

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

FORTY-NINTH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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INFAMOUS 'INVINCIBLES.'

The Notorious Tynan Comes to the Front with a Bookful of Explanation.

'NUMBER 1' TELLS THE STORY.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE MURDERERS AND THE PARNELLITES, ACCORDING TO THIS AUTHORITY.

The infamous P. J. Tynan, the 'Number One' of the atrocious Phoenix Park murders, has written a book, in which he professes to disclose the inside history of the organization of the 'Invincibles.' There is really little that was not proved on oath in the famous trial which resulted in the conviction of the four wretched assassins, who, on the afternoon of a beautiful May day, shocked the civilized world by as cowardly a murder as was ever committed in the history of the race. Lord Frederick Cavendish had been newly sworn in as Chief Secretary in Ireland, on May 6, 1882. In the evening he and the Hon. Mr. Burke, the permanent under secretary, a thoroughly loyal and humane man, who had been faithful to British connection in the midst of all the tumults of twenty years, were walking to the secretary's lodge in Phoenix Park. The velvet awning was covered with hundreds of merry-makers. The Lord Lieutenant was only a short distance away. The cricketers crossed the path of the two victims, who

the purchase of the knives; the murder; the several attempts upon the life of Mr. Forster, before the departure of the Chief Secretary for England. There is nothing new in all this, and the eulogy of assassins is to be expected from such an infamous quarter. But he insists that the 'Invincibles' were an integral portion of the Land League, which was led by Parnell and Davitt. They acted in secret, but it was under the express commands of the executive of the League. Now, Dillon, Davitt and Parnell were on the executive. Parnell is dead. Dillon and Davitt will, of course, repudiate 'No. One.'

The Land League was the legal party. It posed before the country as desiring constitutional reforms, but it was concocting, with 'No. One,' the murder of Mr. Forster at the moment when it was assuring the British public that it was opposed to all violence and physical force. This is the allegation of Tynan. This was the allegation of the 'Times.' This was the belief of the country at the time. But this may be mere vaporing on the part of this creature. It was the Parnellites who gave the order, who consulted with Tynan, who placed him in charge of the 'Invincibles' in Dublin, and who, when the 'Invincibles' were weary of inactivity, and enraged at the escape of Mr. Forster, gave the order for the 'removal'—the euphemism of the 'Invincibles' for murder—of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Tynan saw the murder, and, in his book, glazes over it. He describes it as one would describe a good and unselfish deed. He showers praise upon the unspeakable wretches, who, worse than Thugs, stabbed their unarmed victims in the back. But he says it was the Parnellites who order-

make complaint at that juncture, and he has remained silent ever since; but now, from the security of New York, he launches his book, to let the world know and appreciate the memory of the heroes (murderers) whose work has been disowned by the very men who ordered it; who were in sympathy with it, and who supplied a portion of the money to carry it on.

And this is how Tynan shows the connection between the 'Invincibles' and the Parnellites:—

He (Tynan) then sent a despatch to the 'Invincible' Directory, asking them to send



P. J. TYNAN.

instructions at once. Did the public change of front alter their course; what was he to do; was he to return or continue their present policy? Telling them that he had given certain orders, but that before executing these he awaited their answer back, he conveyed no information whatever as to his plans;

Invincibles sprang into existence by order of the Parnellite government of Ireland, elected by the Irish nation.

That is what the country all along believed. Is it true? Or does this infamous man hope to interest the world in the actions of one who superintended and witnessed the most infamous crime that has been committed in our day?

INSOLVENTS ARRESTED.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TWO HUNTINGDON MERCHANTS.

Huntingdon, Que., June 4.—The latest development in the Somerville and Boyd failures was the unexpected arrest on Saturday morning of Andrew Somerville and Daniel Boyd on warrants issued by Mr. Loupret, stipendiary magistrate of St. Johns, Que., on the complaint of the Eastern Townships Bank, charging them with obtaining fifty-three thousand dollars by misrepresentation. It is said that Mr. Somerville claimed at the time the loan was effected to be worth a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars over all liabilities. The arrested men were conveyed to Beauharnois, but not lodged in jail. The preliminary investigation will take place to-day before Mr. Loupret in Beauharnois and subpoenas were served on Mr. W. W. Corbett, the book-keeper of the insolvent firm of Boyd & Co., and Mr. M. J. Boyd, who assisted Mr. Corbett. These two gentlemen went to Beauharnois this morning to give evidence regarding the matter. Several prominent citizens went also with the intention of giving bail if required for Mr. Somerville and Mr. Boyd's appearance. The affair has created excitement here and much difference of opinion exists as to the advisability of the arrest and especially the mode of conveying them to Beauharnois by vehicle when train service is so efficient.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

THE LONDON 'TIMES' SOLILOQUIZES CONCERNING THE PROBABLE ATTITUDE OF THE APPROACHING GATHERING AT OTTAWA.

London, June 4.—The 'Times' says: The selection of the Earl of Jersey to represent Great Britain at the intercolonial conference at Ottawa is a matter for general congratulation. His moderation, sound sense and judgment and his trained capacity for dealing with financial problems are likely to be more valuable than an enthusiastic predisposition to accept imperialistic conclusions. It is scarcely doubtful that the tone of the Ottawa conference will be imperialistic, but it is essential that sentiment give way to the business objects of the conference, which is to promote shipping and telegraphic communication with a view to develop trade within the empire. It has been suggested that the conference ought to deal with the Samoan question, for foreign treaty relations of the colonies and imperial defence. As a matter of fact, it is certainly foreign to the intention of the original promoters of the conference that any of these matters should be touched upon otherwise than in the most cursory manner. The delegates will probably be asked to bear in mind that the primary object of the conference is to produce a practical scheme for a Pacific ocean cable. Upon this step others necessarily will follow, but if the attention of the conference be allowed to wander over the whole range of interesting topics it will be vain to hope for a definite result. If the delegates produce a scheme with a sound financial basis, they need not desire a more useful or more important result of their labors.

TWO THOUSAND FAMILIES HOMELESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver, B.C., June 1.—The Fraser River rose ten inches at New Westminster yesterday, and last night the water was three inches above the highest recorded mark. The flood is still rising. From points further up the river come reports that the river is nearly two feet higher than has ever been known. Fraser Valley for a hundred miles has been inundated. So great has been the destruction that ocean steamers passing in through the Straits of San Juan De Fuca are now encountering floating ruins of houses and barns and innumerable carcasses of hogs, sheep and cattle that have passed out of the river with other debris from the valley. It is estimated more than two thousand families are homeless, and that a property loss of \$3,000,000 has been suffered. Steamers from the rivers and Puget Sound are still engaged in the work of rescue. Though no more lives have been lost during the last two days, there have been many narrow escapes. Many families have been driven from their homes.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY HOSTILE TO ENGLAND.

THE RAPID PARIS PRESS BECOMES FURIOUS.

New York, June 3.—Mr. G. W. Smalley cables from London to the 'Tribune' as follows: The new French Cabinet is pre-eminently an Anglophobe cabinet. M. Dupuy when prime minister before made no secret of his hostility to England. M. Casimir-Perier was perhaps even less friendly, and as foreign minister missed few opportunities of being disagreeable. He is succeeded by M. Hanataux, of the Foreign Office, who is believed in England to have been more actively concerned than any other of the French Foreign Office people in the ceaseless war against Albion, of which the Quai d'Orsay is the centre. He will now have a still fuller scope for his malevolence. Next in importance to the Foreign Minister, for purposes of disturbance ahead, is the Colonial Minister, and the new Colonial Minister is M. Deloche, the leader of the anti-English party in France, and the most violent of them all. It is in colonial matters that France and England come most frequently into collision, and it may safely be assumed that under M. Deloche's leadership collisions will be more frequent than ever. The Minister of Finance is M. Poincarre, who seems to have been selected because he published a few days ago a bitter diatribe against England, apropos of the question just now at issue between England and France. Or perhaps he published the diatribe only to secure his appointment as Minister. It comes to the same thing. There is in France no road to popularity and power so sure and direct as known hostility to Great Britain. General Mercier remains Minister of War, another notorious Anglophobe. It might be difficult to find a distinguished French soldier who is not. Here, therefore, are the five leading members of the new Ministry, the Prime Minister included, all of them remarkable and remarked for their enmity to England. They take office at a moment when a fresh subject of suspicion and jealousy has been provided in the Anglo-Belgian convention. There has been an explosion of French wrath against that agreement, albeit an agreement with which, strictly speaking, France has nothing to do, but the secret of their anger is plain, though I do not think it generally known in England, nor has it been mentioned in the press. The French are furious because they have been forestalled. They meditated a filibustering expedition into the very territory which England has now acquired. They were preparing the expedition. They thought it a safe enterprise so long as they had to deal with no more powerful antagonist than the Congo Free State or than Belgium. The fact that France had no right there was to the French mind immaterial. French foreign policy has never been adjusted to a standard of right. The chance has now slipped from them. They are face to face with England, and filibustering against a great power is not to be thought of. They abandon the campaign of arms and enter upon one of diplomacy.

FRANCE PROTESTS.

The last act of M. Casimir-Perier was to send round a circular to European capitals protesting against the convention between England and Belgium. The French press started out on a campaign of their own, the best journals of Paris at the head of it. There are in foreign affairs hardly any Paris papers better or worse than the rest. They are all Chauvinists. They are furious because there is a concession to Italy. They are furious because Belgium leases to England a district on the lakes. The concession to Italy is in the extreme east. That to England is hundreds of miles from the French frontier. In neither case are French possessions or French interests threatened or affected in any way. But England and Italy are supposed to have gained something they want and that is enough to rouse French jealousy. England does undoubtedly gain a right of way through Central Africa. The continent is cut in two, cry the French, and the English have gained a diplomatic triumph. Both statements, though hysterical in form are true in substance. It is probably a very considerable diplomatic success. It was a very difficult one, and it is regarded with pride at the English Foreign Office. The English press discuss it, nevertheless, as a compromise and talk of sacrifices. Most diplomatic successes are made up of compromises and include both sacrifices and gains. The question is which preponderate, and in spite of the somewhat apologetic tone here taken. It is clear that the sacrifices are slight and the gains very important. Germany thinks them so important that she joins in the French protest. It is, however, so far

as the merits of the question go, a bureaucratic protest, based on technical grounds. It is also a German habit to encourage dissension between England and France. The whole subject was debated in Parliament, though not very fully, on Monday, and again last night in connection with Uganda. There were statements in the House of Lords by the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister, and in the House of Commons by the under foreign secretary and Mr. Bryce, together with speeches by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain and others. There is no lack of firmness or clearness on the part of the ministry. They have put their foot down in Uganda, and no Radical remonstrances will induce them to take it up again. The protectorate is a fact. The sphere of British influence is another fact upon which Lord Rosebery laid stress. Again did the Prime Minister express his accord with Lord Salisbury on this matter. They may be said to answer in their own lines. The firmness and courage was seen in the vote of the House when the Radicals could muster but 52 votes against 218. This also may supply the French with a new grievance.

LORD ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

The government having now obtained, by a majority of seventeen only, the whole time of the House of Commons the question is what will they do with it. Sir William Harcourt, though pressed, declined to say, 'Pass my budget and then you shall know,' was his answer to all comers. We are indebted to Mr. Justin McCarthy for such information as has become public. Mr. McCarthy told his supporters on Thursday that no matter what sacrifices might be necessary the government were resolved to pass the Irish Evicted Tenants' bill through the House of Commons before this present session ended. This is a very important statement. It presents the immediate political future in a new light. It is a most instructive commentary on Lord Rosebery's speech at Birmingham last week. I described that at the time as an Irish speech, but nobody then suspected that it meant anything more than a distinct pledge of the Prime Minister's loyalty to home rule. It was understood to be intended to quiet Irish apprehensions and to soothe Irish susceptibilities. It now seems probable that an agreement had already been concluded. The McCarthyites felt themselves under the necessity of meeting the Parnellite campaign in Ireland with some definite assurance. Vague promises of a distant Home Rule bill in some uncertain future would no longer answer the purpose. Hence, probably the reluctant assent of the Ministry to putting the Evicted Tenants' bill first after the budget. It must be assumed to come first, since not otherwise it is possible, or at least reasonably probable, that it could be sent up to the House of Lords this year. But in that case what becomes of Welsh disestablishment, and of Lord Rosebery's promise that precedence should be given to the Welsh bill? He was understood to give that promise. What becomes of the Registration bill, on which depend the hopes of the party managers for the next general election. The Irish vote may be secured, but if the Welsh vote is to be lost it is not clear that the Ministry have gained much. The Irish, of course, are the more numerous, but the Welsh are numerous enough should they act together to turn the Ministry out any day.

PLUNKET-BLACKWOOD.

THE SON OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN WEDS A DAUGHTER OF THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

Paris, June 4.—At noon to-day Mr. P. Ailes, the British consul, performed the civil marriage ceremonies uniting Miss Victoria Alexandrina Blackwood, daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, British Ambassador to France, to Mr. William Lee Plunket, son of the Archbishop of Dublin. There ceremony was performed in the ball-room of the British embassy, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Curtains of yellow silk festooned the windows, and pale blue and gilt drapery covered the furniture. There was a profusion of flowers in baskets, roses and lilies predominating.

Only fifteen intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. An informal luncheon, was served at three o'clock after which the party was driven to the Anglican church in the rue D'Angouleme, where the religious ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, the father of the bridegroom. Lord Dufferin gave away the bride. She was dressed in white satin, with a train, and wore a tulle veil. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The presents received by the bride were of great value and beauty and so numerous as to fill tables which covered three sides of the grand salon of the embassy.

THE INVINCIBLES ON THEIR WAY TO COMMIT THE MURDER.

ed the murder. Is this a reckless effort after notoriety; could a scoundrel of this sort tell the truth? When Parnell, Dillon and Davitt signed the manifesto, after the murder, repudiating and condemning the act, the country called it hypocrisy. The public did not believe their regret. These three men, together with a host of followers, had preached sedition for years throughout Ireland. They had urged the ignorant people to violence, and for years it was a mathematical certainty that in the wake of a Parnellite visit, murder would occur. And when the heads of the league repudiated the murder, the people said that this was a guarded policy to hide a secret joy.

And this is how Tynan characterizes it. This is why, he says, he writes the book. He will not have the memory of the martyrs besmirched. The Parnellites have played a cowardly part. They began with Parnell disavowing an act which the executive of which he was the head commanded, and they have gone on leading these men, who did such a day's work for Ireland, with infamy, Parnell's reputation filled every true-hearted Irishman with shame. It was wrong from Parnell by the bars of one prominent member, whose name is not given. But Tynan knows that Parnell came of too sturdy a Puritan stock to know craven fear, and that if he had not allowed his judgment to be seduced by the excitement and tension of the moment he never would have subscribed that cowardly document. For it was read alongside the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant offering a reward of \$50,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, with shame by the true-hearted Irishmen who rejoiced the world over at—a dastardly murder. This is all according to Tynan.

That manifesto disgusted Tynan, who at the time was a fugitive from justice having gone to France, which country refused to give him up at the demand of England. Still, it was not judicious to

these did not belong to their province. In him was vested the authority to intelligently carry these out, which, with his brave and heroic comrades, he tried to do. What he wished to learn from the Parnellite statesmen of the movement was if there was any truth in the statements published in the newspapers as to a surrender; or was Ireland's policy to continue unchanging and her answer to the invader still to remain those words of the Spanish nationalist—'war to the knife.' Whatever orders they should send him he was prepared to obey, doing his duty like a soldier by either attacking or retiring at their discretion. Such in substance was the contents of this important despatch, sent under cover to an official of the Parnellites, by whom it would be given to Q—and delivered to the proper authorities. The Parnellite who received this despatch from Dublin, remains to this day in the ranks of 'legal agitation.'

Friday morning brought to K—the anxiously looked-for despatch from the executive. The active policy was still to continue; nothing was in any way changed. The Directory was astonished at the inaction of the men in Dublin, (if these good statesmen had had a little practical knowledge of this inaction!) K— was instructed to remain upon the ground and on no account to leave Dublin, as they would understand his presence there meant action.

Once more—it must be distinctly understood that the creation of this new and important Irish organization, or rather transferring of the braver and more determined members of the Land League into the National Invincibles, was not the work of subordinates in the Parnellite ranks. It was the action of those who governed the movement—men the very highest intellectually and authoritatively—and to whom were delegated the legitimate control and responsibility of meeting every exigency forced upon them by the exasperated enemy. In a word, the



were observed to be chatting and laughing. Four men suddenly got off a jaunty car, went up to the two gentlemen; four knives gleamed in the setting sun; two men fell on the grass; four assassins fled. The people saw the scuffle at some distance and thought it a drunken row; the Lord Lieutenant saw the uplifted arms and thought some brawlers were annoying his friends.

The police found the two bodies weltering in their blood. A cry of horror went up over the land. Business was suspended. The murder was committed on a Saturday afternoon. On Sunday, telegrams were sent to every town in the three kingdoms; horrified people read the dreadful news at the church doors; a paralysis of terror fell upon the country.

The police scoured the world, and the assassins were lurking in Dublin all the time. There came Carey's confession; the arrest of the actual murderers; their trial and execution. Tynan in his book calls this patriotism. The murder was a pure, high-souled act. The men who perpetrated it are heroes and martyrs, as pure as angels. Lord Frederick Cavendish had barely for the first time set his foot in Ireland. He was known to be in sympathy with all true reform and betterment. No matter. He was a servant of the British Government, and as such he had to be 'suppressed.' Tynan describes the formation of the 'Invincibles; their numbers—two thousand—

DAISY'S WISE DECISION.

(T. C. Brown, in 'The Housekeeper.') 'Well, if I didn't go and forget to set sponge last night! Now we'll run short of bread if we don't make some biscuit for dinner; and come to think of it, I used the last of the baking-powder for that feather cake yesterday, and we haven't a bit of sour milk to make soda biscuit with. I guess you had better take the pint pitcher and run up to Mrs. Robinson's and see if she hasn't a little sour milk to spare, Daisy,' said Mrs. Andrews to her buxom daughter of seventeen, as they were preparing the noon meal. 'Wonder what's akeeping Daisy so?' said Mrs. Andrews to her husband, who sat by the fire trying to heat the rheumatism out of his right foot, while he industriously mended a grain bag. 'Must be they have lots of news to tell her, else she would have been back long ago.' 'Oh, when women folks get to talking they never think how time's a-flying,' answered Mr. Andrews. 'Now, Justin, you know women folks ain't no worse about talkin' than men folks be. When I see men sitting on fences and ploughs, and logs, and 'round stores, and—why lands sakes alive! Justin, who can them two women be adiving down the road there with Dr. Peterson's white horse and covered buggy? Just see!' 'Them's his two girls just got through the boarding-school down to that place they went. I wouldn't have knowed 'em, either, if I hadn't been to the depot yesterday when they come and their folks met 'em.' 'Do tell! Why, they've grown up like young saplings. I am glad we couldn't afford to have our Daisy go off to no boarding-school. It must be awful lonesome for folks to have their children away for such a long time, and miss all the pleasure of having them 'round and seeing them grow up. Lands! I wouldn't part with our Daisy so long for no money, and I know you wouldn't either, Justin. Here she is at last. Why, child a-living, how long you—' 'Oh, papa, I wish you would let me have twenty dollars to send away to the loveliest business college, and they will teach me shorthand by mail. Amy Robinson has the circular telling all about it, and such a nice letter from them!' said Daisy, setting the jug of milk on the table. 'Twenty dollars, child, twenty dollars! Why, that is more than I got for our beautiful two-year-old heifer I sold 'tother day.' 'Yes, but papa, they will teach me shorthand by mail, and I can study at home, and it will only take three months, and then I can go to the city and earn lots of money—from five to twenty dollars a week, the circulars say.' 'That all sounds very nice indeed, but I ain't got no faith in nothing of that kind. If there be any such snaps as that, just mark my word for it, there's hundreds of girls in every city waiting to take 'em up, and a country girl wouldn't stand no chance at all; now you want to put all such notions out of your head, child; home is the place for girls.' 'Oh, now, papa, you might give me twenty dollars. I haven't asked you for any money for a long time, and you could—' 'There, there, child, you know we never begrudge you money for what we think is for your good. "Shorthand," did you call it? What's the meaning of that. I should like to know? Surely, they do not propose learning you to make one hand shorter than 'tother!' said Mr. Andrews, laughing at the absurdity of his words. 'It is a short way of writing, papa, and when I have learned to write as fast as you talk, I could get a position in the city with some business firm, and they could talk the answers to their letters to me, and I could write down in shorthand what they say, and then I could go and write it all out on a funny little machine called a "typewriter," which looks in the picture to be something like the new money box arrangement, which works something like a piano, down to Wilkins's store, and in this way I would save the business men the work and time that would be required to write their letters all out with a pen. See, papa?' said the pretty young girl, bestowing a kiss on his weather-beaten brow. 'Now, won't you please give me twenty dollars, so I can learn?' 'To be sure, child, that sounds like it might be right nice light employment, but, as I said before, I ain't got no faith in it; and I don't believe but what it's just some scheme for to get folks' money from 'em; besides, you be all the child we have left, and we want you here with us, 'specially now we are getting old, both of us, so now, for the present, anyhow, let's drop the subject. Wasn't you talking 'bout some nice dress stuff down to Wilkins's store yesterday. How much do you want to buy a dress of it?' 'Yes, papa, I did see some awfully pretty gingham there that I should like a dress of. It's eight cents a yard, and it would take about nine yards to make me a dress,' said Daisy, in a disappointed tone. 'Well, here's a bright new silver dollar Nathan Rogers gave me this morning for that old cutting-box. You needn't bother 'bout returning the change. I would like you to go to town to-day so as to get some more liniment for my rheumatism, but don't suppose it will do any good until the weather changes.' Two hours later Daisy had started to the village, and Mrs. Andrews sat by the kitchen window paring apples to dry on the wooden rack her husband had put above the stove for the purpose. Presently Mr. Andrews came in with another grain bag on his arm and said: 'I believe we are going to have a change in the weather. My rheumatism is worse than it was this forenoon. I

thought I could get to work in the woods to-day, but I couldn't do much there, and so I will sit here by the fire with you while I mend this grain bag; and besides, Mandy, I wanted to consult with you in regard to the matter Daisy was a-talking of this forenoon. You know it is all out of the question her going off and leaving us here all alone, so I have been a-thinking if she is so set on earning money, why not give her a start in the poultry business right here on the farm? Eh, Mandy?' 'Well, now, Justin, that would be just the very thing; I knowed you would think of some way out of the difficulty, so I just kept still on the subject, and as for that new kind of business, I ain't got no more faith in it than you have; and, sakes alive, how we would feel to have her go off to the city.' 'Yes, I have been a-thinking that there might be quite a nice little income made off poultry, and it is the kind of business for women folks, too, and there is the old grain house could easily be fixed up so as to be just the kind of a place for to keep hens in, and—well, now, if there ain't Tom Dyke stoppin' for me to go with him and look at that sorrel colt of Holt's he's talkin' of buying, I had forgot all about his coming,' said Mr. Andrews, as he hurried out to accompany his neighbor. 'Well, Daisy,' said Mr. Andrews, in the evening, as he piled his last armful of wood on the wood-box, and hung his cap on a peg by the door, 'mother and me've been a-talkin' your matter over, and we've come to the conclusion that if you are set on earning money, there ain't no need of your bothering your head with that shorthand business and leaving us here all alone; what we propose is starting you in the poultry business, right here to home with us. The old grain house could be fixed over and painted and made into a right good place for to keep hens in. You might look the building over, and plan how it would be best to fix it up, and then Dick Davis will come and fix it up in apple-pie order, an' you can take some poultry journals and papers and make a regular business of the thing, an' find out which kind of fowls is the best to keep for profit, an' what's best to feed 'em on, etc., and you'll make more money and have an easier time than you could at that new kind of business in a city. What do you think of it, Daisy? you do not say a word.' 'Oh, I would rather learn the shorthand, and it would only cost twenty dollars,' answered Daisy. 'As I understand it,' went on Mr. Andrews, disregarding Daisy's answer, 'the twenty dollars only pays for your learning the shorthand, and I don't suppose them circulars or the nice letter you was telling about mentions what city board and city clothing and city car-fare and all amounts to in a city, and everybody working in a city has to be to work at just such a time every mornin', wet or shine, an' I might say sick or well, for if their health won't let 'em work steady, them employers just looks 'round (and they don't have to look much neither) and gets somebody else.' 'Oh, papa, you are just coming all kinds of city hardships to discourage me from wanting to go.' 'No, child, no, every word I say is right true. Why, when I was a boy I was more anxious to go than you be, and so was my chum, Charlie Coon, and Charlie's father finally let him go, and I went down to the depot to see him off, and I tell you it was all I could do to keep from getting aboard them cars. The only thing that did keep me was I hadn't enough money to pay my fare, and I went home feeling mighty cross and the worst used boy in the country. After he had been gone for a couple of weeks he wrote me a letter; it was a real nice letter, for he was the best scholar we had in our school, and he says, says he, in the letter: "Don't feel too bad cause you couldn't come here, too, Bob; it ain't so easy here and nice as I thought it would be, but I ain't the kind of a boy to give up without a tussel. It took me a whole week to get work, and now I am office-boy in a big shoe factory. I have to work early and late and I only get three dollars a week, and I have to pay the whole of that for board, but they have promised to raise my pay, so I will try to live on. I want you to keep this right secret, for if father hears of this he will say for me to come right straight home, and I don't want to do that; I want to stay here and rise up to the head of the firm, same as we read of boys doing." Well, I read that letter over and over, about a hundred and fifty times, and it made me feel considerable better for a spell, but after a while I got so uneasy I made up my mind I would go to the city anyhow as soon as I could get a few dollars together for the purpose, but before I could raise four dollars, back come my chum, the sickest looking boy I'd ever see, as white as a sheet and thin as a rail, and he said that being shut up in a factory and living in a boarding-house didn't agree with him, and so he had to stay away from the factory for three days on account of sickness, and so the manager of the concern where he was working wrote him a note saying as how he was awfully sorry, but their work was such they had to hire another boy in his place, and he sent him a recommendation, and hoped he'd soon be well and succeed in getting a good position elsewhere; but he wanted no more city work, and he made a bee line for home. It took him more than a year to get looking like himself again, and we used to spend hours together talking over his city experience, but we give up all wanting to go there.' 'Perhaps things are different now than what they was then, father, and Amy Robinson is going to learn shorthand, and I should awfully like to just try and see how I liked it,' said Daisy. 'I'm afraid that just trying part would cost at least twenty dollars, to say no-

thing about your trouble and time. I'd like to settle the matter in this way: You commence with the poultry business, and do the best you can with it, and in the meantime keep a good close eye on Amy, and keep track of about how much time and trouble and money she spends getting started, and of how much she earns when she gets started, that is, if she ever does get started earning any money with shorthand, and if you wish to do the same a year from now, and think you can make more money and have an easier time than you do with your poultry, I will gladly give my consent to your trying it, and by that time you will have earned your own money to use. Now don't you think that is a pretty good way to settle the business?' 'It would seem so from how you talk, but—' 'Let's not have any "buts" in this case, Daisy. I will send Dick Davis over here to-morrow, and he will know how to go ahead getting your grain house ready for you, and if you will only give your mind to it, I know you can make a success of the business. You will try now, won't you, Daisy?' 'Yes, father,' said Daisy, smiling good-naturedly. 'I will try it and do my best to make it profitable.' 'That's right, Daisy, that's right. You will make a success I know right well. Never knowed you to fail in anything you undertook doing.' Six weeks later there were five broods of fluffy little chickens running around after their concealed mothers, taking lessons in scratching, etc. Three months later Daisy had eighty fine young chickens, and an unusually large number of eggs each day showed that her hens appreciated their new dwelling-place and the extra attention they received. Meantime Amy Robinson had by hard study completed her course in shorthand, and by the kind assistance of a friend had just secured a position in an office in the city, and there was not a happier girl in the whole city than she was when, on that never-to-be-forgotten morning, she stepped into the office to commence her first day's work, feeling that now she would simply have to sit in her own cosy corner and write on her typewriter, just as the circulars had described, and while she was congratulating herself upon her happy situation, her employer commenced to dictate a few letters to her, and then it was that the poor girl's real trials began. She had never heard such strange names as he pronounced, and he used so many technical phrases, besides talking so fast, that she made her shorthand notes improperly, consequently when she attempted to read what she had written, it took her so long and she made so many mistakes that after two days' trial she was obliged to give up the position, and then, feeling her incompetency, she went to a business college and they told her she must stay there for a month and 'get up speed,' then they would get a position for her. So she paid the ten dollars they demanded and remained there for a month, paying four dollars a week for board, besides car-fare and other necessary expenses, meantime. At the end of a month a position was not to be found, but after waiting three weeks longer she gladly accepted one at seven dollars per week. 'I say, Daisy,' said Mr. Andrews to his bright, healthy-looking daughter as she was packing a basket of fine, fresh-looking eggs for a rich family in town, 'I ain't heard you say what you're going to do with the cash you've saved off your poultry?' 'No, father, I didn't want to speak too hastily, but I have decided that I will use some of that money to start myself in the bee-keeping business.' 'Well, now, Daisy, do tell!' 'Yes, I have read considerable about the business, and believe by commencing on a small scale that I could learn to keep them in connection with the hens and make good profits,' said Daisy. Daisy's expectations were fully realized; she soon had a growing bank account; her health remained perfect, and she was a daily joy and comfort to her parents in their declining years. SAVED BY STAMPEDED HORSES. If horses had the gift of human speech I am sure that a thrilling history of the war could be told from the equine standpoint. They had much to do with every part of the conflict. In one of the most exciting incidents of my part of it, they had it all to do. We were at B. on a scouting expedition, and, although we expected an attack, it was so fierce and furious when it came that almost the whole detachment was captured without a struggle. Before we knew the Yanks were upon us, they came galloping into town from all directions. Our men in charge of the horses turned them loose and stampeded them, and down the street they came in a panic-stricken rush that nothing could have stopped. A moment before I had jumped on my own horse in front of headquarters, thinking to do a little stampeding myself down that very street but had given it up on seeing a squad of bluecoats approach. I knew they would never stop those horses, though, and the instant they passed me I dug in my spurs and took their dust and followed. I was well past the Yanks before they discovered that there was a 'Johnny Reb' on the side of one of the horses and opened fire. They missed me, but hit old Joe, although he kept bravely on. Ahead of us was a bayou which the flying herd skirted, but which Joe and I plunged into as our only refuge. We were nearly over when he began to falter, and as our pursuers were clattering down the road behind us I slipped off my side arms and slid off into the water and struck out for shore, and was just able to scramble up the bank and throw myself into the bushes and swamp grass before the Yanks came in sight. Poor Joe made an heroic effort to follow me and succeeded in getting his fore feet on the bank where he hung for a moment, with his noble face so close to me that we looked into each other's souls. After a moment he sank back into the water.—'Forest and Stream.'

MISS TIMBROOK'S OPENING. (Josephine Gates, in 'Youth's Companion.') It wasn't the first time by any means Miss Timbrook had read her niece's letter; nor was it the first time that Miss Cynthia Stone had, figuratively speaking, stabbed her stout, gentle old friend by remarking, oracularly, 'Ingratitude is the crying sin of the age!' The crying sin of the age was a movable quantity with Miss Cynthia. Last week, when the butcher's boy had unintentionally given her the wrong change, it had been dishonesty; and the week before, when a child had timidly walked into the little millinery shop and begged a few snippings of velvet for her doll, it had been boldness. On all other occasions it was whatever happened to cross Miss Cynthia's fixed ideas of the fitness of things. Miss Timbrook gave a little sigh, and returned to the bonnet she was trimming. As she tried to fasten a pink rose in what she hoped was a perty correct fashion against some very green bows, she said, with a great effort at cheerfulness: 'Pink ain't green is fit for the queen.' 'Humph!' said Miss Cynthia, scornfully. Miss Cynthia was Miss Timbrook's old-time friend, companion and assistant, and was the spice of her placid life. 'Sybilla Tim, you amaze me!' declared Miss Cynthia, sternly. 'Why don't you show some spirit? Tell that girl to pause before it's too late. Remind her how you've brought her up, and even high-schooled her there in New York for three mortal years, boarding her out afterward to a high-priced woman on account of her being one of them high-city milliners, so as to have her pick up ideas, and you all the time hoping that when 'twas all over she'd come back here and be the prop of your old age and build up the business.' Miss Cynthia stopped only long enough to draw a full breath, and then went on again: 'And it's time 'twas built up. Look at them bonnets, Sybilla Tim!' Miss Timbrook looked as she was told, and beheld four bonnets perched upon frames in the little shop window. They drooped dejectedly, and seemed to shrink from the gaze of the passers-by. And well they might. Miss Timbrook quailed visibly at the sight of her own handiwork. 'I know it, Cynthia,' she said, apologetically. 'They aren't just what they ought to be. They're old-style, like ourselves. And I know the trade's falling. But dearly as I love to fuss with the ribbons and the artificials, I'll shut up the shop before I'll say a word to hinder Ruthy from following her own bent.' 'Fudge!' said Miss Cynthia, sharply. 'She feels a drawing-ain't that what the letter says?—to be an artist. And now that some of her pa's kin has left her a legacy, she thinks that instead of coming home for good, she'll just make us a little visit, and then go back to New York and study what she calls art. She thinks it's more uplifting than making bonnets. Land! I don't like making bonnets myself, but I don't intend to be drawn away from my lotted duty by something that looks more alluring. She says it's an "opening" to a higher life. Fudge! I say.' 'Speaking of openings,' ventured Miss Timbrook, timidly, 'there's that Boston woman that's just set up a fine shop on Plum street. They tell me she's sent out cards to announce her spring millinery opening, and is going to serve tea to folks; she really is. Suppose we have an opening, Cynthia?' At this suggestion, Miss Cynthia burst out, 'Are you crazy, Sybilla Tim? And what, for the land's sake, would you "open"?' Giving a scathing glance at the four limp bonnets in the window and bestowing a final glare on her friend, Miss Cynthia flounced out of the room. Miss Cynthia might storm and scold, but she only used her temper to cloak the sympathy and love which she was ashamed to show. Ruthy's unexpected desertion was a bitter disappointment to her, first on account of the sorrow of her friend, Sybilla, and secondly on her own account. Bonnets to her did not represent any form of the ideal, as they did to good Miss Timbrook, but as she said to herself over and over again through the long winter, 'Since it must be bonnets, I'd like 'em to be tasty, such as Ruthy'll know how to fix.' And now Ruthy wasn't coming! When Miss Timbrook's niece really did come for her little visit, it seemed to the two old-fashioned, unsuccessful women that all the world must stand still and admire: as for them, the world must truly stand still when she left them. 'What is it that is troubling Aunty Tim?' asked Ruthy, the second night after her arrival. Miss Timbrook had retired, and Miss Cynthia had Ruthy all to herself. She therefore snatched at the opportunity of freeing her mind. 'You!' said Miss Cynthia, solemnly. 'Sybilla Tim's just counted on you for comfort, to say nothing of helping with the bonnets. And her spirit is broke now she knows you ain't to be depended upon.' 'Why, how so?' asked Ruthy, astonished at this personal criticism. 'How so?' echoed Miss Cynthia. 'You can see for yourself that the business has all gone to pieces. Why, the Kingsburys and the Lennoxes and the Fairfields haven't ordered a bonnet from us for an age! Old Judge Peters's widow is the only one of the old customers that has stood by us. And I presume it's sheer pity that makes her. Besides, it ain't possible to make a mourning bonnet homelier than it naturally is. Well, I guess to shut up shop is about all that's left for Sybilla Tim and me.'

Miss Cynthia sighed and then vanished, hoping her remarks would make Ruthy unhappy. The young girl sat still a while, trying to reconcile the desire of her heart with a growing sense of disagreeable duty. She was rather stunned by the fact that Aunty Tim's need of her aid and longing for her had never occurred to her before. The stiff, old-fashioned letters which had been received from her aunt with pathetic regularity had conveyed to her no idea of the yearning of the loving heart; and Aunty Tim had permitted the hopes of years to be dashed to the ground without a murmur! Ruthy went to bed very soberly. Her darling ambition was far from quenched, although she was deeply touched by her aunt's unselfishness. On other nights she had lain awake picturing to herself the aesthetic side of a life devoted to art. There were lively dreams of the 'cute' little apartment in the tall Studio Building in New York which she was to share with Miss Dillo-way, an elderly artist friend, who was a successful illustrator of magazines. Ruthy meant to work like a Trojan, of course, but when one was not working what a joy to inhabit such charming rooms, with their gay artist trappings, where there was such a darling of a teatable with fairy-like cups and saucers, to say nothing of a brass kettle ready at any moment to brew a real Bohemian cup of tea! And a couch with such tremendous pillows, and the funniest closets where all sorts of things were artfully tucked away! Makeshifts there might be, but the odious ugliness of uncultured poverty would, happily, be always missing. But to-night these fascinating dreams were extinguished by the homely details of Aunty Tim's forlorn bonnet shop, and by that awful gap in 'the business' which she knew could only be filled by herself. That she was a born milliner she was at that moment too painfully aware. Her artistic instincts would serve her in the making of a bonnet as well as in the painting of a picture. But how could she give up her heart's desire, which was the 'open door' to her of all things beautiful, just to add a touch of beauty to two homely old lives! Ruthy turned restlessly on her pillow. The 'open door' which an artistic career seemed to offer her persistently flung back in her mind by Charles Kingsley's imaginary old lady, 'Mrs. Do-as-you-would-be-done-by,' who had evidently come to stay until matters were adjusted more to her liking. At last Ruthy could endure 'Mrs. Do-as-you-would-be-done-by's' society no longer, and with an impatient sigh she jumped out of bed and carefully felt her way to the chamber across the hall. A second later, Miss Cynthia's blood ran cold as she was roused from peaceful dreams by a sharp shake of her shoulders. 'Lawful sakes!' chattered the good lady. 'Is the house afire, or has the dam given way?' 'Sh! no. It's I, said Ruthy, softly. 'I want to talk to you—' 'Ain't the days long enough?' interrupted Miss Cynthia, crossly. 'Listen!' and Ruthy put her rosy mouth to Miss Cynthia's wrinkled ear and whispered mysteriously. 'You do beat all!' said Miss Cynthia, admiringly, when she at last mastered the situation, and was capable of doing some whispering on her own account. Then, like two conspirators, they exchanged vows of secrecy, and Ruthy stole back to her bed. Next morning Miss Cynthia seemed a trifle more acid than usual, and the minute she had swallowed her breakfast she delivered herself of the following: 'Seems to me, Sybilla Tim, you haven't done your duty by 'Rastus's folks. Here's 'Rastus' been dead for four months, an' 'Rastus's widow probably worn to a shadow through mournin' an' hard work, and that youngest child having fits, and you, own cousin to 'Rastus, have never been to Pembroke Corners to see his folks since the funeral.' 'Why, Cynthia! You know,' began Miss Timbrook, fixing her eyes reproachfully on her friend. Then she stopped from sheer astonishment. Hadn't she urged the making of that very visit ever since 'Rastus' died? But Miss Cynthia had invariably flown into a rage at the mention of it, saying that in her state of health it was the foolishhest piece of business that she had ever heard of. 'Just because 'Rastus' had died was no reason why a feeble woman need go tramping round the country, when she couldn't help matters,' Miss Cynthia had said. But now it seemed that Miss Cynthia was on the other side of the fence. So, after much persuasion, and the assurance that Ruthy would extend her visit, Miss Timbrook limply resigned herself to be made ready for an eight days' sojourn at Pembroke Corners. No sooner had she set forth on her travels than Ruthy took a train for New York, a journey of several hours' duration. The fourth day she reappeared just at nightfall. An expressman followed her, bearing several mysterious boxes. All of this kept the neighbors in a feverish state of curiosity, but when the next day they beheld the blinds tightly closed, and a huge placard announcing a 'Grand Millinery Opening' on Saturday, then indeed they were richly furnished with a subject for gossip. In addition to this, cards were sent out to the select few whom Ruthy designated as the 'F. F.'s.' Behind the blinds Ruthy and Miss Cynthia worked like bees. The money which Ruthy had previously consecrated to art had been expended in millinery goods. She had visited the leading shops in New York, and her quick eye had taken in every new wrinkle and fold. The rugs, lace curtains, and a few other trinkets she had been hoarding for

the adornment of that artistic apartment in New York now transformed the ugly little shop into an attractive bower where bonnets budded and bloomed as if by magic under Ruthy's skilful fingers. Saturday morning, bright and early, Miss Timbrook was driven in from Pembroke Corners by a neighbor of 'Rastus's' widow, who was a milk peddler. The cans jingled merrily as they drove up to the door. 'Good land!' exclaimed Miss Timbrook, fearfully. 'The shutters are shut!' and she cast a tragic look at the wooden blinds that had never remained up after seven o'clock in the morning since she had been in the business. And now it was quite sight. What could have happened? Just then Ruthy rushed out and dragged the bewildered old lady into the little shop, where she sat down, her knees 'all of a shake,' as she expressed it, too astonished to speak. 'You see,' explained Ruthy, 'we've determined that nobody should get a peep at the "Opening" until you did yourself. I've given up painting, you know, and invested my capital in millinery. How do you like your new partner, Aunty Tim?' 'Bless you, child!' quavered the old lady, tenderly. 'You're the bible Ruthy over again—'easy to be entreated!' though I didn't mean you should know how hard it was to give you up. But I expect an old woman's eyes are full of entreaty, and though it isn't mentioned in the Beatitudes, still I believe that those that see and yield to the yearnings of old folks shall some day be truly blessed.' Then she dried her eyes and took another delighted look around. Such shapes, such curious combinations of color and material, such dazling, indescribable millinery—well, the like of it she had never even dreamed of before! The 'Opening' was a great success. Miss Timbrook's little shop soon acquired a fame which travelled far and wide, and everybody who was anybody, according to Miss Cynthia, 'bought bonnets of Sybilla Tim.' As for Ruthy, her heart's desire died hard. She would never paint a picture, maybe, but she had touched with glowing colors the grayness of two human lives. And she would sometimes say to herself, whimsically, 'Have I not routed "Mrs. Do-as-you-would-be-done-by," and made it quite impossible for that less amiable person, "Mrs. Be-done-by-as-you-did," even to show her face? Besides, it must be higher art to trim a bonnet beautifully than to paint a poor picture, which I—might have done.'

