

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1895.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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SUMMARY.

In the British museum pictures have been found of the British and French fleets on Lake Ontario when Canada was conquered in 1760.

Armenian youths at Erzeroum attacked the guard-house and killed a captain of the guard, when the guard fired upon and killed the captain's assailants. This precipitated a fight with Armenian citizens and fifty men were killed. Fresh troubles were breaking out in the district.

Elish. Alger, of Pickering Township, Ont., has been arrested on a charge of attempting to defraud the Equitable Life Assurance Company. He tried to fight the company in court, when it took suit to compel him to refund the seven thousand dollars paid him on his wife's death.

Miss Edith Lancaster, a young woman, daughter of wealthy parents in London, England, has become so imbued with Socialistic doctrines that she left her home and went to live with a man named Sullivan. Her parents had her sent to a private insane asylum, but the authorities order her to be released.

There were three bad railway wrecks on Saturday. One occurred at Elm Grove on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, in which three were killed and twenty hurt. The second was on the Boston & Maine Railway, near Malden, Mass., at which a brakeman was killed and twenty injured. The third accident was at Waxahatchie, Texas, and Michael Murphy, engineer, was killed and twenty-two were hurt.

Arthur Luke, a young machinist, of Chatham, N.B., was shot and killed by Joseph Doherty, who was drunk and had had a quarrel with Luke and several others. Doherty had gone home and loaded a gun. When he came back to shoot the young man took the gun from him. Seeing no cap on the nipple of the gun they returned it to him, thinking it was not loaded. Doherty fitted on a cap and shot his man.

The Quebec Legislature opened on Wednesday with the usual ceremonial, and the Lieutenant-Governor, in delivering the Speech from the Throne, returned thanks for the abundant harvest, spoke of the government's assistance to the dairy industry, the improved financial position of the province, deplored the evils of intemperance, and trusted speedy reform would come. His Excellency's speech promised increased agricultural progress.

LOOKING FOR A FOREIGN MINISTER.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Ribot Ministry was overthrown to-day by an adverse vote on M. Rouanet's interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies condemning the government's course in regard to the Southern Railway scandals.

Paris, Oct. 31.—President Faure yesterday afternoon summoned M. Bourgeois, Republican Radical, to the palace and requested him to form a ministry.

Paris, Oct. 31.—M. Bourgeois has succeeded in forming a cabinet, all the portfolios having been accepted with the exception of that of the Foreign Ministry.

Paris, Nov. 1.—Since the announcement last night of a new cabinet formed by M. Bourgeois, some changes have been made in its composition. As completed it is constituted as follows:—

Prime minister and minister of interior—M. Bourgeois.

Minister of war—M. Cavaignac.

Minister of marine—M. Lockroy.

Minister of finance—M. Doumer.

Minister of justice and worship—M. Richard.

Minister of colonies—M. Leveillé.

Minister of public instruction—M. Combes.

Minister of public works—M. Guoyot-Dessaignes.

Minister of commerce—M. Messier.

Minister of agriculture—M. Viger.

M. Decrais, formerly French ambassador to London, has declined to accept the foreign portfolio, which was offered him.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Paris journals of conservative and moderate opinion regard the nomination of M. Berthelot to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs as most extraordinary. The 'Figaro' says: 'With MM. Cavaignac directing the army, Lockroy the navy, and Berthelot the diplomacy of France there is more than enough to alarm those to whom the defence of the nation and our position in Europe are matters of concern.'

The 'Gaulois' expresses belief that the Bourgeois cabinet will last longer than the Moderates imagine.

THE AMAPA QUESTION.

New York, Oct. 31.—The 'Herald's' correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the Brazilian Government has been informed that the King of Sweden has accepted the office of arbitrator in the Amapa question, now in dispute between France and Brazil.

WAR IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Haggart Threatens to Resign

IF REMEDIAL LEGISLATION IS FORCED UPON MANITOBA.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL ANSWERS THREAT WITH THREAT.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The strongest member of the Bowell Administration has threatened to resign if the policy of interfering with Manitoba by remedial legislation is persisted in, and take with him at least three other members of the ministry. Mr. Haggart recently informed Sir Mackenzie Bowell that in the event of the Premier preparing remedial legislation and calling parliament for the purpose of introducing it he would resign and Dr. Montague and Mr. Wood as well. 'If you do,' replied the Premier, 'I will call in Laurier.' Thus threat was met by threat. The Premier knows the weakness of his colleagues. They value office above everything. Without it there would be none so poor as to do them honor. Sir Mackenzie Bowell knows that he holds the trump card. If he resigns it would be his prerogative to advise as to his successor, and if he advised His Excellency to send for Mr. Laurier the Governor-General would be at liberty to do so. Mr. Haggart will, therefore, be restrained probably from carrying out his programme, for he has a programme to oppose to the programme of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The attitude of the Toronto 'Mail and Empire' is part of that programme. For the past nine months this journal, which is the mouthpiece of Messrs. Haggart, Montague, Wallace and Wood, has been striving to stir up racial and religious animosities against the French-Canadians as of yore, but now it is under the guise of attacking Mr. Laurier and the Liberals, but really to aid in making the pro-Catholic programme of the Premier an impossible policy in Ontario so as to pave the way for the confederation which would follow Mr. Haggart's resignation and appeal to Ontario to condemn the school policy of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Another item in the programme of Mr. Haggart and that large section of the ministry known as the anti-remedial wing, was the Patterson coup. When Sir Mackenzie Bowell left Ottawa on his North-West trip he had not the slightest suspicion that Mr. Patterson would be made Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in his absence, but that was what was done, and done by Mr. John Haggart. The circumstances favored him. Sir Adolphe Caron was appointed Acting Premier in the absence of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, so that the machinery for passing such an order-in-council was complete. All that was required was for the Acting Premier to bring in a recommendation naming Mr. Patterson as Governor. Mr. Haggart and others went to Sir Adolphe Caron and asked him to do it. He replied with an oath that he would do whatever they wanted him to do. In fact it is altogether probable that the bold scheme of seizing a lieutenant-governorship in the absence of the Prime Minister and without his knowledge had in it something of a charm for the reckless fighting minister from Quebec. He asked, however, what would happen if the Prime Minister stood between the order after it was passed and the signing of it by His Excellency. Mr. Patterson replied that he was willing to take the chance of being turned out if he got one foot in. This settled it and the midsummer conspiracy was successful, the Premier's hand was forced and Mr. Patterson became Governor of Manitoba. Then followed the Rideau Club banquet to Mr. Patterson on the occasion of his departure for Winnipeg. Messrs. Haggart and Montague took the extraordinary measure of bringing the correspondent of the Toronto 'Mail' there to report Mr. Patterson's speech, the keynote of which was that Manitoba was of age and could manage her own affairs. The speech was published in full in three leading Conservative papers in different provinces next day, all of whom are opposed to remedial legislation. Other incidents might be related to show that all the Ontario ministers in the House of Commons as well as Mr. Foster and Mr. Daly are fully alive to the danger of a fruitless effort to coerce Manitoba by the introduction of an act respecting education in the Federal Parliament. They would be still more alarmed if they could glance at the heap of letters received by Mr. Laurier while in Ontario, every one of them from Conservatives who declared they would support him in the attitude he had taken on the school question. Such Conservatives will, when they know it, resent the one-sided and dishonest presentation of the

school question contained in the 'Year Book' issued the other day by the Department of Agriculture. Eleven pages are devoted to an alleged history of the Manitoba school case, but as a matter of fact only one side is given, the Manitoba side being carefully suppressed. Voluminous extracts from the reports of Sir John Thompson leading up to the coercive policy which was finally adopted, are given, and lengthy extracts from parliamentary debates with the view of showing that the appeal of the minority was well founded, but there is not a word to show that the Imperial Privy Council affirmed the right of Manitoba to pass the Education act of 1890 by their decision in the case of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg. When it comes to the second decision of the Judicial Committee, however, their judgment is given in detail. Finally the remedial order is given in full, but the answer of the Manitoba authorities is suppressed.

SHOCKED BY EARTHQUAKE.

SEVERE SEISMIC DISTURBANCES

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31.—The most severe and distinct earthquake ever felt in this city occurred at 5.13 o'clock this morning. The trembling of the earthquake was so great that many clocks were stopped, dishes rattled and at the power houses of the electric car lines the current was temporarily interrupted. The shock was felt as far away as Arkansas and Kansas.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Chicagoans were alarmed a little after five o'clock this morning by feeling an earthquake shock. The vibrations, which were felt plainly all over the city, were hard enough to shake things on mantels in the tall buildings and milkmen fearing that some of the sky-scrapers might fall, made haste to get in streets where there was less danger. At the Twenty-second street police station the severity of the disturbance was such as to overturn an inkstand on a desk. Reports are coming in from persons who noticed the earthquake, and from towns as far north as Janesville, Wis.

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 31.—About 5.12 this morning this city was startled by a severe shock of earthquake, which lasted about one minute, buildings swaying as though they were about to be swept away by some resistless force. Little actual damage was done.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in all parts of the city at six o'clock this morning.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—An earthquake shock was felt throughout this city at 5.10 o'clock this morning.

Michigan City, Ind., Oct. 31.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here this morning at 5.15 o'clock.

Three Rivers, Mich., Oct. 31.—An earthquake shock of about twenty seconds' duration was felt here at five o'clock this morning.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 31.—An earthquake shock was felt here this morning at 5.11.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt here this morning.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 31.—There was a distinct earthquake shock felt in this vicinity and city a few minutes after five o'clock this morning.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 31.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 6 a. m.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 31.—There was a distinct earthquake shock felt in this city this morning between four and five o'clock. A tremor seemed to pass over the city which caused the houses to shake and awakened many people. The shock lasted for over a minute and consternation prevailed.

ROME SHOCKED.

Rome, Nov. 1.—This city was visited by violent shocks of earthquake at 5.40 o'clock this morning. People were aroused from their slumbers and fled to the open squares and the greatest consternation prevailed. The convent of Santa Maria Maggiore was greatly damaged. A portion of the outer wall was overthrown and part of the ceiling has fallen. One of the inmates, a monk, was injured. The shocks were confined to the Province of Rome. They were felt very strongly at the Castelli Romani, but the damage done there was not serious. The official observatory report of the disturbance says the first manifestations were slight tremblings, which lasted about five seconds. These became more violent for a period of eight seconds, and then became slighter for nine seconds. Two clocks in the observatory stopped the moment the trembling began, each indicating the hour 5.38. The direction of the movement was from north to south. The old tower of the observatory was damaged.

EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC WAR.

GERMANY'S GROWING DISLIKE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

UGLY RUMORS CONFIRMED BY LORD SALISBURY'S WATFORD SPEECH—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

New York, Nov. 3.—The 'Mail and Express' publishes the following cable advices: The first paper to announce that Lord Salisbury had departed from his original intention not to hold a meeting of the cabinet till the middle of November, when domestic measures to be laid before the House of Commons would be discussed, was the Birmingham 'Post,' an organ that is inspired by the Chamberlain party. This paper is the frequent possessor of exclusive advance tips. In announcing that the first cabinet meeting would be held on Nov. 5, the 'Post' added that matters of unusual importance, mainly connected with foreign and colonial affairs, would come under the consideration of the ministers. Its London letter yesterday, the day after Mr. Chamberlain, the head of the Colonial Office, returned to England from the Continent, contained the following important statement:—

'Lord Salisbury's speech at Watford confirms the somewhat ugly news that is coming to hand from the various foreign capitals regarding the secret attempt that Germany is making to isolate Great Britain from all friendly European powers. Germany is known to be smarting under the refusal of the British Foreign Ministers of both parties to become connected with the Triple Alliance, and, playing a double game, now hopes to induce Lord Salisbury to change his resolution not to allow Great Britain to become entangled in this bond. It is the maleficent influence of Germany which, by encouraging the Tsung-li-Yamen, has been a factor in causing the massacres of Christians in China, and her chief effort at this moment is directed to rendering nugatory our endeavors in behalf of the persecuted Christians in Armenia.'

The above is the plainest indication yet printed of the origin of the trouble that is now depressing politicians and operators on the bourses.

LIGHT NEEDED.

A leading Conservative paper in the north of England says that some light is badly needed on foreign affairs, for the position of England in the far East is extremely critical. Russia and France, it declares, are menacing British interests in Asia, apparently with the tacit consent of Germany. The United States seems disinclined to enter into an alliance with Great Britain, though willing to remain a benevolent neutral. Japan, whom most regard as Great Britain's natural ally, seems to be of two minds whether to go bodily over to the enemy.

The paper asks: 'Is Great Britain, then, to remain isolated in the fight for her own, her hand backed only by her own resources?'

The optimists hope that Lord Salisbury will be able to reassure his followers in the speech that he will deliver at the banquet to be given by Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, the new Lord Mayor of London, on the evening of Nov. 9, on which day the latter official will be installed in office.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER.

Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mme. Novikoff who, over the signature of 'O. K.', has contributed many political and other articles to the London press, has greatly displeased the government. Mr. Gladstone, in this letter, said that the Sultan had been given by God as a curse to mankind, that the Turkish ruler had at his feet Russia, France and Great Britain. Continuing, he said:

'As to the division of shame among them, I care little enough, but I hope that my own country will, for its own good, be made conscious and exhibited to the world for its own full share, whatever that may be. May God, in his mercy, send a speedy end to the governing Turk and all his doings. As I said when I could say, and even sometimes do, so I say in my political decrepitude or death.'

Shortly after Lord Salisbury had read this letter he said that such utterances were not likely to tend to produce order or save life in Turkey. It has since been announced, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, that the letter was not meant to be published, and that, by an oversight, it had not been marked 'private.' Visitors at Hawarden Castle, Mr. Gladstone's residence, say that the ex-Prime Minister follows with keen attention and growing indignation the daily reports of the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks. He has been suggested that his family ought to act toward him as the family of Lord John Russell did toward that statesman in his

old age. Lord John was in the habit of writing strongly worded letters on public questions, on which he differed with the government, but his friends took care that these letters went no further than the post-box in the hall of his house.

PRINCESS MAUD'S WEDDING.

The marriage of Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, to Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, will take place in six months. In the meantime Prince Charles will leave Copenhagen for a brief tour abroad. He will travel on the Danish cruiser 'Fyen,' which vessel will call at Dartmouth. The Prince will then pay a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales and his betrothed, after which he will proceed on the 'Fyen' to the Danish West Indies.

THE POET LAUREATESHIP.

It is the intention of Lord Salisbury to appoint a poet laureate in succession to the late Lord Tennyson, it will be necessary that the appointment be made before the wedding of Princess Maud and Prince Charles, as the new official poet will have to write an ode on the marriage. The betrothal of the Prince and Princess has raised the question of the merits of the claimants for the position, who almost all prove to be party newspaper men. Swinburne and William Morris intimated long ago that they would refuse the position should it be offered to either of them. Moreover, the former's early republicanism and the latter's present socialism are bars to their appointment, while William Watson's escapade at Windsor, in 1892, during his temporary madness, destroyed whatever chance he might have had. Alfred Austin is a leader writer for the 'Standard' and a friend of Lord Salisbury. He used to be the pet aversion of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir Edwin Arnold is the editor of the 'Telegraph.' All the small fry whose names are mentioned in connection with the position are connected with journalism.

A MEXICAN TRAGEDY.

TEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH AS HERETICS.

STRANGE TALE FROM PACHUCA.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—A special despatch from Pachuca, Mex., to the 'Tribune' tells of the burning of ten persons as heretics at Tepeacaulco, a small town inhabited by Indians and Mestizos (half-breeds), by order of the auxiliary town judge. He claims he was acting according to the will of God manifested to him in an extraordinary vision accompanied by indications of divine wrath against heretics and people living immoral lives. When the news reached Molocan, the chief town in the district, the President and other officials of the municipality, with an escort of sixty men, went to the town. They found the inhabitants in the public square executing grotesque dances in honor of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the jail close to the parish church being surrounded by the dancers. In this jail had been confined six men, three women and one infant. They had been roughly removed from their homes at night on the charge preferred by the judge that their lives were an evil in the sight of God; that they were enemies of the faith and heretics, whom God had ordered through his holy saint to be consumed by fire. This confession was coolly related to the authorities by the judge, who could not be made to see that he had done wrong. He added that directly following the revelation, God had made the earth tremble and had bowed trees to the earth in shame and had spoken to him saying that Tepeacaulco must purify itself of people of evil lives and the horrible heretics by fire. Then the judge related how he had executed the divine command by ordering his constables to drag the 'sinners' from their beds, weeping and wailing to the jail. When they were locked in the building the judge ordered his constables to set it on fire. The caged victims cried for mercy, but they were consumed to their bones. Only the massive stone walls of the jail remained standing. Twenty-one arrests were made, although the fanatical mob threatened death to the authorities. The manacled prisoners were marched to Molocan, where a trial will be held. The whole populace of Tepeacaulco believe the yarn told by the auxiliary judge. They profess to see miraculously traced on the pile of bones the outline forms of saints who left their images after advising the judge to burn the heretics.

OBITUARY.

London, Nov. 4.—Countess Marie, widow of the fourteenth Earl of Caithness, is dead. She was created Duchess of Pomar by Pope Leo XIII. in 1879.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL SCHEME.

OTTAWA SPECULATORS ANXIOUS TO SECURE AID FROM THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

THEY WILL VISIT TORONTO FOR THAT PURPOSE ON THURSDAY.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—A deputation from Ottawa will go to Toronto on Thursday to interview the Ontario Government with the object of obtaining assistance for the project of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal which is designed to bring grain and other western freight from Lake Huron by way of French river, Lake Nipissing, the Mattawa river and the River Ottawa to Montreal. The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company was incorporated two years ago for the construction of such a waterway, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000. The list of incorporators contains probably fifty names, mostly Ottawa people, but very few of them are capitalists and none of them would invest money in the scheme. Some of those named as provisional directors were surprised at seeing their names in the bill and state that they did not consent to it, but perhaps they simply forgot. This is mentioned merely to show that the formidable list of incorporators means nothing. In fact one of those named as a provisional director told me that he did not believe in the scheme.

The prospectus contains no name, but is inscribed 'Four percent bonds guaranteed by the Government of Canada for fifteen years under terms of an order-in-council dated the — day — 1895.' The idea is that the company should deposit a million dollars with the government in return for a four percent guarantee on \$12,000,000 of bonds. The government of Canada would not, of course, commit such a folly. The project has been before the public since 1858, nearly forty years, and the promoter quotes as a proof of utility reports made by engineers at a time when the conditions of transportation were widely different from what they are now. In 1858, when Mr. W. Shanley examined the route and said it was possible to form such a waterway at a cost of \$24,000,000, and in 1860 when Mr. Thos. C. Clarke estimated that twenty-nine miles of canal would do, an eight-foot channel was proposed. Even now the St. Anne's and Grenville canals on the Ottawa River are only nine feet. It is proposed then to spend \$25,000,000 in a nine-foot navigation 'which must be a strong competitor for through traffic and will at once absorb a large share of the east-bound trade.' Through traffic in a nine-foot channel has not a promising sound, but why the Government of Canada should abandon the system of canals upon which it has already expended \$50,000,000, and aid in constructing another thirty miles of canal it is hard to see. The French and Mattawa and Upper Ottawa rivers are ice-bound into June and freeze early in fall so that on this account such a canal system, if constructed, would be of small value.

Dr. Kingsford, himself a civil engineer, in his history of Canadian canals and enquiry into policy condemns this canal scheme, which he exhaustively discusses: 'Why, then,' he says, 'should we undergo this expense merely to form a parallel route to the St. Lawrence possessing as a theory just twenty-four to forty-four hours of advantage in time, that is to say without making allowance for any contingency of delay.' Mr. Haggart would not spend a penny on the project. The company cannot, of course, be even organized without the promise of public aid. As a question of transportation the subject is not without interest, but it remains one of an academic nature.

MORE GOLD AT THE LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—A telegram has been received from Mr. J. Burley Smith, an English engineer, who has been inspecting the country in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, saying that he has discovered an outcrop of the celebrated Sultana gold lode on two islands slightly south of Sultana Island, and has acquired both of the islands. Mining operations will commence at once. The gold brick output of the Sultana for the week previous was of a value of \$2,450.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable says: An important find has been made in the British museum. Pictures of the English and French fleets on Lake Ontario at the time of the war of the Conquest in 1760 have been discovered on a map of that day.

A QUESTION OF FAITH.

BY L. DOUGALL.

Author of "What Necessity Knows."

CHAPTER XVI.

"Mr. Knighton!" This was after they had walked a good way in silence.

"I am listening."

"Does it make any difference in your opinion that he made me swear by—I do not know how to express myself—by what he called 'the mysteries' of your faith?"

"How a difference in my opinion? I have not expressed an opinion." He felt inclined to add, "I do not lecture you as if you were in pinafores," but he refrained from pointing out the difference between himself and Harvey.

