a couple of barrels of your old sermons that I found down cellar, for four dollars.

The Rev. Alban Chasuble—Four dollars! My dear woman, those sermons were worth thousands.

Mrs. Chasuble—Well, the rag-man wouldn't give any more for them.—*Puck.*

ACTIVE EASTERNERS.

New Yorker (contemptuously)—"Talk about Chicago being a lively city! I see by the papers that under your local laws the railways centering at Chicago have been obliged to reduce their time to ten miles an hour within the city limits."

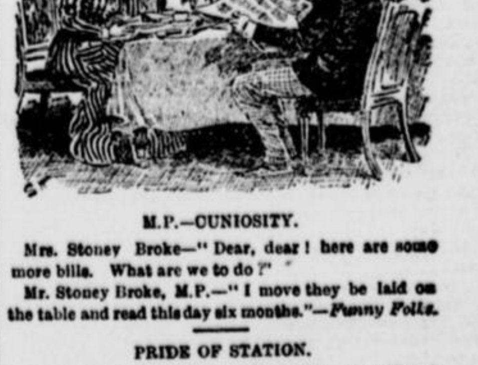
Chicago Man—"That is to prevent accidents."

New Yorker—"Accidents? Why the people of our Eastern cities can scramble out of the way of trains going at fifty and sixty miles an hour—do it every day."—*New York Weekly.*

KICKERS REBUKED.

At a late meeting of a Baptist convention two or three brethren were volunteering some advice to the American Baptist Publication Society as to how it should spend its money, when another brother arose and said: "Of course, you brethren would not be indulging in these strictures if you had not put your own money into Dr. Griffith's hands; but having done that, you have a right to watch your investment and to see that Dr. Griffith should either use your money as you meant it to be used when you gave it to him, or hand it back to you." A solemn stillness followed that remark, as no one of those kickers had given the American Baptist Publication Society a penny for the last 6,000 years.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

AT THE CLOSE OF A FAIR in South Boston the other evening the unsold articles were offered at auction, and a round lot of cream pies were knocked down to a gentleman who seemed particularly anxious to get them. "My wife made these pies," he said, "and gave them to the fair; but as she never makes any of this kind for me, I thought this was my only chance to buy them." And then he sat down and consumed a couple in silence.—*Boston Post.*



M.P.—CURIOSITY.

Mrs. Stoney Broke—"Dear, dear! here are some more bills. What are we to do?"

Mr. Stoney Broke, M.P.—"I move they be laid on the table and read this day six months."—*Funny Folks.*

PRIDE OF STATION.

Mr. Forundred (proudly)—Note this magnificent business block. I own every foot of the ground on which it stands, and it is from that that I derive my income.

Old Gent—"Ah, yes; I remember this locality very well. It was here your grandfather had his junk shop."—*New York Weekly.*

AN AMERICAN IGNORAMUS.—Wilkins—Who is going to be nominated for that position next time? Milkins—I don't know. I've not been drinking much lately, and haven't kept posted.—*Puck.*

A LECTURER on physical beauty says that "holding one's hands up makes the veins swell and induces a large, coarse development. Train robbers, who order their victims to "throw up their hands," should be informed of this fact.—*Norristown Herald.*

MRS. MALADROIT (looking over a book of autographs)—"Why is it, Mr. Triolet, that men of genius always write such a bad hand?" Mr. Triolet (a rising poet, deprecatingly)—"I don't know, I'm sure. Do they?" Mrs. Maladroit (vaguely feeling that she has made a blunder, hastens to rectify it)—"Oh, yours is excellent."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A LETTER is wiser than some people. It never attempts to give information until after it has been posted.—*Binghamton Republican.*

TUBBS—"I flatter myself that honesty is printed on my face." Grubbs—"Well—er—yes, perhaps—with some allowance for typographical errors."

"PAPA," said Mabel, "were you ever in an ice palace?" "No," said the old gentleman, "but I've had to get up at five o'clock in the morning in January to see what was the matter with the heating apparatus, and I [illegible] worry along without an ice palace."—*Washington Post.*

A PARADOX.—"So you've lost your case, Sandy?" "Yes; the law's a lottery." "Not if you're fighting a lawyer, for in that case the law's sure to be his and the loss sure to be yours."

A WOMAN entered a provision shop and asked for a pound of butter. "An' let it be guid, guidman," she exclaimed, "see an' gie me it guid, for the last pound ye gied me I gie 't awa' to the wife next door."