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN. At the annual meeting of the Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women and the Medical College for Women, held in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Christison presided. The report stated that the managers of the Royal Infirmary had made new arrangements for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation rather in excess of the demands made by the Triple Qualification Board. A sum of £500 had been raised and presented to the infirmary in recognition of the fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying clinical instructions in the wards of the Royal Infirmary. Graduation in medicine has been put within the reach of the association's students by the University of St. Andrews. The University of Edinburgh still hesitated to open its medical classes to women, and the court of the association trusted that the experience gained in the arts classes, and the fact that the opening of the Royal Infirmary to women students had not, as was expected by some, caused any decrease in the number of male students, would encourage the Senate to make the necessary arrangements. It appeared that for the present the students numbered 37, and the work so far has been good. There were present twenty-five ladies from this college in regular attendance at the Royal Infirmary. The income for the year had been £37, and the expenditure £58. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the association on the present state of the question of the clinical teaching of women. Not only had they available to them in the Royal Infirmary the number of medical and surgical beds required by the Triple Qualification Board, but they also had a considerable number of beds for the treatment of various other diseases. So far from any damage having been done to the Royal Infirmary through the falling off in the number of male students, the institution had this year received a larger amount in fees from students, male and female, than last year. The report was adopted.—'London Mail.'

DEATH RATES OF BIG CITIES. If some recently published figures on the death rate in big cities are accurate, New York has no reason to boast in this respect. Of twenty-eight cities mentioned, New York has not the credit of being in the first two dozen whose death rate is under twenty-six to the thousand a year. The rate of New York is placed at 26.7, and only three cities in the list exceed that—Dublin, with 27.05; Rheims, France, with 28.62, and New Orleans, with 28.72. We find that the great capitals of Europe make a much better showing than this city, for the death-rate of London is 19.11, that of Paris 22.61, and that of Berlin, 20.58. Even Vienna's is more favorable, being 25.07, while Brussels's is 17.86, Edinburgh's 19.22, and Christiania's 17.78. Philadelphia shows a death-rate of 21.26, Brooklyn 19.22, and St. Louis, 18.85. Here are some more figures given: San Francisco, 18.21; Cincinnati, 19.67; Cleveland, 18.19; Buffalo, 16.22, and Pittsburgh, 22.52. Denver has something to be proud of in 11.61, while Minneapolis and St. Paul break the records. As usual, too, they are rivals for the death-rate of Minneapolis is 9.69 and that of St. Paul 9.61.—'New York Tribune.'

HIS VICTIMS' GRAVESTONE.

STRANGE LIKENESS OF A SUPPOSED ASSASSIN.

(New York 'World'.)

From the little prairie town of Washta, Cherokee County, Ia., there comes a story of a Poe-like gruesomeness about a gravestone that is credibly said to show on its face the dimly traced features of a murderer, the assassin of the old couple whose remains lie buried beneath. The marvellous likeness of this gravestone portrait of the man, now that he is missing, after once being suspected of the crime, has aroused the prosecuting attorney of the county to a vigorous search for him, while the superstitious country folk there for miles around are making pilgrimages to the cemetery to see this wonderful manifestation of su-

under the action of chemicals, develops the lines in the negative. The first person to tell the story was an old woman, who had also been the first to suspect Florence of the murder. It was received with incredulity, and even those whose credulity led them to go and look at the stone, declared that the picture had no existence except in the imagination of the old woman. But she insisted that she could see a picture there, and that it represented the features of Florence.

From time to time the old lady declared that the picture was growing more and more plain. At last she convinced some of her friends that they, too, could see the features of a man on the stone. The face continued to grow more and more distinct, and to be more and more talked about, until it attracted the attention of the authorities. They inspected it, and the most unprejudiced were compelled to admit that they could

hall committee has rented a mammoth tent that will seat 10,000. The music hall, with a seating capacity of 5,000 can be brought into service, as can a number of small places, besides adjacent churches. A very handsome and unique badge has been adopted by the 'Committee of '94.' It will have a celluloid front and back, and contain six pages of fine paper. These pages will each have two photo-engravings, one on either side. These will be distinctively souvenirs of Cleveland. The outside front will be beautifully lithographed in two colors. The C. E. monogram will be the centre piece, surrounded by a laurel wreath, rays of gold adding to the effect. The reverse side will be worded, '13th International Convention—July 11-15, 1894.' It will be a beauty.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (N. Y. 'Independent'.)

Already the campaign for woman's suffrage is hotly opened in the state of New York, in anticipation of the meeting of the constitutional convention. The 'Independent' has been for more than thirty years the consistent advocate of this reform, and anticipates its ultimate success. We do not, however, think that this right is likely to be conferred this year or next, and perhaps not in the next ten years upon the women of this state. Reforms do not move so rapidly as that. It is true that several western states are now trying woman suffrage with apparently good results. The smallest of them, Wyoming, which has tried it the longest, has lately uttered its voice in a concurrent resolution passed by both houses of its Legislature. It declares:

'That possession and exercise of suffrage by women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from this state and that without any violent or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the facts that after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage not one county in Wyoming has a poorhouse, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the state, almost unknown.

But no attempt to introduce general woman suffrage has yet succeeded in any of the old states, although lately the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill to this effect, which was defeated by a narrow margin in the Senate. We slower eastern people will likely come to it gradually, by laws which grant it first in school matters, then in municipal matters, until we are educated out of our apprehensions. We are not at all anxious to have the reform come by an amendment of the constitution, but prefer it by legislation. The constitution should not at all limit suffrage to males; and just as soon as the majority of women are educated to desire the suffrage, the Legislature will undoubtedly give it. Meanwhile it is a matter for quiet growth of public sentiment, and not for heated and unwise division.

NOVEL DRAPING FOR A CURTAIN.

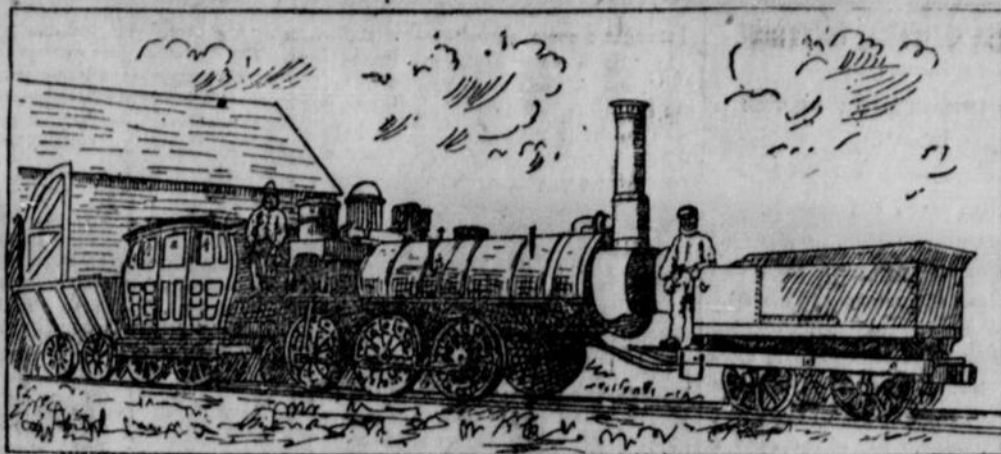
Curtains are a necessity, but we are apt to tire of the orthodox way of tying them back with silk, cord or gilt chain. The accompanying illustration gives a new idea for draping a curtain, and it is one which I think will be appreciated. It is especially meant for a short curtain, which only covers the window.

A brass chain with a hook at the end should hang from one of the curtain rings, and on to this hook should be



threaded two loops of tape sewn to the curtain, so that when draped the effect shall be graceful.

A similar effect may be made by a broad piece of ribbon from the curtain pole, instead of the chain, with a bow of the same, or rosette, at the end; this serves to conceal a large strong safety pin, which will hold the curtain as desired. Such an arrangement is exceedingly pretty for a muslin curtain, which, if carefully draped, will form a sort of cascade effect to the floor.—'Home Notes.'

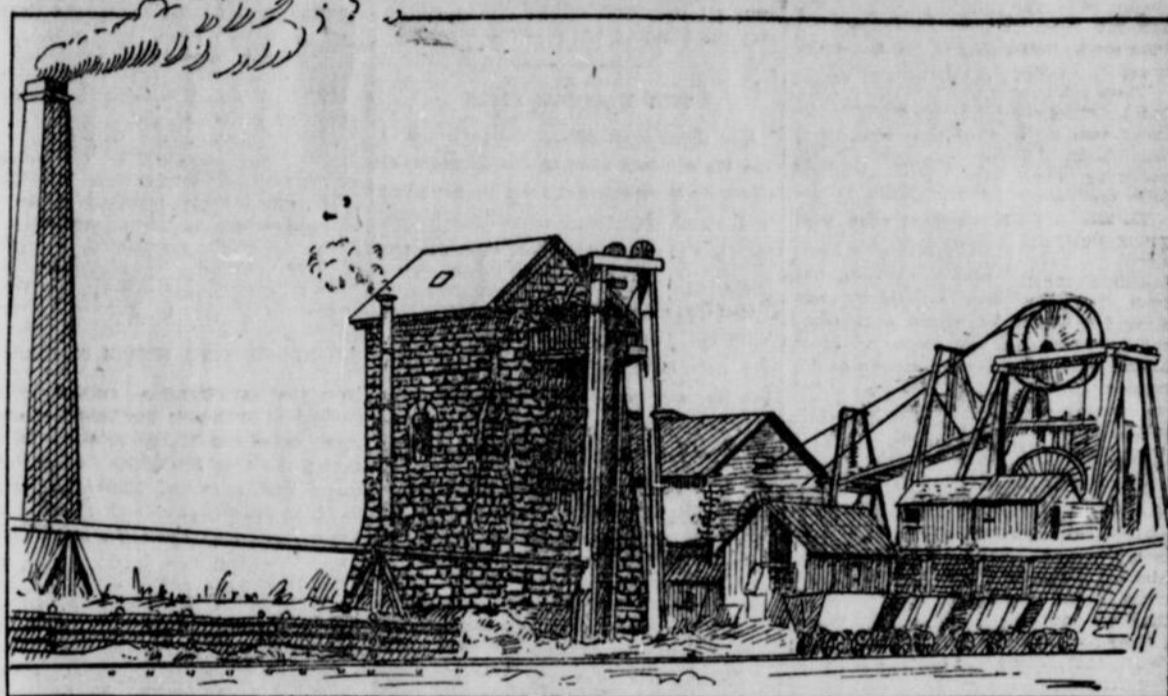


'SAMSON', THE OLDEST ENGINE IN AMERICA.

Stellarton, Nova Scotia, is one of the noted mining centres of the Dominion. Mining was a very tedious operation in 1818, when the coal fields located there were opened up. The coal was taken from the pits in baskets and conveyed to the adjoining town of New Glasgow for

transportation. Facilities began to improve when the two engines the 'Samson' and later the 'Vulcan' were sent out from England. One auspicious day in 1836 'Samson,' the first engine ever employed in the Dominion, steamed over the track to New Glasgow amid the enthusi-

asm of hundreds of spectators. 'Samson' is the oldest engine now in existence with the exception of 'Puffing Billy,' in South Kensington, England. It is an object of general veneration, and nearly all the large exhibitions on this continent have been graced by its antique presence.



FOORD PIT, THE THICKEST COAL SEAM IN CANADA.

The Foord pit of the Albion Mines, Nova Scotia, is the deepest coal seam in the Dominion, having a thickness of thirty-eight feet. The furnishings of this pit are said to be among the finest in the world. One of the most disastrous explosions on record here occurred in 1884, resulting in the loss of forty-six men. A vast amount of property was also destroyed. A day or two after the explosion the pit was found to be on fire.

A drain was made and the East River, which flows through that vicinity, turned in. The mine was left untouched for two years. Operations were then commenced to pump out the water and reopen it. This tedious process has been completed. Suggestions of this sad disaster abound in many desolated homes. The bereaved will never know whether those who left them as usual in the morning succumbed to poisonous gases or met an agonizing death by fire. Ample provision was made for the relief of the destitute fami-

lies. Contributions came from England the United States and all parts of the Dominion amounting in all to \$30,000. This sum, designated the Mutual Relief Fund, was placed in the hands of a local committee composed of clergymen and others and systematically apportioned to widows and their families. This grant is now exhausted. Coal is at present taken from the McGregor seam, which has a depth of fifteen feet; from the 'deep seam' twenty-two feet thick; and the 'main seam' thirty-eight feet deep.

THE MYSTERIOUS ANTARCTIC REGION.

But why is it that we know so much less of the Antarctic than of the Arctic? How is it that while scores of expeditions, year after year and century after century, have gone to wrest, or to try to wrest, the secret of the northern icy circle, one might almost number on one hand all the organized explorations that have been undertaken in the southern icy circle?

Well, one reason is that the Arctic has not always been wooed for itself, but as a means to an end. Men have gone thither more often to find a passage by the north-west, or by the north-east, to Asia and India than to find the North Pole. Then, too, the Arctic circle is reputedly more habitable and hospitable than the Antarctic, and the cold is not so intense—at least, so it has been generally supposed, although there seems now some reason to doubt the superior inclemency and rigor of the Antarctic. The Arctic is certainly richer in animal and vegetable life—even up to the farthest limits yet reached—than the Antarctic has been found to be in not the remotest parallels. In the Arctic a summer sun does penetrate the frozen recesses and makes genial for a brief period the home of the walrus and the polar bear. But in the Antarctic there is no summer sun, no thawing of flocks and smiling of Arctic verdure.

It is a region of eternal winter and of unmelting snow, where—so far as is known—not a single plant finds life within the inner circle, and where never a living creature roams. The zoologist is not drawn to the southern circle as he is to the northern, and yet the attractions for him are great, because they have all the charm of the unknown. It is believed that only a few of the hardiest birds build in a few of the sheltered corners of the inner Antarctic, but who knows? Who can say that deep within those awful solitudes may not be revealed the mystery of the life of the fur seal when he vanishes from the waters of the North Pacific? Or, that on some Antarctic continent or island may not be found the priceless remnant of the great auk tribe? We know not, at any rate, what riches or poverty may be there until we go to see. And nobody has yet gone to see—beyond the fringe.

It is a curious fact that no one has ever wintered within the Antarctic, many as have been the expeditions and ships' companies, which compulsorily or voluntarily, have wintered in the Arctic. There has been no need to do so, for there has been no possible goal beyond, such as India, which first led our mariners into the Arctic; no scientific romance such as has characterized the quest for the Northern Pole.

And yet another thing differentiates the

Arctic from the Antarctic. In the North there is—unless Dr. Nansen is grievously mistaken—a pole surrounded by water. In the South there is a pole surrounded by land—a polar basin as opposed to a polar continent. While the books and essays, the theories and journals, which have been published concerning the Arctic regions would fill a library, a handful of volume contains all that has ever been printed of records in the Antarctic. —'All the Year Round.'



ALL FOR HER.

Pax.—'Welcome, gentlemen, won't you relieve yourselves of your swordbelts?' The Kaiser.—'Thanks, madam, but we would rather retain them—in your behalf.'

—'Fun.'



THE ALLEGED SUPERNATURAL FACE.

pernatural forces, for such it seems to be.

It is more than likely that this remarkable psychological mystery will be investigated by those past masters in the scientific pursuit of ghosts and other death mysteries, the Society for Psychic Research. But in none of their blood-curdling reports yet published has any psychic wonder had so many elements of the phenomenal as this one in Iowa.

The grave stone, a photograph of which, with the human features mystically written across its face, made by a photographer, marks the spot where lie an old German couple, named Schults, who were murdered in their own home in the middle of the night. They lived a short distance from the town and were staying alone at the time. The old man had brought home a few days before a considerable sum of money, which he had taken from a bank on account of the panic. In the morning the old folks were found, their heads split open with an axe, and there were evidences that there had been a struggle. The money was gone.

The murder created a great sensation on account of its fearful details. There was nothing to indicate in any way who had committed it, but the neighbors suspected that the murderer might have been W. S. Florence, a hired hand who had been in the Schultzes' employ until a short time before. A few weeks after the murder Florence left that section and went to Nebraska. As soon as he had gone the stories began to gain more currency than ever, and the result was that detectives were employed by the county authorities to hunt him down. He was found and taken back to Cherokee county. The Grand Jury examined him, but for want of evidence discharged him. He promptly disappeared and has not been heard of since.

About the same time that the Grand Jury was engaged in the investigation of this case the relatives of the old couple had a plain marble headstone placed over their grave. The grave was in a little country burying-ground, on the side of a hill, within sight of the house in which the murder was committed. Before many weeks strange stories began to be told about it. At first they were whispered about the neighborhood, and the superstitious people of the country-side shook their heads wisely and often gathered in groups at the roadside or at the village blacksmith shop. It was said that the tombstone was slowly but surely developing human lineaments, just as a photographer's plate,

see the features of a man. A marble dealer was taken to see it. He declared that the features were being developed as a result of exposure to atmospheric influences of the rust and veins in the stone. He said it would continue to grow plainer.

This prediction has now been verified. The picture on the slab has become distinct to even the most casual observer, and to-day there is not a person who knew Florence who does not declare that the features show a startling resemblance to his.

What is equally prophetic is the fact that since the picture has been developing on the stone and the suspicion has become general that Florence was the murderer, there has developed evidence not known at the time of his examination before the Grand Jury that points to the conclusion that he was really guilty. The prosecuting attorney of Cherokee county said that he was confident that he could now prove the guilt of the suspected man, should he be found. But this seems to be now impossible. Florence has dropped out of the world, apparently. It is supposed that he has heard of the strange developments and got as far away as possible.

CLEVELAND, '94.

The thirteenth international Christian Endeavor Convention is to be held in Cleveland, O., July 11-15, 1894. Cleveland Endeavorers are hard at work laying plans for the proper care of anywhere from 25,000 to 40,000 delegates. Up to date ten thousand applications have been received from those who wish accommodations. Several states have been assigned headquarters.

The five Christian Endeavor districts of the city have been divided into sections, each section representing a state. Some church will be headquarters for the section and will be open all day for the convenience of delegates from that state. Here committees can meet, friends confer, announcements be made, etc. Most of the delegates will be cared for in the homes of Cleveland, the hotels being able to accommodate comparatively few. Every house where the delegates are quartered will display in the window a large C. E. monogram, the name of the state from which the person comes being hung below it.

The Cleveland Union has adopted 'white and gold' as official colors. Citizens generally will decorate.

In addition to the fine large auditorium, which will seat about 9,000 people, the

THE SEA-SERPENT SETTLED.

FIERCE INHABITANTS OF THE OCEAN.

FIVE MILES BELOW THE SURFACE.

Prof. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, writes to the San Francisco 'Examiner' as follows about the sea-serpent:

The question of its existence is solely one of fact. There is no a-priori reason why such reptiles could not exist, and creatures to which such a name would apply did exist in abundance in mesozoic times. Nevertheless, although there have been many reports of the discovery of the 'sea-serpent,' there is not at present the slightest positive evidence to prove that such a creature now inhabits the sea. It is not within the realm of probability that any marine reptile of large size other than sea-turtles now exists.

The sea has been as fully explored as the land. The fishes of the sea, from the surface to the depth of five miles, are as well known as the animals of similar size on any of the continents except Europe. The larger animals which swim near the surface in the open ocean are for the most part well known, and have been known ever since oceanic navigation began. Probably not half a dozen species of marine animals reaching a length of fifteen feet have been discovered in our century. Most of those now known were known to the ancients.

The sea-serpent stories may be classified as follows: Pure invention, forestall yams, etc.; alcoholisms; stories with a foundation of fact, the basis being a seal, a fragment of a wreck, a long strip of kelp, or some other natural object mistaken for a serpent; practical jokes, as the India-rubber sea serpent seen on Silver Lake, N.Y., about 1855. This appeared usually in the evening and in sight of the hotel.

The great car-fish, or king of the herrings (Regalecus gussoni) is a long, slender, ribbon-shaped fish of the open sea. It swims in swift undulations, with great speed, on the surface of the water. It reaches a length of twenty feet or more. The dorsal fin on its head forms a high crest, like the mane of a horse, and the fish is altogether a striking object. It has been but once taken in American waters, a specimen having come ashore in Bermuda some years ago. This fish is remotely allied to the mackerel. According to Dr. Goodale, all the stories of sea-serpents with 'upreared head and the mane of a horse' can be referred to Regalecus. A smaller fish of this type, too small to seem like a serpent, is occasionally taken off our coast and known as king of the salmon (Trachipterus rex-salmonorum). The Chinook Indians believe that if this fish is caught the salmon will cease running. A similar noxious influence is exerted by the berth of twins. Other swift-moving, ribbon-shaped surface fishes, as the thread eel, the cutlass-fish, etc., have been reported as young sea-serpents.

The great frill-shark (Chlamydos elachus anguilus) has been reported as a sea-serpent. It was correctly drawn as such by a Maine fisherman before its occurrence in the Atlantic Ocean was known. This is a very rare shark, as slim and flexible as a snake, and grows to be some fifteen feet, or more in length. It has the general structure of the shark, or rather of the extinct sharks, for one has to go back to the carboniferous age to find any more like him. This shark with its frill of gills about its neck is one of the rarest of fishes, only about four existing in collections. It is thought to be the oldest living vertebrate, for all other sharks of similar structure have long since passed away. It is the original of the sea-serpent that swims low with its head under water.

The great killer or gladiator (Orconotus) is a water mammal allied to the porpoise and dolphin. It is very swift and strong, and of so savage a disposition that it is the terror of whales, seals, sharks, swordfishes, and of large fishes generally. It reaches a length of twenty to thirty feet. It is ordinarily detested by fishermen, but this summer it served them a good turn by 'rounding up' in Monterey Bay the shoals of salmon from the neighboring ocean. In its spiteful attacks on the whale, and it will kill even the biggest of them, it has been taken for a sea-serpent. Its sword-shaped dorsal fin, some six feet high, helps the illusion. All the sea-serpents which attack whales, 'choking them in their gigantic folds' and 'lashing the water for rods into bloody foam,' are doubtless killers.

Venomous little sea-snakes exist in the Indian Ocean. These are well known and are never taken for 'sea-serpents.' The above record includes all the sea-serpents of which I have seen records up to date.

OLD 'CUT' OF A STORM.

In 1523 a very creditable illustrated book was published in Paris ('Le Livre des Prodiges'), wherefrom an illustration of a storm is reproduced. There is a



THE STORM.

deal of boldness about the treatment of the fractured steeps, and a deal of doubt as to where rude Boreas (or Tom Noddy or whatever the gentleman's name is who is all head and no body) gets all the wind from thus to stimulate the building trades.—'The Sketch.'

THE KAISER'S SONS.

Our illustration giving the portraits of the three eldest sons of the Emperor of Germany is reproduced from 'Ueber Land und Meer', Stuttgart, from which we translate the following short sketch of the boys:

The three eldest sons of the Emperor—Wilhelm, Eitel Fritz, and Adalbert—who are now near the completion of their twelfth, eleventh, and tenth years respectively, are not subjected to the restrictions of any rigid court etiquette, but can indulge unhampered in their boyish sports. It was with a very thorough appreciation of the boisterous nature of his



THE KAISER'S SONS.

'youngsters' caresses, that the Emperor remarked, on one occasion when he was asked to purchase a magnificent robe with a long train for the empress, 'Impossible! the train would soon be in rags; there are always three or four youngsters hanging on to my wife's frocks.'

The training of the princes is nevertheless rigid and military. The governor, Major Von Falkenbain, has to see that the course of instruction is conscientiously carried out. Summer and winter alike, the princes rise at 7 a.m., take their breakfast of tea and rolls, after which they greet their parents, and betake themselves at eight o'clock to the schoolroom, where they are engaged until the mid-day dinner hour, having regular intervals of relaxation for gymnastics, ridings, and play. The dinner-hour is half-past one. The afternoon is spent ordinarily in the open air in all sorts of physical exercise. They sit down to their evening meal at six p.m., and, two hours later, they go to bed.

The Crown Prince has a very decided preference for everything pertaining to military life, a fact of which he afforded characteristic evidence in his reply to the question propounded by his teacher—'Which are the three most important Christian feasts?'

'Birthday, wedding day and Schrippenfest,' came the prompt reply. The last, as is well known, is held annually by the Potsdam student battalion in the New Palace, and the princes regularly take part in it. Apart from the regular school programme, the princes receive instruction in music and drawing, for which they all have an aptitude. Prince Eitel Fritz displays the most originality, energy and intellectual activity. He keeps his brothers merry with his droll conceits, and has wrung many a hearty laugh from his parents by his ready repartee.

STREET LIFE IN FLORENCE.

The Queen's visit to Florence last month brought the one-time home of Dante, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, Bevenuto Cellini, Savonarola and the Medici prominently before the attention of English-speaking peoples. The lovely city, seen at its best at the present time, surrounded by scenery of luxuriant beauty in the vine-clad, mountain-girt valley of the Arno, is a charming picture in a no less charming setting. Its inhabitants enthusiastically tell you that, like Naples, it is a place to see, and then die.

As a rule, the casual visitor to Florence may leave it with the impression that it is the most beautiful city in the world. He sees the incomparable Uffizi Gallery, where are the choicest productions of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Correggio, Paul Veronese, Leonardo da Vinci and Guido, with the famous piece of sculpture, the 'Venus de Medici'; the magnificent Pitti Palace, with its own wonderful collection of works by old mas-



FLORENTINE NURSE MAIDS.

ters; the world-famous cathedral; the Campanile of Giotto; the Baptistery of St. John, noted for its remarkable bronze gates; the splendid Sante Croce, and many another noted Florentine monument of architectural and pictorial art. Whilst seeing all these the tourist often

city. Nine-tenths of his life is spent out of doors. Like all Italians, he loves the company of his fellow-men, and the streets are often crowded by gossipers. The women of the poorer quarters of Florence love nothing so much as to make the street in which they live their reception chamber; and the accompanying illustrations well depict the open air life of Florentines, old and young.

One of the oddest features of Florentine street life, however, is the child shopper. You will not find them in the principal thoroughfares. Generally, they may be noted in the quieter streets abutting upon these famous meeting places. If it is winter, maybe the child will carry a scaldina, filled with heated carbonella. The carbonella are little pieces of burning charred wood, which, when placed in the earthenware scaldina, warm the hands of the person carrying the article. Whether it be winter or summer, however, the shopper is always able to drive a good bargain.

Whether the people of Florence can work well or ill, they can play with a gusto equalled by few. Few sights are more interesting than the streets of this noble city, full of vivid contrasts in life and architecture, when the citizens are holidaying or on carnival fun intent. Then, too, the religious processions with their gorgeously attired priests and acolytes, the passing to and fro of monks and Sisters of Mercy, give the streets an added charm and picturesqueness. The blue sky, the vivid white of the houses, and the pronounced green of the vegetation, enable the Italian to dress in garments full of startling color contrasts, which, instead of destroying the harmony of effect, really enhance the general ensemble and give a rich color to the streets.—'The Million.'

A FOLDING BICYCLE.

WITHOUT ADDITIONAL WEIGHT THIS WHEEL CAN BE PUT INTO A VERY SMALL COMPASS.

Letters patent have recently been issued upon a new and useful improvement in bicycles, which bids fair to revolutionize their construction in the near future.

It has been the object of the inventor, a Mr. Ryan, of Andover, Conn., to produce a bicycle so constructed that it can be easily folded, and thus take up less space when not in use or when being transported.

This the inventor has secured by making a fold in the frame, as shown in figure 1, at Y Y, and locking it at X X. Thus the frame is strengthened and the several parts fully secured by easily and



THE BICYCLE FOLDED.

quickly adjusting locking mechanism. As this improvement has to do wholly with the frame, all the valuable parts of the ordinary patterns are retained and applied to the folding bicycle.

That this invention is right in line with the demands of the times, and will tend greatly to popularize cycling, can be readily seen.

One of the chief objections to the bicycle as at present constructed, is the care and bother of it when not in use. When a saving in space is secured without materially affecting the symmetry and beauty of the bicycle as at present constructed, and without adding materially to its weight or cost, one can readily see the value of this invention, and what a future it promises to this mode of travel and sport.

AIR POWER FOR STREET CARS.

Paris is shortly to try a new experiment with tramways worked by compressed air. There are already electric tramways running from the Madeleine to St. Denis and Patin with accumulators under the carriage. These are reported to work very satisfactorily, and are much more sightly than those of the French 'trolley' system in use in some of the French departments. The new compressed air machines, which are to be started from the Louvre to Versailles and St. Cloud, are expected to be more satisfactory than either, as well as more economical in their working. The locomotives will weigh eighteen tons, and have a pressure of about 150 pounds, and be capable of drawing three or four cars loaded with passengers. The water of the Seine has been utilized as motive power for compression of the air. The advantages expected are, beside economical working, the absence of smoke or odor from the machines; and they also, it is said, offer better facilities for despatching several carloads of passengers at the same time by the same machine.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



'How come Cap'n Joe Vivian to have ploughan' prize give to he?' 'Why, 'cos Cap'n Joe's ploughan was the worst ploughan' we ever seed; but Dick Tredennick's ploughan' warn't no ploughan' 't all.'—'The Sketch.'

THE MAN TO KNOW.

Young man, the books will bid you read, The seers from Kant to Plato, But get acquainted with yourself; You are no small potato. And though you swing a blacksmith's sledge Or dig within the trenches, Hold up your head with those that sit Upon the highest benches. Oh, read the sagas of the world And let their wisdom win you; But get acquainted with yourself And find what you've got in you.

In modest arrogance of soul Make your own valuation; Then slowly make the sluggish world Accept your estimation. Go, get acquainted with yourself Before your leaf is yellow; You'll find the man beneath your hat Is something of a fellow. Then stir him out and prod him up Before his force has faded. Go, get acquainted with yourself; Then make the world acquainted.

Then trust the man beneath your hat, And when you come to know him You'll find a fellow fit to grace A novel or a poem. Go, get acquainted with yourself; You'll find that very few are, For tasks for which you were designed, A better man than you are. Young man, the books will bid you read The seers from Kant to Plato, But get acquainted with yourself; You are no small potato. —Sam. Walter Foss in Boston 'Globe.'

Have Beecham's Pills ready in the household.



GOOD CAUSE FOR ACTION.—'Life.'

HEARTILY ENDORSED.

An English paper publishes the following: 'A good story is told of a country clergyman, whose finances do not, apparently, extend to banking operations and experience going to the bank with a cheque, the clerk handed it back with a request that he would endorse it, and it should then be cashed. After much deliberation, the reverend gentleman came to the conclusion that he could, without violation of his conscience, accede to the request, so he took the treasured piece of paper, and wrote across the back of it, "I heartily endorse this cheque."'

A gentleman in Ireland having built a large house, was at loss what to do with the rubbish. His steward advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain it. 'And what,' said the gentleman, 'shall I do with the earth which is dug out of 'he pit?' To which the steward replied 'Have the pit made large enough to hold it all.'

HER LIGHTNING CALCULATION.

Mrs. Smallhouse—'I'm afraid, George, that you'll have to get up and walk dear baby about.' Mr. Smallhouse (dreamily)—'About what?' Mrs. Smallhouse—'About five miles.'—'Funny Folks.'



CAREFULLY SELECTED.

Ada—'I understand that the Yankee girl, Blanche Pokus, is going to marry 'into an old family.' Ida—'The oldest that was to be had for the money.'—'Funny Folks.'

DISCOURAGING STUDY.

The case of the honest Irish servant, who could never understand why his master perpetually required him to wash his chaise, since he went directly out and muddled it up again, is paralleled by an actual reply by a dull boy to an examiner in a French school. The pupil had passed a wretched examination in French history. 'What do you mean by this?' asked the instructor. 'Why don't you study your history?' 'What's the use?' drawled the pupil; 'they're never going to get it finished. They're making it now!'—'Youth's Companion.'

HARD TO PLEASE.

Susy is a young lady of five years and also of a very difficult disposition. The other day a visitor at her father's house found Susy weeping bitterly in the corner. 'Why, what are you crying about?' she was asked. 'Cause all my b-brothers and sisters have a v-v-vacation, and I don't have any! Boo-hoo!' 'And why don't you have any vacation?' 'Cause—I—I don't go to school yet!'—'Youth's Companion.'



CRUELY REBUKED.

Clara—'Oh, Charlie, why don't you leave the poor dog alone? Can't you see that you are annoying him?'—'Judge.'

ALASKA'S BOUNDARY.

TO BE FINALLY DETERMINED THIS SUMMER.

SURVEYORS OF THE ARCTIC PROVINCE WORKING IN TROPICAL JUNGLES.

A Seattle, Washington, despatch says: The United States steamers 'Hassler' and 'Patterson' are now on their way to Alaska with the twelve officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who are performing the work which will ultimately determine the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions.

This is the third summer of the survey, and it is confidently expected that the work will be completed this year.

The first step in the undertaking was made two years ago, when the longitude of Sitka was determined. This, in itself, was a task of no small magnitude, there being no telegraph to Alaska.

There are two men living at the present time who have beards over seven feet in length. One is an Englishman, Mr. Richard Letter, of London, who has a beard ten feet in length, and the other is Mr. Lagrand Larow, of Missouri, whose beard is upwards of seven feet long.

These, with the twelve regular officers of the survey, divide into five groups. J. F. Pratt, four assistants and fourteen men, sail up the Chilkat, Chilcoot and Talya inlets, carrying measurements and establishing the astronomical station at Chilkat.

The rivers and streams of Alaska are difficult of navigation at this time of the year, being swollen with melted snow, very rapid and full of logs and drift.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON CANADA.

'Have you seen much of Canada?' asked an English interviewer of Mr. Rudyard Kipling and the latter replied: 'Something, and what I have seen I like. It is a great country—a country with a future.'

UNITED STATES PATENTS TO CANADIAN INVENTORS.

The following list of United States patents to Canadian inventors granted May 1 and 8, 1894, is reported by Mr. J. Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N.Y.:

THE TRANSVAAL AND MASHONALAND.

Though only thirteen years have elapsed since General Piet Joubert, the hero of the Transvaal war of independence, wrested the country from the British, he begins to see his first patriotic exploit vanishing before the development of the British Empire.

'It is not unnatural,' says Joubert, 'that the Cape and Natal colonists, the sons of British soil, should follow their Imperial leader, Rhodes, in his path to extend the British Empire over the



GENERAL JOUBERT.

whole of South Africa, even over the Transvaal and the Free State, as he declared in Kimberley. Your fathers sacrificed everything to escape from British rule, and bled to throw off the British yoke! Will, you, despising such sacrifices, go to the aid of your greatest enemy, who has undermined the Afrikaner people, and commit treason against our beloved republic by helping to extend the Imperial power of England and to hem in and tramp out the Transvaal? I assure you, by all that is holy, that this will be the end of Rhodes's work, which you are unwittingly aiding.

LONG BEARDS.

There are two men living at the present time who have beards over seven feet in length. One is an Englishman, Mr. Richard Letter, of London, who has a beard ten feet in length, and the other is Mr. Lagrand Larow, of Missouri, whose beard is upwards of seven feet long.

If his strength was in proportion to the length of his hair, Larow would be an exceptionally strong man. He is, however, unlike Samson in this respect. He is six feet high, 175 pounds in weight, and enjoys average health and strength.

Some years ago a Jewish tradesman at Odessa boasted a beard eight feet in length. Strange to say, his extraordinary beard caused him on one occasion to be thrown into prison. At an official supper



In St. Petersburg, a French lady told of her amazement at seeing a Polish Jew with a beard five feet long. An ex-governor who was present declared that there was a Jew in Odessa who had a beard eight feet long. General incredulity was expressed, whereupon the ex-governor at once wrote to his successor a request, and got it endorsed by high officials, to send the Jew at once to the capital.

The governor, construing this as an official order, had the Jew clapped into irons and sent him to the central prison for 'detained suspects.' As no papers specifying his 'crime' came with the unfortunate Jew, the prefect of the prison put him in detention as a secret police suspect, and as the rules required, he was shaved clean. The lady had meanwhile left the city, the ex-governor had no interest in a shorn Jew, and at the end of a year, no complaint having been filed, the prisoner was released, with a warning to behave himself better in the future.—'The Million.'

PERSONAL.

The current number of the 'American Organists' Journal' contains Mendelssohn's two pieces 'Songs without words,' arranged for the organ by Mr. John B. Norton, son of the rector of Montreal.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

Mr. James Douglas is a Canadian whose professional success as an engineer and metallurgist has probably hindered him becoming noted as a writer, possibly as a statesman. He is a son of Dr. Douglas, who was in charge of the Beauport Asylum when that institution was an honor to Canada, instead of the disgrace it is now.

We do not see the full cogency of Mr. Douglas's reasoning where he builds much on the fact that an Imperial federation would only be possible as a result of colonial dependence, while annexation might be entered upon without the mediation of a stage of independence.

A valuable contribution to the history of the early part of the century will be found in the second volume of the 'Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier' (Scribner's Sons), edited by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, which opens with the march of Napoleon on Moscow, and closes with the restoration of Louis XVIII. The years from 1812 to 1814

were eventful ones for France. Napoleon crossed the Niemen, deceived by the idea that the Russian army were flying before him, when a juster conclusion would have been that they were simply endeavoring to tire out his army by forced marches, and draw it away from its base of supplies.

The volume closes with the description of the Russian and Prussian troops peacefully leaving Paris, a matter which apparently excited no interest in the blasé Parisian mind.

The book is translated by Charles E. Roche. (W. Foster Brown, \$2.50.)

BEAUTIFUL JOE.

A Canadian writer, Miss Marshall Saunders, of Halifax, received the two hundred dollar prize offered by the American Humane Education Society for the best story illustrative of the kind or cruel treatment of domestic animals and birds in the Northern States.

The publication of such books as this is one of the needs of our progressive system of education. The day-school, the Sunday-school, and all libraries for the young, demand the influence that shall teach the reader how to live in sympathy with the animal world; how to understand the language of the creatures we have long been accustomed to call dumb; and the sign language of the lower orders of these dependent beings.

English poetry, and Burns in the 'Meadow Mouse,' and by Longfellow in 'Songs of Many Keys.'

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PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Stalker was to preach in Marybone Church on the last Sunday of this month. Although he was called to the pastorate after the death of Dr. Fraser, Dr. Stalker has never occupied the Marybone pulpit.

The Princess of Wales, like the Queen, does not care to lay aside her mourning. When the Princess attended the private view of the Academy she wore a pelisse of black corded silk, trimmed with lace and jet, over a black and pale mauve dress.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

SHOULD WOMEN BE GRANTED FULL SUFFRAGE? - RUDENESS REPAID BY WIT-THE BABY'S CHOICE-PAST TWENTY-HOW WE SHALL BE JUDGED-BRIDAL DRESSES-SYMPATHY.