"Of course it goes without saying that it would have been the 'wiser' thing to have broken the promise. I did not know until a day or two ago what sort of a crime it had been; but it was a terrible responsibility to take, to leave them to die there alone just because they wanted to be left alone! I could not have taken it if I had not bound myself, and even common sense was on the side of letting people know that they were there, which would have been equivalent to giving them up to justice."

She was speaking eagerly, her pent-up thoughts finding outlet.

"You, a magistrate, could not have let them go on hiding there. Hal Harvey could not have taken the responsibility of keeping the secret; it would not have been right for him. I see that quite clearly. It was not right for me, unless it was right on the one plea that I had been coward enough to say that I would do it."

"I understand you are asking me if I consider an oath more binding than a simple promise. It is something like asking whether I am morally bound in a greater degree by signing my name to a legal contract than by giving my mere word to perform the same engagement. Ideally, the answer is no, of course. The ideal man does not undertake to do anything without the fullest knowledge of all that it will entail. Practically, however, it is so easy to speak in the mood of the hour, or in ignorance of all the issues of the case, that I hold I am bound morally in a higher degree by a document, because it means that I have realized my responsibility. If I sign it without full knowledge, it is my own fault. How far this applies to the way you emphasized the promise you gave, I cannot tell."

"I don't know whether it may be called inherited superstition or reverence for the beliefs of my friends, or honest doubt as to whether the common creed may not be after all true, but whenever I thought of how I had promised, the words he made me say did add something, perhaps the significance you describe; and I felt it would rob me of complacency to break my word until I knew these men were going to harm someone, or unless he would give me back my word." They were walking down the hill in haste; her sentences came disconnectedly. "He wouldn't do that; he had reasons of his own, quite clear and fixed, for keeping me to it. His reason was not one to claim my approval; but was it for me to set it aside and assume that I knew what was better for him than he did for himself? What do you think I ought to have done, Mr. Knighton?"

"Until I have a more particular knowledge of what has passed and have time to consider—"

"I think that just means, in a very kind way, that you think my conduct has been idiotic. Well, I knew I had nothing else to expect. I have done the deed, and I will take the consequences."

He thought from this that she was nervously exhausted on this question, and led her away from it.

"I hope that Harvey will get a horse to come back on and be at Norcombe again in a couple of hours. I would advise a novel or a game. Is Mrs. Ross well? It is a pity that the adventure did not fall to her share."

"Poor Amy! You are always laughing at her, and she really had grown pretty peaceful and sensible; but now these last weeks Hal Harvey has been playing with her nerves, administering such large doses of her favorite stimulant that when he goes she will be more wretched than it is easy for us to conceive. Indeed, it is not a thing to be laughed at, the misery of having every nerve calling out for an excitement you can't get, and—regrettably—she had almost lost the appetite for admiration."

Knighton spoke abruptly. "What do you mean by talking of Harvey going?"

"I suppose he is going. We—she stepped a moment—we are not going to be engaged, if you mean that." She spoke sadly.

"When, may I ask, did you come to this decision?"

"For about a week, I think, we have been seeing that it would not do."

"It is very serious; it is a very important decision. I hope you have not allowed yourself to be lightly influenced."

"I have not had any choice."

"Do you mean to say that he—?"

"This thing has been too great a strain upon his confidence. He actually thought I was doing something quite unladylike and unwomanly—exactly what, I don't know."

"The facts supported a suspicion that something was amiss, did they not?"

"Oh, yes, if he read the facts in that way, they did. He thinks, too, that I am heartless and contemptuous."

"Has he felt that you treated him with coldness and contempt?"

"No, it is Amy he thinks I have been injuring."

"A man may say in ill-temper what he does not mean."

"Forgive me for telling you all this," she said. "We all make you our father confessor. I have no mother or sister to speak to, and I am very unhappy."

"When Harvey first came here he was singularly frank and open to me"—Knighton spoke in a measured, kindly way. "I did not ask his confidence, or desire it perhaps, but I was forced to feel grateful for his trust, and I should not be rewarding it now if I did not tell you that I am sure that he has a warm heart and wholesome feelings, and few men are so thoroughly honest to themselves and to others."

After a minute, "Yes, I believe that—I respect him for his true friendliness in saying just what he feels—I really had grown to like him very much."

He gave a hasty glance, and saw that her eyelashes and cheeks were wet with tears. He felt the less inclined to defend Harvey.

"You see," she went on, "it is not just what he said to-day. For a great many days he has been showing that what I told you he said this morning was just precisely the way he felt. It just amounts to this: when one makes manifest one's good sense and good nature to him, he believes in them; and when, by accident or temperament, one is not able to do so, he does not."

"It is human nature."

"I believe he would have trusted me if I had spent my time telling him just how much I truly like and respect him, and if I had proclaimed all my good feelings and casually mentioned all I have done for Amy, explaining to what martyr-like aims she always treats me when we are alone. I cannot do it; I despise self-display. I must take the consequences."

"But we all need that treatment from each other more or less."

"Do we? But I think the less a person needs of it the more we respect him. At any rate" (her voice faltered, but she steadied it) "it is clear that, if he is able to think this of me, Hal cannot want me to marry him; and I could not respect him if he did."

They had come to the centre of the village. Knighton was obliged to leave her; he had directions to give. He stopped at the curate's door.

He said to Alice at parting, "As to what you have done for these wretches on the hill, I would not descend to what you call 'self-display'; but do not therefore take for granted that I think your action has been idiotic." There was a twinkle in his eye.

"I have not acted with common sense," she said.

"No more you did. Good-day."

Knighton went about his business, supposing that Alice would forgive Harvey. "It is natural for a woman to forgive where she loves," he said to himself. He did not feel that Harvey deserved to be forgiven; but that, he knew, might not be an unprejudiced judgment.

CHAPTER XVII.

During his walk across the moor Harvey had completely regained his good spirits. The more he thought of it, the more relieved he felt to know what Alice's secret had been. It showed that she was guilty of nothing but foolishness; a little wilfulness and obstinacy too, no doubt; but all that was very forgivable. He did not say to himself in so many words that until now he had felt it more or less likely that she had done something that he could not forgive, but he felt unfeignedly thankful for relief, without asking from what he was relieved. "She is such a dear girl," he said to himself; and then he thought how clear and beautiful her eyes were, and how strong and clear was the light of intelligence and kindness that fell from them. His mind reverted to that period of their companionship when they had been most completely at home with one another, after the first strangeness of it had passed, and before the late shadow had come between them—the walks and talks, the drives and the fun that they had had. He thought how clear her complexion was, and how soothing the firm clasp of the strong, well-formed hand that she had given him in greeting every day. "She is a woman in a thousand," he thought to himself, because he happened to be in love with her, not because he could have told wherein she was peerless. "Of course," he added to himself, "she is sovereign to Amy, but every girl has faults; her little severities will pass away. When she is a wife and mother she will naturally gain those tender and delicate feelings which give such beauty and strength to a woman like Amy Ross."

As he came back from despatching the telegrams, the moor cottages were

on his way, and he naturally stopped to know what more had occurred. A knot of village folk had gathered. They were considerably excited, because Mr. Knighton had had the place searched to see if any dangerous chemicals or proofs of the young man's guilt or identity could be found, and the reason for this search had transpired. The search had been fruitless.

Harvey had need to speak to Knighton about an answer which had been returned at once to the first telegram sent to the nearest police station, and falling to find him here or at Norcombe, he pushed on to the Hall. He was in perfect good-humor with Knighton again.

"The doctor says the old gentleman may or may not live, but will anyway probably last a few days." This was the report Harvey brought from the moor cottages, and his comment was, "He did not take delirium into his calculation. Curious if he should blurt out his own secret."

"It is a horrible and extraordinary circumstance, the whole business," said Knighton. "I did not question Miss Bolitho more particularly to-day, for I thought she was overwrought. She owned that her chief fear when he assaulted her was that he was a maniac. He must have been most violent."

"It makes me shudder! A woman ought never to walk alone—never, under any circumstances. It is madness—I mean, of course, in a lonely place. She ought to have told us at once; but then a girl, even the wisest of them, does love a bit of romance and mystery."

"There is a higher interpretation than that to be put upon her action."

"Oh, I know Alice would try to do anything that she thought noble or fine. Of course, in this case it was an entire mistake; but we are all very apt to make mistakes. They say, you know, that the clothes on that poor fellow and on the corpse are of the finest, and on the linen, places are cut out where the name must have been. That rug and the tweeds they wear are the best of cloth. Ghastly, isn't it? Do you suppose that young fellow had to do with infernal machines? There isn't another class of men on the face of the earth so contemptible. No doubt, if a warrant is out for him, he can be identified."

"Do you notice that the father did not expect to be identified himself, or his name to be known? The police must be after the son under a false name, I suppose, and may know nothing of the connection with his father. It is possible, too, that they may have fled merely in fear of detection, not knowing whether a warrant is out or not. If the old man has managed his disappearance from home cleverly, it may be very difficult to identify. Who knows but what they may have friends to cover their absence, even wives or daughters heroic enough for the sake of family pride to make no sign?"

"It must be a ghastly thing to know that one might be arrested any minute, and hanged or committed for years. Fancy the disgrace of it! And knowing that one's relatives, if one had any, would have their prospects in life destroyed! It is rather clever of you to throw in the idea of the women; it heightens the color of the thing." Harvey spoke feelingly.

They were drying their clothes by the fire in a low but large square hall, off which Knighton's library and other rooms opened. Harvey looked about at the oak casements of the small Gothic windows, and at the glimpses of pastoral landscape that were seen through the glass; he found it impossible to fix his mind upon scenes of crowded town life and crimes of hot passion or distorted reason. The dead man found so suddenly in the midst of this quiet region was, it seemed, too silent a witness of the existence of horrid deeds to bring home their truth where everything else testified of peace.

Harvey let his eyes rove up and down the picturesque oak staircase. He remembered his suspicions concerning Alice, but forgave her for wanting to be mistress of this house if she could. It was not an unworthy ambition, and he felt inclined to-day to give up the idea that she had been at all dishonorable in professing to him that her heart was disengaged. She had probably got the better of her fancy for Knighton, if it ever existed. As Amy had left the matter open to all conjectures, he could conjecture to suit his mood.

"I thought," said Knighton, "Miss Bolitho was out of spirits. You intend to call there, I presume?"

It was already plain to him that Harvey had no thought of rupture with Alice; he owed it in return for the confidence that these young people had insisted upon replying in him to warn Harvey against further blundering. "It is very hard on me," he thought, with a sigh.

"I think," he continued, "Miss Bolitho was grieved that you had not expressed your confidence in her in spite of what might be called the appearance of evil."

"Well, what was I to think? You haven't an idea what sort of things she was doing. Why, she went out last night between ten and eleven, and stayed out an hour. Mrs. Ross was nearly distracted; and as for me, I didn't know when she went home, and I spent about half the night tramping round."

"Had she not her servant with her?"

"Well, I believe she had; but of course I didn't know that at the time. But, anyway, it was a perfectly mad thing to do. Of course, now that I understand, and see that it was only mistaken charity, and that those chaps don't seem to have been able really to blow her up even if they had wanted to, I'll make it clear to her that I haven't the same feeling about it. Of course" (he added this with a little hesitation) "I have been dreadfully alarmed about her. We have all suffered—suffered a great deal, and quite unjustly, it seems to me. I very much prefer a straightforward temper myself; but Alice—"

Harvey did not finish the sentence; the ending in his mind was that he loved Alice so dearly that if she chose to keep a hundred secrets, it did not matter to him. This was not a sentiment that would bear expression; he left his 'but' unexpressed.

Knighton, out of long habit of general benevolence, had had the intention of pointing out, if possible, the rock toward which Harvey was steering his ship of hope. Now his mind within him grew scornful. The man who could know Alice Bolitho and doubt her integrity was not worth saving. Some duty he had, however, to perform, and he did not neglect it.

"It is seldom among men or women that one meets with a mind so true and noble as Miss Bolitho's." The words were said haughtily.

Harvey perceived that Knighton had ceased to be agreeable. Knighton had, in fact, begun to busy himself with some letters he held. Harvey brought his informal visit to an end. An offer of tea with Miss Knighton, civilly given, did not detain him. He did not know what call Knighton had just then to give himself airs of superiority; perhaps there was something behind, after all. Amy Ross had warned him; now he saw that, after all, there was something in her words. Harvey betook himself to the road.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Alice and Amy were in their sitting-room.

Alice was reading to herself; sometimes she read a paragraph three times and then went on to the next without knowing what was in it. She was tired and ashamed of herself and unhappy—tired physically; ashamed, because she was in the mood to see many faults and failures in her own conduct; unhappy, because she had begun to look forward with pleasure to being Harvey's wife, and now the prospect had turned out only mirage.

Amy was lounging in a large basket-chair by the fire, her mind full of the little flutterings of thought and feeling which all the information given by Alice had produced. She felt that she was taken into confidence again, and was good-natured in consequence. Alice had told her story simply, but Amy's imagination had grasped and dramatised its details. For the hour she was full of love and admiration of what appeared to her heroism; she felt, too, the glow of the generosity which made her so quick to yield praise.

"I can't think how you could have courage to go at night!—Amy gave an enthusiastic shiver. 'I should have been frightened out of my wits.'"

"When disagreeable things have to be done there is no use in thinking about one's feelings."

"Oh, what an oracle you are, Alice! Amy was incapable of sarcasm; this was praise—warm, genuine. "Oh, yes, you are wise. Oh, yes, feeling does incapacitate one." This last was said with a shade of reserve. If Alice were the wiser, it was at least a comfort to know that her own feelings were superior.

"I have not acted at all wisely."

"Oh, but it was so fine, because you had promised! And you sacrificed so much. I really think that Mr. Harvey was dreadfully distressed. In fact, I know he was—here a little tone of superiority—'although I dare say he didn't tell you what he felt.'"

Alice was apparently reading.

As the thought of Harvey grew more insistent, Amy's enthusiasm wavered a little, but rallied as her mind dwelt upon how much Alice had staked, although she thought no one but herself knew how very near Harvey had come to giving up his suit. This was Amy's view of what had passed, but she resolved to be magnanimous and not to tell Alice.

"I think it was so brave of you to keep silence when—Amy bridled with obvious consciousness of her secret knowledge—"I don't mean, of course, that he could have been driven to—I mean, of course, just when it would have been so much easier for you to tell."

"I am glad you are pleased with me, Amy; but, if you don't mind, I would so much rather not talk about it."

"Oh, indeed, I am pleased with you. Oh, indeed, I would not withhold my admiration." Then, after saying this, she began to realize that she had been asked not to talk, and her good spirits drooped. Alice had not appreciated her generosity.

The longer she thought of the request for silence the more she showed herself offended.

"I beg your pardon, Amy," said Alice. "I am sorry if I seemed rude. I am very tired."

"You are so strange. I cannot understand how it is you do not like to be praised."

"But I have done nothing to deserve praise."

Here Harvey entered, and he was very soon fairly launched into the same subject. He was full of solicitude for Alice, full of gentleness; but the habit of complete equality in discussion, which it would have been impossible not to acquire in intercourse with her, caused him still to express his disapproval with all his natural frankness. His view was quite different from Amy's.

"You see, Alice, any madman or brute might demand any sort of promise from any of us with a knife at our throats. You surely would not think that if a fellow had no means of defence to meet an attack he ought either to throw away his life or keep the promise!"

"You can read all that the ethic books say on the subject, and then you will know all that I know." Alice spoke wearily.

"I never read ethics; it is only a practical question of common sense." Amy was considering Harvey's words and wondering if she had previously been mistaken. "It certainly can have nothing to do with ethics, Alice," she said; "it is only what is right or what is wrong we are thinking of."

He twirled his hat, and looked at Alice with a smile that deprecated his adverse judgment. "You see, in this case, over and above the wrong to yourself (which I can't overlook), these men would have been really better off in jail, where they certainly deserved to be. Living in that hovel would have killed strong men."

A fresh light had broken upon Amy. All the little withs of her basket chair creaked gently with it. "Oh, yes, Alice," she murmured, "it was bad for them to live there."

"It was nobly honorable and self-denying of you, dear," continued Harvey, in the gentlest and most affectionate manner. "I am only trying to show why I think you were mistaken, even looking at it entirely from the point of view of benefit to them."

"The cold and the damp must have been terrible," said Amy.

"There is this to be said" (Alice had the appearance of speaking somewhat against her will), "that when I first saw them, the young man was evidently in the last stage of consumption, when, I understand, air is the chief thing wanted. The cottage is not damp; they had a fire at night when the smoke was not seen; and as for the old man, he was so nearly in a state of frenzy that I think arrest would have maddened him outright. Besides that, he had a distinct object in keeping his son there, a religious object, which you religious people ought to respect; he desired that his heart should not be hardened by the exercise of human justice, but softened towards God, before he died, by experiencing human love."

He wished, in fact, as you would put it, that he should repent and be converted. The younger man had got in with anarchists—the father told me so; and that his judgment had been overborne by his creed accounted for the old man's fixed belief that he could not learn to comprehend justice until mercy had broken his heart. I do not say that I commend him for his belief or his action; but I do say that you Christians ought to be able to sympathize with it."

"Oh, indeed we can," cried Amy, but then looked doubtfully at Harvey.

Harvey looked upon the floor. In his handsome face his sensibility to the serious subject was evident. He remembered what he had heard within in the cottage the previous night; he wondered how Alice could say what she had said, in a voice of such studied calm.

"Of course, it was a desirable thing to bring the young fellow to a right state of mind," he said; "but I can't see how any but a madman could suppose that that was to be brought about by defying the law. There is nothing so abominable as this anarchist business; no punishment is too bad for fellows who go about murdering innocent people."

"It does not seem to me a difficult thing to grasp the old gentleman's idea—intellectually, I mean." (Alice spoke coldly.) "He believed that his son's wickedness consisted in disobedience to God. He was willing to give his own life, his chance of salvation, perhaps, that the son might be reconciled to God before he went, as he believed, to meet Him at the bar of judgment. He had found that his son only realized that he owed any obedience, and therefore any repentance, to his own father, when he discovered that his father chose shame and death with him rather than to lose him. The son, I suppose, if he had any sense, when he saw the misery he had caused and the way the old man nursed him, recognized clearly that he deserved all sorts of evil for his unfilial conduct alone."

"He certainly did that," interrupted Harvey, "and the old chap was very decent in some ways, too."

"Well, I suppose that such recognition of evil desert is what you call repentance. I do not need to point out the analogy that the old man saw. He felt sure that if he had only time to convince his son that the love of God was like his, and greater, he would see that he deserved to be punished and be in a position to be forgiven. I don't say he was justified in the means he took—he was driven to extremity; but I do say that, granted his belief, his standpoint is perfectly comprehensible. You are not prepared, are you, to say that the poor

fellow who died this morning is not going to live somewhere through ages upon ages, and that the last few weeks were not a crossroad, so to say, for him, and that the turning he took was not important?"

She asked this last of Hal Harvey. It was to him she had been talking. Although she spoke without any apparent emotion (just, he fancied, as she would have stated a mathematical proposition), he felt the subject to be unpleasantly solemn.

"But you don't believe all that, Alice; so why did you act upon it?" cried Amy.

"My belief doesn't make a particle of difference. If I had been free to act upon my own judgment, which, because of my own cowardice, I was not, I should have had no right to coerce the old man merely on the ground that I was right and he was wrong; I could only have fallen back upon the opinion of the medical profession that a man's body is of first importance, and upon the law, which would say he must be put in jail."

"Well, of course," said Harvey, "I merely wished to suggest that it isn't safe to have to do with people of that sort, and that your very beautiful charity might not really have been all good luck to them; but of course it is the risk for you that I think most of. Why, he threatened your life. How could you trust yourself alone with him?"

"And then the jail chaplain must have known better what to say," Amy chimed in eagerly, "and our own Mr. Jones would have gone to see him; I am sure he would."

"Yes, in any case there would have been no lack of ghostly counsel for the fellow," agreed Harvey. "But you know, Alice, you must not think for a moment that I am blaming you now that I understand just what you have done. I do not blame you in the very slightest. It is only that I think you have not seen the case in all its bearings."

She laughed a little. "It is hardly necessary to tell me that you think that I have overlooked the obvious considerations you have just been pointing out, Hal; otherwise, I suppose, you would not have pointed them out. But why should you suppose that I had overlooked them?"

"But how could I think that you thought of all this, when you neither acted on it nor told us about it? A promise that is exacted by force is no promise."

"I think if one is cowardly enough to give a promise, it has some binding force—how much I do not know."

For some reason she had risen up, and he, of course, rose with her, interrupting her as he rose.

"Oh, do not speak about being cowardly," he spoke as a man speaks when there is only one person in the world to him, and his whole mind and heart are absorbed in appealing to her. "What could a woman be in such a case but terrified? and the wisest thing, to obey her terror! But—with feeling—do not speak of it. It maddens me almost to think of it."