SHOULD WOMEN BE GRANTED FULL SUFFRAGE?

(To the Editor of the 'Home.') In asking for any radical change in the government of the country, it is usual to state definitely the advantages hoped to be gained by the change. So far the advocates for granting women full suffrage have failed to show what good would come of it, beyond suggesting shadowy possibilities, and a determination to force people into being total abstainers. The superior purity of women, it is said, will exercise a beneficent influence on politics. But are all women superior? Those who desire political privileges for 'the sex' have, I think, but one type in view, the modern woman of education and refinement. What she can achieve we are only beginning to discover, and it would be absurd to say she is incapable of voting intelligently; but she is far outnumbered by the ignorant, indifferent and vicious. It will be said that ignorant and vicious men can vote now, but it is generally agreed that the power of the uneducated to set aside wisdom, is the great flaw in popular government; why increase the number? Taking for granted the usual exceptions, it cannot be said that women are good rulers; even the most advanced leaders of women's rights have failed to solve the servant problem, and how can those who have signally failed to rule well at home, expect to be successful abroad? Nothing is more certain than that women object to being ruled by women. What would be the result in communities where the feminine vote predominated? I do not think that in their untrained hands we should see any statesmanship remarkable for special wisdom, or that they would evolve a solution of our present political difficulties. Every woman wants a happy home; it is only the exceptional one here and there who wants a vote, and she does so largely from the fact that she has suffered directly or indirectly, at the hands of some incompetent or vicious man, but were reform of man possible through the ballot box, the exceptional woman's influence would be countermanded by the power of her numerous sisters, who would be spurred to vote by the political whip, with no further object in view than a desire to please a special candidate. Were women given active power in ruling the country, and they demanded equality in all things, occasions might arise, when nothing more than brute force, the underlying principle of all government, could settle a vexed question. It might be possible, on a pinch, to raise a regiment of amazons from the ranks of the superfluous, but soldiering is not a desirable sphere for the sex, and very few women would be prepared to support their right at the point of the bayonet. It would be obviously unfair to expect the men to do all the fighting, and allow women to retain the ruling of the country, and if men were to be chivalrous enough to do so, it would do away at once with the equality of the sexes, that women profess to be seeking in asking for the franchise. Few women wish to increase their duties, they rather seek ways and means of making their lives, whether married or single, better, happier, and less burdened. How to reach this desirable end, is a problem that is more likely to be solved through the influence of husbands and brothers, than by the ballot box, that once made the arbitrator, would be no respecter of persons.

J. M. LOES.

RUDENESS REPAID WITH WIT.

A witty man will score off anything, and repay rudeness with happy ridicule. Here is a timely instance. A former Lord Ebskine once said at a party where his wife, Lady Anne, was present, that a wife was only a tin canister tied to one's tail. Upon which Sheridan presented the lady with the following lines: Lord Ebskine, at woman presuming to rail, Calls a wife a tin canister tied to one's tail; And fair Lady Anne, while the subject he tarted on, Seems hurt at his lordship's comparison. But wherefore degrading? Considered aright, A cannister's polished, and useful, and bright; And should dirt its original purity hide, That's the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied.

THE WHITE RUBBER GOAT.

Lord Byron looks with a haughty stare Straight out from the shelf at me, With the handsomest wave to his smooth, bisque hair That an artist would care to see, And the proudest curl to his silent lip, And the oldest and loftiest smile, With his head set back at a lordly tip O'er that collar of faring style.

And down in the corner of that same shelf As meek as a goat might be, A white rubber goat-ashamed of himself-Stands wobbling his beard at me. A white rubber goat that I happen to know Has a wonderful whistle somewhere Concealed in the region that's hid below The wealth of his rubber hair.

The white rubber goat is a homely goat With eyes that are bloodshot and red, And lumpy whiskers that hang from his throat

In a bunch like a beard of lead, And the voice that he shrieks from his stomach is shrill, And his figure is awkward and squat, But I woe that that white rubber goat will fulfil

An errand which Byron cannot. Ob, Byron, look down with your cold, bisque eye, And scorn the white goat if you will.

You never can quiet my baby's cry With that countenance haughty and chill; This critic of art with her rosary fist Will pass you all scornfully by For the goat whose red mouth into white has been kissed And whose voice is a squeeze-whistle's cry. -Carl Smith, in the June 'Ladies' Home Journal.'

PAST TWENTY.

There was a time when after a girl had passed twenty she was called 'passe,' so that it really became a matter of moment with her if it were necessary to state her age, and she was thought to exhibit some hardihood if she stated it without pressing reason. But so far has the world progressed while spinning down the grooves of change that now a girl at thirty is not so old in estimation as once she was at twenty; and such is the advance from that period when animal charm was the greater, that it is now acknowledged that at thirty-five a woman is in her prime for all the uses and enjoyments of life to herself and to others. Even although at forty her hair may show a thread or two of silver, they argue nothing against her charm and effect, and are not more unbecoming than was the powder with which she sprinkled her hair and made herself bewitching in masquerades of long ago; and they have very little to do with the decrease of beauty, anyway, for a fair skin and a rosy color are often brightened and made more attractive by what is considered prematurely gray hair than otherwise. And if there are lines about the eyes they are not noticed when the eyes kindle with intelligence, and the lips curve in gentle smiles.

She may not have been particularly attractive at twenty, even if pretty with the prettiness that rarely falls in youth; she may have had long-legged gaucheries, shyness, ignorance, and other things of the sort to contend with. But if she has really contended, she has won the battle beyond a peradventure. Then those long limbs have given her grace, she observed in the midst of her shyness and profited by her observation, and she has had a score of years in which to correct her ignorance. Thus the woman between thirty and forty has acquired a knowledge of the world, of men and things, perhaps of angels, that makes her able to meet and charm those who when she was twenty would have regarded her as they do a doll baby—a pretty toy for the hour, but too trifling for more than the hour—and many of them would be glad to have her brightness brighten a home for them, if she had not already found out that she is better off as she is.

The period of marriage has, indeed, advanced so much that it is regarded as rather deplorable for a woman to marry before twenty, and the greater number of women now do not marry much before thirty. Acquaintance with this fact gives the woman of mature years the ease and 'savoir-faire' which is a very great addition to any woman's charm. Moreover, in passing through life without the serious household cares which necessarily beset those who are married and surrounded by growing families, she has been able to make the most of herself and of her graces; she has learned the art of listening, and listening intelligently, which is equivalent to speaking so, and often says more than speech. She has rounded and enriched herself, and is far nearer a 'perfect woman nobly planned' than if she had youth and beauty only. With all this perhaps she is not so happy as the woman surrounded by her family. But then that is another story.—'Harper's Bazar.'

THE COUCH A NECESSITY.

There are times when so many of the things that distract us could be straightened out and the way be made clear, if only one had a long, comfortable couch on whose soft bosom he could throw himself, boots and brains, stretch his weary frame, unmindful of titles and tapestries, close his tired eyes, relax the tension of his muscles and give his harassed mind a chance. Ten minutes of this soothing narcotic, when the head throbs, the soul yearns for endless, dreamless, eternal rest, would make the vision clear, the nerves steady, the heart light and the star of hope shine again.

There is no doubt that the longing to die is mistaken for the need of a nap. Instead of the immortality of his soul, business men and working men want regular and systematic doses of doring; and, after a mossy bank in the shade of an old oak that succeeding seasons have converted into a tenement of song-birds, there is nothing that can approach a bed sofa or a low, long couch placed in the corner, where tired Nature can turn her face to the wall and sleep and doze away the gloom.

HOW WE SHALL BE JUDGED.

Dear Editor Home—A bright little girl brought me a question the other day in Sunday-School, which showed that either herself or some one else had been thinking on serious subjects. The following is the question:—'If any one sins, not knowing at the time that the act is a sin or crime, does God regard it as sin, and punish it as such?' Having studied this question in the years gone by, I gave her the law for sins of ignorance, as given by God himself to his chosen people. Then, having tried to lead my pupils to realize the importance of knowing God's will and doing it, I resolved to bring the subject to the consideration of the Home Circle. My studies in this line incline me to believe that God will judge us, not so much by what we have known and done, as by that which we might have known and done. I can scarcely continue this subject. It is so large and so important, so far-reaching in its effects, that I am not capable of doing it justice. But its very importance compels me to write, hoping that others will continue it, and—

'All I fail of, win.

We read in the parable that he who regarded his master as an austere man, one who respied where he had not sewed, and gathered where he had not strawed, was

punished for pursuing a course of action based on his incorrect judgment. The question is: Will God thus treat us? Will we receive punishment for the actions resulting from incorrect and faulty ideas of God? I think we are destined to be thus treated, for God is 'of purer eyes than to behold evil,' and sin is sinful whether known to be sin or not. 'Every transgressor will receive a just recompense of reward.' As the physical result of taking poison into the system does not depend on our knowledge of the drug we thus introduce into our system, so the moral effect of sin does not depend on our recognizing sin to be sinful. I do not wish to push the simile further. The point I desire to make is that all sin is deserving of God's anger, whether of ignorance, compulsion or deliberate intention. We need to realize God's justice more clearly than we do. Love is a most important attribute of God—but in the present state of the world's civilization and spiritual life I fear we are too apt to overlook his justice. We are all too apt to regard God's anger as something that will not come near us until some time in the far distant future, and we purpose before that time comes to turn from sin, and be pardoned. What would we think of one, threatened with blindness, refusing to allow the operation to be performed which would restore sight? Would not every day render his condition worse? And this is true in spiritual as in natural life.

The capacity for close thinking should be cultivated, in order to be able to form a just conception of a truth. How many times are those who have such habits surprised and pained by the carelessness of others. I have frequently endeavored to



BRIDE AND HER LADY-IN-WAITING.

bring to the minds of my pupils a clear idea of what a falsehood is, and in the case of some of them their mental disposition was such that it seemed impossible for them to realize the wrong in falsehood. I have felt like asking, 'Who is to blame that they are thus blind?' How many people do we know, who can state in regard of any circumstances, the when, where and how, with such accuracy, that you are ready to accept their report of it as accurate in all details. Do we not accept all statements with a wide margin of doubt, and wait for fuller knowledge? I recall a lesson given in a school some years ago, which is in point. There was some scandalous gossip in the neighborhood, and the teacher, a God-fearing woman, who, in some respects, was like the well-known deacon, who replied to a flippant enquirer, regarding his personal attitude toward God, 'that he had no religion to talk about,' finding that this gossip was making itself felt in her school, read a short story to her scholars, and desired them to write it out for her, giving the various points as they remembered them. When this was done, she read again the original story, and after allowing them to compare what they had written with what she had read to them, she collected the compositions, glanced over them rapidly, as teachers do, and then, kindly and forbiddingly pointed out the fact, that not one had followed truly the original story in arrangement of fact, or social condition of the people about whom the story was told. Then came the application: If habits of inaccurate observation were so strong as to thus strongly show in this case, could those pupils claim to make no mistakes, and misstatements in their daily conversation. 'We allunge our observations with our mental colors. If our minds are pure from stain, we see things, if we see them at all, clearly in their natural colors, at least,—but if jealousy, envy, hatred, selfishness, etc., have power over us, they throw an unnatural hue over our conceptions of all our dealings with our fellows, and their intentions towards us.'

Commenting this subject to the Circle, I am, yours sincerely, SARA F. SIMPSON. Radnor Forges, P.Q.

SYMPATHY. There are weary hearts around us Needing all our tender care: Let us speak to them in sympathy and love, Let us cheer their lonely spirits, And their heavy burdens share— Let us point them to the better land above.

Ab, how many pass unnoticed, And we see not of their woe; Yet they long for just one true and faithful friend, One that side by side may journey, And their joys and sorrows know; But their lives are sad and lonely to the end.

Let us seek to bless and brighten All the lonely lives we meet, And to cheer them with a glad and welcome smile; Thus our hearts will grow more loving, And our lives will grow more sweet, As we gladden others round us all the while.

There's a happiness we know not, Till we learn to bless and cheer; There's a peace that nought on earth can take away, When these aching hearts and lonely seem to long to have us near; While their lives grow glad and brighter every day.

M. E. JEHU. May 23, 1894.

BRIDAL DRESSES. Here is a concise description, by an English lady writer, of dresses for a bride and her little maid of honor. The bride's dress

was made of white mirror motre, with the whole of the bodice at the back covered tightly with brassis lace, brought under the arms, and forming double jabots in the front, where it is outlined with narrow pleated revers of the silk. The sleeves, which reach to the elbow, are trimmed with lace, while the neck is cut just a little bit low to show the throat. The lady in waiting was a little girl, bridesmaid being conspicuous by their absence. And delicious the child looked in a loose dress of cream-color canvas, caught round the hips with a narrow belt of embroidery, with deep revers over the shoulders of cream-color silk, outlined with the embroidery, showing a vest of silk striped to match; and she wore a most bewitching hat of leghorn, suggestive of the shepherdesses of old, gay with masses of pink ribbons.

A MOTHER'S PLAN.

I have one child, a boy, writes a mother, who distressed me greatly by neglecting to clean his teeth. The habit of uncleanness in this respect became so strong that he resorted to every imaginable subterfuge to escape the teeth-cleaning process. I was greatly distressed, and hailed with delight the suggestions of a friend who succeeded in curing her own son of the same habit. I bought a powerful magnifying glass, then scraped off (in spite of strong protest) a small portion of the soft tartar that had collected upon Frank's teeth. I diluted it with a drop of distilled water, previously warmed, then adjusting the glass I called my boy and compelled him to inspect the multitude of animalcules that were moving about at a lively rate. I explained to him that these loathsome wrigglers lived and flourished upon the soft matter which collects around teeth that are cleaned at long intervals, and laid great stress upon the fact that hardened tartar was composed of the skeletons of these creatures. From that time on, Frank has brushed his teeth three times a day, and carefully rinses his mouth after every meal. Can any one declare that object lessons are the reverse of beneficial?

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

JUNE 17.—Proverbs 23: 29-35. THE WOE OF THE DRUNKARD.

Golden Text—Look not thou upon the wine when it is red.—Proverbs 23: 31.

EXPLANATORY.

I. The Broad Road and the Travellers Therein.—V. 23. What a long roll of names there would be, if every one who has an aching heart should rise up and give answer at the call of this lesson! Some who are counted freest from care and discomfit would be first to respond.—H. C. Trumbull. The marks that distinguish the travellers on this road are first described as a sort of prison costume, by which prisoners are known, or as the brand on the face of a Roman thief.

First. Woes. 29. Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? The words corresponding to the two substantives are, strictly speaking, Interjections. 'Who hath oh? who hath ah?' So in the margin 'Who hath Oh? who hath Alas?' The woes are too great and too many to name separately. They are woes of body and woes of mind; woes in himself, woes in his family; pains, diseases, poverty,—and all without alleviations. A man sick, on account of his sins, suffers very differently from one sick in the providence of God. A prison, a cross, may be a glory, or it may be a shame.

Second. A Quarrelsome Disposition. Who hath contentions? may mean the conflict between desire and conscience, more probably, quarrels and bickerings. 'Quarrelsome when in his cups,' is an old saying. Strong drink excites tongue and brain; and 'when wine is in, wit is out,' and every evil word is spoken that stirs up bad feeling in others. 'What quarrels, fightings, and even murders are constantly growing out of the drunkard's "contentions"!' Strong drink inflames the passions, and at the same time removes the restraint of conscience and will,—it first maddens, and then unchains the tiger. From many a gallows-tree, where the condemned murderer of his fellow-man stood on the brink of eternity, has the whole sad wreck of life been summoned up in the brief words of a final warning, 'Kiss it, it.'—R. R. Meredith.

Third. Gambling and Complaining. Who hath complaining? The word is translated babbling in the common version, and refers to the tendency of strong drink to foolish and endless talking, revealing secrets, and conversations, shouting, and noisy demonstrations, which are common in different stages of drunkenness.

Fourth. Bodily Injuries. Who hath wounds without cause? Wounds received in causeless or wholly unprofitable disputes, wounds and stripes such as come of the brawls of drunken men.—Without cause. Upon very slight provocation, which men inflamed with wine are very apt to take. —Pool. The thought may go further than this. Drinking men are especially exposed to accidents and diseases which temperance would have prevented.

Fifth. The Public Marks of their Disgrace. Who hath redness of eyes? The copper nose of the drunkard is not under consideration. The word does not refer to the reddening, but the dimming of the eyes, and the power of vision.—Delitascu. The copper nose is another of the signs of the slave of strong drink, who makes his nose blush for the sins of his mouth.

Illustration. — Compare the enchantress Circe, in Homer's 'Odyssey,' a good illustration of the power of intemperance. She invited the strangers to her marvellously beautiful palace, tempted them with her husband's feasts, but those who partook thereof she turned into beasts. Only Ulysses, protected by a certain flower, was safe from her enchantments. That flower for us is Total Abstinence. See the story, as told best in Hawthorne's 'Tanglewood Tales.' 'Soon as the potion works, their human countenance, Th' express resemblance of the gods, is changed Into some brutish form of wolf or bear, Or ounce, or tiger, hog, or bearded goat, And they, so perfect in their misery, Not once perceive their foul disfigurement, But boast themselves more comely than before, And all their friends and native home forget. To roll with pleasure in a sensual sty.'—Milton's Comus.

The Safe Boy.

'The boy that by Addition grows, And suffers no subtraction, Who multiplies the thing he knows And carries every Fraction; Who will divide his precious time The due Proportion giving, To sure success aloft will climb Interest Compound receiving.'—Palmer.

II. Whence these travellers came.—V. 29. They that tarry long at the wine. The tendency of strong drink is to continue drinking, to spend hours, often the whole night, in carousals. They that go to seek out strong drink, who go to the wine house, the place of revelry. Septuagint, those who hunt out where carousals are taking place. Mixed wine undoubtedly here signifies spiced, drugged, medicated wine, the intoxicating power of which is increased by the infusion of drugs and spices.—Menschner. Such men 'drink the cup of a coward's death.'

Notes.—Here are indicated four dangerous passes. Who does not enter the first will not be waylaid in the fourth. (1) Keeping bad company. (2) Slipping the wine. (3) Drinking to excess. (4) Drunken carousals.

Notes.—That every drunkard was once an innocent child. Every one who has been a moderate drinker. No one ever yet became a drunkard who refused to touch intoxicating drink. Not all who drink moderately do become drunkards, but no one ever became a drunkard who did not first drink moderately.

Illustration. Boy wanted. A saloon-keeper in Milwaukee, according to a prohibition journal, was remonstrated with for enticing the boys into his saloon, and this was his reply: 'Oh! it is because, because—the old drinkers will soon all be dead, and where will my business be if I don't get the boys?' A regular saloon customer does not get lost over the ranks of his old customers. The jolly saloon-keeper must look up means and methods of recruiting the ranks of his customers. There is no special purpose in letting the fact be known, however, that fresh boys are wanted. It would hardly do, for instance, to insert an advertisement such as the following in the papers:

WANTED—Young Men earning fair wages, to spend the same at the saloon of Wilhelm Brown. Advertisers have several vacancies in the ranks of his old customers due to the recent death of Patrick Schmits, who died of dipomania, and to the conviction of Hermann O'Brien, of manslaughter. Bartenders will smile with especial pleasure on young applicants who are apt to last a number of years.

Look not thou upon the wine. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. He who goes freely into temptation is already more than half fallen. When it is red, Red wine was most esteemed in the East. The wine of Lebanon is said to be of a rich golden color, like Malaga. When it giveth its color, literally, to the eye, the clear brightness, or the beaded bubbles on which the wine-drinker looks with complacency.—Plumpris. In the cup, Sparkles or bubbles when poured out or shaken; 'carries a head,' which is regarded to be an indication of the strength and quality of the liquor. Some wines are celebrated for their brilliant appearance.—W. Hunter. When it goeth down smoothly, or 'moveth itself aright,' not referring to the sparkling of the wine; but rather it describes the pellucid stream flowing pleasantly from the wine-skin or jug into the goblet or the chalice.—Plumpris. This verse has pictures on the attractive side of wine, when it seems perfectly harmless to sip a little, when it is bright and inspiring, thrilling the nerve with delight, promising all joy and freedom. It is the shining side of evil that is so dangerous, this embroidered veil that hides the death beyond, this flowery entrance to the path that leads to ruin.

Illustration. A man seeing a wasp creeping into a bottle filled with honey that was hanging on a fruit tree, said, 'Why, you scottish insect, you are mad, to go into that vial when you can see many of your kind there dying in it before you.' The reproach is just answered, the wasp, but not from you men, who are so far from taking example from other people's follies that you will not take warning from your own. If after falling several times into this vial and escaping by chance I should fall in again I should then be resemble you.—Dean Swift.

SPIDER WEBS. 'Will you walk into my parlour?' Said the spider to the fly; 'Tis the prettiest little parlour That ever you did spy.' But there are a great many people more stupid than that fly. Passing along the street of a certain western city, one may read in large glowing letters, the sign, 'Cobweb Saloon.' A very appropriate name, wouldn't it tell the whole story. Look at a fly in a spider's web, and then tell me if it is not a pretty good representation of one caught in the drink web?

'Will you walk into my bar-room?' Said a landlord to a boy; 'Tis the coolest, jolliest kind of room That ever you did spy.'—Blackboard and Crayon.

IV. The Bitter End.—V. 32-35. 32. As the last it biteth like a serpent. Like a serpent it will be brilliant of color, and glide with easy motion; and like a serpent it will bite. Adder. The second word, 'adder,' is more specific, and is said to be the Cerastes, or horned snake, the first more generic.—Cook. The Cerastes is especially venomous. It lurks in the sand, coiled up, perhaps in a camel's footprint, ready to dart at any passing animal.

The Serpent and the Adder. The East is wefully cursed with poisonous reptiles of all kinds. The special point to be observed in the present instance, however, is that the comparison of wine to the serpent begins in the flat verse rather than in the 2nd. This may be seen better in the following rendering of the two verses: 'Look not upon the wine when it reddens, when it showeth its eye in the cup—glideth smoothly. After that, it biteth like the serpent and stingeth like the hissing serpent.'—'S. S. Times.'

33. Thine eyes shall behold strange things, as the drunkard does in delirium tremens. And all the time on the way to this his vision is perverted. Nothing appears to him as it really is. The margin and the common version have wine, which is wrong, being the fact that wine excites lust, and defies the imagination and the character. Thine heart shall utter froward things, because the heart itself becomes perverted. Wild ravings—thy heart shall utter. The



primary sense of the verb being to turn a thing upside down, as said in a form of Bedouin and Gnomish. Hence the noun denoting upsy-daisy-ness, with contradictory absurdity and wild confusion, the talk of a man in the delirium tremens.—Taylor Lewis.

34. As he that lieth down in the midst of the sea. Asleep on a vessel in the storm and unconscious of his danger. Upon . . . almost certain to fall. The drunkard is represented as surrounded by danger, and yet insensible to his perilous situation, as a reckless mariner reposing in a frail bark in the midst of a rolling, tempestuous sea; in a sea-boy, sleeping soundly in unconscious security at the mast head, in imminent peril of his life. The drinker does not believe he is in danger even when mast in danger.

35. They have stricken me . . . and I was not hurt; they have beaten me, and I have not died. This is a picture of the delirious state of the drunkard, who, in the midst of his delirium, is unconscious of his danger, and yet insensible to his perilous situation, as a reckless mariner reposing in a frail bark in the midst of a rolling, tempestuous sea; in a sea-boy, sleeping soundly in unconscious security at the mast head, in imminent peril of his life. The drinker does not believe he is in danger even when mast in danger.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

LITTLE FARMS FOR LITTLE BOYS. (Youth's Companion.)

The first thing after getting together scissors, paper and glue, is to make a fence for a boundary to your farm-yard.

THE FENCE. In order to make a fence for one side of the farm fold a three-inch strip of paper back and forth sixteen times, making each fold one and a half inches wide.

Now cut it out on all the plain lines, unfold it, and you will find that it looks quite like a rail fence.

This fence will blow over very easily, so fold out about one-half an inch of paper at the bottom of each post, turning the fold to the right on one post and to the left on the next. Then the fence will stand firmly.

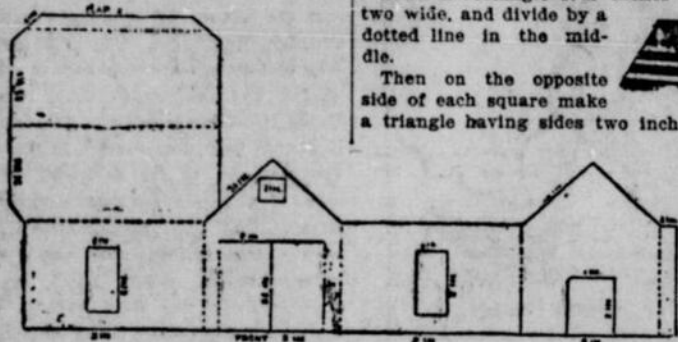
Make enough fence for the four sides of the yard, and wherever you want a gate cut one post down through the middle.



die, paste a strip of paper across the bars from the lower corner of that post to the upper corner of the next, and create the gate at the back so that it will stay open.

THE BARN. Draw a rectangle twenty-four and a quarter inches long by four inches high. Mark off the quarter-inch for a flap, and divide the rest into two spaces of seven inches for the sides of the barn, and two of five inches for the front and back.

Over the centre of both back and front make a dot two and a quarter inches



high, and to this dot draw slanting lines from the corners. These lines will be just three and a half inches long.

In the front of the barn make a door three and a half inches high by four inches wide.

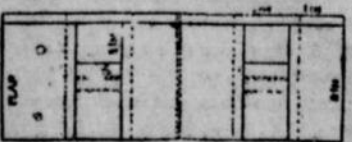
Then make the roof, each side of the dotted line, which is the ridgepole, being three and a half inches long, or just as long as the side of the front peak.

Add flap two, and make the other doors and windows.



Now cut out on all the plain lines, being sure to cut the front peak way down to the corner, fold on all the dotted lines, and stick flap one to the first side. Flap two you need not fasten down until the stais are in, as you will need to put them in through the roof. When those are in, fasten flap two to the side of the barn.

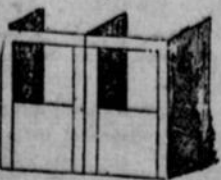
STALLS. To make two stalls take a strip of paper



six inches long by two wide, three inches for each stall.

Divide it into six one-inch spaces by dotted lines.

In the second space from each end cut a hole three-quarters of an inch square. Cut this hole one-quarter of an inch farther down, and create the small flap



thus made down on the single dotted line, and up on the double line, so making a tiny V-shaped trough that will do for a manger.

Now fold the middle sides of the two stalls together on the double line, and fasten them to each other. That will bring the two holes only one-quarter of an inch apart, as in the picture.

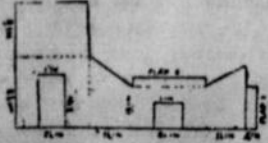
Stick one side of the stall to the side of the barn, and they will stand upright. If you want more stalls, make your paper three inches longer for each one.

FIG-STY.

Draw a line eight and a quarter inches long. Mark off the quarter of an inch for a

flap, and then divide the line into four parts, two being two and a half inches long, and two one and a half inches long, as in the plan.

On the first space make a dotted square of two and a half inches. This is for the back of the sty.



Over the second two and a half inch space make a dotted rectangle one and a half inches high, and add flap two, as in the plan. This is the front of the sty. Draw a slanting line from the top of the two and a half inch square to one corner of this rectangle.

Carry up the last dotted line until it also is two and a half inches long, and draw a slanting line from that to the other corner of the front rectangle.

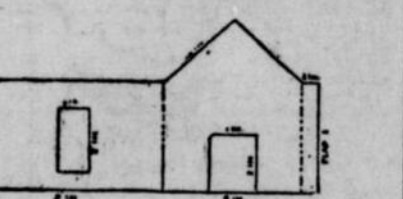
Make the roof by adding a rectangle two inches high to the first square, and then draw in the door in the back of the sty, and the hole for the pigs in front. Cut the plan out on all the plain lines, and fold on the dotted ones. Then fasten flap one to the first side, and bring the roof down and fasten it to flap two.

Make a fence with the bars quite near together to go around the pig-yard, and then make the pigs.

COU-YARD. Make one section of fence, fasten each end of it to the back corners of the barn, and create the middle of each corner post, thus making a cow-yard behind the barn. Make a gate in this as in the other fence.

CHICKEN COOP. Draw a rectangle four inches long by two wide, and divide by a dotted line in the middle.

Then on the opposite side of each square make a triangle having sides two inches long.



To do this make a dot one and three-quarters inches above the middle of each square, and draw slanting lines from that dot to the corners.

Mark off the lower triangle as in the plan, and cut out on all the plain lines, cutting out the pieces between the lines in front so as to leave

three bars. Now create on all the dotted lines. This will give a tent-shaped coop, with the plain squares for the roof and the triangles for back and front. Stick the flaps inside the coop to fasten it, and the coop is done.

CHICKENS.

Trace the chicken on a thin piece of paper. Then stick or pin it to several thicknesses of paper, and cut out on all the plain lines, cutting around the flap till you reach the dotted line.

Turn the flap down on the dotted line so that your chicken can stand up. You can make smaller ones also if you wish for little chickens.

PIGS, HORSE AND COW. Trace them carefully, and make a number of each, just as you did the chickens.

The markings for eyes, ears and legs should be made on both sides.

FIG-STY. Turn the standards down on the dotted lines, in the pig, and where they meet

the back in the horse and cow. You

can color the horse black or brown, and make brown spots on the cow.

Draw a rectangle three inches long by two wide. Make a dotted line half an inch inside of that, as given in the plan, and draw the wheels with a half-dollar.

Make the tongue three inches long, marking off one-half inch with a dotted line. Now cut out all the plain lines, except the spokes in the wheels, and fold the sides up on the dotted lines.

Fasten the corners of the back and front to the sides, then turn the wheels down and stick them to the sides so that they will hold their place.

Bend the tongue of the wagon down on its first dotted line, stick it to the cart as you did the wheels, and then create it on its second dotted line so that it will go out at right angles from the cart.

Prick a hole in the end of it with a pin, and when you wish to harness your oxen to the cart just slip the end of the tongue through the hole in the yoke, and stick a bit of broom straw through the pin-hole as a staple.

Look at a real ox-cart some day, and see if that is the right way to harness.

HAY-RIGGING. If you want to carry hay in the ox-cart make the hay-rigging just as you did the fence, folding your paper only twelve times, and making each fold one-half an inch wide.

Cut two bars half an inch apart, as in the plan.

Stick the ends together, and then fasten it inside the cart.

You can easily make both an ox-cart and a hay-wagon also.

Oh, oh, oh, dear! what shall I do! Mamma, come quick!

Mamma ran, so did grandmamma, so did Ben, so did Laura, from the third story. They found Sadie on a chair, her frightened eyes twice their usual size, fixed on something in the corner of the room. What do you think it was, which had frightened this brave girl, who would not have been afraid of seven or five dogs coming right at her? Bend your head and I will whisper to you. It was a mouse. 'The Pansy.'



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THE OPIUM CURSE. Mrs. Concordia Lovings, a Swedish lady, is working with much success for the realization of her plan, the erection of an 'agricultural colony' for orphans, where the children can obtain a good and rational education for the body and the mind. Over \$2,000 have already been collected, and it is proposed to buy an estate worth \$20,000.

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Simpson, of New York, is the leader, with the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Stephen Merritt and many well-known Christian workers as helpers. The enthusiasm for world-wide missions shown at this convention is something wonderful.

From August 13 to August 20 comes the Interdenominational Christian Workers' Convention for the Salvation of Souls and the Increase of Bible Holiness, led by Dr. Bates, of Boston. Twelve denominations are represented in this convention, and many Christian workers are expected, among the names given being those of the Rev. Dr. Hunter, the Rev. E. D. Mallory, the Rev. Walter Russell, Mr. W. H. West, and the Rev. Dr. Whitteley. Following this is the Portland District Camp meeting, and the season closes with a Temperance Convention, from August 25 to Sept. 3.

RELIGIOUS NEWS. The income of Mrs. Eunice W. Beecher, widow of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, is reduced from a large sum to about eight hundred dollars a year. This will bring to an end the wish that she might live to the end of her days where she could look on the Plymouth Church squarely in the face and dwell in the happy scenes of other days. Her friends would furnish her money for this purpose, but she will accept nothing from anyone. She is in very good health, and her snow-white hair surmounts a face which is filled with vitality in spite of the eighty-two years which rest upon her brow.

The eleventh annual meeting of the International Missionary Union will be held at Clifton Springs, N.Y., June 12-20, when foreign missionaries and candidates under actual appointment to their fields will, as far as possible, be entertained by Dr. Foster, and other residents. Board and private houses at moderate rates can be obtained by other persons attending the meeting. There are three sessions that are open to the public. The object of the union is the mutual acquaintance and conference of missionaries, as well as the stirring up of interest for missionary work at home and abroad.

A Church of England clergyman had an amusing experience in a Sussex parish recently. He was a stranger to the neighborhood, and was engaged to assist the vicar at the parish church. His enquiries as to the whereabouts of this building resulted in his being directed to the Roman Catholic Church, and, unwittingly, he entered this place of worship, proceeded to the vestry, and donned his surplice. The priest of the church, however, shortly afterwards entered, explanations were forthcoming, and the Anglican clergyman left with all haste for the parish church, which he reached shortly after the commencement of the service.

When Great Britain annexed Upper Burma seven years ago, the Rev. W. R. Winstan, a Wesleyan missionary in Ceylon, volunteered to begin missionary work in the new territory. He has steadily continued the work ever since then, and has been the gratified observer of all the great changes by which that country has been delivered from lawlessness and brought into a condition of comparative civilization. In a recent number of the 'Indian Methodist Times' Mr. Winstan gives an account of these beneficent changes. The Dacoit bands are no more. Roads and railways, post and telegraphs are bringing distant places near together, and opening up the whole country. Irrigation works, municipal institutions, courts of justice, markets, hospitals and schools are transforming the country. Burma has rapidly emerged from the insignificant and lawless country to an important and progressive province of our Empire.

In a recent letter Mr. W. J. Stowan, secretary of the National Bible Society of Scotland, writes as to the spread of the scriptures in the Chinese language: 'The gospel of St. Mark, which is the only book we have as yet been able to issue with brief explanatory notes, is meeting with a ready sale, though it costs a couple of cash more than an ordinary gospel, and that is something to a non-Christian Chinaman. Out of 600 portions sold in a recent journey of one of our agents in the province of Fookien, 340 were of the An-

notated Mark. I have had a letter from another agent, who, writing from Hanchung, tells us of the welcome the same book has received from the missionaries of the Baptist Society and the China Inland Mission in the remote province of Szechuan. They would like to have 10,000 copies of it.'

Borrowing the idea from methods in use in the political field, the Church Association has for the past two years sent out vans in different parts of England in charge of colporteurs. The men, sometimes accompanied with their wives, deliver addresses and distribute Protestant literature in the villages and towns through which they pass. There are eleven vans, gaily painted. They prattle with propagandism, anti-ritualistic sentiments being strewn broadcast over their bright exteriors. The cavalcade was drawn up on Tuesday, at 109 Church street, Chelsea, where the annual meeting was held. General Sir R. Phayre presided, and warmly defended the policy and methods of the association. It is found that Romanism, veiled and insidious, is seeking to undermine simple evangelical faith and to substitute an unscriptural priestism and symbolism. Against these ritualistic practices the association sets its face, and the colporteurs in charge of the vans find that the working classes are in sympathy with the work which the vans are engaged in prosecuting. The vans are known by the names of various Protestant worthies, such as the 'Bishop Hooper,' the 'Anne Askew,' the 'Luther,' &c.—'Christian World.'

At the fifty-ninth anniversary meeting of the London City Mission, Col. the Hon. F. Bridgeman, M.P., observed, 'This society beats no big drum to attract notice, and the great work which it is doing may be partly overlooked because of its silent character. We do not believe that we can gauge any good work correctly by the noise made in doing it. A little girl one day stood at a window watching a regiment of Guards go by with the band at its head playing a stirring march; and as the child looked on the spectacle she said, 'Whatever may be the use of those soldiers marching after the band? Look! not one of them has an instrument to play with like every man in the band has!' Well, when the time comes that soldiers are wanted, as I know from experience, the band is always placed in the rear, and only the men who have real work to do go in front. And by-and-by, when the great Testing Day comes, and all the superstructures, composed of 'wood, hay and stubble,' crumble into ruins under the power of the devouring flame, it will be seen that the 'gold, silver and precious stones,' which represent the permanent value of many a humble and unknown city missionary will abide the day of trial.'

Concerning the Salvation Army in France a writer in 'Evangelical Christendom,' says: 'While doleful complaints of Christians—neither sick nor well, but ailing and weak—are filling the columns of Protestant papers, simple evangelists and vigorous groups of Christians are casting aside every weight and every hampering question of the day; they know no spiritual influenza, but plod along, fighting the foe, and bring in gracious spoil to the Master and Captain of their Salvation. Thus, for instance, the Salvation Army battles on, increasing its officers, and gradually opening new posts in the provinces, rejoicing in souls saved, plunging into depths unknown to most, and drawing forth goodly pearls for the Redeemer's crown. Take the following which is one of the most recent cases in the Rue Aubert, Hall, in the very midst of the most improvable fishing-ground—a troubled sea of worldly, splendid wickedness. A French colonel, an infidel was standing out like a rock against Christianity, when his daughter of thirty, gave herself fully to the Lord in that hall. He was attracted there, but resolved he would never give way, or allow any personal dealings with himself concerning religion. To make assurance doubly sure he brought what he called a barricade of six gentlemen to sit close around him and resist every attempt upon his soul. But Salvationists are not so easily daunted, and before he could leave his place the barricade itself was surrounded by a kneeling circle, whose believing prayer did its work; and the tall colonel, in his full military garb came out from among them, and gave himself up to the Living God, who then and there saved him. He has become a child-like believer, feeding on his bible, which, (as a nominal Roman Catholic), he had never read before,—praying to a new-found Saviour, delighting, nay, reveling in communion with a reconciled God. He enjoys carrying 'En Avants' for sale in Parisian cafes, as an opportunity of confessing his Lord, and winning men of the world to God, and is daily growing in grace.'—'Evangelical Christendom.'

'STOP MY PAPER.' Every man has a right to take a paper or to stop it, for any reason or for no reason at all. But at the same time there is a certain responsibility attaching to all actions, even to so trivial a one as stopping a paper because the editor says something one doesn't agree with. There is complaint that newspaper editors lack fearlessness and honesty, that newspapers are too generally mere partisan organs that disregard the claims of truth and justice when political interests are at stake. There is too much truth in the charge! but let us ask how it is possible for a fearless, honest, outspoken journal to live if every man is to cry 'Stop my paper!' whenever he reads something which does not accord with his views? The men who insist that the paper they read shall never say anything contrary to their views are the ones who are in a large measure responsible for the craven cowardliness and weathercock propensities of modern journalism. In a community composed entirely of these 'Stop my papers!' true independent journalism would be an impossibility. When you are convinced that a paper is dishonest and deceitful, stop it. When convinced that it is unclean, stop it. When it lacks enterprise and fails to give you the news, stop it. When some other paper gives you more value, stop it. But don't stop a paper that you believe to be honest, courageous, enterprising and clear, simply because its editor has written his own sincere views instead of yours or somebody's else; for, if you do, you are putting a premium on dishonest journalism and serving notice on an editor that the way to succeed is to write what he thinks will best please his readers instead of what he honestly believes to be the truth.—Springfield 'Republican.'

TOKE OF OXEN. Trace the pattern carefully. Double two or more pieces of paper, stick on your pattern and cut out, letting the top of the yoke come just to the fold of the paper.

When you open the paper you will find that the oxen are connected by a strip across their necks. This is the yoke.

Turn down the ring in the middle of the yoke and slip the tongue of the cart through it, turning it sideways to get it through; and then back again to hold it. Then slip your bit of broom straw through the pin-hole in the cart tongue.

THE FIGURES OF THE ANIMALS MAY BE TRACED FROM THE DRAWINGS, BUT THE BARN, FENCES, COOP, ETC., MUST BE DRAWN EXACTLY ACCORDING TO MEASUREMENT, ELSE THE HORSE CANNOT BE PUT IN THE BARN NOR THE PIG IN THE STY. THE SPACE GIVEN WILL NOT ADMIT OF THE DRAWINGS BEING IN THE RIGHT PROPORTION.

If this rule is followed there will be no difficulty in arranging the farm-yard.—Grace Brownell Peck.

SOMEbody was wanted to go in haste to the post-box with a letter. 'Oh, mamma!' said Sadie, 'can't I go? can't I go all alone?' and she danced up and down and shook her hands like a wild little girl, in her haste to be answered.

'Oh, no!' said mamma; 'papa would be very much troubled if he knew his little girlie was on the crowded street all alone. Besides, you would be afraid. There are horses, and dogs, and a great many cross-looking people on the street.'

'I wouldn't be afraid,' said Sadie, shaking her head, and looking as determined as she could, 'not if seven or five dogs came running right at me; nor horses, nor—not anything at all.'

'I don't think we will try you this morning,' mamma said, laughing. 'I'll tell you what you can do; take Jemima Lawrenceville and go and take care of the kitchen while Ann runs to the post-box for me. That will be helping mamma.'

Jemima Lawrenceville was a great dollie with real hair and nice kid arms. The reason she was named Jemima Lawrenceville was because Uncle Jerry and Aunt Mimma gave it to Sadie for Christmas, and they lived in Lawrenceville. Sadie was determined to name it for them both, so her father thought of Jemima, which had two letters of Uncle Jerry's name and several of Aunt Mimma's.

'I don't believe Sadie will like to stay in the kitchen all alone,' said brother Ben, glancing up from his geography. Sadie looked sternly at him. 'Course

I shall,' she said, with dignity. 'What you s'pose I'm afraid of? I wouldn't be afraid on the great wide street, not a bit.' Then she went to the kitchen. In less than five minutes they heard her scream.

'Oh, oh, oh, dear! what shall I do! Mamma, come quick!' Mamma ran, so did grandmamma, so did Ben, so did Laura, from the third story. They found Sadie on a chair, her frightened eyes twice their usual size, fixed on something in the corner of the room. What do you think it was, which had frightened this brave girl, who would not have been afraid of seven or five dogs coming right at her? Bend your head and I will whisper to you. It was a mouse. 'The Pansy.'

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	\$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)30
" " 10 copies to one address	2.35
" " 20 " " " "	4.30
" " 50 " " " "	10.50
" " 100 " " " "	20.00

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

For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add 50c; "Daily Witness" add \$5.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Farms for Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion. Money must accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. Cuts on LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this section is reckoned on a cash basis.

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance. Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post-office 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 House's Point, N.Y., or order of American Express Co. When writing 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 to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

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

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1894.

MGR. CLEARY AND MR. MEREDITH.

Archbishop Cleary differs very widely from almost all other Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in dignity and political discretion. Unbridled bad temper has dictated more than one of his public utterances, and we fear his latest must be added to this list. "Why," he says, "should respectable Conservatism be brought into disrepute and the true Conservatives of Ontario be made a by-word of reproach by tolerating the hypocrisy of a hungry adventurer who employs the term Conservative as a blind for the deception of the ignorant and the persecution of his Catholic fellow-citizens?" Everybody understands that it is to Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Ontario Opposition, that this sentence refers. To characterize Mr. Meredith as a "hungry adventurer" is to bear false witness of the most audacious sort. Mr. Meredith's whole course as a politician has been high-minded and honorable to an exceptional degree. As the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature he has contributed only less to the good government of that province than the members of the Ontario Government itself. He has refrained from exciting the cupidity of his followers by promising raids upon the treasury of the government, which is too often the means by which the leader of an unscrupulous opposition manages to drive from office the leader of an honest government. This was the method employed by Sir John Macdonald against Alexander Mackenzie and by Mr. Mercer against Mr. Tullon. This, in short, is the method of the "hungry adventurer." It has been strictly eschewed by the high-minded leader of the Opposition of Ontario, and the gratitude of the people of the province, without regard to the color of their political opinions, has been manifested on more than one occasion toward Mr. Meredith. It is not so very long ago that the proposition was made in the Ontario Assembly, and apparently with the hearty approval of the government supporters, to attach a salary of one or two thousand dollars to the position

of the leadership of the Opposition in recognition of the self-sacrificing services to the province of Mr. Meredith in that position. It is well known that Mr. Meredith has for some time been anxious to retire from politics, and that he was only induced to remain as leader of the Opposition because no other could be found possessed to a like degree of the confidence of the people. Very recently Mr. Meredith's position in his profession in the opinion of the people of Toronto was evidenced by the fact that he was chosen and appointed solicitor for the city on the sole condition that he should give his personal attention to the city's business, and it is said that within a few weeks of his appointment he saved it from the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Meredith is anything but an adventurer, and if he has ever been hungry it is a reproach to the people of Ontario, whom he has served so well. That Archbishop Cleary has been so rapidly promoted is, in view of his numerous attempts to set the heather of Ontario afire with religious hatred, a misfortune to the Roman Catholic Church.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Ontario election contest is now fairly begun, the generals on both sides having taken the field at the head of their respective forces. Mr. Meredith opened the campaign at London, and Sir Oliver Mowat promptly followed with a meeting in the same city, which is the constituency of the leader of the Opposition, whom the Ministerialists have hopes of ousting, because Mr. Meredith, after removing his residence to Toronto, has become the legal adviser of that city, thus severing his connection with London. Both opening meetings were crowded, and a good deal of excitement prevailed. Everywhere throughout the province the keenest interest is taken in the contest, the result being more uncertain than that of any provincial election in Ontario for many years. It is owing to the strength and the number of the independent parties that the position of the Government is menaced, rather than to any change of public opinion in favor of the Conservative Opposition. There are ninety-three constituencies in the province. So far, seventy-four regular Liberals and fifty-three regular Conservatives have entered the field as candidates. Of the regular Liberal candidates, one is a Patron of Industry candidate also, while of the regular Conservative candidates none are Patrons of Industry. The Patrons of Industry have nominated forty-five regular candidates; of these, twenty-nine are Liberal and twelve Conservative. In many cases Patron candidates who were Liberals are found opposing Liberals, and in others those who were Conservatives are found in opposition to Conservatives. The Protestant Protective Association has twenty-eight candidates in the field; of these, fifteen are Conservatives or Conservative Patrons of Industry, seven are Patrons, one is an Equal Righter, and none are Liberals. It would appear, therefore, that while the Patrons are mostly Liberals, the Protestant Protective Association is composed chiefly of Conservatives. There are, besides, nine independents in the field. In some constituencies there are four candidates. Not a few of these candidates will drop out on nomination day, but on the other hand there will be not a few placed in the field between now and then who will go to the polls.

Not taking into account the standing quarrel for office between the outs and ins, the chief issue of the campaign is perhaps economy. The Opposition charge the Ministerialists with, not extravagance exactly, but a lack of economy. During its twenty years of office, say the Conservatives, the Mowat Government has spent between three and four millions of a surplus previously saved up by the Conservative Government of John Sandfield Macdonald. Sir Oliver Mowat maintains that there is about that amount of a surplus on hand at this moment, but he does not deny having spent, not only four millions but six millions upon railways alone. John Sandfield Macdonald had a surplus of between three and four millions, but he spent no money upon railways, and in a way apologized for it, and in a speech promised to appropriate \$1,500,000 to railway purposes at once, the purpose for which he had maintained the surplus having been otherwise provided for. Upon other public works the Mowat Government has spent, in addition, more than three times the amount spent upon railways. And whereas other provinces have had to run into debt, Quebec, for instance, to the extent of about thirty millions to provide for such expenditures, Ontario has provided for them

from her own resources, besides paying her way as she went, and maintaining a surplus besides. The Opposition do not attack the expenditures upon public works and railways, but they seem to think the Government should have spent the money and have hoarded it. To have spent it economically and wisely—Sir Oliver Mowat's Government holds was the right thing to do. The chief issue between the Government and the Patrons of Industry is the patronage power held by the Government. The Patrons would like that the municipalities should have the power of electing or appointing the registrars, sheriffs and some other county officers, and have also the power of reducing the fees for the services of those officers, reducing their salaries in some instances and using the surplus from the fees for municipal purposes. It is probable that the registrars will hereafter be placed on salary, paid out of revenues raised by fees, and that the surplus from fees will go to the municipalities.

which are shaded we have included what is called the British sphere of influence in Africa as well as the territories Great Britain is in actual possession of. Moreover, we have included Egypt, which is under the control of the British Government, and also the lost provinces of Egypt in the Sudan, which are under the rule of the so-called Kalifa, the successor of the Mahdi. These lost provinces are not, of course, in the recognized sphere of influence of Great Britain, but, as the political director of Egypt, Great Britain has a claim to them which it now seems very probable she will attempt to establish practically in the not distant future. Of actual recognized possessions in Africa France has by far the greatest share. The area of her African possessions probably exceeds three million square miles, with a population of about twenty-five millions. The actual possessions of Great Britain, which is the second largest of the European proprietors of Africa, are

square miles, with a population of about fifty millions.

That the Imperial Government intends to maintain possession of Egypt for a long time to come, if not forever, seems to be indicated by the fact that it has gone to the trouble to secure a narrow piece of territory from the Congo Free State of fifteen miles in width and of about six hundred and fifty miles in length, for the purpose of connecting British Central Africa with British East Africa and the British equatorial provinces, of which the government has recently taken actual possession. This connection between British Central Africa and British East Africa was necessary to the scheme which has long been contemplated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the English dictator of South Africa, of establishing a clear chain of British possessions, with a telegraph line and a railway, from Cape Town to Cairo. The negotiation of this treaty would seem to indicate that the Imperial Govern-

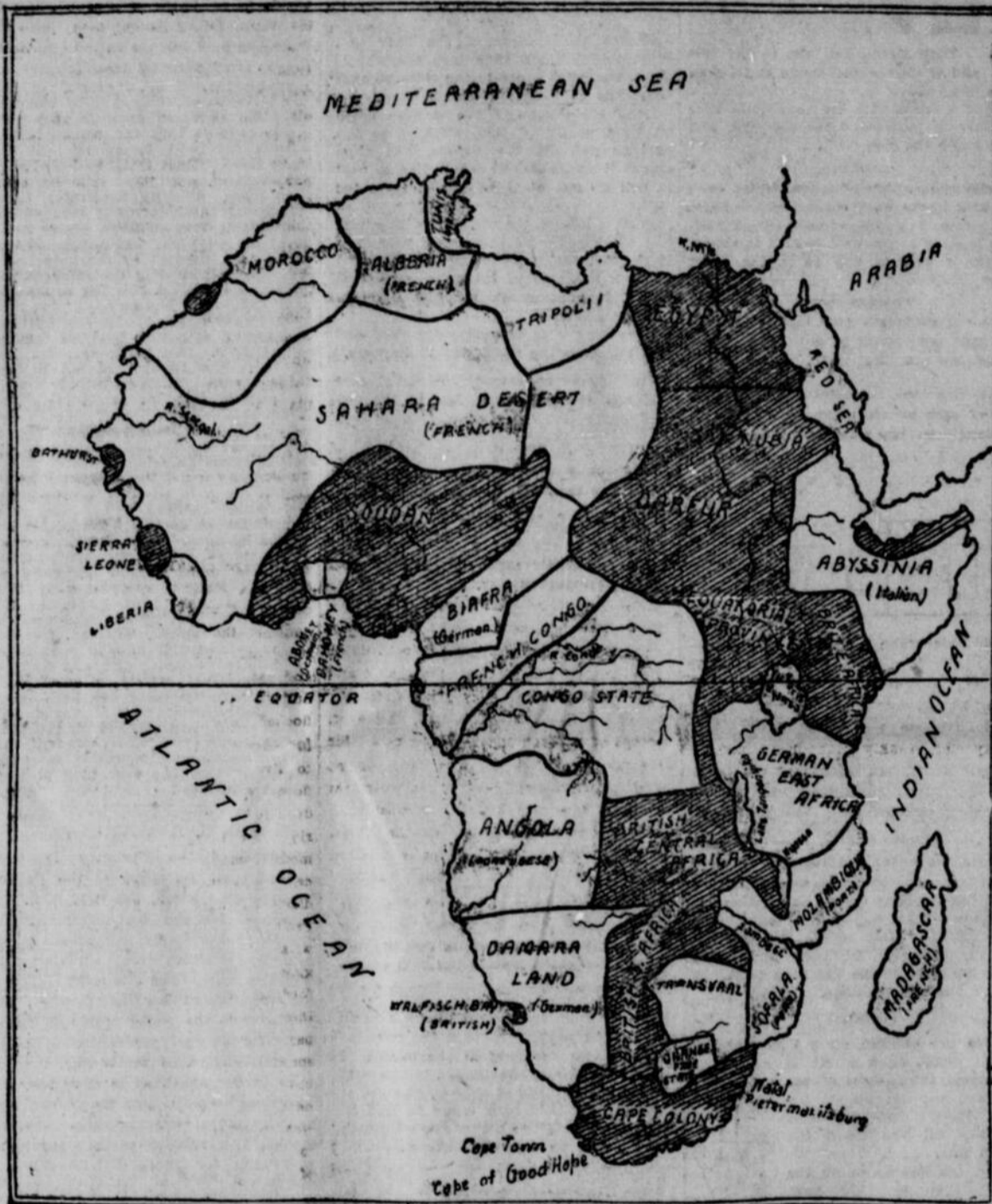
though nominally one of the possessions of the Sultan of Turkey. The little republic of Liberia, founded for the benefit of emigrants from the slave states of the south, has an area of seven thousand square miles, with a population of about a million. There is probably today in Africa less than half a million square miles of territory unappropriated, except, indeed, by natives, who have always the best right to it.

NOT A SOUND PLANK IN IT.

"Every paragraph of the Senate tariff bill," says the New York "Evening Post," "that is probed by an expert reveals new rottenness." The exhibition of the bonanza in which they are in to the bareness of industry which has been held up before these two countries during the past six months will surely teach them the lesson they have been so long in learning, that the appeal to national selfishness in the name of protection is always made by individual selfishness, and that those who are fooled by it simply sell themselves as the vassals of individual selfishness. One thing of which the United States Senate is universally accused is not yet laid at the door of our parliament, namely, that its members have been individually purchased by various methods, chiefly by being put in possession at bottom prices of considerable blocks of stock which have necessarily undergone great fluctuations in value, having been greatly depressed by the Wilson bill and then restored by the Senate's arbitrary amendments to that bill. The greatest misfortune that has arisen out of the whole proceeding is that the nation, or at least all that is self-respecting in it, utterly despises a body of legislators which once it greatly trusted and respected. The Canadian House of Commons has not been accused of having been manipulated in this way. The pressure, so far as heard of, has been of a purely political sort. It is certain that the manufacturers who have visited Ottawa have not got the government to stultify itself so monstrously as it has done without using adequate means, that is, by using large enough threats on the one hand or by making large enough offerings on the other. There was plenty of margin out of which to make a very effective plea of this sort without descending to the purchase of individual members by making them partners at the moment when the desired changes would, if they voted right, bring about a great rise in values. We should pray that we may not have rulers whom we have cause to despise, for a nation that despises its chosen rulers despises itself.

THE NEW DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT.

In response to an enquiry made by Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, in parliament Wednesday, Sir John Thompson outlined the proposed provisions of the new Dominion franchise act, which will come into force before the next general elections are held. The premier's outline of the act will be a complete surprise to the whole country, not excepting the Conservatives or even those Conservative organs which are supposed to be in the confidence of the present government. The amazement of the Liberals must have been great when they listened to the premier as he unfolded the general plan of a franchise act which was evidently drawn up in accordance with the avowed policy of the Liberal party in regard to such a measure. They could have had no suspicion of the complete change which the views of the government in regard to the franchise act has apparently undergone, inasmuch as the government's own organs have within the last few days published in a semi-authoritative manner a forecast of the measure based altogether, or nearly so, upon the old Conservative policy which has been so completely abandoned. The Liberals have always contended that the provincial lists of voters should be used for the Dominion elections. They have always held that the provinces themselves, having the best knowledge of their own people, are therefore the best judges of who should and who should not be allowed to vote. They have held that the franchise which suits the people of one province is not necessarily that which best suits the people of another province, and have argued that it would be wrong to limit the breadth of the franchise demanded by the people of one province in order to secure uniformity of breadth over the whole Dominion by providing the narrower basis which suits the ideas of the people of the less liberal provinces. The Conservatives, on the other hand, have always maintained that the franchise for the Dominion Parliament should be the same for the whole Dominion, and as those of the provinces differed, it was



THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

cities. The quarrel between the Protestant Protective Association and the Government is that the Liberal Government has been unduly influenced by the Roman Catholics, and has, especially in regard to appointments to office and concerning educational matters, been too liberal to them, in order to secure their support at the polls. The Government has defended itself pretty successfully against these charges, but in the matter of the election of separate school trustees it has provided for election by ballot where demanded by the electors.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

The very important treaty concluded between the King of the Belgians, who is also the sovereign of the Congo Free State, and the British Government, by which, in exchange for some territories formerly within the British sphere of influence in Central Africa, a strip of the territory of the Congo Free State lying between Lake Tanganyika and the Lake Albert Edward Nyanza, has been secured by Great Britain, has attracted the attention of the world once more to the progress of the partition of Africa among the European nations. A somewhat roughly accurate but exceedingly plain map of Africa, setting forth the possessions of the European nations in that continent, will be found on this page. By this map it will be seen that all the British possessions have been shaded in order to make them easily distinguishable from the possessions of other European nations, which are, however, all clearly

very much smaller than those of France, their area not exceeding, in all probability, two million square miles, though their population is larger, and amounts probably to about thirty-five millions. The British possessions are, however, owing to their geographical position, of far greater value than those of France, or at least of any other nation. In Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland, Matabeleland and Mashonaland, Great Britain possesses territories which are fitted, for the most part, to become homes for working colonists from the Mother Country, and this is true of her possessions alone. Even Algeria, which is the most habitable of all of France's African possessions, is not a home for the French in the sense in which Cape Colony is a home for the English people of South Africa. In the Niger Company's possessions, which in our map is marked Sudan, being a part of Central Sudan, is found one of the richest, most populous and most commercially profitable of all African countries. In these respects it is rivaled alone among all mere possessions of European countries by the Congo Free State. If, however, we count among the British possessions of Africa Egypt and the lost provinces, their area will be found to exceed that of France. The area of Egypt is over four hundred thousand square miles, with a population of about seven millions, while the area of the lost provinces is over seven hundred and fifty thousand miles, with a population of about six millions. This would bring the total area up to over three million

ment, under Lord Rosebery, who is one of the advanced Imperialists, has seriously taken up the project. Next to Great Britain and France, Portugal is the greatest owner of African real estate, the area of her possessions being about eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles, with a population of about six millions. The King of the Belgians, since the negotiation of the treaty with England, is probably a greater proprietor than Portugal, as the area of his possessions will now exceed, in all probability, eight hundred and seventy thousand square miles, with a population of not less than sixteen millions. Germany comes next, with an area of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles and a population of about six millions. Then comes Italy, with an area of six hundred and five thousand square miles and a population of about seven millions. Spain owns in islands off the coast of Africa an area of about two hundred and thirteen thousand square miles, with a population of about half a million. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which are independent republics at the present time, and are likely in the near future to become a part of British Africa, have an area of a hundred and seven thousand square miles and a population of about a million. Morocco, with an area of three hundred and fourteen thousand square miles and a population of eight millions, is an independent empire under the rule of a sovereign. Tripoli, with four hundred thousand square miles and a population of a million, is semi-independent,

necessary that completely independent lists should be prepared for the Dominion elections, providing the same qualifications for the people all over the Dominion.

Sir John Thompson's outline of the new act shows that while the government has not completely accepted the policy of either party, it has abandoned its own policy to a great extent, and has adopted in a large measure that of the Liberal party. There will be separate electoral lists prepared by revising barristers appointed by the government, but the provincial lists will be the basis of the new Dominion list. There will be no general qualification for electors of the Dominion Parliament. The general qualification of Dominion electors will be that of the provinces in which they live. Thus the whole argument for the preparation of separate lists for the Dominion Parliament, namely, one franchise for the people of the whole Dominion goes by the board. The only important changes as to qualification of voters will be provisions restoring the franchise for Dominion purposes to electors in certain provinces who have been disqualified as voters in provincial elections by provincial governments because they were employees of the Dominion Government, and were therefore likely as supporters of the Conservative Dominion government of the day to vote against the provincial Liberal governments of the day. Another part of the Liberal party's policy in regard to the franchise has been adopted by the government, namely, the principle of 'one man, one vote.' Excepting those who are qualified as property owners to vote in different constituencies, no elector is to have two votes. This privilege to property holders is one that will not long be maintained, inasmuch as owing to the fact that the elections are all held on one day, only the owners of properties in different city constituencies will be enabled to exercise this privilege. This is too narrow a basis for such a privilege to stand upon for very long. It is probable that the new measure will prove temporary, as the expenses, such as advertising, printing, revising barristers' salaries, etc., will be almost as great in the preparation of these new lists, which differ so slightly from the provincial lists, as were those for preparing the completely independent Dominion lists, and which incurred the displeasure of the people on account of their great cost. It is most probable that the use, pure and simple, of the provincial lists as of old will once more be reverted to by the Dominion.

MR. MEREDITH AND PROHIBITION.

The position taken by Mr. Meredith in his speech at London upon the prohibition question is not as satisfactory as if he had declared himself in favor of prohibition upon the merits of the question. He intimated that he has always been a total abstinence, and is therefore presumably friendly toward the temperance cause, but seems to share the doubts of those who believe that a prohibition law cannot be enforced. Those who express this belief are, as a rule, opposed not only to prohibition but to temperance, and are for the most part supporters of the liquor traffic. Though he evidently is not in favor of prohibition, and sympathizes with those who doubt that a prohibition law can be enforced, Mr. Meredith declares that it is the duty of himself as a legislator and of all the other members of the legislature to bow to the will of the people as expressed in the plebiscite recently taken, when prohibition was carried by a large majority. Mr. Meredith declares that if, and as soon as, the courts declare that prohibition is within the power of the legislature, a bill to that end should be introduced and passed in obedience to the mandate of the people. Before putting it into force, however, Mr. Meredith would have another plebiscite taken on the question. This is the Swiss referendum pure and simple, and the principle is one which in the abstract has much to be said in its favor. In order to be submitted whole to the whole electorate to be voted upon, laws need to be very simple and very clear that the issue may be a perfectly distinct one. In the case of the submission to the people not of an abstract question, as was done on the first of January, but of a completed bill which had been already threshed out in the legislature, their decision thereon would not be a mere mandate to the legislature, as that was; it would be legislation itself at first hand. The reason which Mr. Meredith gives for adopting the principle of the referendum for the first time in its integrity under the British constitution is that if the law was passed and it was then found that it could not be enforced, it

would do the temperance cause injury. He would, therefore, give the people an opportunity of voting for the law in the concrete, with all its details before them, so that they might know exactly what they were demanding. Mr. Meredith would seem to be a great deal more careful about the safety of prohibition than its advocates, who are not only willing but anxious to take the risk of the immediate passage of the law by the legislature. The difference is natural. The prohibitionists are set on getting their measure passed. They count that the government that brings in such a measure sees its way clear to enforcing it. Mr. Meredith looks upon the matter from the point of view of one on whom this responsibility of enforcement would directly devolve, and he naturally wishes to have the utmost possible demonstration of the sympathy of the people with the law in all its details. The prohibitionists, if they could do no better, would naturally jump at Mr. Meredith's offer. We do not want a prohibition law, or even a prohibition government, so much as a prohibition people. Such a plebiscite as Mr. Meredith proposes would be an eminently practical way of educating the nation. It would no doubt be much harder to carry prohibition through that ordeal than through that of last January. The liquor men would be active to desperation. Many who found no ground for opposing prohibition as a general principle would find excuses enough in the details of any law that might be submitted. Some real friends of prohibition would find the measure quite different from the one they wanted, and would go into the pouts, as some always do. We do not imagine Mr. Meredith to be taking this course in the hope of killing the measure. He is too straightforward a man for that; we believe he honestly wants it. He is doubtless, however, very willing to throw as much of the responsibility of deciding the question off his own shoulders as he can, and to pave his own path as a prohibition reformer as smoothly and as thoroughly as possible. Mr. Meredith has, no doubt, in this proposition set forth an alternative which some at least of his prohibitionist supporters, if not all of them, can be induced to support as against Sir Oliver Mowat's straight prohibition measure. Those prohibitionists who were called third party men frankly gave their support to Sir Oliver Mowat, as indeed they could not well avoid doing, on the day when he as leader of his party adopted prohibition, under certain reasonable conditions, as a plank of its platform. The principle of third party men is that they want a prohibition government rather than a prohibition law. These must still support Sir Oliver, who offers them just what they ask, a prohibition law with a responsible government and a convinced party behind it, ready to take all risks with regard to its enforcement. Other prohibitionists will no doubt divide themselves a good deal on party lines, feeling sure that they will get prohibition whichever way they vote. What prohibitionists have now to do is to see that as far as possible none but genuine prohibitionists are sent to the legislature. Their difficulty will henceforth be of a new sort. Both parties being committed to the principle, every candidate will readily commit himself as a prohibitionist. Professions are, under such circumstances, quite valueless; the only guide to the selection of men will be character and previous record, and we hope the electors will prove themselves superior to party—both parties in Ontario are honorable and trustworthy—and will vote for proved as against counterfeit prohibitionists.

NEIGHBOR NATIONS.

Vaporizing against England has always been popular in France. France and England are what may be called natural enemies. Nations find their enemies at their doors and their allies further away. Contiguous peoples, no matter how similar in character, are sure to have a constant succession of mutual irritations, and consequently a growing grudge against each other, though that is in the case of similar peoples constantly modified by the amenities of necessary intercourse, and still more by multiplying ties of kindred as people migrate freely across the borders. Much greater is the cumulative tendency to hostility when the two peoples are contrasted in character, as are the English and French, and have no sympathy with each other's foibles. In such a case intercourse, unless more intimate than is at all possible between peoples who speak different languages and who have no general desire to bridge that gulf, does little to soften natural asperities. A Frenchman is to the English rustic a somewhat ridiculous phenomenon, who

talks gibberish and is said to eat frogs. An Englishman is among the French less unusual, but, by reason of his more brusque manners and his undisguisable sense of superiority, more offensive. Both peoples are exceedingly insular, the French most so. The English live on an island, but are at home everywhere; still more are the Scotch and Irish. The French cover a section of Europe which is half an island, and are at home nowhere but there. There is this difference between the two, that the English are quite satisfied with themselves. They always were, indeed, and seeing their empire increasing month by month have small occasion to ask themselves why they should not be. The French, from their large admixture of Celtic blood, which always remembers a better time in the past, are liable to be dissatisfied, and as a matter of fact they have reasonable misgivings as to whether France is proportionately the power she once was. Little wonder, then, if vaporizing against England is liable to be popular in France, and to serve a politician's turn. It may safely be assumed, however, that France does not want to fight against England, and it is quite certain that England does not want to fight against France, and does not mean to do so if by any honorable process she can avoid it. The English as a nation have no dislike for France, though they wish she was less fussy, and they have a positive admiration for the present premier, who, when a grenade exploded in the Chamber of Deputies, and all was consternation, coolly said, 'Gentlemen, let the business of the House go on.'

A Grand Trunk shareholder, Mr. Household, is moving heaven and earth to secure an independent investigation of the management of the road. Had there been a good deal more of this sort of thing thirty years ago there would have perhaps been less discussion of it now. There were investigations enough then of a sort. An emissary would come out from England and be carried on a royal progress over the road, seeing nothing but prosperity, especially at the houses of the officials of the company and of the directors and stockholders of subsidiary contracting companies and would return with a most satisfactory report. The directors will, however, accept of no such investigation now. Sir Henry Tyler's visits have been of no such perfunctory sort. He examines the road from end to end in a most businesslike way, as well as all the shops, and the books, so far as that is possible. In spite of this, the London 'Standard' calmly says that wholesale waste probably exists, and some at least of the shareholders are pending for an independent investigation. How the 'Standard' knows about this extravagance we do not know. An independent investigation would in the old days have been looked upon with great satisfaction by the public here, but we do not know that there is in our own day any parallel demand on the part of public opinion. The public has been under the impression that the Grand Trunk Railway has of late years been very economically managed, and would be much surprised were it found otherwise. We presume the management on this side of the water will court investigation, and do all it can to further it as a means to its own vindication from these charges and to the strengthening of the financial standing of the company.

Senator Frye will doubtless be remembered while the United States is a nation for the way in which that nation was upborne through all the dark night of Canadian tyranny and usurpation by the inspiration of his patriotism and courage. When Canada trod on the corns of that oppressed nation, and the injured party did not know it, Senator Frye was always on hand to tell her of her afflictions. When the United States demanded eminent domain in our eastern waters Senator Frye it was who most loudly proclaimed how vicious and aggressive and outrageous this was on the part of Canada. When the United States claimed ownership in a considerable section of the Pacific Ocean, Senator Frye bore his courageous testimony to the insult Canada had thus offered to the commonest right of international law. When American fishermen claimed about all the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian inshore waters, including the right to break the local Sunday and other laws, Senator Frye saw in this an assault by Canadians upon the American constitution. When the United States forbade the Canadians fishing within hundreds of miles of their purchased seal islands, Senator Frye felt that unless Canada were now opposed there was no saying what demand she might make

next. Canada has all along in Senator Frye's view been the wolf which would not let the poor innocent lamb drink out of her own streams, and yet such a very little wolf that the lamb cannot think to gobble him up.

The Canadian cattle trade has, it is to be feared, met with another setback which will prevent the government from removing the embargo upon the importation of live animals into Great Britain. Mr. Chaplin, a Conservative and a protectionist, who is anxious to prevent Canadian cattle from competing in the British markets with British cattle, and who has worked hard and persistently to have Canadian cattle branded as diseased, not because he was really afraid of contagion, but because he wished to use the disease scheduling arrangement for trade protectionist purposes, once more succeeded in having published to the world that a Canadian animal is suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Chaplin's purpose in having the information published before the facts are verified is to alarm the public and make it difficult for the government to remove the embargo, even in case the investigation shows that the suspicions are not well founded. The protectionists are alike all the world over. They are willing to turn anything to account in order to secure a selfish advantage at the expense of other people. The protectionists of Canada can get some idea of how they themselves appear to others by noting how Mr. Chaplin appears to them. Mr. Chaplin is a fair sample of an avowed protectionist. It is to be feared that he and his like have killed all chances of a removal of the embargo upon Canadian cattle. This is something more for Canadian farmers to place to the account of protection.

A most distressing tale of disaster comes to us from British Columbia. For the most part that province is not flat enough for cultivation. The rich meadows of the Fraser constitute a very large proportion of its arable surface, and are, consequently, with the exception of commercial towns and mining centres, the most populous part of the province. The destruction of many lives and vast quantities of property is not the end of the mischief. Farming in the flooded region is said to be annihilated for the season. The people will have to live a year without earning. The floods would seem to have not only drowned the meadows which flank the river for fifty or sixty miles from its mouth, but to have done damage in the narrow mountain gorge further up. This disaster comes just at a time when the Province of British Columbia was at its wits' end, any way, financially, and will give to business the 'coup de grace,' affording, doubtless, to many the excuse they needed for giving up the fight to pay their debts. Joined to the widespread disasters of the same sort which have come upon other parts of the continent, and which have found the great west generally in even a worse condition to meet misfortune, the calamity is one of no little magnitude.

Mr. Foster has brought down another batch of tariff changes. The protected manufacturers, who have succeeded in producing the proper arguments in quantities satisfactory to the government, like the little birds sung of by Lord Tennyson, 'have their wills.' Go to Ottawa and see the government and get what you want; the elections are coming on. It is to be hoped that the eyes of the farmers are open to what has been going on at Ottawa this session. The protectionist Coxeyites have had it all their own way. If the farmers or laborers flocked to Ottawa as the protected manufacturers have been doing, there would probably be raised the cry that they were intimidating the government and the legislature, and that they ought to be sent to prison. That is what was done to the other Coxeyites who went to Washington, but then they were not protected manufacturers. 'Had we,' said one indignant Coxeyite, 'gone to Washington for the purpose of demanding that the protective tariff be maintained we would have been received with open arms.'

To carry out the texts which he seems to regard as precepts for Christian practice, would not Mr. Barnes have to advocate the slaying of all Roman Catholics, or at least of all Roman Catholic priests, with the sword, as Elijah slew the prophets of Baal? That was the method followed by the holy inquisition. We are under a different dispensation from Elijah. What is to be gained by Protestants refusing to have intercourse with Roman Catholics who live among them, for that is the mean-

ing of the word ostracism? Will they by that means convince them of the loving-kindness that should be in their hearts toward them, or would it open their hearts to receive a better faith? Would they even have a chance to learn it at all? There are Roman Catholics whose views are subsversive of free institutions, and it would be absurd to select such as our representatives, just as it would be to elect Protestants who should misrepresent us on other questions, but there are cases where the Roman Catholic is the best and safest man, and in such cases it is our duty to vote for him against a worse man.

The Toronto 'Empire' is ignorant of what is going on in Toronto, as witness the following paragraph:—

The Montreal 'Witness' describes Mr. Tait as 'a resident of the division' in which he is a candidate. This is not the case. Mr. Tait lives at Deer Park, in the county of York, so he hasn't as good a claim to the title resident as Mr. Marter.

Mr. Tait, who is the Liberal candidate for North Toronto, moved into the city in the fall of 1892, after a short term of residence in Deer Park, and with the exception of a few months last summer has been living on Church street, in the North division since that time. Mr. Tait is a baker, and his place of business is in the division. Deer Park, by the way, is just across the border line of the division. The 'Empire' is evidently laboring under the delusion that it is in a distant corner of the county, where Mr. Tait would be as ignorant of what is going on in the city as the 'Empire' itself.

The Intercolonial conference to be held at Ottawa shortly will be practically an imperial federation parliament. All the great self-governing divisions of the empire will be represented, and the Mother Country itself will also have an official delegate present. Why the Earl of Jersey should have been appointed as the Imperial delegate is a question. Perhaps simply because he was not otherwise employed. He has served as governor of New South Wales for three years. He is a Tory, and his wife is a prominent Primrose Dame, a member of the grand council of that women's association of political canvassers.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS PERISH BY FLOOD IN CHINA.

New York, May 29.—The 'Herald's' Shanghai correspondent writes as follows, under date of May 5: A terrible calamity occurred in the Yang-tee-Kiang at Han-Yang, the populous city opposite Han-Kow, on April 21. A sudden freshet swept from the Han River on the night of April 21, owing, it is believed, to heavy rains in the upper part of its water-shed. The first rush of this flood presented almost the appearance of a wall of water. The flood, strewn with wreckage of all kinds, rose at the rate of six feet an hour. The scene was a terrific one, no less than seven hundred large junks and boats being instantly dashed to pieces against each other or against the banks of the river, which was suddenly converted from a placid stream into a gigantic mill race, running at the rate of three knots an hour. The loss of life is appalling, the estimate being that nearly two thousand men, women and children, the most of whom were sleeping in their boats, were drowned. Official reports record the recovery of fifteen hundred bodies between Yun-Cong and Han-Kow, while many are known to have been washed ashore where they were buried without the officials being communicated with by the country people. Three hundred bodies were thrown up on the bank at one point two hundred miles above Han-Kow. At several places where the river was narrow the water rose twenty-seven feet in as many hours.

SUEZ CANAL FINANCES.

THE COMPANY MAKES A CLEAR PROFIT OF ABOUT 40,000,000 FRANCS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Paris, May 28.—The report of the Suez Canal Company shows that in 1893 its revenue amounted to 76,579,992 francs and the expenses, including five percent interest, amount to 36,965,466 francs. This leaves a profit of about 40,000,000 francs, giving a dividend of 72 francs, which added to the five percent interest makes 97 francs per share. The report expresses the unanimous opinion of the directors that the company has a great duty to perform towards M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the founder of the enterprise. In this spirit it is proposed to vote life annuities to the members of M. de Lesseps's family, disposed as follows:—To the thirteen children of M. de Lesseps 60,000 francs and a similar sum to Mme. de Lesseps during the lifetime of her husband; after his death the latter annuity to be reduced to 40,000 francs. The 20,000 francs subtracted from Mme. de Lesseps's annuity to be divided among the surviving children. In the event of the death of any of the children their shares will be divided among those living. M. Guichard, vice-president, has replaced M. de Lesseps as acting president of the company.

RUM'S AGED FOE.

HONORS TO THE VETERAN PROHIBITIONIST, GEN. NEAL DOW.

Prohibition Park, Staten Island, June 3.—General Neal Dow, the father of prohibition, was greeted by 10,000 enthusiastic admirers at the International Temperance Congress, which opened here today. He occupied an arm chair at the right of the presiding officer in the morning, afternoon and evening sessions, and showed by his quick appreciation of the points of the speakers, that his mind is undimmed by the ninety years that have passed over him.

Prominent speakers and prohibition workers from many States and from abroad were present.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, Mass., said: 'The House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone says, must be mended or ended. The liquor traffic, this convention says, must be ended, because it cannot be mended. My conviction is that this will be the keynote of the 20th century. The work of Neal Dow has led to this. He has fought a good fight, and even at ninety years of age he has not run his course. The truth that Maine has been transformed and transfigured through the work of Neal Dow travels slowly; but the fact that the Maine liquor law is a failure travels with seven league boots.'

He then told of what Neal Dow had done in his own State and reviewed the progress that had been made by prohibition in the past sixty years. At the present time, he said, woman's vote was everywhere dreaded by the saloon element as an ally of prohibition.

He was loudly applauded when he alluded to equal suffrage, but he qualified his utterance by saying that if women would favor the reading test for suffrage, and a fine for neglect to vote, he would be with them. He described the position of prohibition in politics by telling the story of the dog that was told to roll over and promised a cracker if he did the trick well. He rolled over and over, and then was not given the cracker. Dr. Cook said that the time had at last come when prohibitionists will turn over no longer at the beck of the politicians.

Gen. Dow was given the Chautauque salute when he rose to reply. During the first two or three sentences his voice trembled with emotion, then it grew steadier, and it was clear and emphatic when he dwelt upon what had been accomplished since he took up the temperance work. He said in substance: 'I don't feel that I have accomplished anything that entitles me to the honor which is done me to-day. No words can express the gratitude for what has been said and done here. But perhaps if we best that I should tell of some of the work that has been done and the importance of the work yet to be done. There is no question before the people of this country or any country so important as the liquor question; just, strange as it may seem, there are many prominent men, many men of enlightenment, understanding and education, who know nothing about the work of prohibition. I was once handed a slip from a newspaper that announced that Goldwin Smith had said that prohibition was a failure in Maine. My reply to that was that I hoped Goldwin Smith did not make such a statement, for the reason that it was not true.

At one time we had a great many breweries and distilleries in Maine. There is none now and there has not been in many years. In Portland alone there were seven distilleries. There is none now. At one time cargoes of Jamaica rum were imported into the state. There is none now. An entire generation has grown up among three-quarters of our people, and has not seen a grog-shop or a drunken man.

The liquor traffic has existed for fifty years by permission of Christian churches. Their members are masters of the situation. When they say 'Go,' and vote 'Go,' the saloon will go. (Applause.)

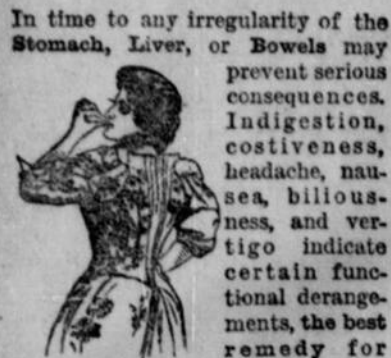
LORD ABERDEEN AT BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ont., May 29.—The city was en fête to-day in honor of the first visit of the Governor-General, who arrived at five p.m. this evening from the east, and was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Majoribanks and Capt. B. Urquhart, aides-de-camp; and Mr. W. T. S. Hewitt, private secretary. A large concourse of citizens assembled at the station. His Excellency was received by the Reception Committee, and a guard of honor and a cavalry escort, and thence escorted to the residence of Mr. Thomas Ritchie via Railway Station road, Mill, Front, Bridge, Charles and John streets. His Excellency will be the guest of Mr. Ritchie during his stay here. The guard of honor was from No. 1 company, 49th Battalion, Major Harrison commanding, and the escort consisted of a detachment from Troop D of cavalry, Captain Hugh McCulloch.