"Well, I will not speak of it. I am going to ask you to excuse me now, for my head is aching. Amy will entertain you very well, I am sure."

He made no remonstrance, but went to open the door, absorbed only in the immediate thought of speaking to her on the other side of it.

"Alice!" He was standing now in the twilight of the low-roofed hall, barring her progress. "You do not think, dear, that I am blaming you now that I understand. I know that I did speak as if I blamed you to-day; but it was only because I did not know what you were at, and your safety is so inexpressibly precious to me." Look and voice said more than words.

She was glad to find some abstract thing to say, abstract, that is, in the sense of withdrawing the point in question from their two selves. "Between those who understand each other," she spoke gently, "blame is quite as acceptable as praise; at least, one feels that it is usually more just and more helpful."

So conscious was he that she was neither speaking of herself or of him that he did not even attend to the substance of her remark. "When I think of the dangers and difficulties you have gone through—" he began and stopped.

His gesture showed that he wished to gather her to rest in his arms; he had put out his hands, and when she warded them off he had clasped hers.

With quiet, insistent strength she pushed his arms from her. She would have given a great deal to speak with clear dignity, but she could not; her voice was hoarse and broken, her head, in spite of herself, sank with a shame she could not analyze. "Don't you see," she burst forth, "that we are miles apart?"

Then, in some way, she went past him and up to her own room.

(To be continued.)

Jesus washed the disciples feet! The Lord! The Son of God! He before whom angels veiled their faces, took a towel and a basin, and poured water in to it, and kneeling on the floor, washed the feet of His disciples. No wonder impulsive Peter, in astonishment, exclaimed, "Lord, dost Thou wash my feet?" It was a scene for men and angels to gaze upon, lest in wonder, love and praise.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MARGARET WINTHROP.

Alice Morse Earle, whose books on early New England habits and customs have attracted so much attention, is the author of the first volume of a new series of books to be published by Scribner's Sons, treating of the women of colonial and revolutionary times. 'Margaret Winthrop,' the subject of this volume, was the daughter of Sir John Tyndal, a man of character and influence in Essex county, England, and we are told of the conditions of Puritan life in England in the days of Laud, when even rectors of the Established Church were suspended if they dared to give what was termed 'Gospel preaching.' Margaret Tyndal became the third wife of John Winthrop, of Groton Manor, in 1618, and a facsimile of one of her beautifully written letters to her husband is given as a frontispiece. With regard to the spelling of the day our author takes exception to Macaulay's remark that ladies of that day 'were unable to write a line of their mother tongue without solecisms and faults of spelling such as a charity girl would now be ashamed to commit.'

These women spelt exactly as well and as badly as did their husbands and fathers, as did commoners and nobles, and as did the kings. Spelling seems to have been fixed by no definite laws. In a single sentence an educated man would spell the same word in as many different ways as he could readily devise. It was not because women were uneducated that they spelt irregularly, but because there was then no bad spelling. Any form of a word which did not differ too widely from the more frequent spelling, would pass and not indicate illiteracy. The letters of Anne and Mary and Margaret and Elizabeth Winthrop are just as well spelled as those of either of the John Winthrops and surpass those of Adam, John Winthrop's son.

In 1623 John Winthrop seems to have thought of leaving England, where he felt that the conditions of religion were in a sadly deplorable and dangerous plight. In 1629 a pamphlet named 'Conclusions for New England,' generally supposed to be from his pen, was circulated among the English Puritans. This tract contained the reasons for and against starting a plantation in New England to be a 'Bulwark against the kingdom of Ante-Christ which the Jesuits labour to rear up in those parts.' On August 26, 1629, Winthrop signed the celebrated Cambridge Agreement under the shadow of the University with Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Dudley, William Vassall, Isaac Johnson and William Pyncheon; and by October he was already appointed governor. He left his wife behind him when he sailed in March, 1630, but she followed in November, 1631, and a new and happy home was established on Washington street, Boston, which stood till revolutionary times, having been occupied by the old South Church as a parsonage. Researches in the printed collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, chiefly in those volumes known as the Winthrop papers, and in the vast and interesting volumes known as the Memorial History of Boston, have enabled the writer to give many curious and interesting details of the daily life of the women of those days, interesting facts being gleaned from old letters, wills, inventories, bills and diaries, which make very vivid the life of the period. One of the later chapters of the book is devoted to the controversy evoked by Mistress Anne Hutchinson and another to the relations between Acadia and New England, telling of the visits of the rival governors and that of Madame La Tour, while a later chapter tells of Margaret's descendants, now many of them occupied in missionary and educational work. The men who formed the Massachusetts Bay colony were superior in station and character to the adventurers of Virginia or the artisans of the 'Mayflower,' and pre-eminent among them in noble life and Christian character stood John Winthrop and Margaret, his wife. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.25.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Marion Crawford's 'Constantinople' is published by the Scribners in gift-book style, with fine illustrations by Edwin L. Weeks. It is a vigorous description of sights and experiences in the ancient capital. The writer's first impression of the city is vividly given.

It was in February, and we steamed up the Sea of Marmara to the entrance of the Bosphorus in a heavy snow-storm. The

skies fell so thick and fast that scarcely a single building was distinctly visible. Then, suddenly, just when we were opposite St. Sophia, the snow ceased to fall, the clouds parted in a bright blue rent, and the clear morning sun rising behind us, shone full upon Stamboul. It was a marvellous sight. Every dome and minaret and tower was frosted with thick silver. It was as though the whole beautiful city were moulded in precious metal, finely chiselled and richly chased. The slender minarets shot up like rays of light, the dark cypresses were changed to silver plumes, even the Seven Towers far on the western wall, were as white as Parian marble. Only the sea had color. A moment earlier it had been gray and dull as weather-beaten lead, but under the touch of the eastern sun it flashed all at once to a deep opalescent blue, more like lapis lazuli than sapphire. The glory of the scene was beyond description, and in its way, surpasses anything I have witnessed in any part of the world. A few minutes later it was gone, the wintry clouds rolled together, the light went out, snow fell again, then rain, then more snow, and my second impression was of dismal, slushy, filthy streets, dripping eaves, marrow biting air, and an intense longing for a comfortable room and a good fire. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.50.)

SHORT STORIES.

'Tales of an Engineer, with Rhymes of the Rail,' by Cy. Warman (Scribner's Sons), is a collection of tales of the railway and the steamship dedicated to the 'silent heroes who stand alone and bore holes in the night at the rate of a mile a minute.' How it feels to ride a thousand miles in twenty hours on the engine of a 'flyer' is the subject of the first story, and others tell of thrilling deeds of bravery and self-sacrifice. Then there are papers telling of an eastern trip and a number of poems dealing with railway subjects, as, for instance, the following:

Then o'er the track the special sped,
And o'er the wire the warning;
The mile-posts from the pathway fled
Like dew-drops in the morning.
Across the hill and down the dell,
Past station after station;
The muffled music of the bell
Gave voice to each vibration.

Swift speeds the steel and steam;
And where the road lies level,
The train sweeps like a running stream
Past palace and past hotel.
And o'er the prairie cold and gray,
There falls a flood of fire,
While orders flash for miles away:
'Take siding for the flyer.'

The engine seems to fairly float,
Her iron sinews quiver,
While swift beneath her throbbing throat,
The rails rush like a river.
Upon the seat the engineer,
Who knows her speed and power,
Sits silently without a fear,
At sixty miles an hour.

(W. Foster Brown, \$1.20.)—Six of Mr. Robert Grant's bright magazine tales dealing with American social life are published by the Scribners in a bound volume entitled 'The Bachelor's Christmas and other Stories.' The illustrations are by C. D. Gibson, J. R. Wiles, A. B. Wenzell and C. Carleton. Mr. Grant has a special gift for story-writing, and his tales are not easily forgotten by those who read. The volume is handsomely bound. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.50.)—The clever sketches of college life by Abbe Carter Goodloe which have appeared from time to time in the magazines are published by the Scribners under the title 'College Girls,' with illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. Many phases of life at woman's colleges are depicted in these stories, some tragic, some comic and some pathetic, but all true to life. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.25.)

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

Two new books by Mr. G. A. Henty, that prince of writers for boys, appear in good time for the holidays. The first is 'A Knight of the White Cross,' a tale of the Siege of Rhodes, the hero of which is the son of an English baron, who joins the Knights of St. John and dedicates his life to the defence of Christian Europe against the infidel. The young hero destroys the Corsair fleet and receives great honors from the Pope and the cities of Italy. The second is a story of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, and is entitled 'Through Russian Snows.' An English lad, to escape from difficulties caused by a smuggling adventure, enlists in a French regiment to fight the Russians, and takes part in Napoleon's gigantic campaign. In both stories the history is carefully studied, and there are maps and numerous illustrations. Mr. Henty's industry may be judged from the fact that he is the author of forty-eight similar volumes. The American publishers are Scribner's Sons. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.50 each.)—In 'At War with Pontiac' (Scribner's Sons), Kirk Munroe tells the boys how the union of the Totem of the Beaver with the Totem of the Bear was brought about through many adventures. The

story opens in the days of Sir William Johnson in the middle of the last century. The hero was the son of a Highland soldier born in the United States, and the heroine is a bewitching Indian maiden, educated in Montreal and trained in all things as the daughter of a chieftain should be. The book is full of such adventures as delight the heart of boys. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.25.)

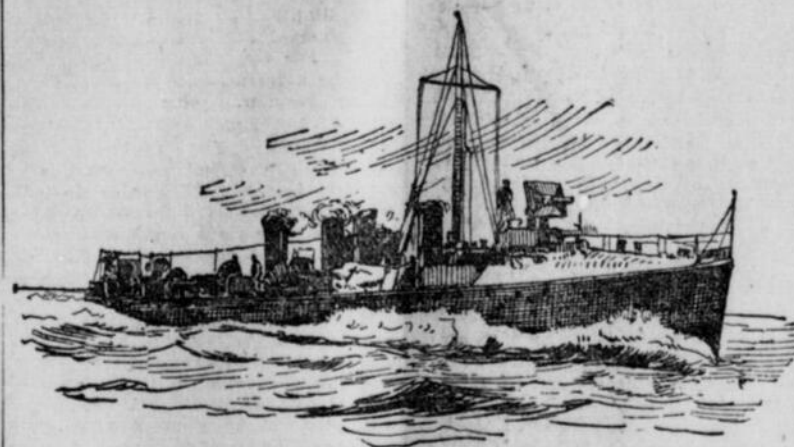
BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

Ruth Ashmore dedicates her book, entitled 'Side Talks with Girls' (Scribner's Sons) to the American girl, 'wherever she may be.' It is a volume of advice, for the most part very judicious and practical, given in a delightfully readable way. It is a book which will help every young woman who reads it to understand better not only the proprieties of everyday life but how to act under the various combinations of circumstances which would otherwise take her unawares, and should be remembered as an appropriate Christmas gift. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.25.)—A book for smaller girls, by Mary L. B. Branch, with pictures by Helen Maitland Armstrong (Scribner's Sons), is entitled 'The Kanter Girls.' It is somewhat in the 'Alice in Wonderland' style, and will especially delight children whose favorite game is 'Let's pretend.' (W. Foster Brown, \$1.50.)

FASTEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

A Description of a Trip on the Torpedo Destroyer 'Sokol.'

It is scarcely too much to say that naval experts of all countries have lately been regarding with interest the performances of the little vessel which in a few days will leave the Thames for St. Petersburg. On the morning that a small party of naval men and journalists accepted the invitation of Messrs. Yarrow for a trip on 'the fastest vessel in the world,' the wind was wild and gusty, and all were prepared for a rough time. We were not reassured, writes our representative, by the chopiness of the water at Tilbury, where the little craft that was to be our home for the



THE RUSSIAN TORPEDO DESTROYER 'SOKOL'

day was already moored, having just come in from Poplar. It is a fact to be deplored that the 'fastest vessel in the world' does not belong to the British Navy, but to the Russian Admiralty; and this, surely, is a matter that needs explanation, seeing that the builders are an English firm, and that, from the keel to her last bolt, the vessel was built on the Thames.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, 'Sokol'—for that is the name of what the late Mr. P. T. Barnum would have called 'the fastest ship on air'—was turning and snorting in mid-stream, anxious to be off, and a curious craft she looked. That she was prettier than her predecessors—the 'Havock' and 'Hornet,' of the British Navy—was admitted on all hands, but that was probably due to the fact that she was painted in light colors, while her British cousins were a sombre black. At first sight the 'Sokol' appeared to be no larger than an up-river launch, and even when alongside her dimensions struck one as being small, possibly owing to the fact that attention was mainly directed to the four heavy funnels, which appeared to be the predominant feature of the vessel. But the 'Sokol' was not built for a yacht or a pleasure boat, but for a 'flyer,' and a flyer she undoubtedly is. Before we were all able to seat ourselves comfortably on the forms which had been lashed to various parts of the ship's deck, Gravesend had disappeared from view, and we were rushing past steamers and barges towards the mouth of the Thames. The screw went whirling round, making a perfect sea in its wake, a sensation of pins and needles in one's feet became evident as the little ship vibrated from

stem to stern, big steamers, and small craft that a moment or two before appeared almost as specks on the horizon were passed and left behind, those in exposed parts of the vessel were almost blinded with spray, and only the throbbing of the engines and the rushing of the water were to be heard as we went over the measured mile. On, on, the little craft went, rushing like a mad thing through the seething water, black with the reflection of the heavy clouds overhead, until after a while the vibration ceased, and the whirl of machinery became less marked.

The more nervous of us began again to breathe freely, and, leaving our positions of safety, cautiously crept along the slippery steel deck to the conning tower, where stood one of the engineers, watch in hand. He smiled with a superior air when asked if the ship had been going at full speed. 'No,' he said, 'I am afraid you would all be wet through if we let her go. Why, we have only been going 26½ knots under half-inch pressure, and if we wished we could run her at 32 knots.'

But I soon discovered that the uninitiated were not the only ones to be surprised at the rate travelled. At least two naval attachés told me they had never been at such a speed before, and the Japanese naval attaché and another subject of the Mikado expressed their delight at the marvellous performance of the ship. Within two years the speed of this class of vessel had been increased from twenty-six knots (the speed of the 'Havock' in 1893) to thirty and one-quarter knots attained by the 'Sokol' on her official trial; and, as Mr. Yarrow remarked, 'If the same rate of progress be continued in the future it would seem difficult to place a limit to what speed may be ultimately obtained at sea.' All the foreign experts on board expressed the highest satisfaction at the speed attained. The gentlemen from Japan were enthusiastic, and on more than one occasion pointed out the fact that it was one of Yarrow's torpedo-boats that led the attack on Port Arthur and Mahalwal. Having got accustomed to the vibration—which experts assured us was slight—and disposed of the excellent lunch served in the tiny cabins, we were enabled to inspect the marvellous machinery and the aluminium fittings which so largely account for the high speed of the boat. It is unnecessary to go into technical details; suffice to say that after a run of five hours we landed in safety at Greenwich, confident in the belief that before long the Yarrow's will further increase the speed of their ships, but somewhat depressed at the fact that she did not fly the blue ensign.—The St. James 'Budget.'

FATHER CHINIQUY'S VISIT.

A PREACHER EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD. The services in Calvin Church were all largely attended on Sunday last, the church being crowded to the doors at the evening service. In the morning, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered, the pastor being assisted by the venerable Dr. Chiniquy, who preached an admirable sermon from the text: 'Henceforth I call you not servants,' etc.

At four p.m. the church was filled to overflowing, when Dr. Bayne briefly introduced Dr. Chiniquy, who addressed the meeting on the subject of total abstinence, taking strong ground on the subject. Dr. Chiniquy described his experience as a temperance reformer while a Roman Catholic priest, and evinced a remarkable knowledge of the scientific aspect of the question. Dr. Bayne spoke of Dr. Chiniquy as a living proof of the advantages of total abstinence. The venerable preacher is now eighty-seven years of age and looks as though he might yet reach the full century of life. His eye is not dimmed nor his natural force abated. His voice is musical and powerful; he stands erect and never complains of physical infirmity, for he has none. He has never used spectacles and can read the ordinary small print as easily as when he was forty.

At seven o'clock the church was crowded and the great congregation listened for over an hour to Dr. Chiniquy's account of his conversion and that of his congregation at Kankakee, Illinois. It was pathetic and thrilling, and lasting spiritual good may well be expected to result from it. On Monday evening Dr. Chiniquy ad-

ressed another large gathering on the duties of Protestants towards Roman Catholics.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Chiniquy lectured in the same building on 'Why Roman Catholics do not allow their children to go to public schools.'

Two things surprised those who had never heard the venerable doctor before—his remarkable physical vigor and his kindly Christian spirit. He is a sore disappointment to the intolerant, the uncharitable and the 'fire-eater.' While strong in his convictions as a Protestant, his spirit and language are such as cannot be found fault with by any intelligent and fair-minded person. He counsels and practises love and kindness towards all and manifestly has no feelings but those of kindness towards those whose opinions and practices he feels it his duty to oppose.—Pembroke 'Standard,' Oct. 9.

ILLEGIBLE ADDRESSES.

THE WONDERFUL SKILL OF A WOMAN IN READING THEM.

SPECIMENS OF UNDECIPHERABLE WRITINGS WHICH SHE HAS MASTERED.

Letters addressed illegibly or incorrectly come to the Post-Office Department at Washington by the million. To the 'live letter division' of the department come all letters of this character. This division is in charge of a woman. She has a large force of clerks. Under her the division has grown from a mere adjunct to an important and most interesting field of labor, and in the whole range of government employment there is no other post which is so unique and requires more detective talent.

About five million such letters are yearly turned into this division, and nearly every one gets to its destination if there is the faintest clue on which to work. A letter to be sent to the detective division must be so illegible or so curiously directed that none of the clerks at the post-office from which it was sent can read it. When it reaches Washington it is an Egyptian puzzle which no one seems able to solve. But with her wonderful brain and her long course of training, this woman is able to send letters to destinations that one would never dream were meant.

Once a letter came addressed to Bent Arrow, Neb., but as there was no office of that name in the state, she sent it to Broken Bow, a small settlement. Another missive was addressed to Goose Bay, N.C., and returned, as there was no such place. The lady reasoned there was somewhere about that part of the country a town of some such name and decided upon Duck Creek as the one meant and she was right. A third letter was addressed to Rat Trap, Miss., and she sent it to its rightful owner at Fox Trap, in the same state.

Some of the most interesting letters are preserved in a drawer, which is full of envelopes that have been deciphered, received and sent back at the request of the office. There is not one among them that the average person could read. For instance, there is one in a cramped hand for Tigerfoils, N.Y., but no one would dream that Niagara Falls was the place meant. Another letter was to be sent to Chunkie City, but Sandusky was the place meant. Knowledge was put on one envelope which was meant for Norwich but it got to its destination all right.

One of the most puzzling addresses was one in the State of Furgoline. It went the rounds of the office, and at last some bright body tried pronouncing it rapidly and it was then discovered that Virginia was the place meant.

Some witty person wrote his address in shorthand, but it was read and delivered. One letter came from New York that no one in this city could make head or tail of. But this woman puzzle reader decided that what seemed but a series of meaningless scratches was meant for District-Attorney Nicoll.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

STILL ROLLING.

St. Helena, England, is the seat of a great business.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are made there. They are a specific for all Nervous and Bilious Disorders arising from Weakness, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Affections.

THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

1834. 1894.

J. A. MATHEW & CO., 202 McGill Street Montreal, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of long-established experience with FRESHNESS OF STOCK AND ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.

Orders carefully attended to.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



CONTRARIENESS OF THINGS.

He—'That little trip of ours to Boulogne never came off, after all!'

She—'Nothing ever does come off—except buttons!'—'Punch.'

THE CAT WAS OBSTINATE.

A minister in the south of Scotland had a good old lady parishioner who, to show her affection for her spiritual shepherd, sent him every morning, by the hands of her daughter, a couple of what she wished him to understand were new laid eggs for breakfast. The eggs on being delivered were generally warm, as if just taken from the hen's nest; but one morning, the minister's maid on taking the eggs from the girl, observed, 'The eggs are warm the day, Miss Jeanie; are they fresh?' 'On, ay,' said the girl, 'they're quite fresh, but my mother could get the cat to sit on them this morning.'

Lady (in a bookstore)—'I want a classical author.'

Clerk—'Certainly; what shall I give you?'

Lady—'One bound in red.'

'Fliegende Blätter.'



'If you want to be big, Tommy, and have nice, long whiskers, you must eat your soup!'



'I've eaten it, Grandma!'

NO POETRY IN HIS SOUL.

Patrick—'That's the ye dug up, Mothe?'

Mike—'Only a clothes pin.'