Belleville, May 30.—The Governor-General had a busy but highly pleasant day, the weather being bright and cool. After passing the night at Mr. Thomas Ritchie's in his Excellency and suite, having breakfasted, drove to the Central School, in front of which the pupils of the high, public and separate schools were congregated, surrounded by several thousands of people. Here brief addresses were presented by little Misses Lily Johnson, on behalf of the public schools, and Katie Brennan, on behalf of the separate schools. Lord Aberdeen made a lengthy and highly interesting reply, and Mr. Bowell, and other gentlemen also spoke. The children sang the National Anthem and 'The Maple Leaf' and cheered vigorously at intervals. His Excellency then proceeded to the Hospital and Home of the Friendless, where an address was presented by the Women's Christian Association, by whose exertions those buildings were erected. After a reply His Excellency was driven to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where, after lunch with the superintendent, Mr. Matheson, he spent some hours in inspecting the building and witnessing the methods of instruction. A formal address was presented and His Excellency made a pleasing reply, after which he embarked on Mr. Corby's steam yacht, 'Omata,' and took a trip up the bay to the Murray canal and down to Massasauga park. This evening the Governor-General attended for a few minutes Messrs. Crossley and Hunter's closing meeting, and then went to the opera house where the operetta 'The Cadets' Picnic' was produced for charitable purposes. He will leave for Ottawa by the midnight express.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention



In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is no better medicine, and have induced many to use it. "Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

No Better Medicine, and have induced many to use it.

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AYER'S PILLS Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

DON'T BE CARELESS.

Don't be too careless to examine closely when you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Many unprincipled dealers will hand you a bottle, put up in RED Wrapper, and closely imitating "C-A-R-T-E-R-S." Don't fail to examine carefully, and don't be put off with something "just as good as CARTER'S." There is nothing as good as CARTER'S. The only safety in getting the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Ask for C-A-R-T-E-R-S and be sure you get them.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

Advertise in the 'Weekly Witness.' Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion; additional words one cent each.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1860.

Maintains its position as the Leading Emporium of the Carpet Trade in Canada. Experience, capital, taste, energy and progressive methods are all employed in gathering and distributing the latest ideas in Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Curtains, Portieres, Poles, Shades, Upholsterings.

CADBURY'S COCOA. ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED. Wholesale Agents for Canada—Frank Magor & Co., 250, Commissioners Street, Montreal.

EUROPE. EUROPE. EUROPE. TICKETS BY ALL LINES. ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES. GUION, ANCHOR, HAM-AMERICAN, INMAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, NETHERLANDS, STATE, & G. LLOYD, FRENCH LINES, Etc., Etc. Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA and all parts of the world.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A FARM?

Advertise in the 'Weekly Witness.' Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion; additional words, one cent each.

1834. 1894. J. A. MATHEWSON & CO., 232 McGill Street, Montreal. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS. Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of a long and experienced experience with FRESHNESS & STOCK ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED. Orders carefully attended to.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, and also inquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

PROLONG THE LIVES OF GOOD MILKERS.

Last Monday there were probably over fifty milkmen's strippers offered for sale to the butchers at the East End abattoir, and although most of them were in fair condition for making into beef, still their owners could not realize for them within from twelve to twenty dollars of the sum required at present to purchase fresh-calved cows equally as good as these strippers were when first bought as fresh-calved cows by the milkmen some six or eight months ago. These strippers were on the whole a superior lot, some of them being high-graded Shortborns and Ayrshires, and it seemed to me a pity that such fine cows, still in their prime, and with such large capabilities for future milk production, should be so remorselessly hurried off to the shambles at a time when beef cattle bring such low prices. In talking to one of the milkmen, who is also a breeder of pure bred Ayrshire cattle, he said that the milkmen had not sufficient room, either in their stables or pastures, to keep over the few cows from year to year, except in a few cases where pure bred stock are kept, with an occasional instance where a common cow proves herself to be exceptionally good as a milk producer, and it would not pay them to keep over ordinary cows; hence the general custom is to keep the cow as a stripper until her record at the pail gets below a paying point, then send her off to be killed for beef, and with this end in view she is given a more fat-producing diet during the last month or six weeks of her life. As most of these cows are superior milkers, and as the same custom of stripper-killing prevails at all the cities and large towns in the Dominion, it involves a serious drain on the better class of cows all over the country, and I believe it helps materially in keeping the average milk product of Canadian cows at a much lower figure than it might and ought to be.

We often hear of the increase of waste land in this Canada of ours, where cultivation has ceased to be profitable owing to diminished fertility, or to the unwelcome presence of numerous various sized boulders in the soil. These waste places, where sufficient water is available for watering stock, would, if well fenced, make excellent summer ranches for the pasturing of dry stock, and would serve admirably for summering milkmen's cows while recuperating their system to another season of milk production.

Should the milkmen, after keeping their milch cows for five or six months, mate them with some pure bred bull of a milking strain, and after keeping them three or four months longer, sell them to someone with an abundance of spare pasture, I think that both the seller and buyer might make a good thing out of the transaction, and the whole country would be benefited by the possession of many thousands additional good cows. While the raisers of beef cattle would get better prices for them, as they would not be subjected to the competition with so many milkmen's strippers on the market as is the case now. The milkman would be benefited by there being no necessity for being at extra cost for fattening his strippers, as is the case now, while he would get more for his cow in a thrifty condition, if sold to a grazier, than he would realize if sold to the butchers in a much fatter state. The grazier, after keeping this cow at grass for five or six months, part of this time giving more or less milk, would sell her and her calf for some fifteen or twenty dollars more than he paid for her in the spring, making a handsome profit on his investment. There has lately been a very active demand here for springers not yet due to calve for some four or five months, to put on grass during the summer, but very few of the kind could be got. This ought not to be the case another year.

effectually drain the road, and render this portion as easy to travel as any part of the road. The season is from three to four weeks earlier than usual and all kinds of crop so much further advanced, while there is a most promising uniformity of growth, neither damaging rains nor frosts having fallen. These facts are naturally attended by a most hopeful expression of opinion among the farmers generally. The wagon rolled over the road should be a road-maker, not a road-destroyer. It ought to conserve hauling the heavier the lighter load. The broad tire does this. In France are found the best roads in Europe, and over them roll only the wheels of broadest tires. It is the law there that the load shall be distributed over the largest possible surface consistent with the weight carried, the power exerted, and the needs of the people to wheel loads to market. The tires of the French market wagons are all the way from three to ten inches in width. The greater number are from four to six inches. There, too, the hind and forward wheels do not track. Each pair of wheels tracks alone, and thus the combined width of the four tires serves the purpose of a road roller to keep the roof of the road smooth, compact, and free from cut-outs, or what are generally known as chuck-holes.

Townships and counties in both the eastern and western states are preparing to submit votes for issuing bonds for road purposes. In Pennsylvania the citizens of Abington township will vote during this year on the proposition to issue \$30,000 in bonds to macadamize the principal roads in the township. In Michigan the board of supervisors at Alpena will submit a vote to an early date for issuing \$75,000 in bonds to run fifty years, to be expended in improving the country roads. In no section of the country have roads been so badly neglected as in the south, but, with the light that is being thrown on this important question by the press, it will not be slow in adopting such measures as will bring good roads.—Industrial American.

In connection with the Darlington meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for 1895 the following prizes are offered by this society: Class 1.—For the best hay-making machines, first prize, \$100; second prize, \$50. Class 2.—For the best clover-making machines, first prize, \$100; second prize, \$50. All prizes are open to general competition. The trials will take place during the hay harvest of 1895, on land selected by the society in the neighborhood of Darlington. The necessary arrangements for the grass and clover crops required for the trials will be made by the society. Notice of the date and place of the trials will be posted to every competitor as soon as they are fixed. Every competitor must himself provide for the delivery of his machines on the trial ground, and for the removal of the same after the trials. Recently Mr. Ketchum, of Toronto, showed the drawings of a machine that will make the farmers stare with wide open eyes when they see it tested, as it will before long. It is a machine that will do ploughing, reaping, sowing, threshing and all other farm work. The motive power is electricity, which will become available on many farms as soon as the trolley lines are extended out into the country. The feature about the machine is the unique manner of conveying the current to the wagon motor. The trolley idea is cast aside for a more effective and simpler device. It is expected one of these machines will enable a farmer to work six hundred acres as easily as he now works one hundred. It ought to be invaluable for Manitoba and the North-West, especially where the farms are large and the working season short.—Toronto World.

I know full well what the objections are to the early hay-cutting, that it won't weigh so much, and in feeding won't spend so well. I admit that both statements are true, but it is only part of the truth, and like all half truths, it followed may lead into serious error in practice. If fed to stock on the farm it won't last so long, ton for ton, as the later cut, for the reason that they like it much better, and will eat more of it. So, of course, it won't spend so well, but if we measure its value by the amount of milk and butter and the growth of young stock we can get out of it we shall find the balance in favor of the early cutting every time. So keep your early and late cutting separate, and if any is to be sold, be sure that it is the last cut. But there is a little more to this cutting question, that will follow, with the fine after-math that a good deal better food than what the later cut that will give but little second growth. Another advantage of early cutting is that your meadow will be in a good deal better condition to stand the winter, there being much less risk from winter killing. There is no better coarse food for nearly all kinds of stock than good clover hay, and there is none much poorer than poor clover hay. The latter is often less desirable than straw. It is my experience that one cannot always handle clover in a satisfactory way, as far wet weather at the right stage is needed. A wet week may lodge and damage clover, and start a second growth that injures the quality. A crop of timothy can be handled more easily in a wet season, but well cured clover is worth much more than timothy for stock. I have learned that no useless chances should be taken, but the harvest should begin just as soon as the clover is ready, if the weather permits; that is, when the most of the clover is in full bloom, and a few of the heads have turned brown. If the ground is very moist I prefer waiting a day or two, as clover at this stage requires good conditions for curing. A dry and hot surface of the earth is worth more in curing hay than a hot sun. In fact, a hot sun is undesirable, unless a rain is approaching and the curing must be hastened, as it burns the grass. A good breeze is far better. Lady Duff has received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsby, acknowledging the receipt of the Australian flowers sent to the Queen by the P. & O. steamer 'Parramatta.' The letter is as follows: "Windsor Castle, December 7, 1893. Dear Lady Duff,—Your flowers arrived here yesterday, in charge of Mr. Cox, of the P. & O. Company, who came himself with them from the steamer. After much discussion we decided upon advising the Queen to have the block of ice placed in its entirety on the dining table, and when it had slightly thawed and become transparent the flowers showed beautifully. This will enable the Queen to have them on the dinner table several nights, as the ice is thick, and is kept cool, so as to thaw gradually. The Queen and Princess Beatrice admired them a good deal last night, and to-night I am told the flower tins show more perfectly. The Queen commands me to return you her best thanks for this present, with which she is delighted. I hope that you and Sir Robert are well and flourishing on the other side of the world. The Queen has kept the list of plants, as she will be able to examine them when the ice has thawed away.—Yours sincerely, Henry Ponsby.—Australasian."

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

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It would be a misfortune if—just at the time when a remedy for the notorious potato disease appears to have been found, beyond doubt, in the mixture of lime and sulphate of copper with water—a fresh pathological affection of the potato should cause trouble and anxiety to the cultivators of the now indispensable tuber. It is a fact, however (says the 'Times'), that in one of the most extensively cultivated varieties, known as the 'Maincrop,' there has been detected by wholesale potato traders symptoms of a disorder of which but little apparently is known. As far as our information goes, the disease first showed itself in Scotland three years ago, but in a much milder form than it has now assumed. In the current season it is found to have seriously injured a large breadth of Maincrops grown in Lincolnshire. Up to the present it does not appear that either the haulm, or the weight of the crop, or the external appearance of the tuber, is affected, so that the disorder is not likely to be confused with the ravages of the well-known potato diseases, fungous, Phytophthora infestans. Nevertheless, the tubers are found to be unfit for human consumption, and when cut through with a knife the flesh is seen to be streaky and spotted black. One of the worst features of the disorder is its hidden character, for, of course, potatoes cannot be sorted with the knife. It is very desirable to ascertain whether the disease is capable of being spread through the use of unsound tubers as seed, and also to discover some remedy for this at present obscure affection.

Doubtless there are various patterns of roadmaking machines, but the one that I have had several years' practical experience with is called the 'American Champion,' and, as it is now made in Ontario, can be bought at first cost without the addition of duty, the price being \$250, and to say that the machine will, in any ordinary township, more than pay for itself in one year, is putting it very mildly. Some of our more enterprising municipalities have purchased one or more of these machines, and have taken upon themselves the principal part of the making and repairing of those municipal roads, giving the residents a chance whenever possible of working a part of the road tax in statute labor, and while the roads are uniformly very much improved the annual amount actually expended on them has fallen to from 75 even to 50 percent of what it used to cost to keep up an indifferent set of roads by the old method. For making roads across hillsides, these machines are admirably adapted, and the amount of work that they can accomplish in a day in this way is something marvellous. The mould board is so arranged as to work both going and coming across a slope, and also to work on either side of the road when coming down a hill. As a proof of the good work they are capable of doing, I have found that those roads that the residents of those municipalities which do not use one machine are quite willing to pay \$5 a day for the use of one, besides paying for the caretaker and the teams to draw it, and until we can afford to make macadamized roads at a cost of \$1,000 to \$2,000 a mile, I believe there is no other method that will come so near perfection as by using a six-horse road machine, supplementing the work by gravel ballast.

Butchers will pray that the summer of 1894 will not resemble that of 1893 in its length and warmth. The well-known authority on matters agricultural, Mr. H. Kains Jackson, says that the reason why we ate 161,800 tons less meat in 1893 than in 1892 is because last year 'two hundred days of hot weather took away one ounce per diem of the normal appetite of thirty-eight millions of a flesh-eating people.—English Paper.

Breeders of cattle and sheep keep their best females to breed from; the better they are the longer they are kept; with horses the better they are the sooner they are sold, not even the very best young mares being reserved for the stud. Those that cannot find a customer are too frequently kept and bred from. It is not an unusual saying with disappointed breeders: 'If I cannot sell her I will put her to the horse.' The importation of camels to Australia is largely on the increase, especially since the opening up of the gold fields in the western colony. Instead of the old-fashioned colonial bullock team what are called 'camel-trains' are now the order of the day along the roads leading inland, and the new system is found to work very well in Western Australia. Many of the gold fields now so prosperous in that colony would have been still uninhabitable but for the agency of the camel.

A vegetarian cattle-farmer sounds as anomalous as a teetotal publican, but that they do exist is proved by the following advertisement in an Essex paper: 'A great opportunity—thirty ewes (three years), seventy lambs (one year). These sheep will be sold at a great sacrifice to any purchaser who will guarantee that they shall be kept for grazing, wool, etc., and shall not be sold to the butcher. Any bona fide offer will be considered.' Thoroughness is always admirable, and this is going the whole sheep to some purpose.

As a rule it is better to have the heifers come in when two years old. As a rule they will make better cows, unless they are very small and have not been well fed. If allowed to run until three years of age they are inclined to become beefy, and a whole year is lost. It is a matter of care and proper food. A well-bred and well-raised calf makes the cheapest cow that can be procured. Do not raise a calf from a poor or ordinary cow. It will not pay. The best is always the cheapest in the end, and the most profitable.

Sheep raising is one of the profitable industries of this county and it is yearly given more attention. To show the profit and rapidity of increase in sheep the 'News' will give an instance. Arthur, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Eagle, was given, when four years old, two sheep, by John Hill, his grandfather.

There are several modes of building cool rooms for dairies in the warmer parts of Victoria. One of the main features in these buildings, is a double roof, with ample space for a current of air between. Sometimes a shingled lean-to is built a few feet from the wall on the side most exposed to the sun, and the practice of planting quick-growing trees to act as a protection is adopted by some. The tree mostly used is the pinus insignis. Where the climate is very hot in summer, a chamber is excavated in such a building and an earthenware pipe taken underground for some distance is led into the bottom of this lower chamber. The outer opening of the pipe must be away from the sun and the hot wind, and at times of great heat a cloth is hung over the opening and kept saturated with water. The evaporation cools the air passing through the pipe, and keeps the lower chamber at a fairly low temperature even in the hottest weather. Where dairying is carried on extensively it is better to employ refrigerating machinery.—Australasian.

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The Dominion Government has made provision for the maintenance of two travelling dairies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories and one in New Brunswick. They will be under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. The object of the travelling dairies is to afford those who are engaged in butter-making an opportunity to gain further exact, practical and helpful information in all parts of the process, from the separating of the cream to the printing and packing of the butter. One expert butter-maker and an assistant, with a centrifugal cream separator, a churn, a butter worker, a Babcock milk tester, etc., etc., will compose each travelling dairy. Two days will be spent at every place which is visited, if the local committee make the necessary preparations of a place for meetings, a supply of milk and a supply of cream.

The export trade in butter having now been well established, the agricultural department is endeavoring to open up a trade with the United Kingdom in Victorian cheese. The first shipment will be sent by the steamer 'Australasian' of the Aberdeen White Star Line, on the 20th prox. This company placed the refrigerating chamber of the 'Australasian,' with a capacity for 220 tons of cheese, at the disposal of the department, the freight to be 1d per lb., whether the whole space is utilized or not. The department accepted the offer as a good one, considering that the small boats stipulate to charge the same freight only on condition that the whole space is taken. The shipment will probably not exceed 100 tons, and it is anticipated that the cheese will realize about £2 10s a cwt in London. The department will accept only Cheddar cheese, either the white or the colored. It is expected that Warrambool will supply the greater part of the shipment. To encourage the export trade government give a bonus of 1s per cwt for cheese realising £2 10s per cwt., the maximum amount to be paid to any company or individual being £300.—'Australasian.'

A CHEESE COMPANY.

The Warrambool Cheese Company is one of the largest and most carefully conducted cheese manufacturing concerns in the country, having under its management the factories of Brownsville, Culloden, Bayham and Tilsonburg, Ont. During the past season there was a total of 9,715,531 pounds of milk received, for which the sum of \$75,137.79 was paid, or what would be equal to an average price of seventy-six and one-sixth cents per hundred pounds for the milk at the farmer's door. The drawing of the milk cost \$4,843, or an average per three hundred pounds of \$1.28 at Culloden, \$1.29 at Brownsville, \$1.51 at Bayham and \$1.67 at Tilsonburg. The manufacturing cost \$4,729, and other expenses amounted to \$4,625. The total amount of cheese made was 897,647 pounds, which required on the average 10.80 pounds of milk to produce a pound of cheese. The average price received for the cheese throughout the season was 9.85 cents.

After paying all working expenses, salaries, etc., and a six percent dividend of \$450 on stock, the company were able to expand on improvements \$2,574, and only overdraw their bank account to the small extent of \$216. Mr. D. W. Jelly, M.L.A., and Mr. Moody called on Mr. Davin last Saturday and suggested that he should urge on the attention of the government the advisability of establishing an experimental creamery in vicinity of Regina. Mr. Jelly's scheme as outlined to a 'Leader' reporter was as follows: 'That the government purchase 230 acres of land in the vicinity of Regina; erect the necessary buildings, including creamery, dwellings, outbuildings, purchase twenty superior butter cows, have them properly fed both summer and winter with a view of showing how much butter could be made at lowest possible cost. The skim milk to be fed to pigs in connection with other feed; the pork cured and an export trade established for both butter and cured pork products. In connection with the institution, a certain number of expert butter makers could be trained each year for employment in other parts of the Territories. The advantage of having it at Regina would be that the Assembly meeting here every year, the representatives from every part of the North-West could become familiar with the working of the institution and disseminate information among their constituents. The establishment of such a

DAIRYING DOTS.

Oxford County, Ont., produced \$847,000 worth of cheese last year. This sum represents over \$100 for each family in the rural sections of the county. Michigan produces annually 45,000,000 pounds of butter, for which she receives more than a million dollars less than Wisconsin obtains for 40,000,000 pounds made in the latter state.

A milk receiver has been patented by Mr. Thebaud, of Ottawa, which is attached outside the door. The milk vendor presses upon a button and the ticket drops out, whereupon he puts the milk into a small aperture in the receiver by means of a funnel.

While there are other causes for bitter cream, as, for instance, bitter weeds which the cows may feed on in the pasture, yet the main cause is old cream. Cream should be churned within thirty-six hours of the time of skimming, and taken off the milk inside of twenty-four hours. William Baker, 11 Edinburgh road, was summoned for selling adulterated milk. Mr. Talbot prosecuted on behalf of the corporation, and Mr. Kerridge, appeared for defendant. William Grifing Raife, assistant inspector, purchased a pint of new

Live Stock Notes. Butchers will pray that the summer of 1894 will not resemble that of 1893 in its length and warmth. The well-known authority on matters agricultural, Mr. H. Kains Jackson, says that the reason why we ate 161,800 tons less meat in 1893 than in 1892 is because last year 'two hundred days of hot weather took away one ounce per diem of the normal appetite of thirty-eight millions of a flesh-eating people.—English Paper. Breeders of cattle and sheep keep their best females to breed from; the better they are the longer they are kept; with horses the better they are the sooner they are sold, not even the very best young mares being reserved for the stud. Those that cannot find a customer are too frequently kept and bred from. It is not an unusual saying with disappointed breeders: 'If I cannot sell her I will put her to the horse.' The importation of camels to Australia is largely on the increase, especially since the opening up of the gold fields in the western colony. Instead of the old-fashioned colonial bullock team what are called 'camel-trains' are now the order of the day along the roads leading inland, and the new system is found to work very well in Western Australia. Many of the gold fields now so prosperous in that colony would have been still uninhabitable but for the agency of the camel. A vegetarian cattle-farmer sounds as anomalous as a teetotal publican, but that they do exist is proved by the following advertisement in an Essex paper: 'A great opportunity—thirty ewes (three years), seventy lambs (one year). These sheep will be sold at a great sacrifice to any purchaser who will guarantee that they shall be kept for grazing, wool, etc., and shall not be sold to the butcher. Any bona fide offer will be considered.' Thoroughness is always admirable, and this is going the whole sheep to some purpose. As a rule it is better to have the heifers come in when two years old. As a rule they will make better cows, unless they are very small and have not been well fed. If allowed to run until three years of age they are inclined to become beefy, and a whole year is lost. It is a matter of care and proper food. A well-bred and well-raised calf makes the cheapest cow that can be procured. Do not raise a calf from a poor or ordinary cow. It will not pay. The best is always the cheapest in the end, and the most profitable. Sheep raising is one of the profitable industries of this county and it is yearly given more attention. To show the profit and rapidity of increase in sheep the 'News' will give an instance. Arthur, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Eagle, was given, when four years old, two sheep, by John Hill, his grandfather.

creamery would be a boon not only to the farmers of the Regina district but to the whole North-West, and would greatly assist and encourage the farmers to go into mixed farming.—Regina 'Leader.'

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.

NUMISMATIC.

J.B.Y., Andover, N.B.—Q.—Will you kindly inform me through your Numismatic Column as to the history and value of the coin on the two sides of which are represented on the enclosed paper? Ans.—Your coin is a copper one shilling piece of Christian VII. of Denmark, dated 1771, as is indicated by the double monogram C 7 one of which is reversed on the obverse. This is a common coin worth not more than one cent. Specimens were frequently met with in circulation in Canada previous to the withdrawal of the old coin in 1870.

MEDICAL.

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

COLD IN THE HEAD.

Elise, Q.—My little boy, three and a half years of age, has had frequent attacks of cold in the head all winter. About six weeks ago I noticed an offensive odor from the discharge from his nose. He is somewhat better now, but the discharge continues, sometimes thin and watery, at other times of a yellowish green color. He is and has always been a very healthy boy. Please prescribe, Ans.—He has, probably, adenoid growths in the back of the nose and throat, they must be removed.

NIGHT-MARE, ITCH.

A Great Lover of the 'Witness,' Ont.—Q.—I am a married woman, forty-eight years of age, generally in good health, but when sleeping on my back I have night-mare and when I awake I feel a peculiar sensation all over my body, as if the blood was just starting, after having stopped. I have been so for years, and my mother has been troubled in that way so long as I can remember. Her head has been troubled with an irritation of the skin, but only in cold weather. I scratch until the skin bleeds. I have a brother and sister with the same trouble. My mother had salt rheum. My son twenty years of age has the same trouble. Please prescribe, Ans.—Do not sleep on your back, but on your side. Use sufficient out-door exercise. Would advise you to stop meat, fish and fowl and all preparations of food containing these, also white bread, tea and coffee. Eat green vegetables, grains, stale graham, or whole wheat meal bread, fruits, cream, milk and eggs. Take all the out-door exercise possible.

BLOODSHOT EYES.

Subscriber, Ont.—Please tell me the cause of my little boy's, aged nearly nine years, having his eyes blood-shot nearly all the time. Sometimes the white is nearly all covered, and often in the morning the eyelids are swollen. He seems to be in good general health. Ans.—It may be due to some irritation in the throat as catarrh, or to some defect in the sight. Have him examined by a specialist.

ANSWERS ONLY TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Distressed.—It is probably the throat trouble that causes the headache. It was no fault of the specialist that the trouble returned. It shows that in this, as in most operations, the cause is not removed, simply the effects. In your case the cause is in the food, you are eating too much and too strong food. Stop the meat, cheese, pastry, tea and coffee, and if you take a lunch do not eat anything more until the evening meal. Take a cool sponge bath every morning, paying special attention to the throat and chest. Take all the out-door exercise possible.

F.D.—Better consult a local physician to find the cause of the trouble. For answer to your other question see general department later.

M.E.L.—Try the local application of Pond's Extract. 2. Keep constantly applied by means of a bandage. If this does not effect a cure, constitutional treatment will be required.

Roda.—Examination necessary; consult a local physician.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

LANDS OMITTED FROM MORTGAGE. Forest, Ont.—Q.—Can I recover a mortgage on a house and lot that were left out of a mortgage which I had drawn up with three other lots? The conveyancer made the mistake. The mortgagor is not willing to have it made right. It was registered before I knew about it. Ans.—An action might be brought to have the mortgage performed to include the lot and house. Also, in the event of default being made in payment of the principal money or interest, action might be taken against the mortgagor upon his personal covenant contained in the mortgage. Judgment having been obtained in such an action, the mortgagor's lands could be reached under an execution issued upon such judgment.

TRESPASSING DOGS.

Kappel Farmer, Ont.—Q.—A person going to feed his horses finds two hounds in a shed in his own enclosed field. He is attacked by these dogs. Will he in law be justified in killing the dogs? Or has he any remedy in addition against the owners for the trespass of these dogs? If a dog trespasses on your enclosed fields where dogs have worried your cattle and sheep, and you cannot prove that it was the dog that worried them, have you any remedy against

the owners for the simple trespass? Ans.—It would not be legally justified in killing unless it could be shown that it was in self-defense in order to escape from pressing danger or apprehended peril, or unless permitted by a by-law of the township, passed pursuant to 'The Consolidated Municipal Act,' 1893, sec. 489, sub-sections 15 and 16, which empowers municipal councils to regulate by laws for restraining and regulating the running at large of dogs, and for killing dogs running at large contrary to the by-laws. He may bring an action of trespass against them, and recover at least nominal damages and costs. If the trespass has taken place after notice and warning against it then great damages might be had. 2. Yes, by action.

AGRICULTURAL.

BARK LICE ON APPLE TREES.

E.C.D.M., Maxville, Ont.—I send you here with a piece of an apple tree branch, which as you see is covered with small scales. The orchard from which it is taken is situated on gravel soil. Two years ago the scales were first noticed. The trees which they appeared on died, and now almost all the other trees in the orchard are similarly affected. Nothing has been tried to remove them. I would feel greatly obliged if you could suggest any remedy for the state of affairs—if any remedy there is. Is it possible to prevent the scales from getting on the trees? Ans.—This piece of an apple tree branch duly arrived. It is badly affected with bark lice. The scales with which it is covered are insects, although torpid, and apparently dead. Young apple trees and the ends of the limbs of older trees are most apt to be affected in this way. The trees and smooth parts of the trunks are sometimes completely covered with these insects, and present a wrinkled and rough appearance from the bodies being crowded closely together. In the winter these insects are apparently dead. They measure about one-tenth of an inch in length, and are of an oblong oval shape, gradually decreasing to a point at one end, and are of a brownish color, very near to that of the bark of the tree. These insects are becoming extremely common, and infest our nurseries and young trees to a great extent. In the spring the eggs are readily to be seen on raising the little scale-shaped scales, and many of them are concealed. The eggs are of a white color, and in shape, very like those of snakes. They begin to hatch about the last of May, and finish about the middle of June. Among the natural means which are provided to check the increase of these bark lice are birds, and many of them are attracted to the bark of the tree, and devour great quantities of them. They are also preyed upon by various parasites on the principle set forth in Huddibras:—

'The little fogs that do you tease,
Here lower down than the other;
And these again have lesser fears,
And so ad infinitum.'

The best application for the destruction of these lice is a wash made of two parts of soft soap and eight of water, with which may be mixed any amount of kerosene to the consistency of thick whitewash. This is to be put upon the trunks and limbs of the trees with a brush, and as high as practicable, so as to cover the whole surface, and fill all the cracks in the bark. The proper time for doing this is in the early part of June, when the insects are young and tender. The insects may also be killed by using in the same way a solution of two pounds of potash in seven quarts of water, or a pickle consisting of a quart of common salt in two gallons of water.

EARLY CUCUMBERS—MUSK MELONS—THE BLACK SPRUCE.

A Subscriber, Prescott, Ont.—Information wanted through the 'Witness' in full detail for raising early cucumbers, as they appear at Prescott, Ontario, also for the Musk melon, also for the Montreal musk melon. How to propagate Black spruce from the seed, and how to distinguish it from other foliage. Ans.—Early cucumbers and musk-melons are started under glass. Later varieties are planted in the open ground. To be successful with these winter two things are necessary: To grow them in a very rich soil, and to give them copious waterings. A hole should be dug not less in size and depth than a half bushel measure, and filled with rich soil, or soil well mixed with well-rotted manure, and from their first appearance above ground they should never be permitted to lack moisture. It takes all the skill of the professional nurseryman to raise the spruce tree from seed, and only professionals should attempt to do so. There are establishments that make a specialty of growing spruces, at which the young trees from a few inches in size to three feet or more in height, can be bought at rates so low as to make it quite unnecessary for ordinary persons to try to grow them from seed. Besides this, there are parts of the country where spruces of all sorts and sizes can be dug; not of all sorts, for the Norway and others are not natives of Canada, but the black spruce is indigenous to this country, and I have, in my time, dug hundreds of them. I should think they can be found not far from Prescott.

FARMING ON SHARES.

A.R.C., St. Helen's, Ont.—Will you kindly inform me how a farm should be worked on shares. I have a farm of 100 acres on which there is a mortgage of \$2,000, and I let it to a man in shares. I want to get one-third. Now, I want to know: 1st. Should I board him and his family or just himself? 2nd. Should he get one-third of eggs and butter? 3rd. Should he have any share in fat cattle? 4th. Should he do all the work? 5th. Should I have everything for running the place? By answering these few questions or by giving me all the particulars concerning the working of land on shares you will confer a favor on an old subscriber of 20 years. Ans.—Farming on shares has, I think, very much gone out of vogue, so much so, at any rate, that I have quite lost track of it. I don't think it was ever a satisfactory method, though there was a good deal of it in the early history of this country. As I remember the working of it, constant disputes and misunderstandings grew out of it, and it was gradually superseded by rental at a definite price. There may be some localities where it still prevails, and, if so, probably some reader of the 'Witness' may be able to throw light on the foregoing questions, which, it may be remarked, are asked by a lady.

ANTS, MOTHS AND BED-BUGS.

No name given, Toronto.—Please publish in proper column a preventive or sure cure for red ants, moths in furs, carpets, clothing, etc., and most important of all for bed-bugs. A reader of long standing is tormented with these three plagues, though using every preventive he knows of. Ans.—Various modes have been adopted to kill red ants. One is to coat pieces of brown paper with molasses sprinkly thinly with arsenic, and place them where they will be accessible to the ants; or to partly fill shallow sheet-iron pans with sugar and water and a little arsenic. Such remedies should be carefully kept out of reach of children. Another mode of killing them is to wash a sponge thoroughly so as to open its pores, and dip it in a solution of arsenic. The ants will enter in large numbers, and may be killed by plunging into scalding water. It is said that red ants may be repelled from shelves by rubbing them with

fine salt. Ants can be excluded with certainty from cake, sweetmeats and other articles specially attractive to them, only by placing them on a table, each leg of which stands in a vessel of water. Moths can be kept from woollens and furs by keeping them in a box or drawer made of red cedar wood. Small pieces of gum camphor rolled in paper and placed among the woollens and furs, have proved a good remedy. Moths also have a peculiar liking for black pepper. Moths which have already entered clothes or carpets may be killed by exposure to bright sunshine, or they may be steamed to death by placing a moistened coarse cloth or crash towel upon the substance, and passing a hot iron over it. Incomparably the best exterminator of bed-bugs is the following:—Dissolve a small quantity of corrosive sublimate in about twenty times its bulk of alcohol, and apply it to every part of the bedsteads, cracks in the plaster wall, and other places likely to be infested with them. Kerosene has been recommended as a perfect remedy, but it has never been successful. The corrosive sublimate has never failed to do the work with a single thorough application of it.

CHARCOAL FOR HOGS.

J.S., Petrolia, Ont.—Is charcoal a good thing to feed to hogs, and is there any certain quantity which is to be given them? Ans.—One of the best medicines for human beings and domestic animals is pulverized charcoal. Take a burning coal from the wood fire, cool them, and pound them to powder in a mortar, which will secure its being fresh. Almost any derangement of the stomach is set right by it. A teaspoon, slightly rounded up (mixed with water), is enough for a grown person. Less for a child, and a heaped teaspoon for every hundred pounds of any animal. For bloated animals it has a wonderful effect. The great advantage is, it can never do any harm. If given too largely, it has a cathartic effect.

SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

M.A., Brighton, Ont.—I read with much interest, a short time ago, an article in the 'Weekly Witness' on spraying orchards. I am thinking of spraying my orchard this spring, and am experiencing some difficulty in selecting a 'sprayer.' There are numerous cheap affairs, but I do not believe they will efficiently spray a large orchard. 1. Where can I get an efficient sprayer? 2. About how much will it cost? 3. Will one sprayer be sufficient? 4. About what time would you advise me to spray? 5. Shall I use Paris green, and, if so, what quantity per barrel of water? 6. Will the same mixture do to spray plum trees with? Kindly answer the above questions, either by letter, or through the columns of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' and oblige an old subscriber. Ans.—The foregoing questions have been answered in recent issues of the 'Witness.' For information on spraying outfits, write for the catalogue of the Steele, Marcey & Briggs Company, Toronto, and for full details as to mixtures, time, and manner of using, write to Mr. Craig, of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, for a copy of bulletin on the subject. Both catalogue and bulletin will be sent free on application.

WARMING THE HOUSE.

H.D.M., No P.O. given.—We suffered from cold in the house last winter, and we need in the woods some better plan to keep up a uniform heat than the iron stove, which soon burns out and becomes cold, so that water will freeze in the kettle before the morning. What we want is something to retain the heat, as in Russia, with their furnaces in the living room, which retain a uniform heat for a week, after being filled with wood. I have seen in the old Country plain mission rooms, fitted very cheaply with warming apparatus, two sheets of sheet iron riveted together, and set on edge, fitted with a grate, and door to regulate the draft, with a plain top, and filled with fire-brick. Some two dollars ought to cover the expense. Can you suggest a plan better than this? Ans.—In the woods where fuel is abundant, the best arrangement for warmth and ventilation is a generous open fireplace for the living room, and some kind of stove to keep fire all night. I have no knowledge of the Russian or the plain mission room devices, but think some such plan as suggested, to utilize a stack of fire-brick for the retention of heat might be feasible. Would 'H.D.M.' try his two dollar plan, and report through the 'Witness.'

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by Dr. McEwan, F.R.C.V.S.)

COW NERVOUS ON BEING MILKED.

Mrs. W., Marmora.—I have a cow that is very ticklish while being milked. Please inform me of something to wash her teats with, so that she will not be so sensitive to the touch. Ans.—I think bathing with warm water, and milking the cow very quietly and gently, treating her always kindly, will do more to overcome her nervousness than anything I know of.

STRING HAIT AND SPAVIN.

Subscriber, N.E.—Q.—Colt (gelding) three years old, is stiff in hind legs, snatches them up in a peculiar fashion, especially after standing still a while. Right leg the worse. Feels well, but can't trot with any freedom. Can run better than trot. Can't kick out behind with freedom when playing. Was in pasture last fall pretty late, and stayed out one wet night, which I think started the trouble. Can anything be done for him? Was broken to harness last winter. Will driving make him any worse? Can he be put in a stable, and kept turning to pasture? Ans.—From your description I think the colt has string hait, and from the stiffness referred to, I think he has bone spavin in both hocks. You had better have both hocks blistered. Clip the hair all around the hocks, and rub in equal parts mixed of biniodine, mercury and cantharidine blisters. You must tie his head so that he cannot bite the parts. The third day after blistering, smear the parts with lard. Repeat the larding every second or third day until the hair grows again. He need only be out for a few days. You had better not drive him, but he may be allowed to run at grass after the blister is well healed.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Renfrew.—Q.—A reader of the 'Witness' wants to know how to cure a young horse, eight years old, that has a very bad cough which has been on him for about three months. It does not seem to be getting any better, and has indications of the heaves. The horse in very good condition and full of life. Ans.—A chronic cough is very difficult to get rid of, and is very liable to terminate in heaves or emphysema. Dampen all his food and give him only a small amount of hay. Give him night and morning in his feed one of the following powders:—Powdered digitalis, camphor sum, of each half an ounce; nitrate of potash, two ounces; powder and mix well together, and divide into twelve doses. If this does not relieve him, give him a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his food or water, night and morning.

HEAVES, A BROKEN WIND.

OM Subscriber, Que.—I bought her three years ago. Shortly after getting her she had distemper, but only very slightly. Since then, whenever she gets wet, she has a cough with a peculiar gurgling noise in her throat. Lately she seems to be getting much worse; she has a cough now nearly all

the time. Seems to blow considerably like a horse with heaves when cough is on, but only when she coughs. Otherwise seems to be healthy and in good condition. Cough is of a hoarse choking nature rather than hard. Please prescribe, Ans.—I think there is no doubt but that your mare has heaves, or broken wind. This is really incurable, but may be very much relieved by careful feeding. See that all her food is dampened, and only give a small amount of hay night and morning; none at mid-day. I would also recommend giving her a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in her food or water night and morning.

POULTRY AND PETS.

(Queries answered by Montreal Poultry Association.)

C.V.—Q.—Have my hens the disease called roup? They have a rattling in the throat when they breathe, keep coughing and shaking their heads. After a time the throat gets choked up, and they die. Kindly give me care for the disease, if you know of any. Ans.—Your hens have roup, and in its worst form; it is diphtheria roup. There is no cure for such cases as the above, except extermination. The proper plan is to clean out the whole flock, disinfect the premises, and begin with new and healthy stock.

A DOGMA CONTROVERTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—But a short time since there appeared in, at least, a couple of our leading journals that very liberal yet unscriptural dogma that it would be an evil day for Canada when anyone could be estranged on account of his religion. Now, although I cannot tell where the proponent found that important assertion, it would be very easy to tell where he did not find it—and that is in the inspired word. There are men not told that the world (save eight persons) were drowned in the deluge; and also the Egyptians with their chariots and horses on account of their cruelties to the Israelites? And, again, of the punishment of the people of Sodom and Gomorrah on account of their unnatural practices, and of the slaughter of the eight hundred and fifty prophets of Baal and of the groves, not one of whom escaped, which so pleased the Almighty that the rain, withheld for three years and six months, fell in abundance. Now if these punishments were inflicted on those sinners, what may we expect from not only harboring but placing our confidence and sharing our power with those who give heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils through the hypocrisy of men speaking lies, having their conscience seared with a hot iron, forbidding to marry and abstaining from meat, etc. For this cause God will send them a strong delusion that they should believe a lie, because they love not the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness. Are not these the sayings and doings of that body that ignorantly and arrogantly style themselves Roman Catholics, and is it not of her that John heard a voice from heaven commanding God's people to come out of her lest they partake of her sins and receive of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven and God hath remembered her iniquities. Reward her, even as she rewarded you and double unto her double; according to her works in the cup that she hath filled fill to her double. For she said in her heart I sit a queen, and am no widow. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death and mourning and famine, for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her. And after this I heard another voice from heaven saying, 'Fallen, fallen is Babylon and is become the habitation of devils and of every unclean spirit and of every unclean and hateful herd.' And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, 'See seventeenth and eighteenth chapters of Revelation, always talking Babylon as the papacy with its seven heads and ten horns. WM. BAINES. Green River, Ont., May 14.'