Patrick (indignantly)—'Only a clothes pin, is it! Ooh! But it's little poetry ye have in y'r soul, Moike. Think av th' scores av shwate mouths that same clothes pin may have been into.'—New York 'Weekly.'

PURE PHILANTHROPY.

Wearly Business Man (changing to strap)—'Why in creation don't you run more cars.'

Street Car President—'My dear sir, it would pain me exceedingly to deprive courteous gentlemen like yourself of the privilege of giving up a seat to a lady.'

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

'And this maid—is she truthful?' asked the lady of the reference. 'Very. That is why I discharged her. She wouldn't tell people I was out when I was in.'

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

The Boys' Page.

'HUGO'.

A Story of the Childrens Crusade.

(By Crona Temple in 'Sunday at Home.')
CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

The golden days of the late autumn were staining the vine-leaves with crimson and purple, and gold when the little cart took its way northward. The willows down by the canal were yellow as ripe corn in the sunshine, and the tall grasses lifted their tattered, tufted heads full ten feet into the wind. Great gourds, blazing with glorious hues, ripened and dried under the eaves of the houses, and clusters of corn-ears hung beside them, kept there against the spring seed-sowing.

They had spread a tent of blue linen stuff over the cart, and beneath that lay the pale little face and emaciated form of the girl Richilde.

Hugo and the good woman from the fruit shop trudged beside the cart. Her husband found his own labor could not be spared in the busy autumn-time. The woman led the mule carefully over the stony places; for Richilde could not bear motion. Even in trying to cheer her Hugo had to be careful. Once or twice, when he had made her laugh, she had ended in a burst of tears.

She was so weak—the poor child! When I got her home all will be well, Hugo would tell himself. And he measured with his eye the long reaches of the country that lay between the low, green coast-hills and those mountains on the lowest spur of which his dear home lay.

Maria della Voipe, the woman to whose kindly charity Richilde most probably owed her life, was an Italian by birth, just an untalented working-woman. But her heart was rich with a store of love. And Hugo's likeness to her lost lad had been the key to unlock its treasures.

She had little of worldly gear to give, but such as she had she gave, and without stint or measure. That desolate pair, the noble boy and his suffering sister, were tended and served with the best. And now, she was not counting the tedious miles of the journey for the sake of her own feet, but because Richilde might die if the fatigue were too great, or if some sudden storm, such as is wont to invade Provence, were to chill her to the heart.

As they walked through the utter silence of that wide desert-land many things became clearer to Hugo's mind.

The mad fanaticism of the Crusade appeared to die away, as he had seen a wild storm die amongst the Alpine peaks. In its place had come that all-engrossing care for Richilde, and longing thoughts of life after death.

It grew plain to him that he was as yet but a lad, and had just a lad's work of obedient learning to do in the world. The headstrong desire to choose for oneself, the impulsive snatching at things outside one's own bounded and God-planned life, had wrought such gigantic harm, that Hugo felt as though he would never, never try for his own will and way during all the remainder of his life!

That was but the backward swing of a pendulum pushed too far. Hugo's adventures were of too brave a spirit to fall into feeble inaction or cowardly indecision. Long afterwards the records of Langue doc proved his mettle. With his manhood and his knightly duties came the manly and knightly duties that he had learned, in obedience and in patience, how best to fulfil.

And in the after years his thoughts grew clearer, those same thoughts that had dawned upon him as he crossed the desert of La Crau.

When he, in his turn, ruled at Porcelles! when he watched his own lads and girls growing old enough to feel something of what he and Richilde had felt in that year of the Children's Crusade, he would turn to Madame Laure—who, in her old age, had found these other treasures to love—and bid her guide, but not repress, the struggling effort to 'do some great thing.'

For the mission of the children is indeed not to be scorned. It is a sacred thing, and a powerful. Although it needs must be different from the work of grown men it is none the less God-given. The enthusiasm of the children, their glad trust, their innocent faith, do more of use for the world than the wise and gray-headed are always ready to confess. The children rank in this 'usefulness' far above the flowers and the singing-birds! ONE, the Master in Galilee, loved and blessed them. After that Benediction there are any who will dare treat these tender souls of theirs with impatience or with scorn?

Once more Madame Laure stood at the postern gate.

The saddened face had added lines of care; the raven tresses many more threads of silver white. The loss of the children had been terrible to her. She had hoped for them; planned for them; lived for them; their unclouded future, now there seemed nothing left at Porcelles worth the living for.

She had long ago got into the habit of watching at the gate as the evenings fell. She used to do it twenty years ago when she waited and longed for news of her lover—for he had not been her lover, although they had been wedded many months. There was not much hope of news of her darlings now. Jean of Beaux had brought back their last messages and farewells. They were far out on the wide sea, in all probability. (For that wild idea of a dry path to the shores of Syria had never been mooted save amongst the pilgrims themselves, and during those last few years when they were within the very sight of the water.)

Madame Laure saw the small country cart coming slowly up the hill. She saw the old Abbe, also, who was walking briskly some way behind it. Monsieur l'Abbe generally did walk briskly; his cane was large, and time pressed, since the hours held so very much to do.

Half-idly she watched the figures, darkly conspicuous upon the white road. The Abbe had overtaken the others now. It

was some one he knew, evidently. The cart had stopped; and even at the distance at which she stood Madame Laure could see some great excitement going on in the little group upon the road.

Who could it be? And they were all coming to the castle. Some poor wayfarers, evidently, for whom the good priest wished to claim help or hospitality. Well, few in real need had ever been turned empty away from the gates of Porcelles.

The Baron sat, as his bodily helplessness constrained him to do, in the great castle hall, and the dogs slept at his feet. The serving men were setting out the evening meal on the long trestle-tables that ran down the room. Masters and servants ate together in those days; and, as there was ever a goodly number to claim bread at the hands of the Lord of Porcelles, the board had need to be lengthy.

Suddenly there was the sharp sound of a woman's cry. It was Laure's voice. The Baron started, and at his sign the servants hurried out to see what the matter might be.

Then there was a stir, and sounds which were not exactly those of joy, nor of grief, but seemed to partake both of grief and gladness. The Baron struck his hands together impatiently. It was in moments like these that he felt the piteousness of his impotence.

'Jean!' he called. 'Come hither and report to me what has chanced.'

And at his call Jean of Beaux hurried in. And behind him the Abbe, with a wonderful look upon his face. And then—

Was it Hugo?

Yes, it was Hugo! and in his strong young arms he carried the child Richilde, and bore her to her father.

'Forgive me, father,' His words came hoarsely; and in unconscious echo of the cry of that other son who returned, penitent, to his father's house: 'forgive me, I have sinned against God and against thee. I have come back to thee, and will strive to be more worthy to be thy son. Here is Richilde. She has been sick, and nigh to death.'

He was kneeling now at the Baron's feet, the words choked in his throat.

'May God bless thee,' said the Baron afterwards to Maria della Voipe, 'and return thy child to thee, even as he has returned mine to me.'

He has blessed thee already, said the Abbe, gently; 'he gave thee work to do for him: the simple succouring work that is done by willing hands and a loving heart. His service is not far to seek; and to be counted as his servant is the chiefest blessing God does grant.'

As the facts on which this tale is founded are unknown to many, it may be as well to say that they are, shortly, these.

The movement was begun by a shepherd lad, Stephen, who lived in the village of Cloies, in Vendome. He sent a message to the king of France, announcing that he had received a direct message from Christ the Redeemer to preach a new crusade. The king took small notice of the message. The country had been torn by internal struggle and foreign wars, and no one in high places at court had leisure to listen to what might be but boyish raving. Then Stephen went about through towns and villages, carrying his wooden cross, and singing in his native dialect, 'Lord Jesus, we pray thee, help us to recover thy tomb!'

He must certainly have had the gift of eloquence, and also that magnetic power seen in some rare natures. He drew crowds after him wherever he went. The fame of him spread fast and far. It was even asserted that he wrought miracles; and before the year was out the whole province rang with the report of his heaven-authorized mission.

Then in other parts of France, in Burgundy, Artois, even in far-off Brittany, hundreds of youthful preachers started up, and bands of boys and girls carrying banners, crosses and thuribles traversed the country, singing as they went; hurrying to join Stephen, and to share in his work and his glory. Parents were unable to restrain their children. Sometimes they locked them up, but in nearly every case the little ones managed to escape, or their tears and entreaties wrung forth a reluctant consent. At length people ceased to try and resist the movement, and grew to regard it as a sacred cause, and as the will of God. All along the route the inhabitants gave them food, and helped them on their way. When the Pope, Innocent III, heard of this new and strange crusade, he said: 'These children put us to shame! We are sleeping; they set forth with joy to conquer the Holy Land.'

The frontiers of Germany, and then Germany itself caught the enthusiasm. The Germans did not join Stephen, but organized a separate army. Twenty thousand, it is asserted, crossed the Alps, and, carrying their pilgrim cross and staff and wallet, made their way to Genoa. Stephen's army numbered even more than this. Matthew Paris put the number at 30,000, but Hurter, in his classic work on Innocent III, thinks that must be an exaggeration. Certain it is, however, that many thousands encamped just outside Marseille, although some had turned back, and many had perished of hunger and fatigue.

The city of Marseille, fearing sickness or famine, would not admit them within the walls, and for two or three days even Stephen's faith was tried. At this juncture, two merchants, who were in reality slave-dealers, offered to convey them over the sea to the Holy Land. They embarked in seven ships. Two of these were wrecked on the island of St. Peter off the coast of Sardinia, and, happily for them, all on board perished. The other five reached the African shore; two made the port of Alexandria in Egypt, the remaining three reached Boulaya in the territory now called Algiers. In Africa the pilgrims were sold as slaves. That fact is enough, and needs no comment.

Pope Gregory IX, in later times built a church on the shore of the Isle of St. Peter where the two ships were wrecked, and dedicated it to the memory of the 'New Innocents,' uniting with those drowned once the others, still more terribly tried, who died in slavery. The twenty thousand from Germany had, perhaps, a less tragic fate. Great numbers perished in the passage of the Alps; only about 10,000 remained.

Genoa, and their ranks were yet further thinned as they went on. Finally, at Brindisi, wearied and disheartened, the 'Crusade' was disbanded. A few found new homes in Italy, and earned their living by honest industry. And a few—very few, these—reached their own homes once more. Perhaps on all the chequered page of history there is no sadder story than this of the Children's Crusade.

(The End.)

STRING GAME.

At one time a tailor was greatly troubled by the constant thefts of his workmen, who were continually stealing his scissors. As scissors after scissors had disappeared in this manner, he determined to try and prevent it in the following way: Having procured new scissors, he fastened them to a ring on the wall, as shown at fig. 3, using, however, a fine steel chain instead of a cord. He now thought his scissors were quite secure; but he had hardly turned his back when they were gone, leaving, however, the links of the chain quite uninjured. To show how this was done, take a piece of string two or three feet long, and having arranged it on the handles of a scissors, as shown in fig. 3, tie the two ends to a ring M, fig. 3, on the wall. To successfully remove the scissors from the string, the first step is to take hold of the loop A, fig. 3, and pass it through the upper handle B. Then, having drawn this loop downward toward the lower handle K, fig. 3, on the side of the scissors farthest away from yourself, pass the whole of the scissors through it, first passing the lower edge K V N, and then the upper. In doing this take care not to twist the string, and hold the scissors so that the points are toward the left hand, while the handles are toward the right. If this has been done correctly, you will now find that you are able to pull the string and scissors apart. Should the string be arranged on the scissors as in fig. 4, it can also be removed by the same process with a slight variation. This

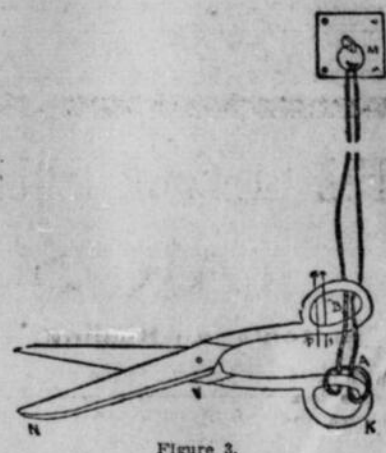


Figure 3.

is done by passing the loop D, fig. 4, through the upper handle T, fig. 4, as before, and then drawing it down on the side of the scissors nearest yourself, so as to pass it round the whole scissors. These two modes of arranging the string on the handles of the scissors may be still further varied by passing the two upper strings A B, fig. 3, or the two upper strings T R, fig. 4, through the upper handles in the direction of the arrows S Q, fig. 3, Z E, fig. 4, instead of in the di-

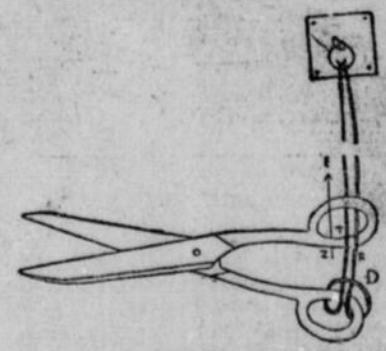


Figure 4.

rections shown in figs. 3 and 4. When this arrangement is followed in either case and the trick has been successfully performed, it is interesting to reverse the experiment and remove the string from the scissors, which can be readily done by repeating the above processes with only a slight modification.—'Pleasant Hours.'

STRANGE VISITING CARDS.

Calling in Corea must be a very difficult performance, if, as a London journal has recently stated, the ordinary visiting cards there are a foot square. The same journal goes on to say that the savages of Dahomey announce their visits to each other by a wooden board or the branch of a tree artistically carved. This is sent on in advance, and the visitor, on taking leave, pockets his card, which probably serves him for many years. The natives of Sumatra also have a visiting card, consisting of a piece of wood about a foot long and decorated with a bunch of straw and a knife.

The King of Siam now possesses five white elephants, one of which is no larger than a pony. They are led daily to the river to bathe, the only exercise they have save when they take part in some imperial procession.

The Future Kaiser of Germany.

Frederick William, the future Kaiser of Germany and king of Prussia, is spoken of by Henry Fischer in 'The Argosy' as a 'quiet, unassuming lad.' Mr. Fischer had made the acquaint-



THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

tance of the Emperor's family, and gives an account of some interesting customs of the household.

The Crown Prince has five brothers and one little sister.

After their tenth birthday, which marks their entrance into the army, the Prussian princes belong to the regular service of the First Guards, the Prussian crack regiment, as second lieutenants, and advance quickly, alternating between doing regimental duty and attending the war or naval academy.

The present emperor was made colonel at the age of twenty-seven, when the majority of his classmates were striving for the epaulets of first lieutenant. Of course, his advancement had been unusually rapid, but not undeservedly so. The then Prince William was most devoted to his studies, and enjoyed advantages in the way of learning and instruction such as no other Prussian could hope to obtain.

Field Marshal von Moltke was his teacher, and sitting at Bismarck's feet, the young man acquired the rudiments of statecraft. General von Waldersee, the husband of Miss Mary Lee, of New York, who by her first marriage became the aunt of the German Empress, will in time take Moltke's place as instructor of the present Kaiser's children. He is a splendid old soldier, a famous strategist, and a loyal and devout man.

While the emperor's boys are expected to learn more, and to study more rapidly than the majority of youthful students, they have the unusual advantage of special instruction in almost every branch of knowledge. I have conversed in English with the crown prince and Prince Eitel Fritz when they were ten and nine years old respectively, and observed that they speak better and purer English than either the Kaiser or the Kaiserin, and for this reason: The imperial children are placed under the control of an English governess—at present a Miss Atkinson fills that post—as soon as they leave off swaddling clothes. This young lady converses with them in her native tongue for several hours every day, and they acquire the language without any effort on their part, speaking English long before they begin to tussle with its grammar or attempt writing it.

Oral instruction in French begins when the boys are eight years old, but the French grammarian does not take them in hand until they are full-fledged lieutenants. In similar manner the young princes are made to acquire other branches of knowledge; in fact, their whole life, up to the hour when they attain their majority, is one continuous effort for bodily and mental improvement.

It is a time-honored custom in the royal house of Hohenzollern to teach its princes frugality. Upon the breakfast table of the heir to the German crown and his five brothers are placed every morning twelve rolls and a certain quantity of butter. Each boy is entitled to two rolls and not more. For dinner they may eat to their hearts' content of soup, vegetables and meat, but not of sweets. Anybody walking into the imperial nursery with a box of candies can be sure of a most hearty reception.

In the matter of dress the princes are also strictly limited. I have seen them a dozen times when they were not on parade, and always observed that their trousers and jackets were patched and darned. The only luxuries accorded to the little ones are plenty of fresh linen, which is changed three times per day, and well polished boots of superior make.

The finances of the imperial princes are strictly regulated. The boys begin to draw salary from the state in their sixth year, when they are made sub-lieutenants, the allowance being \$2.75 per month. Of this they have to keep minute account.

The crown prince, when he becomes of age, will have an independent in-

come of \$50,000 per year from a fund set aside for the heir apparent of the throne of Prussia by Frederick the Great. Ever since his second year Frederick William has had a revenue in his own right of \$300,000 per year from the dukedom of Oels, which he inherited from the last ruler of Brunswick, who died in 1884. The funds are under the administration of the minister of the royal house, and are allowed to accumulate so that Frederick William will have a great fortune at his command when entering upon a man's estate. His brothers and sisters, on the other hand, will be dependent upon the meagre resources of the royal family trust, yielding \$250,000 per year—not an exorbitant sum for princes of the blood to handle if divided in six or more parts.

The Doctor's Story.

I was a full-fledged M.D. once, and never should have thought of adopting my present profession if it hadn't been for a queer accident when I first hung out my shingle.

I had a rich neighbor, a man I was bound to propitiate; and the very first call I had, after days of waiting for patients who didn't come, was to his barn to see what was the matter with his sick mare. I cured the mare, and took in my shingle; for from that day to this I've never prescribed for a human being. I had won a reputation as a veterinary surgeon, and had to stick to it. But that's neither here nor there. Only if you think animals can't show gratitude and affection, perhaps you'll change your mind.

When I'd been in business a year or two, I sent for my brother Dick. He was a wonderful chap with all kinds of animals; and I thought perhaps I could work out of my part of it and leave that for him. I never did, for Dick's a cotton broker in New York now, and I should have to begin all over again to make a first-rate physician. But that's what I meant to be then.

The very next day after Dick came I got a telegram from P. T. Barnum. I'd been down there once or twice to his own stables, and he had a good deal of faith in me. The despatch was:—

'Hebe has hurt her foot. Come at once!'

Hebe was a favorite elephant—a splendid creature, and worth a small fortune.

'Well, I confess I hesitated. I distrusted my own ability and dreaded the result. But Dick was determined to go, and go we did. When we got out of the car, Barnum himself was there with a splendid pair of matched grays. He eyed me very dubiously. "I'd forgotten you were such a little fellow," he said in a discouraged tone. "I'm afraid you can't help her." His distrust put me on my mettle.

"Mr. Barnum," said I, getting into the carriage, "if it comes to a hand-to-hand fight between Hebe and me, I don't believe an extra foot or two of height would help me any."

He laughed outright, and began telling me how the elephant was hurt. She had stepped on a nail or bit of iron, and it had penetrated the tender part of her foot. She was in intense agony and almost wild with the pain.

Long before we reached the enclosure in which she was we could hear her piteous trumpeting; and when we entered we found her on three legs, swinging the hurt foot slowly backward and forward, and uttering long cries of anguish. Such dumb misery in her looks—poor thing!

'Even Dick quailed now. "You can never get near her," he whispered. "She'll kill you sure."

'Her keeper divined what he said. "Don't you be afraid, sir," he called out to me. "Hebe's got sense."

'I took my box of instruments from Mr. Barnum.

'I like your pluck, my boy," he said, heartily; but I own that I felt rather queer and shaky as I went up to the huge beast.

'The men employed about the show came around us curiously, but at a respectful and eminently safe distance, as I bent down to examine the foot.

'While I was doing so, as gently as I could, I felt to my horror a light touch on my hair. It was as light as a woman's; but as I turned and saw the great trunk behind me it had an awful suggestiveness.

'She's only curling your hair," sang out the keeper. "Don't mind her."

'I shall have to cut, and cut deeper," said I, by way of reply. He said a few words in some lingo which were evidently intended for the elephant's understanding only. Then he shouted with the utmost coolness, "Cut away!"

'The man's faith inspired me. There he stood, absolutely unprotected, directly in front of the great creature, and quietly jabbered away to her as if this were an everyday occurrence.

'Well, I made one gash with the knife. I felt the grasp on my hair tighten perceptibly, yet not ungently. Cold drops of perspiration stood out all over me.

'"Shall I cut again?" I managed to call out.

'"Cut away!" came again the encouraging response.

'This stroke did the work. A great

mass of fetid matter followed the passage of the knife; the abscess was lanced. We sprayed out the foot, packed it with oakum, and bound it up. The relief must have been immediate, for the grasp on my hair relaxed, the elephant drew a long, almost human sigh, and—well, I don't know what happened next, for I fainted dead away. Dick must have finished the business, and picked up me and my tools; I was as limp as a rag.

'It must have been a year and a half after this happened that I was called to Western Massachusetts to see some fancy horses. Barnum's circus happened to be there. You may be sure that I called to inquire for my distinguished patient.

'"Hebe's well and hearty, sir," the keeper answered me, "Come in and see her, she'll be glad to see you."

'"Nonsense!" said I, though I confess I had a keen curiosity to see if she would know me, as I stepped into the tent.

'There she stood, the beauty, as well as ever. For a moment she looked at me indifferently, then steadily and with interest. She next reached out her trunk, and laid it caressingly first on my shoulder and then on my hair—how vividly her touch brought back to my mind the cold shivers I endured at my introduction to her foot—and then she slowly lifted up her foot, whole and healthy, and showed it to me. That's the sober truth!—"Our Dumb Animals."

SALT-PITS OF ENGLAND.

Science tells us that the body of every human being weighing one hundred and fifty pounds contains one pound of salt; and that every one of us needs in a year about fifteen pounds of salt.

The salt industry in England is mainly confined to two districts, Cheshire and Worcestershire. In these districts, at an early period, salt was produced from brine-springs; and it seems that all the localities where such springs or brine-pits existed were called 'Wich,' a termina-



tion that still distinguishes most of the small towns. The most interesting fact relating to the brine-districts is the action of the salt upon the lower strata, causing 'cave-ins.' It is supposed that the salt dries up the underground water-currents, and thus takes from the ground the power to sustain great surface weight. Our illustration is characteristic of the districts. Great fissures are seen everywhere; houses almost tumbling down; and other effects of what one would be led to believe was an earthquake.—'Literary Digest.'

TRUE COURTESY.

General Lee was in the cars going to Richmond one day and was seated at the end farthest from the door. The other seats were filled with officers and soldiers. An old woman, poorly dressed, entered at one of the stations, and, finding no seat, and none having been offered to her, approached the end where the General was seated. He immediately rose and gave her his seat. Instantly there was a general rising, each one offering his seat to the General. But he calmly said, 'No, gentlemen, if there was no seat for the infirm old woman, there can be none for me.' The effect was remarkable. One after another got out of the car. The seats seemed to be too hot for them. The General and the old lady soon had the car to themselves.

The Hon. Daniel Webster was walking with a friend in Washington, when a colored man passing by bowed very low to him. Mr. Webster returned as deep an obeisance. 'Do you bow in that way to a darkey?' asked his friend. 'Would you have me outdone in politeness by a negro?' replied the great statesman. And in his reply there is great wisdom. None of us can afford to be outdone in courtesy.

MORE WELCOME LETTERS.

Dear Sir,—I like the 'Boys' Page' in your paper very much. Would rather have more stories. Yours truly, A. H. D.

Smith's Falls, Sept. 14.
Dear Sir,—We enjoy the 'Boys' Page' very much, and would like to see it continued with the addition of a few amusements for a winter's evening at home. Yours sincerely, Frank, Clara and Jessie A.

Cathart.
Dear Sir,—I am greatly taken up with the 'Boys' Page,' and think it is the best I have seen. I think there should be something in every paper for boys. I would like the natural history stories best. I remain yours, etc., F. H. S.

Oshawa.
To the Editor of 'Boys' Page'—Dear Sir:—Please leave the 'Boys' Page' as it is now. We think it is about right. We like the story and pictures, but on no account leave out the story; we are very much interested in the story now. Thanking you for making it so interesting. We are yours truly, AMY AND BERT R.

GEORGEVILLE HOTEL LICENSE CASE. **The Judgment of the Court Below Refusing the Mandamus Reversed.** **COUNCIL ORDERED TO CONFIRM THE CERTIFICATE OF THE PLAINTIFF.**

N. A. Beach, petitioner for mandamus vs. the Corporation of the Township of Stanstead, respondent, Tait J. On May 20 last, the plaintiff presented a petition to a judge of the Superior Court sitting at Sherbrooke, by which he asked that a writ of mandamus might be ordered to issue, addressed to the corporation defendant, and that upon proof made that his certificate for a hotel license for his hotel in the village of Georgeville, conformed in all respects to the Quebec License law, the defendant might be commanded to confirm said certificate by the ministry of its proper officers, and, in default, to pay a fine of \$2,000.

The writ was allowed to issue summoning defendant to answer the petition, which it did by an answer in law, dismissed by Mr. Justice Doherty, and by an answer to the merits and after hearing the proof the final judgment now under review was rendered by Mr. Justice Pagnuelo on July 6 last dismissing the petition or action with costs.

The facts of the case are simple. In 1893 the plaintiff built and equipped a hotel at Georgeville, a summer resort situated on Lake Memphremagog, in the township of Stanstead. In the spring of 1894, plaintiff applied to the council for a confirmation of his certificate (R. S. Que. 839), and upon their refusal took proceedings by mandamus to compel their action; thereupon they confirmed the certificate. On March 4, 1895, plaintiff deposited his certificate for license for 1895, that is to say, for the license year commencing May 1, 1895. Plaintiff also deposited with the secretary \$50 to cover any municipal tax exigible. (R. S. Que. 927b). At the regular monthly session of the council, held on Monday, April 1, 1895, plaintiff's application was brought up and the consideration of it adjourned to the monthly meeting in May, notwithstanding that the License act (sec. 840) says the meeting is to be postponed from day to day, until there is a quorum and until the question is decided.

On Monday, May 7, at the session of the council the application was rejected and confirmation refused by a resolution wherein no cause whatever is assigned. It reads as follows:—

Moved by Councillor Brown, and seconded by Councillor Keyes, that the petition of N. A. Beach, asking for the confirmation of a certificate for obtaining a hotel license in Georgeville for the sale of spirituous liquors at retail for the ensuing license year, presented to this council at its last regular session, held on Monday, April 1, and adjourned to this meeting for further consideration, be not confirmed.

At this meeting Mr. Carwon (the secretary) and Mr. Leet, counsel for the Dominion Temperance Alliance, were present opposing the granting of the confirmation, and gave a written guarantee, which reads as follows:—

This is to certify that the executive of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance has authorized its counsel, Mr. S. P. Leet, to assume the legal expenses in any suit that may be taken against the municipal council of the township of Stanstead, in consequence of its having refused to grant a certificate for a liquor license, the same not being considered by the council necessary.

J. H. CARSON, Secretary.

This was endorsed as follows:—
I hereby undertake on behalf of the executive committee of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, as well as personally, to hold the said municipality of the township of Stanstead harmless from any costs or condemnation in damages which may result from the action of the said council in refusing to confirm the certificate for hotel licenses of Mr. N. A. Beach.

SETH P. LEET.

It will be seen that no cause is assigned for refusing to confirm the certificate. The evidence, however, shows and convinces me that no cause existed except the opinion of certain members of the council that no license for the sale of liquor, in other words that no hotel license, should be granted in the township of Stanstead under any circumstance. The only witnesses examined were three members of the council, Mr. Quimby, Mr. House and Dr. Keyes. The two latter voted against confirming the certificate. Mr. Quimby says there was a majority in the council against confirming, not because Mr. Beach was not qualified to have a license, but on temperance principles; that there was never, to his knowledge, any objection to the applicant or to his house, it was purely a question of temperance or no temperance, of license or no license. Mr. House says: 'The reason was the great majority of the ratepayers don't uphold us in granting licenses. We have nothing against Mr. Beach, but the great majority say we don't want any licenses in the township of Stanstead. We are simply representing the people in the township.' Dr. Keyes, who lives in Georgeville, being asked what cause was assigned for each refusal, says 'because we don't wish to have them sell liquor; we don't want it sold.' He further says the majority of the council were opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquor in the municipality, and that, in his opinion, was the sole ground of objection and what they voted upon. He further says that there was no objection to Mr. Beach or to his application, or to anything in the application, apart from the fact that they did not want a licensed house there or anywhere in the township. A number of them were 'straight opposed' to the sale of liquor in the township. He even says that upon the question coming up as to the kind of house Beach kept he said Beach kept a good house. He also established that the plaintiff's hotel is the only one in the township of Stanstead where intoxicating liquors have been sold,

and that the resolution rejecting the application was not unanimous, four of the councillors being in favor of it, the Mayor and two others not voting, and that the guarantee against costs I have referred to was given before the vote took place. It is dated May 4, 1895.

It seems evident to me, that instead of there being any objection on the part of the council to the plaintiff, or to his house, or to the statements contained in his certificate, that these were all satisfactory but that the council considered that it had a right to refuse all licenses for the sale of liquors; in other words, to prohibit the sale of liquor in the township, and that in the absence of any by-law to that effect. A very leading question was put to Dr. Keyes in cross-examination, with a view, I believe, to bring out that he declined to confirm on the ground that a hotel for retailing liquor at Georgeville was not required. I say 'I believe,' because the deposition really makes him say that he considered a hotel was required, whereas it is said it should read exactly the opposite; and that the council had a right to refuse to confirm on the ground that a hotel is not required. Of course, anyone who is opposed to the sale of liquor would, if asked the question, naturally answer that a place where liquor is sold is not needed, but I am convinced that what Dr. Keyes so frankly stated in his examination in chief is the truth, viz.: that he was opposed to the sale of any liquor in the township and that this was the sole cause of the refusal to confirm. If he had an opinion that an inn was not required, it was an opinion having special reference to no particular locality, but an opinion which would apply to all localities, the result of his view in regard to the traffic in liquor. A majority of those residing in the village signed the certificate declaring that a hotel was required. There was no other in the township and there was apparently no discussion upon that point before the council.

I am satisfied that nothing but the scruples of certain members of the council (conscientious scruples, no doubt) as to the sale of liquor, backed up by the guarantee as to cost, prevented the confirmation of the certificate.

The point in the case is whether the council can refuse to confirm a certificate for a hotel license which conforms to the requirements of the statute upon the sole ground that they are opposed to the sale of liquor in the township where in there is no by-law prohibiting such sale.

This involves the consideration of the question, whether any discretion is given to the council to refuse to confirm and, if so, what it applies to, and whether it has been exercised in this case.

Article 835 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec contains a list of requirements to be satisfied by those who are applicants to obtain a license to keep an inn. (Art. 828, s. 4.) Among other things, the signers of the certificate must attest that a house of public entertainment is needed there. The plaintiff's certificate complies in every particular with the requirements of this, and it is asserted the house is needed. The law does not require that an applicant shall obtain a certificate from a majority of the ratepayers, but from twenty-five ratepayers. (32 Vic., c. 15, s. 14.)

The certificate is in all respects regular. Articles 839, 840, 841 and 842 point out the duties of the council regarding it.

839. Such certificates (except those connected with the application for licenses in the city of Quebec, and in the city of Montreal, shall also be confirmed by a decision of the council of the municipality within the limits of which the house is situated, drawn in accordance with form C, annexed to this section, and such confirmation is certified under the signature of the mayor and city clerk, or secretary-treasurer of the council.

It is most important to observe the difference between the License act of 1878 and the present act. Section 12 of the first act read as follows:—

If, however, on the day fixed for the meeting of the council at which the certificate is submitted for confirmation, there should be no quorum, it may be confirmed by the mayor and two justices of the peace, not being municipal councillors, residing in the county where the house is situated, and in case of a vacancy in the office of mayor, by three justices of the peace, and such confirmation is also certified under the signatures of the persons granting the same; and such council or such mayor and justices, or such justices, as the case may be, may refuse to confirm any such certificate, if they see fit so to do.

The absolute discretion allowed by the words 'if they see fit so to do,' has been withdrawn, no such words appearing in the present act.

The other sections to which I have referred read as follows:—

840. If, on the day fixed for the meeting of the council, at which the confirmation of the certificate is to be taken into consideration, there be no quorum, the meeting is postponed, from day to day, until there is a quorum and until the question is decided.

841. The council, to which this certificate is presented, shall ascertain, by procuring such information as it may deem fit and proper, if the signers of the certificate are duly qualified electors having signed the same. The council shall also cause the authenticity of the signatures attached thereto to be established under oath before one of its members, and, if the result of such double enquiry be, in whole or in part, unfavorable to the applicant, the confirmation applied for shall be refused.

842. Such certificate shall be refused, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the council: 1. That the petitioner is a person of bad character, having already been allowed or permitted drunkenness or disorder in his tavern, or 2. That he has already been twice condemned to a fine for having sold liquor without a license, or 3. That his duty for a license is opposed in writing by the absolute majority of the electors, resident in the locality in which he intends to open a tavern.

4. Or that he has been convicted of smuggling intoxicating liquors.

It is claimed that the words 'should only be confirmed by a decision of the council,' and section 839 and the language of section 840 to the effect that the certificate 'is to be taken into consideration,' and that 'question is to be decided,' imply an absolute discretion to confirm or reject the certificate. I am unable to concur in this view; the language in section 839 simply means that the applicant must get his certificate confirmed before he can get a license, and if it means any more than this I should be disposed to think it meant that the council must confirm it, unless such confirmation can be refused under the provisions of articles 841 and 842. Under article 841 the council is entitled to make an enquiry on their own account; and the enquiry to be rendered is as I look at it, a decision dependent upon such enquiry, or upon the proof furnished under article 842, and not a decision based upon a private opinion, however

laudable, that liquor ought not to be sold at all.

Defendant seeks to draw an argument from the amendment made to the License law as respects the city of Montreal by 43-44, c. 11, whereby it was enacted that 'the granting of the confirmation of the certificate or the refusal thereof for any cause whatever, is discretionary with the said authorities, except in the case provided for in art. 836, and their decision is final.'

Defendant says this amendment was made because the authorities for granting the confirmation in Montreal being the Recorder and the Judges of Sessions maintained that they had not the discretion which was given to municipal councils; that they had to decide as judges and could not let their opinions influence them, and that the Government was appealed to to put them on the same basis as municipal council, and did so by passing the amendment. I have just read, it appears to me the argument is against defendant. At the time it was passed section 12 of the act of 1878 was in force, which gave municipal councils the arbitrary power and discretion to refuse to confirm any such certificate if they see fit to do.

Although the confirming power in Montreal lay with these officials, it was not accompanied with words giving absolute discretionary power like the council had, so it was found necessary to give it to them by the amendment. But since the amendment the absolute discretion which the councils had under art. 12 has been removed, and that article has been replaced by art. 839 of the present act, as already pointed out. This seems to me to leave the councils pretty much in the same position as regards discretion as the Recorder and Judges of Sessions were in before their powers were amended.

The judgment under review held that the council, in refusing to confirm the certificate upon the ground that it was inadvisable to license an inn for the sale of intoxicating liquors, had acted within its discretionary power, and one of the reasons assigned in support of the judgment is that 'if in the absence of a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor the council is bound to grant one, it would have to grant licenses to all qualified applicants who have fulfilled the formalities of the statute, a pretension contrary to the spirit of the law, which leaves it to municipal councils to decide whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited altogether or limited, or whether an application for confirmation of a license shall be refused or granted at their discretion in the due exercise of their administrative powers.'

I don't think we are called upon to decide hypothetical questions. Why are we to assume that the necessary signatures of ratepayers could be obtained to an undue number of certificates? One thing is certain the certificates were not refused confirmation on any such reason in this instance. Then, again, municipal councils have not, as I understand the law, a right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors except by a by-law regularly passed and promulgated, and such by-law only comes into force from the first day of May which follows its promulgation, provided also that an authentic copy has been sent to the collector of provincial revenue. There is no such by-law in force in the township of Stanstead. The council have no authority and no discretion, in my opinion, to enforce prohibition by a certain number of the council agreeing to refuse every application which comes before them, on the ground that they disapprove of liquor selling. In fact, in the 'Local Option' case (24 S. C. R., p. 170), the Supreme Court declared that the provincial legislature had not jurisdiction to prohibit the sale, either by wholesale or retail, and if that decision is sound the municipality cannot even do so by by-law—and certainly not by the indirect mode of refusing to confirm a certificate for license.

But supposing the council had some discretion to exercise beyond deciding upon the facts of the case as established before it in accordance with articles 841 and 842, what is meant by discretion. Does it mean the private opinion of certain councillors who are opposed to granting licenses anywhere to any person and under circumstances, who refuse to deal with each case according to the facts, but instead adopt a general rule applicable to all cases based upon such private opinion? I think not.

Discretion is to discern by the right line of law and not by the crooked cord of private opinion, which the vulgar call discretion. (Co. Litt., 227b.)

If it is intended by the legislature that a discretion should be exercised, what is meant is a judicial discretion regulated according to the known rules of law, and not the mere whim or caprice of the person to whom it is intrusted on the assumption that he is discreet. Willis, J., in Lee vs. Bude Hall: Co. L. R., C. P., p. 576, at p. 580.

See Endlich: Interpretation of Statutes, Nos. 147, 148, 149, 150 and cases there quoted.

His Honor enforces this definition with a large amount of cogent British authority.

Now, in this case, in the House of Lords, as we have seen, unqualified discretion was given by the statute to the magistrates. They exercised it in refusing to renew the license for reasons which they stated. The Lord Chancellor took occasion to point out what is really meant by discretion, and that although it was so large and unqualified, no danger was to be apprehended, as it was a judicial discretion to be exercised fairly, according to the rules of reason and justice and not of private opinion, and that it was not to be expected that its exercise would be an evasive attempt to repeal the law which permits public houses to exist.

In the present case the discretion formerly given by the statute has been dropped out, the council, if they had any, have not exercised it, and have given no grounds for their decision. The proof shows their only ground to be one, resting upon the private opinion of certain of its members that intoxicating liquors should not under any circumstances be sold. The refusal to confirm the certificate is, in effect, an evasive attempt to repeal the law, which allows licenses to keep inns to be granted under certain conditions to which the plaintiff has conformed, and to enforce prohibition in a township where there is no prohibiting by-law in force.

ordered to issue commanding the council to confirm the certificate of plaintiff for a hotel license, with costs of both courts against defendant.

Mr. Justice Jetté and Mr. Justice Taschereau, who was not present at the delivery of the judgment, concurred.

FREE THINKING WORKINGMEN. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Could you see your way clear to publish some articles on free thought? I am working with some freethinkers, and they are always trying to get me to argue, and I cannot answer them well. I know that many workingmen are in the same position, and require to be strengthened. The following are some of the things they say: They don't believe the bible to be inspired because they say it was written long ago by different persons at various times, and mostly from hearsay, and that these stray manuscripts were brought together and chosen for our bible at a council, where the number of votes decided whether any particular one was accepted as inspired, or rejected as doubtful. Then they say that the fact of the bible making people lead better lives does not prove it to be inspired by God, because any collection of good moral precepts to love justice, mercy, charity, etc., together with a large army of ministers and priests to coax or frighten people into obeying them, would have the same good effect. They do not believe in the account of the creation of the world or the fall of Satan, because they say if the devil was at first an angel in heaven, where everyone was infinitely pure and holy, no evil was in existence, nor could be created in the presence of God, to tempt him to fall from his high estate; or, granted, that he did fall, and was cast out of heaven and confined in a pit, they say that a just God would never have allowed him to escape from thence to appear in the guise of a serpent, and with human speech tempt our first parents, made in God's image and likeness, to eat an apple and thereby doom the whole human race to everlasting damnation. They say it is giving too much honor to Satan to let him defeat the Almighty's purpose by a trick, appearing in the garden to Eve disguised as a serpent, and persuading her to eat the apple, thus compelling God either to surrender the whole human race to the dominion of Satan, or, as an alternative, to send his son to earth there to be sacrificed and nailed to the cross. I tell these cavillers that all these things are mysteries of God, not to be understood,

but believed; that it is even blasphemous to speak in such a way; that Christians are exhorted to walk by faith and not by sight, but they say, if it does not sound reasonable, they will not believe it.

If you were around among workingmen now in shops and factories, you would be surprised, Mr. Editor, to find how these subjects are debated. It is not so much now whether Protestantism or Catholicism is right, but whether any religion at all is right. One man to-day said that if God had intended to save the world he would have adopted a plan whereby every living soul would have been infallibly saved, and not as it is now two thousand years after the birth of Christ, three-fourths of the world know nothing of him, and the remainder nominally Christians are split into numberless sects, each claiming to be the only genuine, and bitterly denouncing the others as false teachers and ravening wolves. If you would have some of these freethinkers' ideas contested in your valuable paper, you would very much oblige many, and greatly benefit others.

A SHAMEFUL FACT.

It is a deplorable fact that the nations that lead the world in the consumption of alcoholic liquors are the three Protestant nations—Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Germany heads the list with a consumption of thirty-three gallons per head. Great Britain follows with thirty, and the United States ranks next with sixteen gallons per head. How powerfully it must tend to counteract the teachings of our foreign missionaries, when those whom they try to save know that the nations under the influence of Christianity send out the most liquor to ruin the bodies and souls of men. Bishop Foster says there are 240,000 Christian saloons in the United States, because it is by consent of Christian churches that they exist.—Cynosure.