ONE WAY OF DISPOSING OF AN UNPOPULAR PASTOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There is a great deal of human nature everywhere, as Artemus Ward most profoundly observes. Even among the cannibals of Equatorial Africa, a fetish priest, in other words one of their pastors—may become unpopular in his congregation. Of course, in that case, as Sir John A. said of Lieut.-Governor Letellier, 'his usefulness is gone.' Well, how is the pastoral tie dissolved? His congregation attend to that matter. These 'oullahed broddren' of ours are a kind of Congregationalists. They do not take one minute to make the charge a vacant one. We learn from Lieutenant Westmark, who lately lectured in Montreal that they had him in his resignation by simply—killing him. No doubt, after that, they have a feast of roast pastor. If he was not a great user of 'the weed,' and his flesh is fat, tender, and sappy, they will smile, grunt and lick and smack their lips with great glee, while they partake of it. But if he was a great user of the weed, or if his flesh is lean and tough he will not be a very dainty morsel to them. This way of removing an unpopular pastor, has, it must be confessed, certain advantages. The late pastor has not to be paid a retiring allowance by his people. He does not need to draw from the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund. He does not need to tramp about hunting for a 'call.' The undertaker's services are dispensed with. Pastors in this Canada of ours may well say that the introduction into it of a custom such as I have just described, is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Were it introduced they would be, every moment, in danger. They would have to take care and not reprove any of their choir, or congregation, for improper conduct during service. They would have to take care and not speak against Robbie Burns, dancing, card-playing, horse-racing, theatre-going or boozing, or in favor of prohibition lest they should offend some of the 'pillars.' They would have to wink at grab-bags, fish-ponds, voting, fortunes-telling, ladies letting themselves be kissed at so much a smack, and other means of obtaining wings to enable the 'mighty gospel' to 'fly abroad.' They would have to be mindful to pay often merely friendly visits to the 'pillars.' If they should forget themselves, a ticket with the words 'To let' might be needed to hang on their pulpit, without their receiving a moment's warning thereof. T. F. Woodbridge, Ont.

THE SEVENTH DAY SABBATH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Noticing an article in your valuable paper of May 9, by C. M. Harvey, headed 'Sunday cheese making,' I would like to ask the writer where he gets the command for keeping Sunday holy? He seems troubled over the fact that some people will make cheese on Sunday. He appeals to our conscience from the fact that we 'believe the bible and the Christian religion.' Yes, I, for one, believe the bible and the Christian religion, or the religion taught by Jesus Christ, but he never once told us to refrain from work on Sunday. Probably our good brother is not aware of the fact that he is advocating a wrong idea, when he advocates cessation of labor on Sunday, and then points to the fourth commandment as proof of his statement. Please read carefully the fourth commandment and see what day it is on which abstinence from work is enjoined.

The question is asked 'is it possible to live consistently and at the same time deliberately and continually transgress the fourth commandment?' I answer no; but again I say read the fourth commandment and then point out wherein we break it by laboring on Sunday. Is there a text in the whole bible which requests cessation from labor on that day because of its sacredness? If so, please find it. I sincerely hope that Mr. Harvey and all who are deceived on this point may prayerfully search the scriptures until they see the truth on this most important subject. In another place he says: 'God has brought terrible national punishments on those who desecrated his Sabbaths'; that is so but remember they were his Sabbaths—seventy days not first days—not man-made Sabbaths. God never punished anyone for working on a day on which he himself worked. The writer says, 'Kindly give this matter a thought; agitate it,' etc. I have given it a good many thoughts and am willing to do all in my power to agitate it; and may this good brother with a desire for the true light which lighteneth every man that cometh into the world search the scriptures thoughtfully and prayerfully until he will not quote the fourth commandment as upholding the keeping of a man-made institution. Yours, for truth, A. PRICE. Havelock, King's Co., N.B., May 11, 1894.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Shortening

If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene

Is a NEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for shortening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts say it is destined to be adopted in every kitchen in the land. This is to suggest that you put it in yours now. It's both new and good. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

IMPORTANT TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Only total abstainers are safe. The boy who is principled against smoking, chewing, drinking, gambling and using bad language has, perhaps, a thousand chances for success in life as compared with a boy who indulges in any or all of these bad habits. No better use can be made of the quarterly temperance Sunday in the Sunday schools than to induce the children, with a due sense of the solemnity of the act, to sign a more or less comprehensive pledge of total abstinence. For younger children it may be best to limit the pledge to a year and repeat it annually. Older ones may take a pledge for life or till they obtain their majority. The time does not matter much, but it is of great importance that children and teachers should range themselves on the right side in the great battle with vice. The next Temperance Sunday comes on the 17th of June, and it is none too early for Pastors and Superintendents to begin now to make arrangements for it. Each school should have an Honor Roll to hang on its walls with the names of all who have signed the pledge, and corresponding cards to give to the signers to hang up at home.

The pledges and texts as given below are, perhaps, the most commonly used, but some may prefer other selection of texts, or another wording of the pledge. Prices in lots of 25 cards and upwards may be had by sending in copy of pledge and verses, etc., required, put in form as nearly as possible as you wish it printed, designating size and color of card and colors of inks to be used. As a rule remember that the cost is in the setting and, therefore, one hundred cards cost but little more than one card. Every additional colored ink increases the cost, of course, considerably. Address,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Printing House, MONTREAL.

'My Grace is sufficient for thee,'
'Without me ye can do nothing,'
'For God and Home and Native land,'
'Help thou my infirmities, &c., &c., &c.'

TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE. SACRED PLEDGE. BAND OF HOPE PLEDGE. CERTIFICATE.

IF YOU BUY THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR YOU HAVE THE BEST VALUE! IF YOU SAVE THE WRAPPERS and return 60 of them to THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., 168 McCord Street, they will send you a handsome MACASSAR, size 17 x 22 inches, imported direct by them from France, which will ornament your drawing-room.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

PROGRESS OF THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF AND OTHER MATTERS.

Ottawa, May 29.—The resumption of business in the House was signalled by the introduction of the new government member, for Gloucester, N.B., Mr. Blanchard. He was escorted into the Chamber by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Coetgan. He succeeds Mr. Burns, appointed to the Senate.

The bills incorporating the Dominion Gas and Electric Companies, and respecting the Niagara Falls suspension bridge, were read a third time.

The Filman divorce bill was read the second time on division, but at Sir John Thompson's request the motion for the second reading of the Piper divorce was allowed to stand.

A number of notices of motion were passed without discussion, ordering returns.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, moved a resolution declaring it to be highly desirable that steps should be taken by the government to introduce the fur seal into Hudson's Bay, and other waters in the eastern part of Canada.

Sir Hilbert Tupper pointed out the difficulties in the way of carrying out such a project, regarding it as impracticable. The debate was on motion of Sir Hilbert Tupper adjourned.

On a motion by Mr. Lachapelle for papers showing the position taken by the various provinces of Canada at the World's Fair, in the matter of education, Mr. Langille offered a remark on the fact that while the commissioners from Australia and Ceylon had been knighted the Canadian commissioners had been ignored. He characterized it as a piece of gross ingratitude on the part of the government not to have submitted their names for similar honors.

Commissioners were Mr. G. R. Cookburn, M. P. for Centre Toronto, and Senator Tasse. There was no further discussion, and the motion carried.

On a motion by Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, for a copy of the evidence taken in shorthand by Mr. Payne, private secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, during the sittings of the Tariff Commission, Sir John Thompson replied: (1) There was no tariff commission. (2) Mr. Payne took no evidence, and (3) Mr. Payne's notes had been stolen. Mr. Mills said the Premier's reply reminded him of the man who was accused of borrowing a pot and returning it broken, who said (1) he had not borrowed the pot, (2) that it was broken when he got it, and (3) that he had returned it whole.

A large number of motions standing in the names of members who were absent were called and dropped. Among these were motions fixing the bounty on pig iron at \$2 a ton for ten years, and prohibiting the sale of liquors in the restaurant of the House of Commons.

Public bills were reached, and the House again went into committee on Mr. Weldon's bill to disfranchise voters who have taken bribes. It was found impossible to proceed with the bill in the absence of Mr. Weldon, and on motion of Sir John Thompson the committee rose.

A number of bills in the names of Messrs. Charlton, Edgar, Coatsworth, Martin and Davies, were called, but none of these gentlemen were present.

Mr. McCarthy's bill amending the North-West Territories act respecting education and the French language was also called, but passed over, in the absence of the member for North Simcoe. There were less than two score members present and even when Mr. Mulock rose to move the second reading of his bill regulating ocean freight rates on cattle, Sir John Thompson asked him not to go on in such a thin House. Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of a bill to empower the Governor-in-Council to compel electric railway companies to provide shelters for motormen. The motion carried and the bill was put through all its stages and passed.

The House adjourned at six o'clock as it was practically impossible to proceed with any business in such a thin House.

THE EAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Ottawa, May 30.—In the House to-day Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to extend the time in certain constituencies between nomination day and election day. The bill was read the first time.

TARIFF TALK.

Mr. Foster moved the House into committee of ways and means and announced that they would go over the tariff as amended in committee of ways and means and reprinted. Immediately there arose a cry from all parts of the House that the reprinted tariff had not been distributed. Different members sent for copies and the pages brought a pamphlet entitled 'corrected tariff.' This Mr. Foster explained was not the thing and then commenced a fusillade of questions, comments and sarcastic remarks from the Opposition who wanted to know why the various editions of the tariff were not stamped first, second, third and fourth edition. Was this the revised tariff or the re-revised? Would the Minister know the re-revised tariff if he saw it, and so on. Finally, after the committee had waited a time, it was decided to go on with the 'corrected copy' in the hands of the members, while the Minister of Finance held the 'corrected copy revised.' A number of changes were made. The duty on cocoa was changed from twenty-five to twenty percent; straw board from forty cents a hundred pounds to thirty cents. The word 'medicated' was struck out of the cod liver oil item. Silvered glass was made twenty-seven and a half percent instead of thirty percent. A change was announced in the resolutions respecting school slates, roofing slates, but no one was able to ascertain what it was, not even the chairman, who made a change as to slate pencils only to be told by Mr. Foster that there was no change in slate pencils. Finally Mr. McMullen protested indignantly against

GOING ON IN THE DARK

and some wag said we have always gone blind on the tariff. Some copies of the last edition now arrived in the chamber and were distributed, but the press were without it until after recess. A diversion was caused by Messrs. Taylor, MacLean and Mackay, all government supporters, protesting against the duty on iron nuts, but the item passed as it was.

Mr. Foster was asked a question as to

the tariff which he could not answer and some one asked where was the Comptroller of Customs, and a brief discussion took place in which Sir Richard Cartwright said that Mr. Clarke Wallace should be here to attend to his duties for which he received \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Wallace, it was well known, was at Lindsay, attending the Orange Grand Lodge.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked Sir John Thompson if he had given the Comptroller permission to leave.

The Premier glowered on his quizzical questioner and remained silent while the House laughed.

On the item of five cents a pound and twenty percent on woollen yarns, Sir Richard Cartwright protested against the excessive duty as burdensome to the makers of carpets.

The item passed.

After a score or more of minor changes it seemed that the Minister was ready at last to say that

THE TARIFF REVISION WAS COMPLETED

and moved that the committee rise and report the resolutions.

Before the motion carried Mr. Mulock asked the ministry to reconsider the duty on rice which amounted to almost one hundred percent.

Mr. Foster declined and the committee rose.

The House then went into committee of supply. After passing some of the estimates for the Department of Justice, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

At the request of Sir Richard Cartwright, the items for Kingston penitentiary were allowed to stand, as there will be considerable discussion over them and the hour was growing late.

SUNDAY PAPERS CONDEMNED.

Ottawa, May 30.—When the House assembled yesterday Mr. Laurier pressed the Premier to say what he was going to do about the Franchise act. In reply, Sir John Thompson said that the bill he would introduce would adopt the provincial franchises as the basis of the franchise.

The disqualifications enacted by the provincial legislatures shall not apply to persons otherwise entitled to the franchise. They would deal with multiple voting, not adopting the principle of one man one vote, but providing that none shall vote in more than one constituency except on a property qualification. The adoption of the provincial lists as a basis is a partial victory for the Opposition and for common sense. The adoption of the provincial franchises is what the Opposition have been vainly striving for ever since it was, in 1855, abolished. The list it is true still remains in the hands of the Dominion revising barrister and the provincial principle of the one man one vote is not adopted in its entirety. Still the new bill is a long step in the right direction. It abolishes the 'preliminary lists' by adopting as a basis the provincial lists. Some of the Ministerial speeches in favor of uniformity will now make funny reading.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY DEFICITS.

When Mr. Mulock on Monday asked Sir John Thompson if the warden of the Kingston penitentiary had paid in any money on account of shortage, the Minister of Justice evaded a reply by saying that the question was founded on a misapprehension as to shortage. To-day Mr. Mulock repeated his question by asking if the warden had paid in any moneys and if so how much and on what account. Sir John Thompson replied that Warden Lavelle had paid over since last August \$100 on account of supplies purchased out of penitentiary stores and \$44 of arrears on account of fuel which the government had allowed to stand upon the warden's request. He explained that the warden is a party for warden to take supplies from the penitentiary stores or articles of penitentiary production and pay for them monthly.

MR. WELDON'S BILL.

The House passed Mr. Weldon's bill through committee. This was the measure designed to disfranchise voters who have taken bribes. Mr. Jeannotte succeeded in having two amendments carried. One required the petitioners who undertook to call for an investigation of wholesale bribery to deposit a thousand dollars for the expenses of the enquiry instead of \$500. There were a dozen or more other amendments to the bill, but the one described makes the bill as impracticable as a trip to the moon.

Mr. Weldon wanted a new clause inserted allowing proceedings to be taken under the bill thirty days after the abandonment of an election petition. This would keep proceedings hanging for two or three years and was opposed and a sub-amendment proposed by Mr. Curran adopted, adding the words 'provided that such election petition be disposed of finally within one year.' Mr. Weldon declared that the bill was practically dead before it was born.

Mr. Dickie secured several amendments calculated to improve the bill without interfering with its principle. The bill was reported and will be reprinted for its third reading.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of his bill to secure the better observance of the Sabbath. This was carried and Mr. Charlton moved that the committee stage be taken.

Mr. Amyot opposed the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional and objectionable to Roman Catholics. In quoting from the bible he caused some laughter by referring to sub-sections and paragraphs instead of verses and chapters. He also said a good deal about the eighth day of the week.

When Mr. Amyot sat down Mr. Laurier cried 'Carried,' and the motion to go into Committee carried. In the committee objection was raised to the first clause prohibiting the publication or delivery of newspapers on Sunday. Mr. Bechard said that in Quebec they were accustomed to get their newspapers at the post-office on Sunday.

Mr. Davin thought it inconsistent to prohibit publication on Sunday, and yet allow printers to go to work at eight or nine o'clock on Sunday evening for the purpose of getting out the Monday morning paper.

Mr. Coatsworth, Toronto, supported the bill.

Mr. Mason argued in favor of not interfering with or enacting anything inconsistent with the Ontario Lord's Days act.

Mr. Charlton said there were seven hundred newspapers in the United States published and sold on Sundays and this was an evil he

DESIRED TO SCREEN CANADA FROM

Mr. Davin, in the course of his re-

marked to the Hon. George Brown as working on Sunday evenings in getting out the 'Globe,' and passing a newspaper over the window so as not to attract attention from the street. Yet, added Mr. Davin, he like myself was a good Presbyterian.

Mr. McMullen took Mr. Davin to task for casting a slur on George Brown's memory, and Mr. Davin said he only spoke the truth. He went on to say that in saying he was himself a Presbyterian, he had intended credit for professing the principles of Knox, but there was nothing in common between his Presbyterianism and the 'snuffing Presbyterianism' of Mr. McMullen, whose sanctity was all on the outside. For himself, he attended the Presbyterian Church on Sundays. Mr. McMullen doubted the orthodoxy of Mr. Davin's Presbyterianism, and suspected that if Mr. Davin did at home what he did not do at Ottawa, attend church, it was for political effect on his constituency.

Mr. Charlton replied to the arguments directed against the clause. He dwelt upon the disastrous influence exerted upon society by the Sunday paper, rather than upon the small amount of labor involved in the setting of the type and press work. In the United States

THE SUNDAY PAPER

with its special trains and its thousands of news vendors, was an engine of ir-religion denounced, too, by Archbishop Ireland and other Roman Catholic magnates. The public interests of Canada required the enactment of such a law to prevent the introduction into Canada of the evil. The clause under discussion was aimed at the sale and circulation of a paper on Sunday. The time of its type-setting and printing was immaterial.

Mr. Masson moved to amend the clause so as to prohibit simply the sale, distribution or circulation of any paper on Sunday.

Mr. Charlton accepted the amendment, but Mr. Langille warmly opposed the whole bill in any form. Was it, he said, because the members from Quebec were in a minority, that Mr. Charlton tried to force them to observe the Sabbath as in the rest of the Dominion? It was a revival of the Spanish Inquisition.

Mr. Scriver said he could not see the necessity for the heat displayed by Mr. Langille. There was nothing in the bill restricting the religious liberties of the Roman Catholics of the province of Quebec. It was a fact that there was to-day no circulation or sale of Sunday papers in the province of Quebec, and it was a tribute to the good morals of that people. He asked Mr. Langille if the hierarchy of Quebec would not be opposed to the state of things in this regard in the United States. Prevention was better than cure.

THE VOTE.

On a vote, Mr. Masson's amendment, which Mr. Charlton had accepted, was carried by 65 to 31. Mr. Bechard secured an addition to the clause exempting the distribution in the ordinary way of newspapers by postmasters from the operation of this section.

Mr. Amyot wanted to exempt Quebec altogether, but he was out of order, and several members called out 'ridiculously.' Mr. Henderson said he distributed the 'Presbyterian Record' in his church on Sundays once a month, but he was told that as the clause applied only to newspapers, religious periodicals were not covered by it.

Then Mr. Sproule wanted to make the committee believe that the 'War Cry' was a newspaper, and to meet that objection Mr. Scriver moved to insert the word 'secular' before newspaper, but it was out of order.

Mr. George Taylor moved that the committee rise and report progress.

This was voted against by both Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier, both of whom had assisted the bill, but carried by fifty-nine to forty, and the committee rose.

Before adjournment Mr. Laurier gave notice that before going into Supply to-day Mr. Davies would bring up the Ellis contempt of court case.

Ottawa, June 1.—In the House, under the head of questions, Mr. Daly stated yesterday that in 1893 there were fifteen heads of families French-Canadians, who had returned to Canada and settled chiefly in Manitoba. There were two French-Canadian agents employed for the purpose of repatriation.

Sir John Thompson moved that the government business have precedence on Wednesdays for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Charlton noted that there were twenty-six public bills and orders on the paper and asked that one more Wednesday be given for their consideration.

Mr. Mulock accused the government of an invasion of the rights of private members. He reminded the House that the time of the House had been frittered away on Wednesdays on certain orders to prevent other measures being reached, and if this motion was pressed it would give color to the suspicion that it was done with the connivance of the government. He demanded consideration for bills respecting ocean freight rates on cattle, respecting the Governor-General's salary and respecting the acceptance of railway passes by the members.

Sir John Thompson was satisfied there had been no effort to prevent the reaching of other bills on the paper and that there would yet be time for the discussion on Mondays of the bills on the paper.

Mr. Laurier asked for the consideration of Mr. McMullen's bill abolishing the system of superannuation, as when it was called Mr. McMullen had at the request of the Premier allowed it to stand.

Sir John Thompson replied that there would be other opportunities to discuss this principle outside of any bill.

Dr. Landierkin, having urged the importance of Mr. Mulock's bill Sir Hilbert Tupper read certain figures to show that at present cattle rates were lower from Montreal to Glasgow, Liverpool and London, than from Boston, Philadelphia or New York.

Mr. Mulock replied that when he came to his bill he would show that the Minister's figures or any temporary relief did not do away with the necessity for legislation.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) urged that it was time for the government to say clearly just what their programme was for the remainder of the session.

Sir John Thompson replied that he could not say as to railway subsidies. They would ask for the attention of the House to the Insolvency bill if there was time this session. It might be that there would be time but there was doubt as

to that. An important bill concerning joint stock companies would be introduced in a few days. With regard to a redistribution bill for Quebec the hon. gentlemen were anxious to consider that subject and deal with it if they had time.

Mr. Laurier regretted that on such an important subject as another gerrymander the First Minister should be so indefinite. They should, he said, at once understand the intentions of the government. He himself had his doubts about the constitutionality of any such measure.

Sir John Thompson said, this time seriously, that he would give an answer very soon, but he could not at the moment. The motion was carried.

In reply to Dr. Landierkin, Sir Adolphe Caron stated that Herbert D. Henderson had been appointed postmaster at Georgetown, Ont. This is the case where the old postmaster, whose intellect became slightly affected, was supported by his daughter, who, for some years performed the services efficiently, and was enabled to shield her infirm father from the buffets of the world. She was put out of the office and the young son of a parliamentarian supporter appointed in her place. When these facts were published a few months ago in the press they were denied in the ministerial papers.

IN SUPPLY.

On the motion to go into Supply Mr. Martin brought up a subject which was new to the House and which turned out to be a religious one. In 1883 Parliament passed an act declaring that an allotment of land not exceeding 160,000 acres, should be selected by the Dominion and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba for its maintenance for the purposes of giving higher training in the higher branches of education and held in trust for that purpose on a basis to be framed by the University and approved by the Dominion Government. A scheme was framed in 1889 and approved by the Dominion Government in 1891. The university was formed of the affiliated colleges of St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), St. John's (Anglican), and Manitoba (Presbyterian and Wesleyan). The union was on the basis of the university being an examining body and not a teaching body. In 1893, however, Archbishop Tache wrote to Sir John Thompson objecting to the handing over of this land grant to the university except with the condition attached that if the plan of the university was changed from what it was in 1877, when chartered, the grant should revert to the Crown. He urged this because of a project to make the university a teaching body. In 1889 the government at Ottawa complied with the Archbishop's request by transmitting to the university authorities a draft patent for the land, which provided that if the university applied the income to any other purpose than specified, or if the university was dissolved or ceased to be constituted as by its act of incorporation, then all the land remaining un sold should revert to the Crown. The council of the university disputed Archbishop Tache's contention that the charter of the university did not contemplate the establishment of chairs and professorships in the course of time. The charter contained the words that it should for the present be an examining body. The council, by a formal resolution, expressed their disapproval of the terms of the draft patent and demanded that it should be free from conditions. All the Roman Catholic members of the council voted against this resolution, and it was carried by the votes of all the Protestant members. The Government of Manitoba approved of the resolution. The Archbishop, in a second appeal to Sir John Thompson, said that

POLITICAL INFLUENCE WAS AT WORK

to change the character of the university. Mr. Martin pointed out that this land grant was part of a solemn agreement with Manitoba and in part settlement of Manitoba's claims, and that, therefore, the Provincial Legislature, and not the Dominion Legislature was the proper authority to which to appeal, to object to the agreement or to enforce it. The people of Manitoba would not allow the Dominion Government to settle a dispute of this kind but the government had undertaken to settle it, and to settle it by the terms of the draft patent in favor of Archbishop Tache and against the views of the majority.

Sir John Thompson complained that notice of this proposed discussion had not been given and said that Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, had never heard of it. This was afterwards contradicted by Mr. Daly, who said he had been prepared on Monday to discuss it fully on a motion which Mr. Martin had on the paper concerning the subject. Sir John also said that the scheme referred to in the act of Parliament had never been approved by the Dominion Government but he afterwards admitted that it had been. He held that the Province of Manitoba had nothing to say about this grant of land to the University, but Mr. McCarthy

TOOK A HAND IN THE DEBATE

and showed that the province had a good deal to say because the very act granting the land recited that it was part of a settlement of all the disputed claims between Canada and Manitoba. It was, therefore, Mr. McCarthy contended, part of a treaty and yet the government assumed to issue the patent for the land fettered with conditions obnoxious to the University council and to the provincial government as well. Archbishop Tache, he said, evidently felt that he had more influence at Ottawa, where he appealed.

Mr. Laurier condemned the government for its procrastination. They had waited five years and the patent was not yet issued. It was their old shortcoming in capacity, neglect and delay.

Mr. Daly promised to see now that the matter was dealt with.

The discussion went no further and the House went into committee of supply.

On the item \$61,633 for the Senate salaries and contingencies Mr. McMullen objected to the purchase of writing cases and so forth for the senators.

The item passed without further remark.

On the item of \$200,000 for revision of the voters' lists, the Premier stated that the revised lists would be for the new constituencies as arranged under the redistribution act of 1892, but any legislation before resolution would be held on the list applied to the existing boundaries of the constituencies.

THE RAILWAY ESTIMATES

It came out that the chart and branch of the Intercolonial running from St. Charles to Point Lewis, opposite Quebec city, a distance of only thirteen miles, has cost

\$1,760,000. It is evident from this enormous expenditure that there is a large sized nigger in the fence. It was Sir Charles Tupper who asked the House to build this branch, with the statement that it would cost \$15,000 a mile. It now turns out that it has cost \$135,000 a mile. The sums paid along the route for land appropriated had enhanced the cost. Mr. McMullen thought they should change the name of the road to Sir Charles branch.

Mr. Davies declared the thing was a scandal. The item now asked was \$17,000 and it was stated that the cost would, when all the claims were settled, run up to \$2,000,000.

The item passed.

On the canal estimates, Mr. Haggart admitted that the new channel dug out in the Gallop Rapids in the St. Lawrence cost nearly \$600,000 and was lying useless as navigators refused to use it.

On the canal estimates the Opposition demanded the reason for Messrs. Davis & Sons being given without tender a contract worth \$384,000 for the construction of the Sheik's Island dam off the Cornwall canal. Mr. Haggart was closely questioned and admitted that in consequence of the Sheik's Island job \$34,000 paid to Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, of Montreal, for their contract on sections 5 and 6 of the Cornwall canal was wasted. Mr. Haggart also admitted to Mr. Davies, who drew out the fact, that the Gallop channel, after costing \$586,000, was useless today for purposes of navigation.

The item for the Cornwall canal was allowed to stand for further discussion and the House adjourned.

MR. FOSTER'S DECISION REGARDING CUSTOMS REFUNDS.

Ottawa, June 2.—It was a dull day outside the House yesterday.

The House was moved into Committee of Ways and Means on a new resolution brought down by Mr. Foster that rice, when imported by manufacturers of rice starch for use in their factories shall be admitted at three-fourths of the cent per pound. This is a reduction of half a cent a pound from the general consumer and caused some discussion but the item passed. Mr. Foster also submitted another change, galvanized iron wire No. 12 was 15 percent in the new tariff and Mr. Foster proposed to make Nos. 6, 9, 12, and 14, the numbers chiefly used in making barbed wire fences, 20 percent and all other wires 25 percent. These duties apply only to wire for use in factories. This is an increase of 5 percent. There is one industry in Canada, Mr. Foster said, which drew wire, and they desired to accord it a protection of 35 percent. The item was adopted.

As to the demand of the customs for the higher duties imposed in many cases on many articles since the introduction of the tariff, Mr. Foster submitted a resolution providing that whenever goods were entered at a certain duty and afterwards that duty had been raised there should be no demand for the extra duty, and, on the other hand, if the duty was reduced in progress through committee there should be no refund. This is a resolution of importance to importers who should make a note of it so as to check demands on them from Customs officers. The resolution, which is retroactive, was adopted.

To the item of eggs, five cents a dozen was added, which is a reciprocity provision, so that if eggs are made free under the Wilson bill they will become free under the Foster bill.

On a motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Charlton moved an amendment that in the opinion of this House the public land should be sold to the actual settler only upon reasonable terms of settlement and in such areas as can be reasonably cultivated by settlers; that no sales to speculators or middlemen should be permitted; that liberal provision should be made for free homesteads and grants to settlers, and that grants of land to railways have been made with reckless lavishness and with serious detriment to public interests. In support of this motion Mr. Charlton made a strong speech, reviewing the policy of the government, which had not attracted settlers to the North-West. They granted 2,235 townships to colonization companies and 25,000 square miles of timber lands to favorites at a nominal price of \$5 a square mile. They granted grazing lands at one cent an acre and all the time that they wanted most was settlers. He denounced the speculator and middleman as an enemy to the settler and to the state. After all these attempts to settle that great country in the North-West they had less than 400,000 of a population.

When Mr. Charlton sat down Mr. Daly moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

MR. HOUSEHOLD STILL AT IT.

Toronto, June 1.—An 'Evening Telegram' special cable from London says: 'A terse and pungent letter to the Pall Mall Gazette' to-day deals with the conduct of affairs in the inner working of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and makes no concession of the opinion held by the writer that an investigation and report would not only be satisfactory to the shareholders, but would also be a revelation to the outside public as well. The letter is signed by Mr. W. Household, ex-auditor of the Grand Trunk Company, who at the recent general meeting of shareholders created no little stir by his criticism of Sir Henry Tyler's presidency and an arraignment of the board of directors generally. Mr. Household's letter concludes with an appeal to the press for assistance before it is too late in demanding an enquiry into the financial position of the Grand Trunk Railway.'

Mr. Seargeant, general manager of the Grand Trunk, was asked concerning Mr. Household's attack, and replied as follows: 'All that I can say is that Mr. Household moved an amendment to the report at the last half-yearly meeting, proposing the appointment of a committee composed of shareholders and directors, and that the amendment was lost by a show of hands and the report carried. The matter, therefore, has been already disposed of by the proprietors of the company.'

THE THAMES REGATTA.

London, June 1.—In the match races of the Royal Thames Yacht Club yesterday the 'Verna' was defeated by the 'Prince of Wales's Britannia,' and the 'Vendette' was beaten by the 'Czarina.' The 'Nemara' won the handicap match.

THE COAL STRIKE.

BUT LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Leavenworth, Kas., May 29.—An order from the Secretary of War was received at Fort Leavenworth last night for three companies of militia to move immediately to McAlester, I.T., to suppress the mine trouble and to restore to owners their property now held by the strikers.

Minook, Ills., May 29.—With the aid of the military the state of siege which has been maintained since last Saturday by a mob of two hundred striking miners at the Junction of the Illinois Central and Santa Fe tracks was raised yesterday.

THE SITUATION AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Cripple Creek, Col., May 29.—The miners held a meeting yesterday morning and decided to stand for eight hours a day's work, leaving the question of wages as between \$2.75 and \$3.00 to a board of arbitration. They further demand that the union be recognized in the employment of miners. They are still keeping close watch of the hills, examining the stages for firearms, holding up all pedestrians and sending them out of the hills. The mine owners have not yet agreed to accept a committee to arbitrate, but it is understood they will never agree to any proposition that involves the recognition of the union. The deputies are still at Divide and Colorado Springs. The report that the miners had threatened the lives of the prisoners in their possession, if those in charge of the deputies were not exchanged, is untrue. The miners asked an exchange before arbitration could be considered and the request was granted.

Denver, May 29.—Governor Waite maintains his position that the deputies at Cripple Creek are illegally assembled and are as such violators of the law as the strikers. He is determined to prevent a fight, saying he cannot afford to have citizens kill each other off.

COAL FAMINE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, May 29.—(Special.)—As a result of the lack of coal the Ontario Rolling Mills, at the Humber, have shut down, throwing seventy-five men out of work. Last week they struggled along with wood and crude oil, but the results were not satisfactory. The Ontario Bolt Works have put up a notice in the office window that owing to lack of fuel the men are liable to instant dismissal, and the company will not be able to give the usual two weeks' notice. The Macdonald Rolling Mill was only able to get two car-loads of coal last week, and will probably have to shut down. The wages paid by the three concerns aggregate \$2,500 a week.

St. John, N.B., May 29.—After considerable talk the experiment has at last been inaugurated of shipping coal to the United States. Yesterday the ocean tug 'Springhill' started from Parrsboro, with barges Nos. 1 and 5 loaded with coal for Boston.

New York, June 1.—The 'Herald's' special from Cripple Creek says it is reported that the deputies now in Divide, will advance at once, if it is found possible to do so in the present condition of the roads, which is simply frightful. This is thought extremely doubtful. The sheriff's force now consists of a thousand men. The strikers have received reinforcements, until it is believed they must be double that number. Union men who have declined to take up arms are being pulled out of bed at night and pressed into the service. Governor Waite has been given power to arbitrate for the strikers, with instructions to accept nothing but eight hours and \$3 per day. This leaves only the question of the employment of non-union men to be settled, and, of course, mine-owners will not consider it. The governor urged a settlement of the strike as the only salvation of the deputies, but the strikers have got beyond petition. There is to be a battle to the death. The miners may decide to sweep down from Bull Hill upon Divide, with the hope of wiping out the deputies. This is the third day that the entire district has been cut off from railway communication with the outside world. This fact only adds to the general uneasiness.

New York, May 29.—The coal sales agents to-day decided upon a general advance in prices, to take effect immediately. The price of broken and egg coal will go up twenty-five cents per ton and stove and chestnut fifteen cents. The output is to be restricted to sixty percent of the total theoretical capacity of the mines.

Chicago, June 4.—The inability to get fuel for steamships has become a question of much concern here. A vessel owner who desires to send a steamer to Buffalo with grain, yesterday telegraphed to several fueling places on Lake Erie, and found that at most of them he would have to take hard coal or none. The local supply is nearly exhausted. Experiments with hard coal on lake steamers have been satisfactory and the boats will undoubtedly take anthracite when necessary. Telegraphic reports say the fuel supply on the St. Clair River is completely exhausted, and that only hard coal is for sale at Detroit and Erie.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

CONTINUATION OF THE NEWSPAPER DISCUSSION BETWEEN SIR CHAS. TUPPER AND SIR JOHN PENDER.

London, June 1.—The newspaper discussion of the proposed Pacific cable is still carried on by Sir John Pender, M.P., and Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in London. In a letter published this morning Sir John Pender says: 'Subsidies were granted to the Eastern Company to duplicate the Australian line solely because the government and the people find that no confidence was to be placed in a single cable. Unless the Pacific cable can be duplicated it cannot be relied on.' He then quotes figures to show that the Pacific project would result in an actual loss of \$48,000, or, if the line should be duplicated,

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE STATIONING COMMITTEE SHOWS MANY CHANGES IN THE MONTREAL CHURCHES.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE AT KINGSTON—LARGE NUMBER OF CLERGYMEN IN ATTENDANCE.

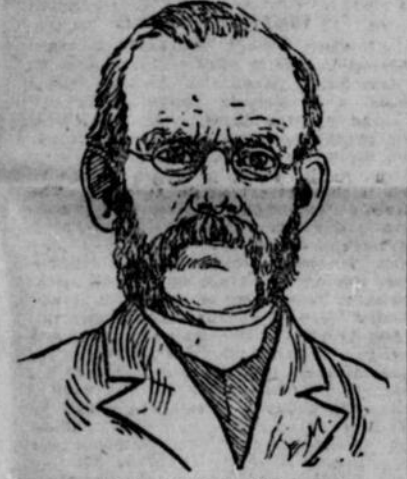
Kingston, Ont., May 29.—It was a happy sight this morning to see about two hundred clergymen fraternizing about Sydenham Street Methodist Church. They shook hands, made cheery remarks and told about the shadow and sunshine of life that had been theirs since last they met. The ministers came from all



REV. DR. CORMAN.

parts, some from the far eastern banks of the St. Lawrence, others from the North Bay and Nipissing regions of the north, and the majority from intervening points. This is the third time Kingston has been selected as the place of conference since 1834, when Methodism was united in Canada and the Montreal Conference was established. The dates were 1835 and 1837. The conferences of the Wesleyan Methodists were held in Kingston in 1834, 1838, 1846, 1852, 1860 and 1863, and of the Methodist Church in 1875, 1879 and 1883. Kingston is

AN OLD METHODISTIC POINT. Over a century ago Mr. Ryan preached



REV. DR. JACKSON.

President of the Montreal Methodist Conference.

from a horse-block in the market square where next Sunday evangelists will again proclaim the living truth. The Rev. William Losee, a preacher on trial for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, located in Kingston in 1790, and in 1791 was assisted in his work by the Rev. Darius Dunham. In 1817 the British Methodists came to Kingston, and when the difficulty was settled between the British and



SYDENHAM STREET CHURCH. Where the Conference is being held.

United States preachers, in 1820, a British missionary was allowed to remain here on account of the soldiers in the fort. In 1824 the Upper Canada ministers were formed into a conference, known as the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. In 1827 the British Methodists again came to Kingston, and again a union was effected with the Episcopal Methodists, but in 1835 the union was dissolved and the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada sprang into existence. The unions of 1824 and 1827 once again established the various forms of Methodism in this land into one body.

In 1795 Kingston was included in the Bay of Quinte circuit, and continued in that position until 1822. It was on this circuit that

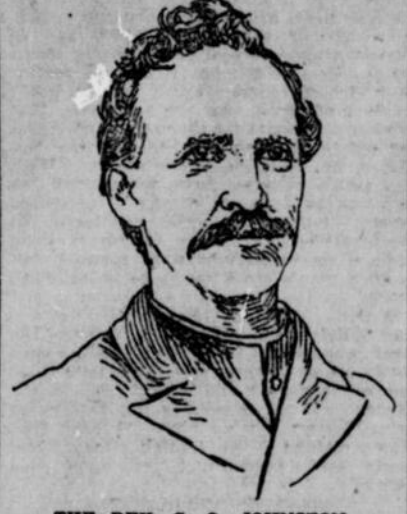
THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA was built, near Adolphustown. We cannot accurately tell the date of the build-



THE REV. THOMAS GRIFFITH.

Pastor of Sydenham Street Church and Chairman of Kingston District and the Billiting Committee.

ing of the first church in Kingston, but from data received we are inclined to think that it was about 1815 or 1818. It was located on the corner of Bay and Bagot streets, and occupied by the British Methodists. In 1840 or thereabouts the little frame building was enlarged, and continues standing as remodelled to this day. The interior has been arranged into tenements. The chapel was



THE REV. C. O. JOHNSTON.

Pastor of Queen Street Methodist Church and Secretary of the Billiting Committee.

a great resort for the soldiers, and some of the revivals held there were of a demonstrative character. There was another church in the city, on Rear street, built about 1825 and destroyed about 1845. The British Methodist ministers preached in it. A split, however, occurred, and the Canadian or 'Yankee' Methodists went to the Union Church (now St. Patrick's Hall) and continued there for a time. In 1850 or 1851 Sydenham Street Church was built and the Methodists united. In 1890 the church was remodelled and in it, in its beautiful form, the conference meets to-day for the first time. There are four other Methodist churches in the city.

THE FIRST DRAFT OF STATIONS. It was almost six o'clock last night when the Stationing Committee concluded its work and the draft was ready for publication. There was considerable difficulty in arranging changes, and the conclusions arrived at are still subject to many revisions before the conference rises. The changes, as made by the committee, are these, all the other ministers not mentioned, remaining at their old appointments:—

- MONTREAL DISTRICT. Montreal—St. James' Church—S. P. Ross, D.D.; H. M. Tory, B.A., B.D.; Wesleyan Theological College—Principal, W. I. Shaw, LL.D.; W. M. Patton, B.D.; Wm. Harris, J. C. Antheil, D.D.; P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D.; Mountain street—E. B. Ryckman, M.A., D.D.; East End—Poeter McAmmond, B.A.; Dominion Square—W. J. Hunter, D.D.; D. V. Lucas; West End—W. H. Spurling, B.A.; Sherbrooke Street—W. H. Emsley; Thos. Harris, superannuated; Centenary—D. C. Sanderson; Douglas Church—A. M. Phillips, M.A., B.D.; Dorchester Street—William Spurling, B.A., B.D.; St. Henri and Cote St. Paul—C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D.; A. J. Belton; Hochelaga—Thomas Brown; St. Antoine and Mount Royal Vale—J. D. Ellis, B.A.; Alex. Campbell, superannuated; Cote St. Louis and Outremont—W. P. Boshart; Centre French Mission—Edward de Gruchy, J. A. Dorion; French Methodist Institute—Wm. Hall, M.A.; West French Mission—I. R. Barnabas; St. Lambert—E. R. Kelly; Montreal South—A. E. Pates; Blue Bonnets—F. A. Warden; St. Faustine—L. E. Roy; Oka—J. J. Oke; Thomas Bell, superannuated; Lachine—James Watson; Caughnawaga—I. A. Dionne; Hudson—W. H. Stevens; S. Maudealey; Lachine—J. W. Cliphams; J. Hiscock, superannuated; Calumet and Grenville—David Brill, superannuated; Arundel and Posenby—E. A. Davis, B.A.; East Harrington—One to be sent; Lakefield—E. S. Morrison; New Glasgow—W. J. Wood; Shawbridge; Rawdon—Daniel Brown; Robert B. Ewan, J. H. Wright, W. Wilson, W. S. Lennox, W. W. Anglin, A. H. Farnsworth, D. D. Elliott, at Wesleyan Theological College. J. H. Ainsworth left without appointment on account of ill-health. KINGSTON DISTRICT. Kingston, Sydenham Street—A. C. Courtice, M.A., B.D.; James Brock, Wm. Short, Alexander Drennan, superannuated; Kingston, Queen Street—C. O. Johnston, R. Whiting, W. Peck superannuated.