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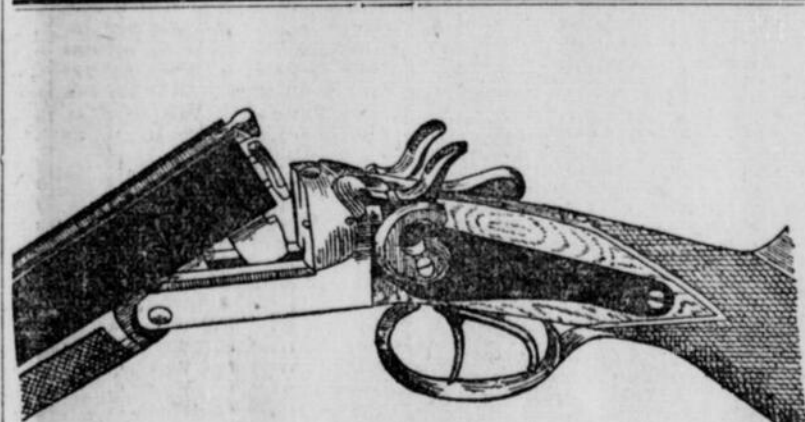
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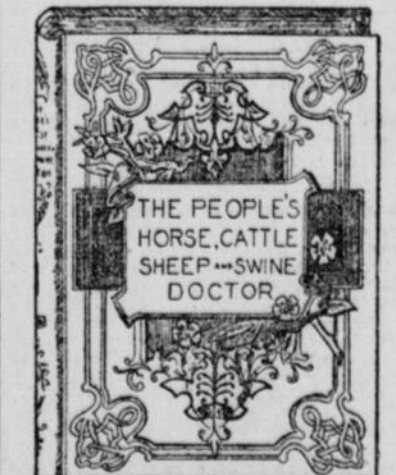
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HOME DEPARTMENT.

A QUEEN RIDES A WHEEL—THE YOUNG QUEEN OF HOLLAND—A MASCULINE SOLILOQUY — THAT DYNAMITE BOMB — MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT—EVENING AMUSEMENTS—THE FATHER MUST BE HEAD—SO SAYS DR. PARKHURST—GIVE YOUR WIFE AN ALLOWANCE—LIFE-LONG LOVERS—A PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN—DRESSES EQUAL TO SILK.

QUEEN WILHELMINA RIDES A WHEEL.

No one began to prepare earlier for the advent of ice and cold than Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland. This sweet little lady is now just 15 years old, and in many things is taking her place as a woman of affairs. But she clings to the amusement of bicycling, and, as it is a royal pastime as well as a lowly one, she is allowed to do as she pleases in the matter of wheeling.

An American lady caught a glimpse of Wilhelmina a few weeks ago, when Holland was feeling the first of its wintry blasts, and, being an artist, she quickly sketched her in her cycling suit. The Queen had been riding, and was waiting for her mother, the Queen Regent, to overtake her. Little Wilhelmina, who looks delicate, but is really very strong, had outridden all of the royal party, ladies in waiting and all. And she was keeping pace with her instructor, without whom she is never allowed to ride at all, with ease. Royal custom would not allow her to outride the party too far, however, and just as she was enjoying the brisk, bracing Holland air, she was obliged to dismount and wait for the rest of the party to come up. It was just at this moment, when, happy at her speed and healthy with the exercise, the artist sketched her in her note book, not twenty feet away.

A QUEEN'S CYCLING SUIT.

The cycling suit worn by the little Queen was a pretty brown. The revers upon the waist were bright red. There were yellow buckskin straps upon the skirt and waist, and she wore a neat buckskin belt with gold buckle. The belt was white cloth embroidered with brown and gold, and upon her head Wilhelmina wore the queer little sealskin cap which the girls of Holland wear skating. It was early for a fur cap, but a queen is not allowed to stand in the cool breezes and rest without being warmly protected against earache and cold in the head.

Very elaborate preparations are being made for the comfort of the children who intend to cycle this winter. It was all in vain that other sports were suggested to them, such as coasting and skating. Nothing could take the place of the beloved wheel.

One of the ladies of Queen Wilhelmina's court has the honor of knitting leggings for her gracious little Majesty. These are leggings with feet like huge stockings. They are drawn on over the shoes and reach almost to the hips. They are very comfortable for skating. Sandals or rubbers are worn over them. Or, if Wilhelmina wants to look very nice she covers them entirely with leggings of light, thin leather. It is a suggestion, anyway, for youthful cyclists everywhere.

Isn't very pleasant to have the face cut with the winds. But what is an ardent cyclist to do? The court chemist has prepared an unguent for the use of the Queen, which is warranted to protect her face in the coldest weather. It is a thick cream, which is spread upon the skin and then wiped completely off. It is very sweet and pleasant. Over this goes a dabbling of cologne water of a peculiarly soft nature, and then the skin is to a great extent protected.

At The Hague, where Queen Wilhelmina lives much of the time, a very nice cycling path is prepared for Her Majesty. It is of cement, and it is rolled flat, not curving or indented, as too many cycle paths are, but level. There are no sharp stones in the path, and it is altogether ideal, according to the American lady who sketched Wilhelmina upon it, especially as it winds through a pretty woods, and leads up gentle hills and down into very pretty dells, with wild flowers in summer and snow shrubs in winter. It is kept clear of ice and snow, and after a flurry of flakes all the road men are put to work upon it, to have it ready for the Queen's 4 o'clock spin.

A MASCULINE SOLILOQUY.

The women 's so encrochin' with their leg o' mutton sleeves! I've not beside 'em in the church, an' so, I'd jest as liefs, Er liefer, stay to hum next time. 'T wuz hard to prayerful be When two sleeves—pink an' yallar—bulged 'way out plum over me. Ef I took breath them 'ere balloons 'ud rustle an' they'd creak! An' when them women fanned themselves, my! how their puffs 'ud squeak! They's lined with husks, er shavins, er sum kind o' bristlin' stuff, But as fer me, a settin' thar, I felt just flat enough!

Bime-by, I picked my courage up, an' peered; an' then, I noticed how the modern sleeve has overwhelmed the men. Wedged in, as I wuz, hyar an' thar, a meek an' modest one Attempted to look dignified till services wuz done.

'N' from the parson's p'int o' view, I cert'n'y do believe We men all seemed a drowndin' in the billow o' the sleeve! —Mrs. M. E. M. Richardson in 'Ram's Horn.'

THAT DYNAMITE BOMB.

A QUESTION FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Dear Sir,—My wife considers herself a pretty good bread baker, and I acknowledge—without bias—if that is possible—that she is. She noticed, in last Saturday's 'Witness,' a receipt for making bread, with salt as a raising. The result is so 'solid' that I

hand it to you, to hand to that editor of that funny column of cooking receipts—to hand on to the originator of said receipt, as a trophy of results. There are lots of weighty things in the 'Witness.' Sometimes a good joke gets in too, and that is one of the secrets of its success. One has to think, reason, broil or stew the matter before one really can find out exactly what was intended. Yours faithfully,

GEORGE S. WILSON.

Montreal, Oct. 23, 1895.

That is the heaviest joke we have seen for some time. It measured about six inches across by two and a half deep and weighed—four pounds. It had a sad, a subdued look painful to contemplate, and we hereby thank our correspondent for his thoughtfulness in labelling it: 'Not a dynamite bomb.'

Now, what must be got at is who is at fault—the maker of that loaf or the sender of the recipe. And it shall be put to a jury of the breadmakers of the Home Department to decide. Of course we do not make bread ourselves. It is against our principles to do anything that we can persuade someone else to do for us. But we do our best to find out how others do it, and then spread the information. First, we consulted all the cookery books on our desk. Not one could be persuaded to mention such an article of food. Next we telephoned a lady uptown who makes delicious bread.

'Can you tell the Home Department of the 'Witness' how to make "salt rising bread"?' 'No, I really can't. I know you mix flour and salt and water together and set it in a warm place till it smells bad, but I've never made it.'

Next we tried the lady superintendent of the school of cookery.

'I am very sorry,' was the courteous response, 'but really I have never made it. We never use it in England. Of course the principle is all right, but I cannot give you the right proportions. It is used here chiefly by country housekeepers, is it not, as a substitute when their regular yeast happens to run out?'

So to our country housekeepers we must apply. Here is the recipe called in question which was sent us by a lady in Woodstock:

'Salt Rising Bread.—C.T., Woodstock, sends to "L.G." the following recipe:—Take one pint warm water and a level teaspoon salt; stir in flour to make pretty stiff; cover and place in a kettle of warm water; keep warm, not too warm, till it rises, which will be in about five hours. Then add about two quarts warm water and about one tablespoonful salt. Work in flour to make dough. Make into halves; let rise until night and bake.'

Will any lady reader of the Home, who has made this bread, tell if this recipe, in her opinion, is right or wrong, and give us the one she herself uses?

A SOCIAL PURITY REFORMER.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who achieved distinction by her crusade against London music-halls, and especially against the Empire Theatre of Varieties, is now in the United States for the purpose of an extended lecture tour, chiefly in the west. Mrs. Chant is not entirely a stranger to our people, says 'Frank Leslie,' this being her third visit, and she has many friends among those who are engaged in the social-purity movement. She has some literary reputation, having published two volumes of poetry, and written voluminously on the topics in which she is especially interested. The incidents attending the crusade against the famous London 'Empire,' which is essential-



MRS. L. ORMISTON CHANT.

Leader of the Social-Purity Crusade against London Music-Halls.

ly a music-hall and not a theatre, are still familiar to the public. The opposition to the licensing of the place was based upon the charge that it was a conspicuously immoral resort, and that its influence was most pernicious. As a result of the hostile demonstration, which was prosecuted with great vigor and awakened general interest, a license was refused by the authorities, and the place was closed for the time being. Recently, however, the London county council has restored the license, and the 'Empire' is again in full tide of operation. Mrs. Chant is criticised for abandoning the field at this important stage in the conflict, but she excuses herself on the ground of her lecture engagements in this country, and she insists that the movement against the music-halls will be eventually successful, though it may be embarrassed by temporary defeats.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.

A clever way to amuse a troop of children, recommended by the 'Housekeeper,' is to invite them to a peanut party. For one lately given here tiny cards of invitation were sent out, on each one of which two half peanut shells were fastened.

A large quantity of the nuts were hidden about the house, and when the young folks arrived they were told to hunt them. They who found the most and least of them received prizes; the first being a Chinese doll made from peanuts and dressed in crepe tissue paper, and the second a pig made from a large peanut. A string was glued on for a tail and four pins furnished the legs;



LITTLE QUEEN WILHELMINA IN HOLLAND WINTER CYCLING SUIT.

a few marks with pen and ink completed his pigship.

Another is a soap bubble party. The invitations for this should have a pen and ink sketch of a pipe and bubble.

Provide plenty of clay pipes with the name of a guest written on each, and make the soapbuds with the addition of glycerine to make the bubbles strong and tough.

For the prizes for the most successful bubble blower a fancy pipe is suitable. It can be made by gilding the handle and outside of the bowl of a clay pipe and painting the inside of the bowl in water colors. A bow of baby ribbon to match the paint improves it. For the booby prize a little pipe can be made from a match and half an acorn shell.

A penny party furnished amusement for an evening. With the invitations was sent a request for each guest to bring a penny, not for an admission fee, but for use in the games.

For each guest there were provided two cards and a pencil: one card was blank, the other had a list of the things to be found on a penny. (This, it must be remembered, is an American cent.) The list was numbered and each person was expected to name as many as he could, prizes being awarded for the best and poorest list.

Find—1. Top of hill. 2. Place of worship. 3. An animal. 4. A fruit. 5. A common fruit. 6. Links between absent friends. 7. Union of youth and old age. 8. A vegetable. 9. Flowers. 10. What we fight for. 11. A metal. 12. A messenger. 13. A weapon of defense. 14. A weapon of warfare. 15. A body of water. 16. A beverage. 17. What young ladies want. 18. The most popular state. 19. What men work for. 20. Sign of royalty.

The answers are:—1. Brow. 2. Temple. 3. Hair. 4. Date. 5. Apple. 6. Letters. 7. 1894 (the date of the penny). 8. Ear. 9. Tulips (two lips). 10. Liberty. 11. Copper. 12. One sent (cent). 13. Shield. 14. Arrow. 15. Sea (c). 16. Tea (t). 17. Beau (bow). 18. United States (matrimony). 19. Money. 20. Crown.

Usually a half hour is allowed for filling out the blank cards and after that some time for correcting the lists and awarding the prizes.

It is often hard to find games for evening amusements that will amuse all. Some are so noisy that the sensitive cannot enjoy them, but the following will instruct as well as amuse.

One is to transcribe the misplaced letters of words, usually the name of a city. To prepare for the game, make a large quantity of small cards from paste boards. Mine are about an inch and a half square. Paste a large letter on each one, cut from a newspaper or advertisement, having several for each letter of the alphabet. Give to each person these letters necessary to spell a word and let them study it out.

Who would imagine that the letters H I S Y A N T P could be made to spell Ypsanti, or steon b Boston.

Another game which we find quite entertaining is called a pronunciation match. Any number can play. One is elected as leader. At first he will call out a letter, as a, and each person must think quickly, while he counts five, and be ready to tell the name of a city in the state agreed upon before the contest begins.

For instance, the leader, while he counts five, points to one of the company who must give the name of a city beginning with the letter A, B or C, as the leader may announce. When one answer has been given he quickly counts again, and points to another person until some one fails to respond

when he is declared and also pays a forfeit.

It is very amusing and teaches people to think quickly, and keep their wits about them. It is also sometimes played by choosing sides, as in a spelling match, and in that case each one who misses takes his seat, and the side which remains on the floor longest is declared the winner.

A new kind of spelling bee is what the following game is called: One of the company begins the game by naming a letter of the alphabet, and the next must name another, which in connection with the first will help to make a word but which will not complete it. The next adds another letter, and so on, each aiming to put in a letter which will not finish a word.

This goes on until it becomes necessary for some one to complete it, and the unlucky one is compelled to pay a forfeit. To illustrate, the leader begins with I. The next adds m; the next a; another g, and the next, instead of adding e, and completing the word, says I. The following one gives h, and the next by a happy thought does not give e, but says a, and then follow t, l, o, and n, when the word has to be completed in spite of all. It is about the most amusing game I ever saw played, and is also quite instructive.

Some one of these amusements will answer for almost any kind of a gathering, and fill in a pleasant gathering for young and old.

THE FATHER'S DOMESTIC HEADSHIP.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., in November 'Ladies' Home Journal' writes concerning 'The Father's Domestic Headship': While, perforce of ordinary circumstance, the father's duties will hold him considerably apart from the contacts of home life, yet whatever successes he may achieve outside will not atone for any failure on his part to regard his home as the prime sphere of his obligation and the point around which his devotions will cluster in distinguished earnestness and constancy. Whatever he may have achieved in his art, trade, profession or other engagement, the man who stands at the head of a household has been in the broad sense of the term a failure if he has not been a true husband and a wise strong and devoted father. It cannot be a successful home where the mother looks after the children and the father after his business. The most productive services rendered are always personal, and any amount of exertion expended outside in providing for the necessities of the home will not take the place of that tutitional ministry which comes only by the direct and continuous contact of father and child. However complete a woman may be as a mother there are qualities of character which the father will communicate to his children that the mother will be less able to do as well as less intended to do.

The boy loves his mother probably more than he does his father, but so far as relates to the affairs of life in general and on its hard side, he has ten times the confidence in his father's practical and available wisdom that he has in that of his mother. And if his father finds it necessary in the conduct of business to strain one or two of the commandments the boy will keep on repeating the commandments to his mother and breaking them with his father, and that, too, without feeling that the sinuosity of the procedure involves any great amount of inconsistency. * * * The only thing that will save the boy and hold him in such a way true to the fixed pole of rectitude that no considerations of place or

circumstance can deflect him is that he be under the domination of a father whose life in the midst of the world incarnates the principles learned from the mother in the midst of the home. The boy will believe in the feasibility of his mother's doctrine of righteousness if he sees his father take it out and exemplify it under the stress of business.

The father's life to his degree measures the power of the mother's tuition, and is as the hand of God hastening or postponing the fulfillment of her maternal longings and prayers for the children of the household.

GIVE YOUR WIFE AN ALLOWANCE.

Few husbands realize, says a writer in the Philadelphia 'Times,' how mean it makes a wife feel to be obliged to ask for money, particularly when she realizes that her better half is utterly blind to the need which prompts her to become a suppliant. In the home he never notices that the plates set before him are beginning to show marks of hard usage, that the spotless linen has been darned in several places, or that the children's shoes are shabby. If the ensemble is comfortable he is content, and wonders why in the world his wife wants new china, tablecloths or anything else. The very man who grumbles when he gives his wife five dollars for a new pair of shoes frequently has a half dozen pair but little worn standing on the floor of his closet. He could not think of wearing a shoe with a patch, but is horribly put out when his wife informs him that the single pair she has been wearing steadily for six months must be replaced. He does not intend to be mean. He cannot help his lack of observation, and in consequence the wife feels like some guilty thing when she only asks him for money with which to buy the necessary food or clothing.

We feel inclined to shake all those women who do not at the outset of their matrimonial career insist upon an allowance for their household expenses, and a definite sum to be used for their own wardrobe. If the proposition is placed before the man in a business light he will undoubtedly see its advantage over the old way, unless he is one of those born Turks who enjoys seeing his wife in the role of a slave, and then he will probably contend that such a course would make her too independent, and should therefore be tabooed. Independence is just what he himself demands, and he would feel highly indignant if places were reversed, and he had to ask for his car fare or money to buy a new necktie. Moreover, he likes to have his home and his wife and his children appear pleasing in the sight of the world, and if he did but know it, the allowance plan would work a long way toward achieving this end. Economy would be the outgrowth of such a scheme, for, knowing that so much could she have and no more, the wife would prove her own cleverness by little saving devices that would make the money go much farther than when she gets it in dribbles, for which she has to offer explanations largely out of proportion to the sum given her. Insist upon an allowance, old wives and young wives, it is a big item of matrimonial happiness which once commenced will win approbation from all whom it concerns.

LIFE-LONG LOVERS.

Tired by a long day's work and feeling a bit 'blue' over some matters which had gone counter to his hopes, a New York newspaper man, was walking down Broadway one day last week, and on his way home. It was after ten o'clock, and the down town streets were almost deserted.

As I turned through Sixteenth street, he says, I noticed an old lady and an older gentleman walking slowly, arm in arm, evidently husband and wife. He was apparently about seventy, she perhaps five years younger.

They seemed very fond of each other. There was just the least little inclination of the head of each toward the other, and they were strolling along so slowly as to suggest the thought that their pace was regulated not so much by the infirmities of age as by the desire and pleasure of being alone together. They were talking earnestly.

It had rained earlier in the evening and the sidewalks were still wet, so that I had put on my rubbers before leaving the office. Consequently my approach was noiseless. Just as I overtook and passed the old couple the man turned to his wife and said, as if in answer to some remark she had made: 'But, my dear, I like to think God sent you to me.'

From a lover to his sweetheart, or from a young husband to a young wife, the words might have sounded sentimental, and would certainly have seemed commonplace, but from a husband of three score and ten to a wife of sixty-five they had a weight and dignity which made them sweet to hear and wholesome to recall.

Here was the whole story of two lives told in a sentence. Here was the answer to the old question about marriage. For them it was surely a divine success.

A PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION.

The work of the White Ribbon Women has sometimes been called visionary and impractical. The refutation of any such statement is to be found in the account given in Miss Willard's new book 'Do Everything,' of a young minister's diagnosis of the movement.

In our town, he said, in an address of welcome to the W.C.T.U. it is quite likely that many do not so much as know that there is such a society. But what does that signify? What matter if the organizer is invisible so that the music floods the air, and stirs the heart? The W.C.T.U. is the skilled musician playing upon the keys of public sentiment. Our town knows that somehow there is a waking up to the merits of total abstinence and prohibition; the dry bones are being shaken; the atmosphere has more elasticity and ozone in it; social drinking is at a discount, and license-voting not a thing to be proud of. Let us go into the organ loft and see what stops and keys are moving. Ah! there is the stop of Prevention turned on and Education also, and Evangelism, Social Work, Legal Work, all dominated by the tuneful vox humana of woman's gentle sympathy.

For instance, here's my church—a rich-

toned orchestra of good people, but not attuned to the modern temperance movement. 'Tap, tap, tap,' comes a hand firm but delicate upon my study door. In walks the 'Superintendent of Evangelistic work' in our W.C.T.U. and invites me to speak at the next gospel meeting, down in the waiting room of the railway station. Beside her is the 'Superintendent of Temperance Literature,' who puts a fresh copy of that racy paper the 'Union Signal' upon the study table and says, 'Please accept this with the compliments of our society, we have subscribed for every minister in town'; she then suggestively adds, 'And may I leave this bulletin of our White Ribbon Publishing House, ninety employees, and all women but five.' These ladies are introduced by the W.C.T.U. vice-president for my own church, who asks me to become 'an honorary member,' hands me a leaflet on 'Unfermented Wine at the Communion Table,' decorously remarking that she wants my opinion of it, and the bright, kindly trio retire, not having consumed more than three minutes of my time, and not having wounded my ecclesiastical dignity.

EQUAL TO SILK.

A new sort of flowered alpaca is included among the storekeeper's treasures that is likely to cause no end of envy. For what ever is the use of buying a silk gown, even a beautiful silk gown all over Dresden bouquets, when that horrid creature over the way looks every bit as stylish in a gown of Dresden sprayed alpaca. Good gracious! declares the woman in silk, there ought to be a law to protect the woman with a silk gown from the insolence of imitating alpaca. But with the lucky woman with the alpaca all is quite different. She is happy. She knows that she looks every bit as well as the other woman, that the stiffness of her gown will hold a lot better; that her gown will shake the dust off just as well and come as fresh from the cleaner's, and—but it won't make facings, linings, bows,



and bits for the next year and so after it is discarded as a gown. On the other hand, there are those who, if they can get an effect in good taste, would rather do it in a material toward which they will not feel a constant duty of economy. After all it is not so much proof of riches and freedom to be able to get a new gown as to be able to throw away an old one.

Alpaca does not need to be gayly flowered to be pretty, however, and the plain sorts can be made up very jauntily. The accompanying sketch is evidence toward proving this, when it is understood that its fabric is dark blue alpaca, with lighter blue surah for the sleeves and a matching shade of accordion-plated chiffon for vest and collar. Buttons ornament the front, a blue bow is placed at the neck, and the severely plain belt fastens with buttons.

A blue that is new and handsome for millinery uses is styled royal blue, and is really a purple with all the brilliancy of blue, and a blue with all the richness and depth of purple. When this seeming inconsistency is demonstrated in a bunch of thick plumes that wave over the edge of a hat incrustated with fancy ornaments as big as Jack Horner's plum it is no wonder the young man makes up his mind he'd better be a bachelor.

REMINISCENCES OF THE '45.

The Jacobite interest was always strong among the Dubliners generally, the Stirlings of Keir being especially strong supporters of the Stuarts. It was the miller of Keir who said, as a justification of his perjury regarding a gathering at Brig o' Turk in 1715, which the Laird of Keir attended, that he could not trust his soul to the mercy of God for forgiveness, but that he could not entrust Keir's head into the hands of King George. On Wednesday, September 12, 1745, the rebel army halted at Dunblane on their way to Stirling by the fords of Frew, over the Forth, and the Prince's headquarters were Balhaldie House, Dunblane. Mr. John Reid, of Andrinley, who died at an advanced age, was told by his grandmother that when a girl of twelve she got access to the room in which the Prince sat in Council by accompanying a servant on some errand. The Prince was seated at a table covered with papers, and had the Duke of Perth on the one side and the Marquis of Tullibardine on the other, and 'the Prince was the bonniest man o' a' the three.' The approach to Dunblane was by the old Roman causeway road from the camp at Ardoch; and then, as now, at that season the Strathallan farmers were cutting their oats, when suddenly over Buck's Hill, behind Kinbuck, they saw an army on the march, and the harvesters threw down their sickles and fled. There is a cottage in Ramoyle the doors of which bear the impress of the guns of the Highlanders. They had requisitioned something, and getting a refusal, used their muskets as battering-rams to force supplies. There is another house called Allanmark, at present occupied by William Neilson, aged ninety-three, in which the Duke of Cumberland abode for a night on his northward march to Culloden.—Stirling 'Observer,' Sept. 25.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

SAUL REJECTED.

1 Samuel 15:10-23.—Nov. 17.

Golden Text.—To obey is better than sacrifice.—1 Samuel 15:22.

EXPLANATORY.

I. The Circumstances. In our last lesson we saw the beginning of the kingdom of Saul, and how he was established on his throne. The next ten years or more, up to the time of our present lesson, were spent in organizing the army, arranging the government, in relating the encroachments of the Philistines, and in various campaigns in self defence against the surrounding nations. Saul showed himself to be a shrewd general, and proved that he had in him the possibilities of a great king. There are hints of a royal court, and those kindly exactions of which Samuel forewarned the people (compare 8:11 with 14:12). These earlier years of Saul's reign were his season of probation, his testing time to prove whether he would be the right king for God's people, worthy to lead them onward and upward in spiritual life, as well as in temporal prosperity, and so be the ancestor of the Messiah who should fulfil the promises of God and the mission of his people.

II. The First Test of Saul.—13:1-15. (Two years after Saul began to reign, 13:1.) The Philistines held strongholds among the Israelites, through which they were enabled to keep the people in partial subjection, and make raids upon the harvest fields. One of these strongholds was at Gath, only three miles from Saul's capital at Gibeah. Jonathan, Saul's son, a brave as well as noble young man, attacked this garrison and conquered it. This daring act aroused the whole Philistine army, which assembled in great numbers. With three thousand (thirty thousand is probably a copyist's error) chariots and six thousand horsemen—two to each chariot. Saul assembled the Israelites to fight the Philistines, and he was very anxious that they should be properly armed. Saul and Jonathan were poorly armed (only Saul and Jonathan were wearing armor), and were so terrified by the military array of the Philistines that many deserted and hid in caves and thickets or fled across the Jordan, while those who remained trembled with fear. Neither king nor people could make a move without the sanction of God. Samuel had agreed to come within seven days and offer sacrifices and make known the will of God. Six days had gone, and the seventh day was passing, yet no Samuel appeared. To a commander-in-chief, whose army was depending on him, such a delay weakened his own forces and strengthened the enemy, such a delay was almost intolerable. He yielded to the temptation at the last moment, and had offered the burnt offerings, when the venerable prophet appeared on the scene. Saul had failed in the hour of trial. He did not trust God. He openly before all the people disobeyed a clear commandment of God. Samuel announced the consequences to the king. The kingdom could not continue in his reign. But his was not a personal matter. Other opportunities were open to him. Possibly he might retrieve what was lost if he would. He was still a great king. God had not withdrawn his spirit from him. He gave his reverent prayer for his people's sake, and to encourage him to faith and obedience.

III. The Second Test.—15:1-9. Probably eight or ten years later. 'On the southern borders of Israel dwelt one of their most harassing and unconquerable enemies, the Amalekites; a fierce, untamable race of wanderers, who roamed at large through those deserts which lie between Southern Judea and the Egyptian frontier.' Samuel brought a commandment of the Lord to Saul that he should declare war against the Amalekites, and utterly destroy them and all their possessions. The justice and mercy in this Order. Israel could have no peace and prosperity so long as these marauders devastated their borders. 'The cup of iniquity' was full. Their national existence, if they were allowed, would simply have worked mischief to the commonwealth of nations. The kingdom of God could not extend according to God's promise, unless these people were either exterminated or converted. They would not be peaceful; therefore they must pass out of existence.

The marauding Amalekites were rich in cattle, sheep, camels, and asses, and they carried their wealth with them wherever they went. But the Israelites were forbidden to take one of them for their own use, but were commanded to destroy all this wealth. The reason, no doubt, was to hold the motives of the Israelites on a high plane. They were to be content with God, and not to be covetous of the wealth of the world. They were doing a high duty, and it would degrade it in their own eyes, and in the opinion of others, if they had made gain to themselves. It was very hard for both king and people to let slip out of their hands such vast wealth, which they could retain as well as not. The command seemed unreasonable and hard. And Saul was doubly tempted; for not only did he covet the riches, but the proposed course endangered his popularity with the whole army. 'Certainly,' says Professor Isaac Hall, 'an Oriental army of almost any period would have revolted before they would have destroyed such spoil.' The test of Saul's obedience and faith, therefore, must have been far stronger than it now seems to a modern reader.

IV. Saul Failed to Stand the Test. Saul entered heartily upon the work. He led two hundred and ten thousand Israelites against the Amalekites, and nearly annihilated them; but he spared their king, probably to grace his triumph in his return, and, with the consent, the people brought home alive for their farms the best of the cattle and sheep, destroying only the vile and the refuse.

V. Saul Brought Face to Face with his Sin.—Vs. 10-14. 'Come the word of the Lord unto Samuel, probably at Ramah, his home.'

Samuel's action. He did not regret his action, but his feelings and his action were changed toward Saul. As the same sun changes the effect of its rays upon a live plant, when the plant dies, the sun's rays do no harm to it, but they bring forth new life, so now they bring death. God's goodness would have one result upon Saul obedient, another upon him disobedient. And it grieved Samuel. Literally, it burned him. The R. V. translates, and Samuel was wroth. His feeling was one of the deepest indignation, mingled with grief, at Saul's conduct. It may have been a disappointment to Samuel, as the one who brought Saul before the people, in the expectation of seeing him do duty on Samuel's side, and all his influence over the king (10:25). And he cried unto the Lord all night. This shows how deeply Saul's disobedience cut his very heart. So Moses had prayed four hundred years before (Ex. 32:11-12). So Christ wept over Jerusalem (Matthew 23:37). He prays that Saul may be forgiven; that the threatened danger may be averted; that God will bring good in some way out of this great evil. Samuel, whose the course of all the children of God, and answered his prayer in spirit, by substituting the nobler Daniel in place of Saul. He answered him also in giving him the wisdom and the courage to reprove the victorious king.

Saul came to Carmel. Not Mount Carmel, but a city about seven miles south-east of Hebron, through which Saul would naturally return from his battle field. Here dwelt Nabal (chapter 25), and in his neighborhood much of David's outdoor life was passed. And, behold, he set him up a place; a monument. Literally, a hand, a stone pointing to his great victory. Jerome says it was an arch of myrtles, palms, and olives. And is gone about taken another road than the way by which Samuel had come. And gone down to Gilead. In the same place where Saul's kingdom had been confirmed and warnings had been uttered (13:13, 14) it was to be taken from him.

18. Brought to a close, a form of welcome. The Lord performed the commandments of the Lord. So he tried to persuade himself, by looking only at that part of his conduct which was in accordance with the command. But that was not obedience. A man who steals only half that he might is not honest.

TAMING THE LONDON ARAB.

THE SCHOOL BOARD'S EXPERIMENT IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

While Day Industrial Schools have long been known in other parts of the country, they have hitherto remained untried in London, and the operations of the school of this class which has just been established by the London School Board in the neighborhood of Drury-lane will be watched with the utmost interest by all educationists. For years past the School Board has had under its cognizance numbers of children living in a very neglected condition, rarely attending school, belonging to an extremely poor class, and generally

TOO IGNORANT, DIRTY, AND DEPRAVED to be able to attend the ordinary day schools without prejudice. These children it is hoped to reach by means of the Day Industrial School, where they will be trained in habits of punctuality, cleanliness and order within a limited period of time, and afterwards under approved regulations licensed conditionally to the ordinary elementary school for further training and instruction. That an immense amount of good can be done in this way is certain from the results which have been obtained by the same means in other large towns, and though the present school has accommodation at the utmost for only two hundred children, and is empowered to deal only with children living within a radius of two miles, it seems certain that

MANY SIMILAR SCHOOLS must be established soon in other parts of London.

What sort of children, then, are they to be thus dealt with, and how is control over them obtained? Speaking generally, the children sent to the Day Industrial School are the neglected, the dirty,



ONE OF THE ARABS.

the truant, and the disorderly, for whom the ordinary school has no attraction, whose parents do not try, or try in vain, to make them attend, and who when they do go are extremely backward and inattentive. They might be sent to either one of the truant schools proper which the Board maintains, or, failing that, to one of the regular industrial schools. But the Day Industrial School, it is hoped,

WILL PROVIDE THE MEANS

by which either of these contingencies can be avoided. The Day Industrial School, in short, is a cross between the ordinary day school (which lacks the powers necessary for such cases), and the truant or the industrial school with their frankly punitive aims. The rules provide that children living within two miles of the school, of all denominations and of both sexes, between the ages of five and fourteen, may be admitted on a magistrate's order, and that the school shall be conducted as a mixed school. At present the admission of girls is postponed pending the completion of certain work in connection with the laundry, but about a dozen lads have already been placed under the care of the governor.

WHAT THEY ARE TAUGHT.

The school is open for compulsory attendance between the hours of eight a.m. and six p.m., on each week-day, but all children sent voluntarily by parents who leave for work early are admitted as early as six a.m., and while the attendance is compulsory, Mr. Humphreys considers that the school will be a failure if it does not become really attractive to the children sent to it. While it is possible that some of the children may occasionally require to be fetched it is anticipated that as a rule this will not be necessary. Absolute punctuality and regularity of attendance is at the same time an essential feature of the school. The education given includes not only the 'three R's' of the Code, but also the 'three D's' of Dr. Gladstone, namely, drawing, drill, and dexterity, as well as singing by note, object-lessons, kindergarten, and other subjects likely to awaken interest and develop the intelligence of the children. Provision is also made for instruction in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering and so forth, in the case of the boys, and mending, knitting, sewing, machine-sewing, laundry, and kitchen work in the case of the girls.

IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION,

passages of the bible are read daily in common, while Protestants and Catholics afterwards have separate prayers and religious instruction from teachers of their respective denominations. In addition to being taught, the children are also fed, receiving three good meals a day, with an unstinted diet in each case, while they also have the advantage of medical

attendance and advice when this is required. Children may be ordered to be detained by a magistrate in a day industrial school from the age of five years to that of fourteen, but it is not anticipated that it will be necessary to keep most of them anything like that length of time, the idea being to release them after two or three months on license to an ordinary day school. Some few of the children, on the other hand, will probably have to be detained much longer than this, but these, it is hoped, will be exceptional cases. Moreover, after licensing out, each child is kept in view, and, if necessary, the license may be revoked.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

As to finance, the treasury contributes the maximum sum of 1s per week for each child detained under a magistrate's order, while the magistrate may order the parent to make such contribution not exceeding 2s a week as he thinks fit. If the guardians of the parish think the parents unable to pay the amount ordered they are required to give them relief to a corresponding extent, though they generally resist doing this. Against the cost not covered in this way must be set off the amount saved at the ordinary Board schools, the increased efficiency of the ordinary schools which results, the general discouragement of truancy, and the good done to the child himself. Of course the Day Industrial School is not beloved by the worst class of parents, for not only do they object to the payments required, but also to the trouble of getting the children punctually to school every day, and to the loss of their services as beggars, baby-minders, and so forth.—'Westminster Budget.'

WHO WILL TAKE CARE OF THE MISSION NOW?

Miss Mabel C. Hartford, returned missionary from China, in her address at Wesley Church, Minneapolis, last Monday evening, gave some pictures of the manifestation of a spirit of self-sacrifice and heroism, amidst the scenes of that terrible massacre at Ku-cheng, that will be cherished in the memory of all who listened to her most thrilling and realistic description. After the massacre of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, missionaries of the Church of England, and the terrible, and in some cases fatal, wounding of other members of the family and household, the house was set on fire and the murderous mob passed on. Kathleen, eleven years old, escaping with only severe bruises, exerted herself to rescue the wounded from the burning building, but finding it impossible to save the nurse, still alive, she fled in great agony to where Miss Hartford was saying: 'I could not get Lena out, she was so heavy; did I do wrong to leave her?' After Kathleen had succeeded in carrying or assisting her wounded brothers and sisters to the home of Miss Hartford, who had been saved by the heroism of her native Christian servant, the physician was sent for, who did not reach the scene for twelve hours. During this interval of terrible distress, and throughout the night, while the physician was engaged in the tedious process of dressing the wounds of the younger children. Mildred, thirteen years old, lay without a murmur and without a question, though faintly, and for anything yet known fatally, wounded. 'We left you till the last because you are the most patient, not because we do not love you,' said Miss Hartford to her. Then for the first time she ventured to ask: 'Are mamma and papa dead?' 'Yes, dear,' was the reply. 'Poor granny, she did love mamma so; everybody loved mamma. (Her grandmother lives in Dublin, is eighty years of age and noted for her interest in missionary and benevolent work.) I suppose I will have to go home. Who will take care of the mission now?' she added. With the intensest affection for her parents, and her little brothers and sisters still alive, in great suffering and amidst the most harrowing scenes of distress, was there ever shown a more Christ-like spirit of self-forgetfulness and disinterested love for others? 'Who will take care of the mission now?' Those words are worthy to be written in letters of gold. They should thrill the hearts of all lovers of humanity and quicken the interest in the cause of missions the world over. When Miss Hartford left Fochow Mildred Stewart was still alive, though thought to be dying.—'Methodist Herald.'

TOM SPURGEON AT THE TABERNACLE.

After a holiday of moderate length Pastor Thomas Spurgeon returned to the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Sunday, Sept. 22. He was welcomed back by an enormous congregation which left only a few vacant seats in the whole of the immense building. Probably nearly 5,000 people were present; which means that the young preacher was addressing the largest congregation then assembled in Great Britain and perhaps in the whole world. 'Son Tom' keeps his health and his voice, and on the whole doing as well as any successor of C. H. Spurgeon could be expected to do. The expense of maintaining the tabernacle and allied institutions is of course immense, and it is not surprising that there is greater anxiety about funds than there used to be. There is, however, no immediate occasion for alarm. On Sunday morning the pastor conducted the whole of the service himself, the orphan children as usual being ranged in front of the platform. One rarely goes to the tabernacle without hearing some reference to the departed preacher, and on Sunday morning there were two such, which were at once caught up sympathetically by the congregation—showing that the memory of their late pastor is still dear to their heart. Tom Spurgeon has given no more convincing sign of his fitness for the post he now occupies than his power of adapting his discourse to the people he is addressing. The bulk of the congregation is working people, to many of whom life is a hard struggle, and the tabernacle services the truest part of their life. On the previous Friday the pastor sat in his vestry to receive the gifts of the church, and over \$150 was thus brought to him. Many of Mr. Spurgeon's well-wishers were delighted to hear his announcement that he had promised to preach a sermon in the tabernacle on behalf of the Baptist Total Abstinence Association, and hoped it is a sign that the breach between the tabernacle and the Baptist denomination, which a short time ago he seemed disposed to accentuate, is likely to be closed.—'Cor. Standard.'

JEWISH EXPECTATIONS IN PERSIA.

The Rev. J. R. Potter, D.D., a missionary of the American Presbyterian Board in Teheran, Persia, writing in 'The Independent,' tells of a Jewish community in Persia who are expecting the Messiah. He says:

Demavand, forty miles east of Teheran, has had a Jewish community from ancient times. Coming to the place on an evangelistic tour, permission was granted us to visit the synagogue and witness the reading of the scriptures from the 'Roll of the Book'; so the party, including ladies, went over Saturday morning to the service.

When the scripture lessons were finished, the eyes of the congregation turned toward me, and I was allowed to speak, and for perhaps an hour to set forth some of the Old Testament marks of the Messiah, signally fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, his miraculous birth, divine and human nature, sacrificial death, time and place of his advent, etc.; and to show how the spiritual significance of the Mosaic ritual was realized in him, and earnestly to urge their personal acceptance of Jesus as the predicted Messiah, the glory of Israel, and the divine Saviour of sinners. The lesson from the Prophets (Is. xlix.) contained in the sixth verse a very appropriate subject for remark. The talk was, of course, interrupted by numerous questions and objections—some interesting and some trivial.

Again, in the afternoon the talk was resumed at the synagogue, more objections heard and answered, and they were entreated to accept Jesus for their personal salvation. The attention given, both in the morning and afternoon, was quite marked; and the experience of that Saturday seemed to resemble, in a humble way, the apostolic history, if only we could add, 'some of them believed'; in fact, one young man did come over to the tents and confess his faith in Jesus.

The question of absorbing interest with them is, 'When will the Messiah come?' Some venture an authoritative answer—in twenty-two years. This they deduce from Dan. xii. 12, by subtracting the present year of the Moslem era from the number of days mentioned in the verse; 1335-1313-22. When it was urged that the Messiah when he comes will be the very Jesus of Nazareth whom they reject, and that he comes for judgment upon those who will not have him reign over them, one old man declared that he was perfectly willing to be lost forever, if only Messiah would appear. Some of them think the long expected advent is now at hand, and even from this little town in Persia are getting ready to move to Jerusalem, and they say some families have already gone.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop William Taylor reports that his Angola Mission in Africa has acquired property to the amount of \$37,484.31, and that the net profits last year, after supporting the mission, were \$762.11. It is planted in a region favorable to the system of self-support.