- Kingston, Brock Street—Geo. Edwards, R. Wilson, superannuated; Kingston, Princess Street—Ernest Thomas, Stells—James O'Hara, superannuated; Wolfe Island—G. S. White; Caslaran—F. Chisholm, E. W. Halpenny; Elginburgh—Samuel Staley; Inverary—C. J. Curtis; Batterssea—J. B. Hicks, B.A.; Gananoque—F. C. Reynolds, A. R. Orser, superannuated; Lansdowne, West—J. B. Robeson; Pitsburg—W. Pimlott, R. B. McAmmond; Harrowmuth—W. Bridson; Sydenham—David Winter; Seely's Bay—Job Roadhouse; Verona—W. Williamson; Sharbot Lake—Barry Pierce; Opinicon—Charles Huxtable, W. J. Conoly, G. I. Campbell, at college.

- BROCKVILLE DISTRICT. Brockville, Wall Street—Thos. Griffith, M.A., Ph.D.; Lorenzo Betts, superannuated; Brockville, George Street—John Scanlon; G. Hartwell, B. A., B.D.; missionary to China; Prescott—S. G. Hughes, M.A.; Lyn—W. E. Reynolds, One to be sent; Mallorytown—Lewis Conley; Escott—Archibald G. Roberts; Lansdowne—W. F. Perley; Athens—J. M. Hagar, M.A.; J. Ferguson, superannuated; Newboro—W. E. Jamieson, M.A.; Westport—James Fleets; Addison—James Lawson; Maitland—J. M. Larmour, Ph.D.; North Augusta—D. T. Cummings, F.T.L.; Augusta—Joseph Follok; Bishop's Mills—William Barnett; Speersville—E. Richardson; Franklinville and Toledo—G. H. Porter; Delta—G. C. Poyser, F.T.L.; Elgin—G. S. Reynolds; Thousand Islands—Under superintendence of chairman; A. Short, superannuated.

- MATILDA DISTRICT. Iroquois—F. G. Lett; Morrisburg—W. Timberlake; Matilda—T. W. A. Meyst, Ph. B.; J. A. Doran; Cardinal—T. McAmmond; South Mountain—J. E. Lidstone; Inkerman—I. Wilkinson; Winchester—G. O. Huxtable; Chesterville—T. B. Conley, B.A.; Winchester Springs—W. T. Smith; Aultville—Wm. Service; Moulinette—S. Quinn; Newington—F. H. Sproule, B.A.; Grantley—G. C. Wood; Cornwall—H. F. Bland, S. G. Bland, R.A.; Avonmore—H. W. Burnett; Berwick—Daniel Earle, B.A.; Lancaster—Isaac Ball, I. B. Thurlow; Cornwall Island—E. Tennant, superannuated; J. W. Humphrey, A. W. Mills, R. C. McConnell, at College.

- PERTH DISTRICT. Perth—W. Jackson, D.D.; Smith's Falls—T. C. Brown, S. Wight, J. Dewler, superannuated; Merrickville—J. G. Renfell; Oxford Mills—N. B. Topping; Kemptville—W. H. Graham, H. Shaler, superannuated; Carleton Place—G. Rogers; Clayton—J. C. Cornell; Almonte—M. Taylor, R. M. Hammond, superannuated; Pakenham—J. H. Stewart; Arnprior—W. Pearson; Fitroy Harbor—I. Wheatley; Montague—W. T. Brown, under superintendence of Smith's Falls; Easton's Corners—W. Philip, B.A., D.D.; Welford—Wm. Knox; Lombardy—W. W. Weese; Maberly—K. H. Murray; Playfair—F. G. Robinson; J. Stevenson at College.

- PEMBROKE DISTRICT. Pembroke—Hugh Cairns; Greenwood—R. G. Peever; Mickburg—John Webster; Westmouth—A. B. Johnston; Beschburg—W. Wells; Cobden—J. Ferguson; Haley's Station—T. C. Cassidy; Renfrew—A. M. DeLeon; Clarendon—R. Eason, Shawville; Portage du Fort, Quebec—C. A. Sykes; Calabogie—James Charlesworth; Eganville—W. J. Ellis; Combermere—One to be sent; B. Collins and B. W. Varley at college.

- NIPISSING DISTRICT. Mattawa—R. A. Jourdan; Lake Talon—(T.P.); North Bay—Andrew Henderson; Nipissing Junction—W. H. Seed, under superintendence of North Bay; Sturgeon Falls—Manly Brundage; Powassan—W. N. Chantler, A. W. Williams; W. J. Beamish and A. C. McElton at college.

- SUDBURY DISTRICT. Warren—(G.S.); Sudbury—W. K. Short, M.A.; Coppercliffe—C. F. Baker; Chelmsford—D. J. Smith, Sudbury; Walford—J. L. B.; Lumbermen's Mission—E. H. T. Webwood—J. John Garvin; White River—One to be sent; Chapleau—One to be sent; Schreiber—Thomas Meredith, S. Huntington superannuated; Indian Mission—R. B. At college—W. Halpenny, J. A. Quincy.

- OTTAWA DISTRICT. Ottawa, Centre, Dominion Church—Manly Benson, D.D.; Robert Mark, M.D., superannuated; W. Price left without a station at his own request; Ottawa, East, King Street—J. E. Mavety; Ottawa, West, Wellington Street—J. B. Saunders, M.D.; Ottawa, Bell Street—G. McRitchie; Ottawa, McLeod Street—J. Elliott, B.A.; R. C. Horner left without station at his own request; Aylmer, Que.—G. A. Bell; Eardley, Que.—G. A. Bell; Qyon, Que.—W. Austin; Carp—Carl Alim; Richmond—E. W. Crane; Ashton—James Simpson; Billing's Bridge—G. S. Clendinnen; Billing's Bridge—G. S. Clendinnen, S.T.L.; Napan—Fred. Tripp, Skead's Mills; Manotick—John Gibson; North Gower—R. F. Oliver; Metcalfe—T. H. Richards; Bearbrooke—Thomas B. Burke, S.T.L.; Rivière—H. Krupp; Vankleok Hill—J. M. Treddrea, R.G.H.; Thurso, Que.—G.E.H.; Chelsea, Que.—J. Wilson, B.A.; North Wakefield, Que.—F. Delong; Aylmer, Que.—John Garvin; Pichonck—M.E.W.; D. A. Loug, R. Eagleson, W. Castlemore and A. E. Knapp at College.

- QUEBEC DISTRICT. Quebec—Thomas J. Mansell, W. J. Hewitt, Sidney C. Kendall, superannuated; Three Rivers and Bourg Louis—W. W. Ryan; Melbourne—A. T. Jones; Richmond—C. S. Desprose; Windsor Mills—C. W. Finch, B.A., B.D.; Sherbrooke—T. G. Williams, D.D.; Belvidere—D. Mick, under superintendence of Lennoxville; Lennoxville—J. Pines; Savellyville—Paul Pergeau, B.A., A. A. Radon; East—J. H. McConnell, S.T.L.; Cookshire—C. D. Baldwin; Island Brook—W. H. Raney, under superintendence of Cookshire; Marbleton—G. W. Snell; French Mission—W. H. Desmarais (St. Philip de Chabert);

- Robinson—J. R. Hodgson; Agnes—One to be sent; Leeds—George Mosop; Inverness—A. O. Watta, H. G. Cairns; Uiverton—W. Adams; Little Metis—One to be sent; Rivière du Loup—G. H. Williams; Gaspe, North and Antioch, Cape Ogo—H. Meyer; Gaspe, South—One to be sent; Johnson Sellar and G. W. Burke, at college; G. S. Vaughan, S.T.L., principal of Madura Institute, India, by permission of conference.

- STANSTEAD DISTRICT. Stanstead—J. Tallman Pitcher; Stanstead Wesleyan College—C. R. Planders, B.A., principal; Compton—T. S. Harris; Hatley—H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D.; Beebe Plain—F. A. Read; Georgeville—One wanted; Coaticook—A. Lee Holmes, M.A.; Barnston—J. F. Fowkes; Makop—P. H. Allan, B.A.; East Bolton—J. Nelson; Mansonville—R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D.; WATERLOO DISTRICT. Waterloo—Wm. Blair, B.A.; Thos. Rennie; Walter's Falls, Ont., supernumerary; Armand Parent, superannuated; South Stukely—A. E. Sanderson, S.T.L.; Knowlton—W. Smith; Sutton—R. Robinson; J. H. Fowler, M.A., superannuated; West Brome—H. A. Young; Cowansville—W. A. Hanna, Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., inspector of public schools by permission of conference; Dunham—S. Tesson; Freilshburg—R. Smith, A.R.; Phillipsburg—E. S. Howard; Clarenceville—A. H. Visser; Bedford—W. Rillance; T. Bell, superannuated, Upper Bedford; Farnham—Luther M. England, B.A.; Granby—Wm. Raney; West Shefford—A. Wilkinson; Lawrenceville—J. C. Irvine; Roxton Pond, French Mission—A. F. Rivard; Bethel, French Mission—Telesphore Roy; Actonville, French Mission—Leopold Mascotte, S.T.L.; Robert Wright at college.

- HUNTINGDON DISTRICT. St. Johns—Alfred McCann; Chamby—John Davies (Chamby Canton); Odelton—Reuben Stillwell; Odelton—John Fowkes; Hemmingford—G. H. H. Davis; Franklin Centre—W. Howitt, B.A., B.D.; Huntingdon—Wm. Craig; Hendersonville—Harry Walker; Ormstown—T. H. Wright; Howick and Valleyfold—J. Armstrong (Valleyfold); A. Fairbairn at college; S. D. Chown, T. A. Sykes, T. G. Bethel, E. S. Shorey and James Kines transferred to other conferences, to take effect May 31, 1894.

The Ministerial Conference opens to-morrow morning.

THE CONFERENCE OPENED.

Kingston, May 29.—The eleventh annual session of the Montreal Methodist Conference opened in Sydenham Street Church, at nine a.m. There were about a hundred ministers present at the commencement of the prayer meeting. The conference was opened by the presence of the Rev. A. Corman, D.D., general superintendent, who occupied the chair. After devotional exercises Dr. Corman addressed the conference. Patriotism was the keynote of the early part of the speech and the venerable speaker urged that both Church and State be regarded from a religious and not merely from a political point of view. Kingston is itself fragrant with patriotic associations. On assembling in the Limestone City one called to mind men like Ryerson, Rice, Bidwell and Douglas, whose patriotism was as marked as their oratorical powers. The great ex-Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, whatever his faults might be, was a man who lived for his country, and rendered it great service in meeting its various sections. But while Kingston suggested patriotism, the assembly of the annual conference suggested progress in church life and work, which was a cause for devout thankfulness. The thankfulness for progress must not blind us to the need for caution. Greater spirituality may well pervade our conference discussion. Supposed error must be dealt with lovingly but arbitrarily. 'Take time in conference,' said the speaker, 'to understand one another, and do not go out into the field wrangling about our doctrines.' Possibly to lag behind may be as bad on one side as on the other it is bad to be vain, illusive, unproductive and destructive. Turning to the Epworth League and Young People's Society Dr. Corman rejoiced in the loyalty of these people. Our Church moved out into the work of the Epworth League with confidence in the devotion of these societies. He urged sound doctrine in the Church, and it should be inculcated with love and justice. He urged a time of revival, a time of prayer in all their deliberations. When ministerial character was reached closed doors were ordered. So far no ministerial character has been attacked. There were several names dropped because of removals, etc. The Horner case, about which there has been much talk, came up through the passing over of resolutions from various districts to Ottawa district which as yet has made no recommendation in the case. When the hour of adjournment arrived the list of probationers for admission into full connection was under review.

A LONG LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY. Kingston, May 30.—At yesterday's conference the Rev. Dr. Corman ably presided and by prompt ruling and telling wit did much to keep the gathering under control. The Rev. Dr. Jackson, president, and the Rev. W. H. Graham, ex-president, were on the platform, as well as the Rev. S. D. Chown, secretary. Much of the afternoon was spent in passing probationers.

The following probationers for the ministry having completed their probation, were recommended for reception into full connection, having been previously ordained: Messrs. Thomas Brown, E. R. Kelly, W. H. Stevens, H. Walker, Ernest Thomas, Thomas Meredith, J. H. McConnell, G. W. Snell, A. Wilkinson, also G.C. Wood and G. Stafford, subject to the passing of supplemental examinations during conference.

Those were also recommended for ordination and reception, Messrs. E. S. Morrison, W. F. Boshart, R. G. Feever, Wm. Wood, C. A. Sykes, J. R. Hodgson, Messrs. A. J. Robertson and A. C. McGillon were dropped in silence for having left the work in an irregular way. Continued as probationers of three years—Messrs. A. E. Pates, T. G. Bethel, J. W. Humphrey, B. Collins, Johnson Sellar. Two years—Messrs. G. I. Campbell, R. C. McConnell, F. W. Varley, M. Brundage, W. Halpenny, A. J. Belton, W. H. Raney, G. H. Williams, T. Roy.

One year—Messrs. W. Wilson, E. W. Halpenny, C. F. Baker. The Rev. J. J. Hare, D.D., gave a statement of the affairs of the Ontario Ladies' College, Wilby. The college was prosperous and the development of its educational work was marked. The reception service has been fixed for Friday evening and the ordination on Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, preaching and conducting the service.

THE THEOLOGICAL UNION.

met last night and selected its officers: President, A. C. Courtice, M.A., B.D.; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Cliphams; lecturer for 1895, A. M. Phillips, M.A., B.D.; representative to the Central Union, W. Jackson, D.D. A Lee Holmes was suggested as lecturer but private business prevented and Dr. Roe said, 'Well, it is a happy nomination then for 1896.' The audience was quite large to hear the Rev. Mr. Courtice lecture upon 'Anthropology underlying redemption.' This was Mr. Courtice's first appearance in Kingston, and as he is likely to be the next pastor in Sydenham Street Church there was curiosity to hear him. His address, of course, was technical and argumentative, but was thoroughly appreciated. It manifested profound study. His concluding remarks on holiness and sanctification urged holiness but not that which is disorganized, that divided churches. He hoped the Kingston conference would bring such power and fire to them that they would go away endued with the Holy Spirit, and with fire to do Christ's work and to kindle flames in the hearts of the people.

Kingston, Ont., May 30.—Much of the time yesterday afternoon and this morning was spent within closed doors, even the probationers being excluded. A case was under review, brought by a clergyman of an eastern circuit against a chairman. Afterwards business was resumed and the following young men recommended by the Stationing Committee for consideration: Messrs. Manly Brundage, J. J. Oke, James Charlesworth, D. Mick, James Colborne. These young men have not completed their probation but are to be ordained under stress of special need and circumstances. Mr. F. W. Varley was continued on trial and Mr. Andrew Fairbairn was granted two years' standing. The next question before the conference was the reception of candidates for the ministry. The following were received: Messrs. David Brown, W. H. Eason, M. A.; J. R. Conn, J. H. Miller, J. H. Williamson, T. C. Allison, W. B. Bradford, G. J. Crabbe, E. H. Claxton, J. L. Dawson, Richard Black (for Indian work), W. T. Wiggins, W. T. Keough, B.A.; A. E. Russell.

Turning from the young men the conference asked who are to be superannuated or continued in that position. The following names were passed: Messrs. T. Bell, Alex. Campbell, J. A. Dorion, Thomas Harris, S. E. Maudsley, A. E. Geoffrey, J. H. Ainsworth (one year), James Brock, William Short, Richard Whiting, A. Drennan, W. Peck. At this point the conference adjourned.

THE REV. DR. RYCKMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Kingston, Ont., May 31.—There was a fair representation of laymen at the conference this morning. The result of the first ballot for president was—The Rev. Dr. Ryckman, 105; the Rev. Dr. Griffith, 18; the Rev. John Armstrong, 31; the Rev. Mr. Saunders, 12; the Rev. Dr. Hunter, 1; the Rev. J. E. Mavety, 9; the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, 3; the Rev. Hugh Cairns, 7; the Rev. M. Sadler, 1. Dr. Ryckman was declared elected and made a graceful address. The Rev. A. Lee Holmes was elected secretary by a vote of 149 on the third ballot. In the first ballot there were thirty-three candidates. In the second eight candidates were offered, the Rev. A. Lee Holmes receiving 90 and the Rev. W. Philip 60 out of a vote of 134. Both the president and secretary are from Stanstead district. The Rev. Mr. Holmes resigned because of his duties in raising funds for Stanstead College.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Edward B. Ryckman, D.D., was born in the vicinity of Dundas about the year 1823. His father was a man of high character and influence in the community. Graduating in arts at Victoria University, he immediately took rank as an able preacher. He has served the Methodist Church in some of its most important stations—Montreal, Kingston, London and Ottawa, being among the number. He was for some years principal of Dundas Seminary. He has been honored with the degree of D.D., by his



THE REV. DR. RYCKMAN.

alma mater. Dr. Ryckman has been recognized as a minister of high character and ability. He was elected secretary of the last General Conference, and is one of the regents of Victoria University. He is tall in person and of commanding presence, and is regarded as one of the leading members of the Methodist Church of Canada. For the past two years he was located at Coaticook, Que., but is to be stationed at Mountain Street Church, Montreal, for the ensuing year. One of the chief reasons for his election is to be found in the fact that the conference desires to be headed by an able leader in the legislative conference next September. He has been the president of western conferences in earlier years. He is the father of Mr. E. B. Ryckman, a leading Toronto lawyer and a candidate for parliamentary honors. The Rev. Mr. Holmes's resignation was accepted and the Rev. William Philip, of Easton's Corners, Perth district, was selected by a big vote. The conference then adjourned.

Kingston, Ont., June 1.—Yesterday morning the Montreal Methodist Conference opened as a united body. The Rev. W. Jackson, president, and the Rev. W. Philip, assistant secretary, took the place of the Rev. S. D. Chown, transferred to the Toronto conference. The roll was called and well responded to. Among the leading laymen present from districts were: Montreal—Messrs. J. Torrance, G. E. Jaques, S. Finley, D. Graham, J. W. Palmer, J. Cunningham; Kingston—Dr. Lavell, Messrs. E. Chown, B. M. Britton, J. G. Elliott, W. Anglin, T. R. Carnovsky, R. Fleming, R. G. Armstrong, Joseph Lawson, A. B. Cowan, Alfred Hunter, A. Snider, Ira Darling, Dr. Cannon.

Brockville—Messrs. James Bissell, J. S. Micks, John Treman, G. W. Judson, T. W. Franklin, John Heribson, M. B. Holmes, G. Corbett, W. W. Howard. Matilda—Asa Beach, E. Shaver, H. Hughes, John Hughes, James Moniel. Perth—Messrs. J. R. Lavell, H. Rigney, D. E. Huffman. Pembroke—Messrs. Robert Ross, Judge Deacon, John Collins, O. Wright, R. F. Deacon. Ottawa—Messrs. J. S. Eggleston, Joseph Skinner, Asa Gordon, O. P. Bradley, Robert Parker, T. A. Howard, R. Goff, W. Williamson. Many delegates arrived in the afternoon.

THE HORNER CASE.

At the midnight session of the ministerial body on Wednesday night, the Horner case came up, first in regard to whether Mr. Horner would accept a station, and, if not, whether refusal would justify summary action. This was seemed blocked by the fact that Mr. Horner claimed to have been ordained for evangelistic work only, with the distinct understanding that he would not be asked to take a circuit. The Rev. J. Armstrong again asked, 'Was Mr. Horner ordained by the usual ordination or by some peculiar and extraordinary ordination?' The answer was given, 'He was ordained by the regular form.' The Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., quoted the general superintendent's declaration at the time of Mr. Horner's ordination: 'We have only one ordination, there can be no bargain in this conference.'

The Rev. R. C. Horner has been living in Ottawa and has carried on various kinds of religious work, which, in the view of many, are injurious. He has lately issued a pamphlet in which he claims to have been ordained solely for evangelistic work, and that he never considered himself called to the work of the ministry. Moreover, he asserts that the Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., then chairman of his district, was the medium of an understanding between the conference and Mr. Horner promising evangelistic work only. The pamphlet also cites several letters received from ministers, ostensibly corroborating his statements of his facts.

The Rev. Dr. Williams in debate met the statements at length by extracts from the journals of the conference and districts, proving that the ordination was arranged and granted in the ordinary way, with no conditions attached. The Rev. James Lawson read the original of a letter quoted in the pamphlet, and it then appeared that statements adverse to Mr. Horner had been excised, and the tenor of the letter entirely changed by making a careful selection of sentences.

The Rev. Mr. Graham rose, and in a dashing speech, complained of the effects of Mr. Horner's work. He said that if a minister dares to say that prostration is not essential to sanctification, he must endure being prayed at. One member came twenty miles to enquire if a man could be sanctified without being prostrated. Mr. Graham intimated to some that 'if they wished to howl and squeal, where had better howl and squeal elsewhere than in his church.' So the members came to him and said, 'Mr. Graham, you preach good sermons, and you are a good man, but you are not holy.' 'Now,' said Mr. Graham, 'whoever says that, well I must be parliamentary.' The Rev. Dr. Williams—'Do we understand Mr. Graham to infer that a man is guilty of falsehood in accusing him of preaching good sermons?'

The debate went on and a motion was offered instructing the stationing committee to station Mr. Horner. Just before midnight Dr. Griffith moved the adjournment, which was defeated. The Rev. F. Chisholm moved that the vote be now taken. This also failed and the debate continued. A new motion was offered and all others withdrawn. This new vote carried with two dissentients, that as Mr. Horner has declared that he is not called to the work of the ministry he be now summoned to attend the bar of the conference to answer for this statement.

The Rev. W. H. Emsley then moved a resolution to the effect that the conference having heard Mr. Horner's statements and Dr. Williams's reply and the extracts from the records now declares the accuracy of Dr. Williams's statement and asserts that Mr. Horner was ordained in the usual way.

This motion carried unanimously and amounts to virtual condemnation of Mr. Horner by destroying his one plea of defence. The debate then closed in the small hours of the morning and the ministerial session adjourned. The Horner case now awaits the reply to the summons of the conference. But there is a strong feeling, almost unanimous, against any course of procedure which will postpone final and decisive action.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Rev. D. C. Sanderson, Kingston, and the Rev. F. G. Lett, Merrickville, were nominated as secretary's assistants. The Rev. C. D. Baldwin, Cookshire, Que., was made journal secretary. Votes of thanks were passed to the Revs. Dr. Jackson and S. D. Chown, retiring president and secretary. Dr. Jackson said he had had to write over five hundred letters and preach seventy sermons over and above his regular work during the year.

THE REV. DR. SUTHERLAND ILL.

Toronto, June 2.—At a meeting of the quarterly official board of the Central Methodist Church, held last night, the Rev. Dr. D. G. Sutherland tendered his resignation as pastor of the church. Dr. Sutherland has been unable through illness to take either his pastoral or pulpit work during the past six months, and his physicians having given him no hope of recovery for some months at least, he thought it in the interest of the church that he should resign his pastorate. The board declined to accept the resignation and offered Dr. Sutherland one year's leave of absence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE LIFE OF A COMMERCIAL MAN NOT ALL SUNSHINE.

CONSTANT TRAVEL AND ROUGHING IT ON TRAINS WEAKENS THE MOST ROBUST—THE EXPERIENCE OF A HALIFAX MERCHANT WHILE ON THE ROAD.

Mr. Percy J. A. Lear, junior partner of the firm of Blackadar & Lear, general brokers, 60 Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S., comes from a family of commercial travellers. His father, James Lear, was on the road in Lower Canada with dry goods for twenty-three years, and few men were more widely known and esteemed, and the genial Percy himself has just retired from the ranks of the drummer after a varied experience as knight of the grip, which extended over seventeen years and embraced almost every town and village in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is an extremely popular young man, a leading member of the Oddfellows' fraternity, an officer in the 63rd regiment of militia, and a rising merchant.

'How comes it that you are so fat and ruddy after such a term of hustling railway life and varied diet, Mr. Lear?' questioned the reporter.

'Well,' was the answer, 'it is a long story, but one well worth telling. I weigh 190 pounds to-day, and am in better health than I ever before enjoyed in my life. Two years ago I got down to 155 pounds. Constant travelling, roughing it on trains and in country hotels broke me all up and left me with a nasty case of kidney complaint and indigestion. My head was all wrong, my stomach bad; I was suffering continual pains and dizziness. I began to get scared. I consulted several physicians in Montreal, Winnipeg and other cities, but their treatment did not give me a particle of relief. One day I bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I made up my mind to give them a good trial. They seemed to help me, and I bought a second, third and fourth box, and they cured me. My stomach was all right, the dizziness left my head; no more lassitude, and all traces of my kidney disease disappeared. I was a new man, and gained flesh immediately, and have never been troubled since. I consider my case astonishing, because kidney complaint, especially gall stones, is hereditary in our family. It helped to hurry my father to an early grave, and an uncle on my mother's side, Dr. Whittle, of Sydney, Australia, had been a chronic sufferer from gall stones from boyhood. I was so impressed with the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I took the trouble to send Dr. Whittle two boxes all the way to Australia. Since my discovery of the benefits of these wonderful little pink coated exterminators of disease, I have recommended the remedy far and wide, and I could enumerate dozens of cases where they have been efficacious.'

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, kidney and liver troubles, the after effects of a gripe, and all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be 'just as good.'

SIR FRANCIS JOHNSON'S WILL.

The will of the late Chief Justice Johnson has been filed in Court. Original in tone and form, the document is characteristic of the maker. It is in the form of a letter written on official note paper, bearing the heading 'Judges' Chambers,' and addressed to his son, Mr. C. R. G. Johnson. The will opens as follows:

Oct. 17, 1892.

My Dear Charlie,—It may seem ridiculous for me—a pauper—to make a will. Nevertheless, there are certain things that ought to be done as soon as I die; therefore this, though in the form of a letter, is intended to be and is my last will and testament, and you are hereby appointed the sole executor of it. Let me be buried as plainly and cheaply as possible—a plain dead coffin—nothing more; no hearse or vulgar show whatever. Mr. Wood has promised to read the burial service over my body.

The testator then goes on to dispose of whatever property he may have, leaving it to his wife and children. The will then winds up as follows:

'May God bless you all and may we meet in a happier world.' 'Here's a sigh for those who love, and a smile for those who hate.' Your affectionate father. (Signed), F. G. JOHNSON.'

AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., June 1.—Sir Terence O'Brien, the Governor, has decided to prorogue the Legislature indefinitely pending completion of the election trials. The expiration of the Revenue bill, it is claimed, will not be affected by this as the revenue can be collected under the Customs Management act and any illegalities afterwards legalized through a bill of indemnity passed when the Legislature meets.

The Trinity trial will be concluded shortly when, if the three members are unseated, the government will possess a majority and pass the Revenue bill. The by-elections have been postponed till November next. The government think they will be in a position to open the Legislature about June 29. The four remaining election cases can be concluded afterwards.

TO SPEAK FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

DELEGATES TO THE OTTAWA TRADE CONFERENCE.

The Inter-Imperial Trade Conference, at Ottawa, having for its main object the increase of intercolonial trade, will be highly representative of the self-governing portions of the British Empire. The Cape delegation will consist of such well-tried and experienced colonists as the present Chief Justice, Sir Henry de Villiers, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General in London, Sir Charles Mills, C.B., K.C.M.G., and the Chief Justice of Cape Colony, the Hon. J. Hofmeyr, M.P.P. Those who know all the conditions of South Africa feel that the government of which Mr. Rhodes is Prime Minister, could not have made a better selection than in appointing these delegates.

'South Africa,' a magazine published at the Cape, says:—

Sir Charles Mills has made himself



SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

well loved, both in the colony, during long years of administrative work, and in England, where he has for many years done both the honors for and yeoman service to the public affairs of Cape Colony.

Sir Henry De Villiers, by birth, by



THE HON. SIR JOHN HENRY DE VILLIERS, K.C.M.G.

training, and by aspiration is a South African to the core. He was called to the bar in 1865, and after an honorable and exceptionally brilliant career, was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Hon. J. Hofmeyr, M.P.P., is Chief Justice in Cape Colony, and will be specially remembered in connection with the Colonial Conference held in London, in 1887, and the views he enunciated there in respect to the commercial federation of the Empire. In the course of conversation in London regarding the present conference, Sir Charles Mills said: 'Commercial matters must come first, and specially intercolonial communication. Of course, in respect to the cable routes and rates, the Australians have alternative rates for the future, and already cable at half the rate we do; but I have strong hopes that although this subject is now of little concern to them they will stand by us in anything we may have to say or propose. Outside trade matters there is, of course, the great question of Imperial defence, and the colonial contribution thereto.'

MR. HARDY ON PROHIBITION.

Toronto, June 2.—The Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, made a special reference to the prohibition policy of the Mowat Government at Brantford, as being a consistent sequel to the course of the administration for a number of years. 'As indicating what the administration of Sir Oliver Mowat has done towards decreasing the liquor traffic,' said he, 'it must be remembered that in 1874 there were in Ontario 6,985 licenses, while last year, 1893, there were only 3,369. The city of Toronto in 1875 had 299 tavern li-



MR. WILLIAM HART, M.P.P., Kingston, Minister of Public Works for Ontario.

ences and 464 shop and wholesale licenses. In 1893, while the population had more than doubled, these licenses had been reduced to 159 tavern and 211 shop and wholesale licenses.'

THE FLOOD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. NO SIGN OF ABATEMENT AS YET—THE WATER STILL RISING.

Vancouver, B.C., June 2.—The Fraser river still continues to rise. There is no indication that an abatement of the floods can be immediately looked for. Lamlay, Chilliwack, Harrison, Centreville, and Farling Centre are completely flooded, the water being everywhere in sight. The only safe means of getting about is in boats. The Canadian Pacific tracks are either washed away or unsafe for fifty miles between Mission and Ruby Creek. Passengers and mails are being transferred back and forth in steamers. This morning as the steamer bringing passengers from the east was passing Maria Slough the dead bodies of a father, mother and three children were found lashed to a raft floating down the water. This makes seven lives so far as known that have been lost since the flood began.

Ottawa, June 2.—Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Chilliwack, B.C., which town is situated in the flooded district of the Fraser river, is in the city. He left home before the floods began and was unable to speak of their destructiveness or of the locality. He has lived in the Fraser valley for years and few people are better acquainted with the country. The valley, he says, is over seventy miles long, and its narrowest point is five miles in width and in some places it is as wide as twenty miles. He estimates that there are more than 20,000 cattle on the valley ranches and if the flood is as bad as described these must be nearly destroyed and at least ten thousand people left homeless. The water in the Fraser river rises each spring from eight to sixteen feet, where the river runs between deep canons. At Tale the water rises a foot, while only an inch of a rise is noticeable in the lower country. The tide on the Fraser river runs up to the mouth of the Sumas river, forty-two miles above New Westminster and fifty-seven miles from salt water.

ANOTHER PRUSSO-BELGIAN TIE.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE CHARLES OF HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN AND PRINCESS JOSEPHINE OF BELGIUM.

As previously stated Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Princess Josephine of Belgium were married in Brussels on Monday, May 28.

Josephine Caroline Marie Albertine is the niece of the King of the Belgians, the second daughter of King Leopold's brother Philippe, the Count of Flanders. She is in her twenty-second year, is a fair, sprightly girl, devoted to music and reading.

Charles Antoine Frederick William Louis is the third son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, probably the elder though not the reigning branch of the house of the Hohenzollerns.

Prince Leopold's eldest son will succeed to the title of Prince of Hohenzollern. The second has been declared Prince of Roumania, heir to the throne of Roumania in succession to his childless uncle, King Charles, who arrived in Brussels yesterday to attend the wedding.

Prince Charles is not quite twenty-six



PRINCE CHARLES.

years old, is fair, tall, handsome, and a lieutenant in the Prussian Army, First Uhlan Regiment.

Josephine and Charles have known one another from babyhood, and have met every year at Weinburg, on Lake Constance, the country seat of their



PRINCESS JOSEPHINE.

grandfather, the late Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, father of the bridegroom-elect's father and the bride-elect's mother. As the young people grow up they became greatly attached to each other, but for some time the family opposed their marrying, because of their close relationship. This opposition was eventually overcome by the constancy of the Prince and Princess, and the betrothal was officially announced at Brussels in the early part of this year. The marriage constitutes another link to unite the royal houses of Prussia and Belgium.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

London, May 29.—Mr. Gladstone's physicians issued a bulletin this morning stating that the condition of the ex-Prime Minister is steadily improving, though continued quiet is still regarded as necessary.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

A BIG GATHERING OF THE LOYAL ORDER AT LINDSAY.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER—THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER ENUMERATED—THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

Lindsay, Ont., May 29. — The annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America began here this morning. The attendance of delegates was unusually large, representatives being present from all the provinces. In the afternoon Grand Master, the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

In the course of which he said: 'It is our happy fortune to uphold and perpetuate the great cardinal principles of Orangism in one of the most favored countries in the world, whatever touchstone may be employed to test its worth, in point of civil and religious liberty, in the maintenance of law and order, in the representative character of their institutions, in the fulness of their constitutional rights, Canadians have no need to shrink from comparison with any other people, while with respect to their individual and collective prosperity they have cause to envy none. In a year signalized the world over by unparalleled prostration of commerce and industry, and marked, unhappily, by dire penury and suffering in more than one nation, the citizens of the Dominion have been blessed with a well-sustained trade, both domestic and foreign, with ample employment for willing workers, and with an absence of that widely prevailing distress which has taxed to the utmost skill of statesmen and the resources of charity in the neighboring Republic. May it always be possible to say of our beloved country that the sun of prosperity illumines her national progress. It is my gratifying privilege to be able to report

THE ONWARD MARCH

of the Loyal Orange Association in every land where the Anglo-Saxon language is spoken in the Motherland where our principles were first planted, and where they endure in undiminished vigor; in the United States, where these principles are cherished as the fundamental basis of free government and equal rights; in Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia, and in Canada, where a loyal people of British stock furnish a fruitful soil for their propagation. Orangism advances with sturdy growth. Many new lodges have been organized in the several provinces of the Dominion during the year, as the report of the Grand Secretary relates, and I am happy to say that the information which reaches me from every quarter attests the prosperity of the order.

The integrity of the empire is another watchword of our association. Whatever reproaches persons ignorant of our principles, purposes and performances may have cast upon us, none have ever ventured to challenge the

STAINCH LOYALTY OF ORANGEMEN

to Queen and country. Believing that the integrity of the Empire will be threatened by the enactment of the measure of home rule for Ireland, our brethren in that portion of the United Kingdom have always resolutely opposed themselves to that policy, and knowing that your earnest sympathies have been with them in their struggles, it cannot have failed to have been a source of satisfaction to learn of the rejection by the British House of Lords of the Home Rule bill after its passage through the House of Commons by a very meagre majority. It is not within my province to anticipate the future course of political events in the Mother Land, but I am glad to believe in the electoral contest shortly to be waged there the probabilities all point to the return of a parliamentary majority, pledged to the perpetuation of the union of the three kingdoms. In this connection I cannot refrain from directing your attention to the importance and significance of

THE TRIENNIAL COUNCIL

which meets shortly in London, England, as a symbol of the unity of the Empire. In 1890, or four years before the plan of the confederation of the provinces was seriously undertaken, we had formed the Grand Lodge of British America, including Newfoundland, which was the scheme of confederation. And just as in Canada, our organization of this Grand Lodge of British America, with its subsidiary provincial grand lodges, was the forerunner of confederation, so we hope—and it must be admitted everything points that way to-day—that the Triennial Council is a forerunner of that great political and commercially closer union of all portions of Her Majesty's dominions, which will perpetuate and extend British power and British influence throughout the world. The formation of the Triennial Council typifies the unity, fellowship and sympathy of the various portions of the British Empire, to which we are so proud to own allegiance and which finds a bulwark in the unswerving loyalty of Orangemen.

ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO.

'Turning to matters, which, though involving great principles, are of more local concern, I would remind you that a few weeks hence the duty will devolve upon many of us as citizens of electing representatives to the Legislature of Ontario. The issues involved in that contest are of the greatest importance; is it not, therefore, our bounden duty, as Orangemen and patriotic citizens to consider carefully the obligation which rests upon us, and to exercise our franchise as seems best calculated to advance the principle in government of equality of creeds and classes in the eye of the law, granting special privileges to none, and extending equal rights to all?

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

In the wider domain of the Dominion affairs, no incidents of moment have transpired during the year. The Manitoba school question seems at last to be nearing conclusion, after having run the gauntlet of many courts. You will remember that upon the enactment of the law establishing a public school system in that province, the Roman Catholic minority petitioned the Governor-General-in-Council to disallow the act, or, failing that course, to grant remedial legislation under the powers conferred by the educational clauses of the British North America act. The first prayer of this petition was not accorded, the Dominion Government taking the view,

wisely, I believe, that the constitutionality of any legislation of the provinces relating to education ought to be determined by the courts, and not by the exercise or non-exercise of the power of disallowance. As you are aware, the British North America act commits the care of education to the provinces, subject to the limitation that no such legislation shall prejudicially affect any rights enjoyed by any minority at the time of confederation. The question of the LEGALITY OF PROVINCIAL ENACTMENTS touching education is, therefore, a mixed one of fact and law, which can most safely and most acceptably be left for decision to the courts. In the Manitoba case, the highest tribunal of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declared that the provincial legislation was constitutional, but the minority sought redress upon the plea that despite this fact the Dominion Government has still the power, under the constitution, to grant remedial legislation. With this claim the government refrained from dealing one way or the other until informed by the courts of its right to do so, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada has been given to the effect that no appeal on the part of the Manitoba minority lies to the Governor-General-in-Council within the meaning of the B. N. A. act. This question will probably also be submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, but I think we need have no apprehension that the decision of the Supreme Court will be reversed, in which case the whole subject would be regarded as having reached a finality.' After referring to

THE INCREASING ENTHUSIASM

with which the celebrations of July 12 are observed; the advantages of the system of mutual insurance in connection with the order; the official visits he had made during the year to brethren in the various provinces, and the zeal and ability with which officials of the Grand Lodge have discharged their duties, the Grand Master concluded by saying: 'One word more. It is unnecessary for me to dilate to those around me upon the principles of our association, which are so dearly cherished and so resolutely maintained by you all; but it may be pertinent to observe once again for the information of those who are not of us, that Orangemen claim for themselves no rights or privileges they deny to others. Defence, not defiance, is our motto. With no man's religion have we quarrel, so long as he does not employ it to secure special favors or special privileges. To the interference of any church in state affairs we stand resolutely opposed, but with a man's creed we make no interference, leaving that to his conscience and his God. The upholding of the Protestant religion, the unity of the Empire, the maintenance of the Crown and an open bible are our tenets, and these we are resolved to uphold and defend. But in the lexicon of our principles the bigotry of sectarianism has no place. I pray that the blessings of the Almighty may direct your deliberations and rest upon your work.'

ORANGE GRAND OFFICERS.

Lindsay, Ont., May 21. — The Grand Orange Lodge officers for 1894 are as follows: M.W. Grand Master, Hon. N.C. Wallace; M. W. D. G. M., Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.; R. W. Prov. G. M., Mr. Jas. L. Hughes, Toronto; Mr. J. H. DeLamare, Montreal; Mr. J. P. Minden, Montreal; Mr. Wm. Galbraith, Montreal; Mr. G. W. Fowler, Sussex; Mr. John C. Gass, Shubenacadie; Mr. J. H. Bell, Charlottetown; Mr. Donald Morrison, M.P.P., St. John's, Nfld.; Mr. W. J. Marshall, Winnipeg; Mr. W. Johnston, New Westminster, B.C.; Mr. A. G. Hamilton, Moosemin, N.W.T.; M. W. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. John Helliwell, M.A., Vankleek Hill, Ont.; M.W. Grand Secretary, Mr. Robt. Birmingham, Toronto; M. W. Grand Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Parkhill, J.P., Midland, Ont.; M. W. Grand Lecturer, Mr. R. A. C. Brown, St. John, N.B.; M. W. Grand Director of Ceremonies, Mr. Edward Flood, Toronto; M. W. Deputy Grand Secretary, Mr. John C. Gass, Shubenacadie; M. W. Deputy Grand Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott, Kincardine; M. W. Grand Lodge Auditors, Maj. Sam Hughes, M.P., Lindsay, Ont.; Mr. W. H. Stewart, M. P., Warwick, Ont. The minor officers were filled by the same men as last year in almost every instance.

THE BIG Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

ITS OFFICERS CHOSEN ON SATURDAY.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS, THE FOUNDER, ELECTED PRESIDENT—MANY INTERESTING REPORTS READ SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

London, June 2. — The second day's conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, of all lands, opened at Exeter Hall at 9.30 this morning. The Rev. Gustave Toppel, of Geneva, Switzerland, called the conference to order. The devotional services were conducted by Mr. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati. The Central International Committee nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected:— President, Sir George Williams, founder of the Y.M.C.A.; vice-presidents, Count Bernstorff, Mr. Alfred Andre, Prince Oscar, of Sweden and Norway; and Mr. H. Thane Miller. Among the honorary vice-presidents who were chosen are Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York; John Wernamaker, of Philadelphia; and Morris K. Jessup, of New York. Mr. I. E. Brown, of Chicago, was made the American secretary. The president made a brief address immediately after taking the chair, and then appointed the committees. The chairman of the committee on business is Mr. Thomas K. Cree, of New York. Among the members of the committee on the report of the central international committee are Messrs. Robert R. McBurney, of New York; and D. A. Budge, of Montreal. At 11 o'clock the first topic of the conference, 'The necessity for the power and presence of the Holy Spirit in associations and their work,' was opened in English by the Rev. Prebendary H. W. Webb, of London; in French, by the Rev. George Appia, of Paris, and in German, by the Rev. Herr

Krumacher, of Elberfeld. One hour was given to these addresses.

The Central International Committee presented its report, giving in detail the work of the committee since the American convention three years ago. The report shows that there are over 5,000 associations, with nearly 500,000 members.

Mr. Edward Bard, of Geneva, Switzerland, presented the report of the treasurer of the central committee, for the years 1891, '92, and '93. It showed that \$4,500 had been expended during the last year, the larger part of which came from American and English friends of the committee.

Reports were made by delegates from different countries, giving the important feature of association work in each. The report from America said there were now in America 1,400 associations, employing 1,200 secretaries, owning 300 buildings and property to the value of \$15,000,000. The report referred to the influence of the 450 college associations, and to the hearty support which the 100 railway associations are receiving from railway officials, and to the prominence given



SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS, Founder of the Y. M. C. A.

to athletics and to the educational department.

The Rev. H. Bach spoke for France. After telling of the growth of the work in France he referred to the helpful influence of the American friends in the work of the Paris association and to the elegant building there, largely the gift of American friends. He mentioned Mr. James Stokes, of New York, with especially warm words.

Mr. Christian Klud spoke for Germany. The conference adjourned at five o'clock and at 5.30 tea was served in the pavilion.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At seven o'clock the evening session opened in Exeter Hall. The subject was 'Association Work for Young Men in Foreign Missionary Lands.' Sir John Kennaway was in the chair. Mr. David McConnaghy, formerly secretary of the Philadelphia association and now secretary of the Madras, India, association, and also secretary of the Indian National Council, spoke of the claims of the millions of young men of India and of the growth in association work in that country. He gave an encouraging report of the local work in Madras, where he had been secretary for three years, and in Calcutta, where Mr. J. Campbell, while representative of the American committee, is secretary. He referred to the last national convention in India and the stimulus it had given to the work all over the country. There are now seventy-four associations in India. He said the American committee proposed sending a new secretary to India, but more are needed, and urged the associations to sustain this work, which is so important.

The chairman introduced Mr. L. D. Wishard, secretary of the American International Committee, who spoke of his tour around the world in the interest of the association work. He visited China, Japan, Malaysia, Siam, Burma, Ceylon, India, Arabia, the Caucasus, Persia, Kurdistan, Asia Minor and Cyprus. He said the student class in the East is and will be, as it is everywhere else, the controlling influence in political and religious work. In China and Japan government officers were held almost exclusively by college graduates, and if this class of young men is reached with religious influence we will reach these nations. Christians are at work in Japan, China, Ceylon and India. He referred to the fact that student life in the East was not very dissimilar from student life in the West, and that students everywhere were ready to consider any new subject that was presented to them. The introduction of the educational system of the West had favorably impressed the students of the Occident and the Orient, and the religion as represented was assured of a favorable hearing. During the past fifty years more than 2,000 educated young men, representing nearly fifty colleges, had attended fourteen Christian conferences in Asia. He closed with an earnest appeal for the 200,000,000 young men who had never heard of Christ.

Addresses were made by Mr. Robert McCann, of Ireland, who spent a year in association work in India, and Mr. Holmes, of England, who spent some time in association work in Egypt and Palestine.

ANOTHER INQUIRY TO BE INSTITUTED.

London, June 4.—The representatives of the British Colonies in London held a conference in the office of Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, this morning, and discussed the proposal embodied in the budget to levy an estate duty upon British holders of properties in the colonies. The representatives arrived at a decision to await instructions from their respective governments before taking any action in the matter.

Sir Charles Tupper, being dissatisfied with the results of the inquiry instituted by the Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, in regard to the condition of the lungs of slaughtered Canadian cattle, has decided to employ experts independent of those in the service of the government, and in other ways to sift the matter, so as to present to the government an absolute statement as to the freedom of Canadian cattle from the disease.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW, Monday, June 4, 1894.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE.

BUT CIRCUMSTANCES CALLED FOR A GREATER.

NO DECREASE IN VIRULENCE INFLUENCE

GENERALLY BULLISH.

Everything favored a strong market to-day. Wheat on passage showed a decrease of over 1,000,000 bushels, and the total in sight promised a decrease of over three million bushels.

The London 'Mark Lane Express' of May 21 in its weekly review of weather and crop conditions says: 'The cold spell of weather which is not unusual in May was at first almost welcomed, but as days have gone on and the temperature has fallen, while the northern winds have acquired a chilly easterly touch, opinion has altered, and there are now fears lest the season should have taken a seriously unequal turn.'

The wheat market made further moves in the upward direction this afternoon, and at one time touched 85 1/2c for July delivery. It, however, declined from this point, and closed easier.

MORE ACTIVE AND FIRMER.

LOCAL STOCKS GENERALLY BETTER.

STREET RAILWAY HAS HOWEVER THE RULE OF ATTENTION.

There was a marked improvement in the local stock market to-day; trading being more active and values generally firmer.

Local call money is unchanged at 4 1/2 percent and mercantile discounts at 6 1/2 percent.

Reported by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co.

Table with columns: Between Banks, Counter, Sellers, Buyers. Lists various financial rates and percentages.

The sale to-day were 275 Canadian Pacific at 6 1/4, 425 Commercial Cable at 13 3/4, 25 at 140, 75 at 135 1/2, 100 Street Railway at 14 1/2, 30 at 143, 100 at 143, 25 Street Railway 'rights' at 136, 25 at 137, 100 at 138, 50 at 138 1/2, 2 Telegraph at 147 1/2, 10 at 147 1/2, 15 at 147 1/2, 50 Merchants' Bank at 160, 6 at 161, 5 Bank of Commerce at 137 1/2, 7 at 137, 10 Dominion Cotton at 105, 50 Duluth Common at 5.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Table with columns: Stocks, Montreal, June 4. Lists various stocks and their prices.

GOLD FOR EUROPE.

New York, June 4.—\$1,000,000 gold will be shipped on the steamer 'Trave' to-morrow.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, June 4, 12.20 p.m.—Consols, 101 1/4 money 10 1/2 account.

STATE OF TRADE.

Dry Goods.—The trade on the whole is in a depressed state. Owing to the sharp competition in cottons on the other side of the border, prices have broken to such an extent as to bring American goods in serious competition with Canadian manufactures.

Iron and Hardware.—Heavy metals are easy and dull. Tin plates are easier than dull, and Canada plates are easier. The following are quotations:—Summers, \$13.70; Garbath, \$13; Carnbro, \$17 to \$18; Siemens, \$15; Eglington, \$18 to \$17.50; wrought scrap, No. 1, \$15 to \$16; bar, \$1.90 to \$1.36; tin plates, coke, at \$3 to \$3.15; charcoal, \$3.25 to \$3.60; Canada plates, \$2.25; tinned plates, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Oxtord copper, \$2.25 to \$2.50; ingot tin, \$2.25 to \$2.50; lead, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Leather.—The market is very dull, there being only a small business doing in block and sole leather, the latter being easier. We quote:—No. 1 manufacturer's sole at 17 1/2c to 18c; No. 2, 16c to 17c; jobber's sole, 15c to 16c; slaughter sole, 17c to 18c; Ontario splits, 13c to 17c; Quebec splits, 10c to 12c; waxed upper, 20c to 25c; grain, 10c to 12c; buff, 8c to 11c.

Wool.—The market is dull and featureless. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 15 1/2c; Canadian fleeces, 17c to 20c; A.C. scoured, 20c to 24c; North-West, 11c to 12c.

Cement and Firebrick.—There is a good demand for cement and beside the local demand, a good deal is going westward. We quote:—Cement—English brands at \$1.95 to \$2.05, and Belgian at \$1.85 to \$1.95. Firebrick—Common at \$15 to \$21 per 1,000, according to quality.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Flour, Meal. Lists stock levels and prices.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 1.

The weeping skies made marketing rather a disagreeable task this forenoon, and comparatively few farmers brought produce-laden vehicles to the markets, but the market brigade was fairly numerous, and the market gardeners were out in full force.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending June 2, 1894, were 127; left over from previous week, 67; total for week, 194; shipped during week, 57; left for city, 85; sales, 20; on hand, 165. 127 horses received this week, and 57 shipped, principally to European ports.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The receipts this week compared with last show a decrease of 800 cattle, 2,000 sheep, and 142 hogs; compared with corresponding week last year shows a decrease of 1,000 cattle, and increase of 1,400 sheep and 100 hogs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—May 31.

There were about 375 head of butchers' cattle, 350 calves, 200 sheep and lambs, 40 lean hogs and 50 small pigs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 4.

There were about 375 head of butchers' cattle, 250 calves, 250 sheep and lambs, and 50 lean hogs and small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

are became so good. Calves are in brisk demand at from \$3 to \$10 each. Mr. Bourassa bought three superior calves for \$25.50, and Mr. Brown bought four more for \$25. Sheep sell at from \$2.50 to \$5 each, and lambs at from \$3 to \$4 each, with an occasional very fine lamb at \$4.50. Fat hogs are plentiful, and sell at about \$5 per lb; store hogs sell at from \$5 to \$8 each, and young pigs at from \$1.50 to \$3 each.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Grain.—The principal dealing is in oats, but a city of a very extensive character. Other grains are quiet and unchanged. Shippers are doing little business at present on account of the easy markets in Europe.

Flour.—The market is fairly active in a local jobbing way, and some export business is doing, but on the whole business is hardly up to the mark for this season of the year. We quote:—

Table with columns: Patent Spring, Superfine, Extra, Straight Roller, Strong Bakers (Man.). Lists flour prices.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Hog Products.—The market is steady and unchanged. All lines meet with a fair jobbing demand. We quote:—

Table with columns: Short cut mess pork, Lard, compound, Lard, pure, Bacon. Lists hog product prices.

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LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET REPORT.

Bacon.—The market has continued to be dull and depressed all week, very little consumptive demand, and holders anxious to get stock off, though present selling prices show large losses on the cost of product.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

Table with columns: Visible supply U.S. and Canada, United Kingdom, Continent. Lists wheat supply figures.

CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTS.

Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, furnishes the following table of exports and other information for the week ending June 2:—

Table with columns: Live stock shipped up to May 31, 1894; Live stock shipped up to May 31, 1893. Lists export statistics.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Chicago, June 4, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat 54 1/2c June, 55 1/2c July, 57 1/2c to 57 1/2c Sept., 60 1/2c Dec., corn, 37 1/2c June, 38 1/2c July, 39 1/2c Sept., oats, 41 1/2c June, 42 1/2c July, 43 1/2c Sept., lard, 62 1/2c June, 63 1/2c July, 64 1/2c Sept., short ribs, 35.00.

should insist on a definite answer within a given time. Is the embargo on? or is it off? I venture to predict that Mr. Gardiner will give no definite answer as long as he can possibly postpone it, as he and his party are not studying what will help Canada, but what will help their own party and keep them in power.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

Bradstreet's says to-day: The decidedly unfavorable condition of general trade reported last week continues without material improvement. Continued delay of tariff legislation prolongs the stifling effect on the wholesale business.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, June 1.—The receipts to-day included 214 cars of cattle and 8 cars of sheep for shipment to European markets, and 20 cars of cattle, 40 calves, 9 cars of sheep and lambs and 15 cars of hogs, consigned direct to home-trade slaughterers.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Monday, May 21.—Best supplies rather tight, and prices at the opening against the buyer, but the demand was too restricted to establish any current advance, though rather more was paid in some cases.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 4, 1894.—Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 43,800; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 18,782; shipments, 7,805; left over, 8,000.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, June 2.—Three days' rain lying upon the muddy country roads was no inducement to the farmer to venture to the market this morning.

CHICAGO SILVER, CHEAP WHEAT.

MR. CHAPLIN'S REASONING.

Edinburgh, May 31.—If silver continues to fall there is no reason why wheat should not cheapen indefinitely, said Mr. Henry Chaplin yesterday, in an address before a convention of Scottish Chambers of Husbandry.

HAMILTON MARKET.

Hamilton, Ont., June 2.—White wheat, per bushel, 57c to 58c; red wheat, per bushel, 57c to 58c; spring wheat, per bushel, 57c to 58c; peas, per bushel, 58c to 59c; barley, per bushel, 40c to 41c; oats, per bushel, 37c to 38c; corn, per bushel, 56c to 57c; clover seed, per bushel, 48c to 49c; timothy seed, per bushel, 42c to 43c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 12 1/2c; eggs, per dozen, 18c to 19c; 12c to 13c; peas, per dozen, 18c to 19c.

GUELPH MARKET.

Guelph, Ont., June 2.—Flour, roller, \$1.50 to \$1.75; fall wheat, 58c to 59c; spring wheat, 57c to 58c; bran, 10c; shorts, 10c; middlings, 12c; barley, 38c to 40c; oats, 35c to 36c; rye, 42c to 44c; peas, 48c to 50c; hay, \$15.00 to \$17.50; eggs, 9c to 10c; butter, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c; wool, 17c to 19c; sheep-skins, 50c to \$1.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, June 2.—Offerings were not quite so heavy to-day, and trade was brisk all round. There were 62 carloads of stuff all told on the market, 10 of which came in yesterday.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Manchester, May 30.—The 'Guardian' in its commercial article says: 'The little fresh eastern business which began with an improving tendency on Monday has been checked through the relapse of Indian exchange, lower China quotations and the dulness of the silver market.'

CHEESE MARKETS.

Napanea, Ont., May 30.—Cheese board just closed; 480 white and 1,000 colored boards; only 150 colored sold at 5 1/2c; remainder unsold.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., MAY 30.—3,817 boxes offered, principally third week of May. Sales: 1,500 boxes at 9 1/2c and 120 boxes at 9-10c.

INGERSOLL, ONT., MAY 29.—Offerings to-day, 2,550 boxes last part. May make, all sold at 11c; remainder to move at end of week at 9 1/2c except three lots.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., MAY 29.—The cheese board met to-day; 54 factories offered 2,146 boxes white and 1,385 colored, 3,530 boxes in all. Sales were 1,310 white and 525 colored at 9-10c; 310 colored at 9 1/2c; 105 white and 90 colored at 9 1/2c; 85 white at 9 1/2c.

LONDON, JUNE 2.—Thirty-seven factories boarded 5,328 boxes. Sales—551 at 9c; 489 at 9 1/2c; 2,652 at 9 1/2c; market brisk. All cheese bought upon the one-half pound extra per box up beam weight.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., MAY 31.—3,740 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day, of which 1,135 were white; balance colored; all sold; white at 9 1/2c; colored at 9 1/2c.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., JUNE 4.—Cheese sales to-day were: 190 boxes at 8c, 750 boxes at 8 1/2c, 4,648 boxes at 8 1/2c, 1,910 boxes at 8 1/2c, 563 boxes on commission, 190 boxes of dairy at 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c, 93 packages of creamery butter at 16c to 17c, 20 packages of dairy butter at 16c to 17c.

UTICA, N.Y., JUNE 4.—Cheese sales to-day: 4,870 boxes at 8 1/2c, 2,250 boxes at 8 1/2c, 820 boxes at 9c, 277 boxes at 9 1/2c, 578 boxes on commission, 48 packages of creamery butter at 18c.

YOUGHALL FAIR.

There was a very large supply of all kinds, especially sheep and pigs. A large number of buyers attended, and bought up quickly at prices somewhat above the average. Yearlings fetched from 13 to 15 10c; two-year olds, from 14 to 18 10c; three-year olds, 19 to 22; strippers, 18 to 10c; springers, 18 to 16; fat sheep 7d per lb., wether sheep, 9d per lb., or about 40c to 45c each; fat lambs went high from 15d to 25c; store sheep 2c to 3c; fat pigs reached from 40c to 42c per cwt.; store pigs went pretty high from 16c to 20c, owing to the fact that the dealers were buying them up in quantities for shipping.—'Cork Herald,' May 29.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, June 4, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat nominal; red winter, 4s 1d to 4s 3d; No. 1 Colza, 4s 5 1/2d to 4s 7d; corn, 3s 6 1/2d; peas, 4s 10d; pork, 67s 6d; lard, 3s 6d; tallow, 2s 4d; bacon, heavy, 3s 6d; light, 3s 6d; cheese, both, 5s. Wheat, steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately; corn quiet; demand poor.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

London, May 31, 4.30 p.m.—Sugar: Centrifugal, 96s; test 14s; Muscovado, fair, refining 11s; beet, May, 11s 9d; Aug., 11s 6 1/2d.

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COUPON FOR
WORLD'S FAIR IN WATER COLORS,
ENTITLED
'From Peristyle to Plaisance.'
WEEKLY WITNESS.
Part 5.
Cut out the Coupon and mail to 'Witness' Office, Montreal, with 18c, and secure Part 5.

Name _____
Town _____
Province or State _____

COUPON FOR
PICTURESQUE CANADA
WEEKLY WITNESS.
Part 14.
Cut out this Coupon and mail with **FOUR Three Cent Stamps**, addressed Coupon Department, 'WITNESS' Office, Montreal. Write name and address plainly. Series No. 14 will be mailed on receipt of Coupon.

Name _____
Town _____
Province or State _____

MONTREAL NEWS.

Frost visited some of the outlying municipalities early last week, and damaged delicate plants in the vicinity of Montreal.

H. Tessier, who was struck by an electric car, some months since, and knocked out of his vehicle, was granted \$855 damages in court last week.

F. Chesterton, of 28 1/2 St. Elizabeth street, disappeared from his home last week, having told his wife he was going out only for a few minutes.

Messrs. Maran & Brosseau, hay and commission merchants, suspended payment last week, with liabilities of \$150,000, chiefly to the Ontario Bank.

City aldermen are considering a special tax with which to raise money for common necessities of city government, after having squandered hundreds of thousands in useless expenditure.

A tramp broke into Calvary Congregational Church one night last week, turned the Dorcas Society's clothing out on the floor and left his old clothes after he had secured an outfit for himself.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer 'Magnet' struck in Split Rock Rapids on Thursday last, and her passengers had to be removed in small boats. No lives were lost, and the steamer was taken off on Monday little the worse.

Carpenters are still on strike, some four hundred of them walking about doing nothing. Sir Donald Smith and the Mayor have been asked to arbitrate between the master and the men. The Mayor declined to do so.

The Montreal & Sorel Railway, now run by a syndicate of which the Hon. Mr. Tourville is president, was sold by auction on Friday. Mr. Tourville was the only bidder and he purchased the road for \$1,600.

Knox Church, the Rev. Mr. Fleck pastor, was opened on Sunday with quiet ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. MacVicar preached in the morning and the Rev. Wm. Patterson, of Toronto, in the evening.

Miss M. E. Findlay has been appointed principal of the High School under the control of the Protestant Commissioners. She comes from English and Scotch schools. There were one hundred and eleven applicants for the position, forty-three from Great Britain, twenty-four from Canada and forty-four from the United States.

A money broker named J. Clarke, who frequents hotels to lend money to Americans or Canadians travelling, was knocked down and robbed of a bag with \$200 on Friday night. The affair as reported by Clarke took place on University street. Three men were concerned in the robbery, none of whom have been discovered.

The Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, 85 years old, the great French-Canadian ex-priest, has gone to lecture in Toronto, and afterwards he goes to the General Assembly by St. John's, N. B. He walks about although having reached so great an age, and is erect and without feature of physical or mental ailment in any respect. His hand is firm and he does much clerical work.

John Macdonald, who was thought by the detective officers to be a deserter from some British ship, was charged with the desertion and robbery of a young woman he had picked up in Rouse's Point, and whom he had made love to and married after a courtship of three or four days. As the young wife would not prosecute for

robbery, the man was held for eight days for further investigation.

A boy named Anderson, who had been employed by a farmer near Ottawa, was ill-used and was paid no money for nine months. He decamped and served another farmer, with like results. He took the railway track and walked to Montreal, begging by the way. The Rev. Mr. Renaud took him in hand to clothe and find work for him. It is held that such treatment of boys is common enough.

The milkmen of Montreal have been freed from the inspection of a man named Drouin, who had been in the habit of scaring certain milkmen into paying him sums of money under the belief that they had been fined for milk that was not up to proper quality. He was collecting a dollar each from all the milkmen for a testimonial to him when he was charged with his offences before the Health Committee. They found the charges substantiated, and that the money collected as fines had been pocketed by Drouin. They allowed him to resign.

Temperance people are much incensed at the intemperate language of Mr. Dugas, Police Magistrate, toward Mr. Leet, who had given way to some impatience because of what he considered unfairness in granting a license which had been opposed. Mr. Dugas and his colleagues were evidently on the side of the liquor man, and the words that passed between Mr. Leet and Mr. Dugas were decidedly warm, the latter telling Judge Dugas he was not fit to sit upon the bench. This was only after Judge Dugas had told him he was not fit to plead the case. The temperance people are fierce in denunciation of Mr. Dugas's action and of the manner in which the license commissioners treat applications for license, favoring the latter always.

NEW HONORS FOR M. DUPUY.

HE IS MADE AN HONORARY CORPORAL OF THE FRENCH ZOUAVES.

M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been made the recipient of an unusual honor. He has been elected honorary corporal of the regiment of Soudanese sharpshooters, one of the crack corps of France's African army. The last mail from Senegal brought to him the letter containing his appointment, as well as the coveted chevrons of his new rank. The story of his election to this honor is worth relating. It seems that during the recent military expedition through the Samory States of West Africa news reached the French camp of the dynamite outrage perpetrated by Vaillant at the Palais Bourbon. One of the officers read aloud the account of the explosion which evoked a remark from a soldier to the effect that the people present must have been panic-stricken.

'Not a bit of it,' retorted the captain, 'not a soul stirred from his place, because the deputies had a president who was not



M. DUPUY.

easily frightened, and who, without even rising from his seat, exclaimed: 'Gentlemen, the session continues!'

This called forth loud cheers from all present, and one of the non-commissioned native officers expressed an opinion that M. Dupuy deserved to be a corporal of the Soudanese regiment.

'He is right!' exclaimed the captain, and half an hour later the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, as well as the rank and file, had unanimously voted the election of M. Dupuy as honorary corporal. The only other instances of such an honor being conferred are those of Napoleon I., who used to glory in his popular nickname of 'Le Petit Caporal,' and the late King Victor Emmanuel, who, on the evening after the battle of Palestro, where he had greatly distinguished himself by his personal gallantry, was unanimously elected honorary corporal of the 3rd Regiment of French Zouaves, who had been serving under his orders. So highly was this honor prized in Italy that diplomatic explanations actually became necessary when, at the death of this royal corporal, the Zouaves failed to elect King Humbert to succeed him as one of their non-commissioned officers. The late Prince Imperial of France, who perished in Zululand, also held the rank of corporal in the Grenadier Guard up to the date of the overthrow of the empire. Fear is expressed here lest this military grade conferred upon the ex-schoolmaster, M. Dupuy, may render him still more arbitrary and imperious in his methods of maintaining order in the lower house of the national legislature, and some people even apprehend that, instead of contenting himself henceforth with merely calling the deputies to order, he will, following the example of other non-commissioned officers, show a disposition to sentence them to arrest and to fatigue duty.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE TARIFF BILL.

New York, June 1.—A Washington special to the 'Herald' says: President Cleveland is angry at the way in which the tariff bill has been bungled in the Senate. He is said to be particularly angry at Senator Gorman for having in his recent speech twisted the president's letter of acceptance into an endorsement of the line of policy followed by Mr. Gorman and his allies in making up their compromise tariff measure. The president has refused to make any statement for publication but it is reported that probably within the next few days an interview will be given from such a source that it will be understood to voice the president's sentiments. It will come from the White House, and will be so emphatic there will be no mistaking the president's position. If this information is correct it may result in Mr. Carlisle leaving the Cabinet, for, while there is no evidence to show that the secretary of the treasury has done anything from an improper motive, he has been connected with the preparation of the Gorman compromise from its very inception.

THE HOOPER CASE.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT LOUISEVILLE THE CHARGE THIS TIME.

The opening of the summer assizes for the district of Three Rivers on Monday will recall one of the most famous trials in criminal court annals in this province, for an indictment will be laid before the grand jury of that district charging John Reginald Hooper with having attempted to murder his wife at Louiseville on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 13 last.

This famous case, it will be remembered, was first brought to light by the 'Witness,' whose investigations led to the arrest of the prisoner on a charge of having poisoned his wife on a C.P.R. train near Terrebonne on Monday, Sept. 17. The accused has been in prison since the beginning of October and has been at Three Rivers ever since his acquittal at Joliette on the charge of murder on Jan. 20. It is expected that much of the evidence at the coming trial will be new, as a number of witnesses, not at the trial for the capital crime, have been summoned.

It will be a singular trial at least in this respect, that the principal witness in trials of this kind is usually the person whose life was attempted. Mrs. Hooper being dead, the evidence, as in the former case, will be purely circumstantial.

The following is an outline of the evidence to be presented by the Crown to the jury: On Sunday, Sept. 10, Hooper took his wife from the Kingston asylum, brought her to Montreal and put her in the Notre Dame Hospital, promising to return for her next day. The same day he went to Louiseville and made inquiries for a crazy woman, representing himself as a keeper at the Longue Pointe Asylum. The next day, Tuesday, he called for her at the hospital and left with her on the Quebec train. He had two tickets for Three Rivers, but was seen to get off the train with the deceased at Louiseville on the opposite side of the station. An hour later Mrs. Hooper, saturated with water, knocked at the door of Mrs. Desaulniers' house at Louiseville, and said a dark man had thrown her into the river, and that she had saved herself by clutching some branches. Just opposite Mrs. Desaulniers' house is the River du Loup, which is spanned by a railway bridge about 200 yards distant. About the time the deceased was found Hooper boarded the Montreal train at Louiseville station alone. He told the conductor that he had lost a crazy woman and sent several messages along the line to station agents, asking them to be on the lookout for her.

On Thursday, hearing that Mrs. Hooper had been found at Louiseville, he returned there with the brother of the deceased and took her to Lanoraie, on a freight train, and from there drove her to St. Ambrose de Kildare, where her mother lived, and where he endeavored to get the cure of the parish to commit her to Longue Pointe Asylum as a pauper lunatic, but failing to do so he returned to Montreal, where he stayed until the following Monday, when he again visited St. Ambrose and started with his wife for Montreal. Before reaching Terrebonne station Mrs. Hooper was taken suddenly ill and died. How the prisoner bought the prussic acid, which was supposed to have killed Mrs. Hooper, and his relations with a young Ottawa woman are well known to the public. In addition to the evidence mentioned the Crown has secured new witnesses who claim to know something of the prisoner's actions after he left the train at Louiseville with his wife.

THE CHINIQUY FUND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—It has been decided to defer the presentation of this purse until July 30 next, the Rev. Dr. Chiniquy's eighty-fifth birthday. Subscription books are being handed to all members of the committee, who will in the meantime do what they can to swell the amount on hand. Returns should be handed in by July 25.

C. G. JONES, Secretary.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY AND THE 'MAIL.'

Kingston, Ont., June 1.—Archbishop Cleary is out with a letter exposing the worst kind of journalistic abuse of liberty and the employment of dishonorable methods by the editor of the Toronto 'Mail.' This has reference to the editorial in Thursday's 'Mail'. He says that the editor put sentences from addresses in April and October, 1890, together and distorted the words 'poisonous pastures' into 'poisonous pecters.' He says he has submitted to obloquy and abuse in silence as part of the Christian inheritance promised to followers of Christ in general and particularly the portion of the apostolic hierarchy. The archbishop also points out the deliberate misrepresentation of the 'Mail' regarding Sir Oliver Mowat, who was by the report made to use false and insulting language against Roman Catholics. The true report had no such force.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Limited, are to the front as usual this season with new improved specialties in their various lines, and they report a very encouraging demand for their specialties. Their Columbian Cart, which was awarded a silver medal at Chicago Columbian Exhibition, is a very stylish modern Cart, and its riding qualities are unexcelled. It is the lightest Cart for its capacity on the market. Their Two-passenger Cart, with or without Top, has a new patent front attachment, novel, and absolutely perfecting riding results. Their Four-wheel Buggies and Carriages embrace many styles, including Road Waggon, Buggies, Phaetons, Jump Seat Carriages, Run About Waggon, etc., combining lightness, stylish appearance, and perfect riding results with durability and satisfaction for years of use. The company is well known in Canada and all the vehicle-using countries of the world, and though they do not pretend to compete with many present day cut up prices, their works are kept busy on their high standard work, which they have figured to lowest possible living prices allowing of use of best quality of material and highest class of workmanship in its output. They are pleased to mail catalogue and give any particulars desired promptly for enquiries.

CHESS.

LEAKER'S VICTORY.

The New York 'Post,' which is one of Mr. Steinitz's greatest admirers, says of the result of the recent match: Little needs to be added to what has been already said in this column about the character of the play. Steinitz went into the match untrained and over-confident to meet his Sedan, when it would have taken his very best to hold his own with Leaker. Age, too, had its telling effect upon the past-master, and youthful vigor carried away the championship which Steinitz had guarded for two score and a half years. The victory fully bore out his claim to highest honors. All doubts that he is one of the greatest players have been dispelled by his brilliant success. Barring Morphy, no other master is equally free from deplorable errors. He is the highest type of that school which wins by accumulating, nursing slight advantages. To Steinitz there may be some consolation in knowing that he was conquered by the aid of principles which he was first to lay down.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 10c, marriage notices for 20c, each notice for the period. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verse accompany such notices further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

- BATTEN**—In Barrie, on Wednesday 23rd inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Batten, a son.
- COX**—At 30 Quessel street, on the 25th inst., the wife of B. A. Cox, of a son.
- DEACON**—In this city, on May 19, the wife of Henry Deacon, of a son.
- DUNN**—At 53a Cadieux street, on May 24, 1894, the wife of John J. Dunn, of a son (stillborn).
- JEFFREY**—On the 28th inst., at 850 Dorchester street, the wife of W. S. Jeffrey, of a son.
- LE BOUTILLIER**—At Montclair, New Jersey, on the 24th instant, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Le Boutillier.
- MUNROE**—At 423 St. Catherine street, Cote St. Antoine, on May 20, the wife of Alex. Munroe, of a daughter.
- MACARTHUR**—At the Mans, Cardinal, Ont., on the 5th May, the wife of the Rev. G. MacArthur, of a daughter.
- McEWAN**—At the Congregational Parsonage, Brooklyn, N.S., on the 26th inst., the wife of John D. McEwan, of a daughter.
- NEIL**—At Quebec, on May 27, 1894, the wife of A. T. Neil, of a daughter.
- OAKES**—On May 20th, at 159 Roy street, the wife of George Oakes, of a son (stillborn).
- TRIGO**—On the 22nd, at 565 Upper St. Charles Berromere street, the wife of A. H. Trigo, of a son.
- WARE**—On May 19, at No. 226 St. George street, the wife of William J. G. Ware, of a son.

MARRIED.

- BURTON-DEAN**—At Haley's Station, Ont., on May 23, 1894, by the Rev. T. Creighton Cassidy, Albert Edward Burton, to Maggie daughter of John Dean.
- CARSON-MARTIN**—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Robert Carson to Ethelwynne Martin, both of Valleyfield.
- DUCK-ROOS**—On May 23, 1894, at the residence of J. B. Fisher, Esq., barrister, Quebec, Ont., by the Rev. E. Edmunds, incumbent of Preston and Hespeler, W. B. Duck, Esq., M.D., to Clara, second daughter of the late George M. Roos, Esq., all of Preston. No cards.
- FERGUSON-McASKILL**—On Wednesday, May 23, at Lacluse, Que., by the Rev. John Mackey, John A. Ferguson, of Lost River, Que., to Miss Mary B. McAskill of the same place.
- GOODHUE-JONES**—On May 9, at Marylebone, London, Frederick William Jones, Goodhue, B.A., Cantab., M.R.C.S., England, to Ethel, daughter of the late Charles F. Goodhue, of London, Ontario, Canada, to Ethel Sydney Jones, youngest daughter of Sydney Jones, M.B., London, P.R.C.S., of Clapham, London.
- HARRISON-MORRIS**—On May 20, at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. Osborne Troop, Jacob Harrison, to Sophia McMich, widow of the late James Morris.
- KENNEDY-AUSTIN**—At Bronte, Halton County, Ont., on the evening of Queen's Birthday, May 24, 1894, by the Rev. B. L. Cohen, Methodist minister of Palermo, Mr. David Kennedy, Jr., of Bronte, to Florence Ethel, eldest daughter of William Austin, Esq., of the same place.
- LETT-COOK**—At the residence of the bride's parents, 211 Main street, Pembroke, on the 23rd of May, 1894, by the Rev. F. Lett, brother of the groom, G. W. Lett, Eganville, Ont., to Miss Libbie Cook, second daughter of Wm. Cook.
- McSHANE-BELLES**—At the Presbyterian Manse, South Mountain, on May 23, by the Rev. J. P. Macfarlane, B.A., Mr. Henry McShane, to Miss Esther Lavina Belles, all of the Township of Matilda.
- McINTOSH-CAVERS**—On the 23rd of May, at the residence of the bride's father, Oranstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., to Catherine, to Catherine Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Cavers.
- MILLS-BILTON**—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A., Mr. E. H. Mills, of Ottawa, to Miss Aurelia Hilton, of Newboro.
- SYKES-APKILS**—In this city, by the Rev. J. H. Dixon, Alf. G. Sykes to Miss Lizzie Assels, daughter of Charles Assels, Esq., of New Carlisle, Que.
- STITH-CARTER**—At Nomin Hall, Riek Valley, Smyth County, Virginia, U.S.A., on the 23rd of May, at the residence of the father of the bride, by the Rev. M. L. C. Carden, Colonel F. H. Stith, of Washington, D.C., to Elizabeth Campbell, second daughter of Charles D. Carter, Esq. The bride is descended paternally and maternally from Lord John Campbell, a son of the Earl of Argyll, and from the Earl of Carrick, through the marriage of Sir Colin Campbell, the founder of the house of Argyll, to a daughter of that ancient house. The bridegroom is the only son of a distinguished physician, the late Dr. 8th of Raleigh, North Carolina.
- WARD-TAYLOR**—On May 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. George W. Snell, Richmond, Mr. Levi Ward, to Miss Taylor, both of Cleveland.

DIED.

- ABRAHAM**—In this city, on the 29th inst., Wm. Abraham, aged 52 years.
- BRODIE**—At Quebec, on May 23, 1894, at his residence, No. 40 Cote St. Genevieve, the father of the bride, and from the Earl of Brodie, in his 57th year.
- BROWN**—At his son's residence, Kleinburg, on May 25, William R. Brown, in his 7th year.

BROWN—In this city on May 23, 1894, Isabella Rodger, beloved wife of John Brown.

- BIDDLE**—On May 25, 1894, at St. John's rectory, Toronto, Laura Alison Biddle, widow of the late Joseph Biddle, Esq., in the 85th year of her age.
- BUCHAN**—At Kingston, Ont., on May 25, 1894, Flora, third daughter of Humphrey Ewing Buchan, M.D.
- BREMNER**—At Bolinasvau, Manitoba, on May 25, 1894, Janet Elizabeth Dick, daughter of Andrew Dick, formerly of Almonte, Ont., beloved wife of John Bremner, aged 39 years, 4 months and 19 years.
- CLINDINNING**—At Toronto, on May 29, 1894, after a long illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Jane Ross, beloved wife of Robert W. Clindinning, and second daughter of the late Donald McLean, Esq., aged 73, a resident of Toronto, for 53 years, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, 31.
- DEVLIN**—At Quebec, on May 28, 1894, Jane Elizabeth Goodie, in her eighty-second year, widow of the late John Devlin, Esq., H. M. Commissariat Department, and mother of Mr. John G. Leitch.
- DENT**—At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on May 27, 1894, from the result of an operation, Joseph Dent, reporter of the 'Empire,' in his 31st year.
- DOWLING**—Suddenly, of heart failure, on the 24th inst., William Dowling, in his 85th year.
- DENMAN**—In this city, on Saturday, May 26, 1894, of scarlet fever, Henry Alexander, fourth son of George C. Denman, aged 4 years, 11 months and 16 days. This dear little bud was cut off from us to bloom in the land above.
- DYRENFORTH**—At the residence of her father, the Hon. R. G. Dyrrenforth, Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., Ethel, the dearly beloved daughter of Robert and Jennie Dyrrenforth, and granddaughter of Mrs. Lucy of Toronto.
- GRAHAM**—On the 26th inst., at 35 Cathcart street, Michael Graham, late of Quebec, aged 64 years.
- HILL**—At St. Johns, Que., at noon to-day, after a long and painful illness, John B. Hill, aged 20 years, late traveller for Messrs. Glorier & Brals and Tooko Bros.
- HARPER**—At 492 St. Urban street, on May 27, Mary Elizabeth (Polly), youngest and beloved daughter of John Harper.
- JOHNSON**—On the 27th instant, in his 78th year, Sir Francis Godschall Johnson, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.
- LATIMER**—At 10.30 this morning, 25th inst., of membranous croup, Hugh Fleming, only surviving son of R. J. and H. Latimer, aged 3 1/2 and 5 months.
- McINTOSH**—On the 24th evening, the 27th inst., John W. McIntosh, in his 82nd year.
- McKERLEY**—In this city, on the morning of June 1, at his brother's residence, 32 Gullbait street, Wm. J. McKerley, aged 35 years.
- McLAREN**—At Melrose, Ont., on the morning of the 24th instant, of consumption, Mary, beloved daughter of William McLaren, reeve of Tyendinaga.
- McLEOD**—At Ripley, Ont., on May 10, 1894, Ann McGillivray, wife of Donald McLeod, formerly of Finch, Stormont, aged 69 years. Her end was peace.
- OAKES**—On the 30th instant, at 159 Roy street, Annie Leggett, aged 27 years, beloved wife of George Oakes.
- PATTERSON**—At No. 7 Argyle avenue, May 28th, of complications following scarlet fever, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Ballantyne Patterson. She was a native of San Antonio, Texas, and 9 years and 6 months old.
- RUSSELL**—Bourg Louis, Que., on May 23, 1894, Catherine Connolly beloved wife of Patrick Russell, Post-master.
- SAULTER**—At Paris, France, suddenly, at the age of 74, Maurice Sautler, chevalier of the legion of honor, father of Mrs. John Herdt, of Montreal.
- STEEL**—At Valleyfield, on 26th instant, Mary M. Steel, beloved daughter of Jane and Robert Steel, age 32 years and 26 days.
- SARGANT**—At 278 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on May 23, 1894, Margaret Menzies Cochrane, beloved wife of Robert Sargant, aged 81 years.
- TOURJEE**—On May 27, 1894, at Orono, Ont., Della Ward, beloved wife of Lewis Tourjee, in her 82nd year.
- TURNBULL**—On May 24, at his residence, No. 25 Ontario avenue, Hamilton, Ont., William Turnbull, late of Turnbull & Co., iron founders, aged 79 years.
- WOOLSEY**—On May 24, 1894, at No. 14 Cote Ste. Genevieve, Quebec, William Darley Woolsey, aged 53 years.
- WILLS**—Of diphtheria, on the 29th instant, at Huntington, Que., Gwendolin Muller Wills, the dearly loved child of Alexander and Frances L. Wills.

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