A New Zealand Endeavor Society helped the finances of the church to which it is attached by growing potatoes on a piece of land lent them for the purpose. The young men did the digging; the girls helped with the planting and picking up.

Although Professor Henry Drummond is somewhat better than he was in the summer months, there is no probability of his taking part in the forthcoming session of the Glasgow Free Church College. He is likely to winter in the Riviera or in Egypt.

An utterance of Mr. Stewart, the English missionary of Ku-cheng, is rendered specially striking in view of his recent martyrdom. When talking of mangrove swamps in Africa and Chinese mobs which were merciless, he said: 'One can only die once; what does it signify when or where? Let us do what God tells us and let him do what seemeth him good.'

A missionary training college has been started in New Guinea by the native church. Its object is to train Christian natives for evangelistic and missionary work. The buildings have been erected by the natives. Every piece of timber was carried up from the coast on men's shoulders. The applicants are required to give evidence of thorough conversion, and be able to read their own language.

The power that rests with one consecrated young people's society is well shown by the example of the Presbyterian Endeavorers of Glenolden, Penn. The eleven delegates to Boston returned home fired with zeal for personal work. An evangelistic committee was appointed and outdoor services have been held regularly on Sunday evenings. The first seven services resulted in more than fifty conversions.

Some Endeavorers of Anita, Iowa, becoming concerned at the wholesale and wanton destruction of birds for ornamental purposes, circulated a pledge among Anita young women Endeavorers, wherein they promised not to wear birds' plumage as ornaments. The young men took a pledge not to do any more pot-hunting. This movement has spread and the County Christian Endeavor Convention has endorsed it.

Ira D. Sankey, who is now writing the history of the 'Gospel Hymns,' together with incidents of blessing in connection therewith, wishes very much that ministers, Christian workers and others, would send him in writing, accounts of striking incidents that may have fallen under their own personal observation, in connection with the use of these sacred songs. Only well authenticated facts are asked for by Mr. Sankey, whose address is 148 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

It is pointed out that the observance of the Lord's Supper in India has had a direct tendency to elevate and emancipate the men have eaten. The full significance of this fact is disclosed by the native idea, concerning food that has been touched by another. Jutha khana—that is, food left after eating, is only fit for inferior persons and menial servants; and there is no more emphatic assertion of woman's inferiority than the fact that she always gets jutha khana, that which is left after the men have eaten. As men and women partake together of the Lord's Supper, this service most significantly affirms the Christian idea of the equality of man and woman.

The rapidity with which the population of cities shifts, says the Boston 'Congregationalist,' found fresh illustration the other day in the count which a Boston

pastor made of his Sunday-school pupils and teachers. The occasion was an anniversary, and the pastor asked all present who were connected with the school when he began his pastorate seven years ago to rise. Between 200 and 300 were present, but of that number only twenty-five responded. Such is the situation of a church which cannot yet be considered down town and which is not supposed to have suffered the losses that some of its neighbors have experienced. Only those who are in the stress and strain of city work realize how constant is the drain of men and resources into the suburbs, or from one less favored locality to another more desirable place of residence.

Comparatively few people realize the scope of the Young Men's Christian Association, or its rapid development. In 1844 the first association was organized in London, England, and in 1851 the first American associations were organized at Boston and Montreal, Chicago has the honor of having erected the first association building. In the year 1867, there are 1,430 associations in the United States. Few cities or towns of any considerable size are without an association building, and three hundred associations own specially erected buildings, representing a value of \$16,000,000. Associations have been organized among college students, railway men, foreign-speaking men, colored men and Indians. The work has long since attained worldwide significance and recognition. The growth of the intercollegiate movement alone has been marvellous, and the rapid development of the foreign movement is having an unparalleled influence on foreign missions.

The Rev. Prof. Marcus Dods, D.D., criticizing a report of the Scottish Church Society's second Conference says: 'During the last half-century an object-lesson in the meaning and results of Ritualism has been exhibited by the Church of England. From it, even he that runs may read that Ritualism is not merely the childish stage of religion which St. Paul deplored and strove to abolish, but that it directly tends to externalize religion, to put ordinances in place of spiritual transactions, sanctimoniousness in place of sanctity, and to breed Pharisaism instead of godliness. That Scotland, of all countries, should be found following the lead of England after such opportunity of seeing what Ritualism leads to is indeed pitiable and very ominous. Happily the teaching of this volume, and the entire tendency of which it forms a part are so counter to the traditions of Scottish Christianity, and so alien to the temper and spirit of the people, that it is scarcely credible the fellow-countrymen of the Covenanters will allow the clock thus to be put back.'

It will be remembered that, some two years since, two Swedish missionaries were slain by a mob at Sunn pu, China. A report now given in 'China's Millions' shows that the blood of these martyrs was not shed in vain. It seems that a Chinese lady read of the faith and patience of these missionaries and was so impressed by what she was told of their lives and their deaths that she travelled to another city in order to ask the missionaries about the religion which could produce such fruits. 'What is it,' she asked, 'that makes you Jesus people so different from us? We call you "foreign devils"; our people have martyred two of your teachers who only did good to our people and you show no revenge and receive me as a friend.' She was told that this was the teaching of Jesus, who died for us when we were enemies. This lady, who was termed 'the Chinese Queen of Sheba,' continued for two weeks with the missionaries to learn of their faith and doctrine, and then returned to her own city to tell her neighbors: 'These Jesus people know how to love their enemies.'—'Missionary Herald.'

At a recent sitting of the Maori parliament, the Rev. E. Walker, of the New Zealand temperance alliance, addressed the chiefs and other representative natives on the drink question as it affects the Maori race. Several chiefs endorsed his statements, and subsequently a Maori exclaimed, amid the applause of the assembly: 'Draw up a petition and we will all sign it.' A petition was then prepared in Maori and signed by thirty chiefs, and over sixty others, met from all parts of the colony, which numbers about 30,000 natives. They prayed that the premier and many members of the house of representatives of New Zealand would add to the contemplated licensing bill that no intoxicating drink shall be sold or be given to any man of the Maori race in New Zealand, and also that no license be renewed, or any fresh license granted within a mile of Maori land, in view of the fact that the Maori people have suffered more physical deterioration, diminution in numbers, poverty and demoralization from strong drink and the debaucheries it leads to than from any other cause. There were large committees of Maori women from different tribes and districts fulfilling functions on behalf of the Maori parliament, and it is gratifying to note that they resolved to endorse the petition of the men by documents to a similar effect, which they drew up for themselves and signed.

An account comes to us, says the 'Missionary Herald,' from the East Central African Mission which ought to stir the hearts of all who are living at ease in the home land and awaken new thoughts in reference to the rate of giving for Christ's work. The members of this mission, it will be remembered, have been living in temporary huts, since the Board did not feel warranted in granting more money for buildings than was sufficient to erect but one permanent house. Their supplies of some articles of food, ordinarily deemed necessary, have been irregular and often quite insufficient. Yet Mr. Wilder writes that 'being anxious to assist in the present financial straits of the Board, the members of the mission have sent \$110 to the Zulu Mission, to be divided between the Boys' School and the Theological Seminary at Amantzimote; have also contributed \$25 per family directly to the Board's treasury for debt, and moreover have assumed personally, for this year, the cost of transport of private supplies from the coast, together with custom duties. This last item means a saving to the Board's treasury of at least \$500.' A like measure of self-denial on the part of Christians in our land would soon render the words 'debt' and 'retrenchment' useless in writing the history of any branch of our benevolent works. The scores of consecrated men and women waiting to be sent into the field could be commissioned and provided for. Advance could be ordered along all lines. May God give his people such a spirit of consecration of themselves and their substance.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1895.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

An article in the St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" has apparently startled every capital in Europe. The Russian Government publishes its official notices in the "Official Messenger," which, however, has unofficial columns, and it was in these latter that the article in question appeared. How far it represents the feelings and views of the Czar's advisers can only be inferred from the fact that it was published at all in any part of such a journal, and that it was allowed to pass over telegraph wires all under the control of the Russian foreign office. The article itself is not remarkable for what it contains, but for its tone, which is that of an angry outburst against England's foreign policy. The authors or inspirers of the article are apparently impressed with the fact that England has been credited by Europe with having enforced the Armenian reforms upon the Sultan, and they seek to correct this by declaring that Russia and France were quite as sincere and quite as determined at any cost to secure real guarantees, which nobody will believe. England seems to have gone so far as to have made it plain to the Sultan that even at the risk of precipitating the partition of the Ottoman empire she was determined to stop the massacres of the Armenians now and in the future. Russia seems to have been unprepared for partition and to have been willing to accept worthless pledges of nominal reform. Urged on by public feeling in England and throughout the world, the British Government forced the issue by means of her fleet, and the Sultan surrendered. The result does not seem to have suited Russia, and she is very angry, and has apparently in the article in the "Official Messenger" relieved herself in an outburst in which England's diplomacy is declared to be false and underhand and without regard to the interests of Europe. It is evident enough that Russia believes that she has not had the best of it in the struggle at Constantinople, and that England has, or why

should she be angry and show her anger? The interesting question is, however, just how far she is prepared to act from angry feelings. It is most probable that if Russia meant anything very serious in the way of menace, that if she had any idea of really bringing about an open quarrel with England, she would not proceed after such a fashion. She would force her quarrel through the regular diplomatic channels. If Russia's policy in China has been so brilliantly successful it is curious, to say the least, that she should be so irritable and angry as she certainly is if in the "Official Messenger" article she has given England a 'piece of her mind.' That Russia has been encouraged to deliberately become hostile to England by assurances of German neutrality is unlikely, as England has never expected and never received support from Germany. Austria, who fears, and has cause to fear, the results of a renewal of Germany's alliance with Russia, is always nervous over any signs of an understanding between Russia and Germany or any misunderstanding between Germany and England, but England has never counted upon Germany for countenance or assistance in her diplomatic passages with either Russia or France.

THE TEACHING OF MORALS.

Is not a catechism of ethics needed for use in schools and Sunday-schools, and even to shape the ideas of preachers? The evangelical churches have the faith that, if they can only secure a man's regeneration, the moral virtues will naturally, if not necessarily, follow. Is it fair, however, to claim of God that a man should be miraculously taught the principles of right and wrong? Would it not be as reasonable to leave to divine inspiration the acquisition of spelling and grammar, as there is no doubt that God could teach a man either; or of tongues, as on the day of Pentecost? We do not at all doubt that every man may, if he will receive it, have all the spiritual guidance he needs both as to moral and as to material knowledge to make the very best of his life, but the customary method of divine guidance is not to provide a royal road to knowledge. The divine spirit imparts a godly sensitiveness to sin whereby the man who obeys receives heavenly monitions which he cannot analyze; but at bottom these are apt to be based for the most part on his acquired knowledge and convictions. There is certainly a sad lack of the knowledge of right and wrong through large sections of our population, and it would seem as though this lack was largely due to defects of instruction. There is no doubt a difficulty which forever meets those who undertake the task of imparting moral instruction, namely, that an important class of human temptation lies in a region not open to free discourse. The same lion lies in the path of the ethical primer writer that caused part of the story of Joseph to be eliminated from the book of selections from the bible made for the use of schools in Ontario and that causes the passages of Scripture selected for use in Sunday-schools to be sensitively selected.

But what is to be done? The most deplorable statements reach us from time to time of the very low moral tone of various sections of our country with regard to every section of the moral law degrading political life, business life, family life and the very sources of life. Criminal practices to prevent increase are making fearful war against our national growth. Criminal corruption is condoned by juries and even by magistrates. The very Church knowingly harbors without rebuke both men and women living notoriously in sin. Gambling is growing general in connection with lotteries and in connection with fast horses. Commercial honor is in some districts not looked for. Children grow up not knowing that it is wrong to lie, because all about them lie. Some who, because their parents steal, do not know that it is wrong, are told pretty stories in Sunday-school to make them 'love to come,' but are little instructed on so crude a subject as stealing. Vote-selling is a custom with many as a matter of course, for it has never dawned upon them that they have the right of voting for any other purpose. There are, indeed, very few who can entirely distinguish

between individual local and public interests and their relative claims upon their votes. There is an utter lack of clear understanding on the subject. We might go on indefinitely in telling deplorable things that have come to our knowledge. We are glad to think that the picture drawn by collating such facts is, for lack of the brighter side, far too black to be a fair one of even the worst part of the land. These are facts, however, and facts which are largely due to ignorance and the utterly untrained condition of individual consciences. Who will tell us what is the right thing to be done about it? It is time, at all events, that judgment should begin at the house of God, and that the churches should adopt such a scathing standard of morals as will make them no resting-place for wilful sinners. Is it not time that instruction as to right and wrong should form an important part of all religious teaching?

A REVOLUTIONIZING JUDGMENT.

Chief Justice Tait, with two of his colleagues concurring, has overturned the immemorial practice of the municipalities of this province, which have counted it one of their ancient privileges and one for which special stipulation was made on their behalf at the time of confederation, to refuse to grant any or all licenses to sell intoxicating drinks. His judgment is no doubt long, but it is able and perspicuous, and everyone interested in the rights of municipalities, and who is not, should study with care those portions of it for which we have been able to find room. The whole question at issue is whether the municipalities have the right by law to refuse to confirm license certificates presented to them in due form. Their Honors had not before them, perhaps, the history of our license laws, which has been marked by a continuous effort on the part of legislators to invest certain parties—the municipal councils in the country and the license commissioners in Montreal and Quebec—with indubitable and absolute discretion as to what licenses to sell liquor shall be granted under existing laws. The municipal councils have always exercised absolute discretion. The right of the province to confer upon them the power of prohibition has been questioned, but that under provincial laws they had absolute discretion has never been successfully questioned before. It has, indeed, been before the courts before under the present phrasing of the law, but the judges have always maintained the parishes and townships in their right to refuse when they choose. That legal limitations were invariably intended to apply to what licenses might be granted and in no case to what the confirming authorities might see fit to refuse, there is with those who have followed the legislation on the subject no room for doubt. Every succeeding body of commissioners has indeed repudiated its discretion and refused to withhold licenses except for legal cause shown, and very often not then; yet as often as requested to do so every government has done its best to make the absolute right to refuse plain on the face of the law as far as regards such commissioners.

The Chief Justice holds that the fact that a change was made in the wording of the law making the right of city license commissioners absolute to refuse upon their unlimited discretion proves that the previous law meant something else. It would be more precise to hold that the previous law had been construed to mean something else just as the present reading of the law, as it affects municipal councils, is now construed to mean something which it was not intended to mean and has not hitherto been held to mean, and will therefore need some alteration in its wording. Mr. Taiton was some time ago informed that the question of the right of the councils to refuse a license without giving a reason had been assailed in court on the strength of the phrase in section 839 of the license law, also be confirmed by a decision of the 'council of the municipality,' and was asked to alter the wording so that no such pretence could be raised. He expressed astonishment, and said that no one could read that to mean anything but that after the preliminaries required had been duly gone through the decision whether it would be

granted or not rested with the municipalities. Mr. Broome, the capable chief officer of the Department of Inland Revenue, also said that that was, of course, what it meant and the only thing it could mean. It seems, however, that though Mr. Justice Pagnuelo took this view without question in this case and other judges in other cases, three of her Majesty's judges have seen the matter in a different sense and regard the clause as commanding the council to decide in favor of the license except for legal objection.

The interpretation thus put upon it will unsettle things all over the country and will bring a demand from all quarters, and especially from the parish authorities, that the phrasing of the law be brought into unquestionable harmony with its purpose. It may be said that these municipalities have the right under the provincial law to pass by-laws refusing all licenses, and that all parishes and townships can thus secure what the Stansfeld council evidently desiderates, absolute prohibition of the retail traffic within its borders, and this would seem a common sense course for all councils inclined to refuse licenses to pursue. Why they do not is not plain. Judge Tait, however, refers to a recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring that the provinces have not the right to prohibit the liquor traffic, and says that if that decision prove correct the power to make such by-laws and the validity of such as exist will lapse. If such be the case, the municipalities should not allow their old absolute right of control over licenses secured them at confederation to drop. It might be said that if prohibition by-law is also illegal so is any other form of limitation which can result in prohibition. This will be immensely interesting news to the French parishes which have so long enjoyed this liberty, and hundreds of which are now enjoying prohibitory conditions under it to-day. It is a privilege which has been highly valued, and is certain not to be surrendered without debate and vigorous protest, especially from the country clergy, who have clung to this means of repressing the liquor traffic in preference to the Scott Act. There is one expression in Judge Tait's judgment to which we must with the greatest respect demur, and that is where he speaks of a majority of a council setting up their private opinion as to whether there ought to be any taverns or not against their judicial duty as to whether a particular tavern should be licensed. It had been plainly set before him in the record that the question whether any licenses at all should be granted or not had been an issue at the election of the councillors who cast their votes against this one, and that in doing so they were only carrying out a mandate from the majority of the people. It will not be understood by the non-legal mind how an electoral mandate from the majority of a constituency can be spoken of with disdain as a mere personal opinion 'conscientiously held, no doubt.'

THE RACE OF RACES.

Who will care to blame the 'Monde' for its burst of triumphant eloquence over the prospects which it sees of the French-Canadian people multiplying and replenishing the earth and becoming the chief element in the Canadian race of the future, when the Dominion will number its sons and daughters by scores of millions. British-Canadians are quite as confident and quite as enthusiastic over the prospect of holding their own at least in this grand race of life in a young continent, for it is not a miserable struggle for existence which is before Canadians such as in the nature of things is the only prospect open to some of the congested lands of Europe, but a certain and glorious development which Mr. Hall Caine, with a glowing imagination aroused by Canada's great natural features and resources, describes so eloquently. When the day comes for deciding who won the race it will probably be found very difficult, indeed, to determine it. In the meantime, if the French-Canadians are extending their boundaries and spreading among the English-Canadians so much the better for the building up of the coming race, and the British-Canadians will no doubt, when they have pioneered and colonized the west and north-west, as they are doing rapidly, return the

compliment and send back wave after wave of English-speaking Canadians who will spread among the French-Canadians of the east. The more the French-speaking people live among the English people and learn the value of their educational and commercial ideas, methods and aims, and the more the British-Canadians learn the family and social conditions which account for the vitality of their sister race, the better for both. If Canadians could be a bilingual race, all speaking two mother tongues, so much the better.

But the thing we should all try for is to make our country such a one as neither French nor British-Canadians will easily be induced to leave. If the French are taking possession and spreading over Canada fast, they are doing neither as fast as they should be doing and would be doing if they were so fond of Canada that they could not be induced voluntarily to leave it. The 'Monde' says that they are spreading over western Quebec and eastern Ontario, and are rapidly becoming proportionately more numerous than the British-Canadians, which is true. But for all that, as the Ottawa 'Journal' points out, taking Ontario and Quebec together, the French-Canadians are not more than holding their own against British-Canadians. In 1851 the French-Canadians were 37.77 percent of the population; in 1861, 35.13 percent; in 1871, 35.74 percent, and in 1891 35.73 percent. During the three last decades the French-Canadians have retained their relative position in Quebec and Ontario, while Manitoba and the North-West have been filling up with English-speaking peoples, many of them of the best manhood and womanhood of Ontario. If the French-Canadian people had not been colonizing the factory towns of New England they would have taken possession of a great deal more of the uncultivated or deserted lands of eastern Canada or would have moved to Manitoba and the North-West and have taken their share in the development of that great heritage of Canada. The same thing is true of the British-Canadians. If they stuck to Canada instead of going to the United States there would be less cause for the jealousy with which British-Canadians see districts formerly English-speaking becoming rapidly the home of a French-speaking population, and the process of Canadian race-making would be much farther advanced than it is. There are over a million of Canadians, British and French, in the United States who ought to be settled together in Canada and in the way of becoming good Canadians instead of becoming citizens of the United States. Let each race try to swamp the other within Canada.

CANADA'S BUTTER TRADE.

The season's butter trade, which in the beginning was only fair, has latterly improved, and has wound up with quite a flourish, prices in England having advanced rapidly, with a very brisk demand for fine. Canada has shared with other exporting countries in the benefits of the good prices and good demand created by the general improvement of trade and good times in free trade England, whose open markets are the sources of Canada's prosperity. This season Canada has exported 57,090 packages of butter, as against 30,318 packages last year. The increased exports are, of course, owing to the increased demand and higher prices in England, the price of Canadian creamery in Bristol to-day being quoted at 108 shillings to 114 shillings, against 98 shillings to 104 shillings at the same time last year. The government organs tell us that the Canadian Government has somehow caused the increase in the export trade as well as the increase in the prices in England. If this be the case the French, Danish, Irish and Australian peoples are all deeply indebted to the Canadian Government, for all of them have profited in the same degree by the advance in price, which was general, and by the increased demand, as far as their ability to satisfy it would go. If the Canadian Government has thus stimulated the British demand this year, they are to blame for not having done so long ago. For eleven or twelve years; in fact, ever since the introduction of the National Policy, Canada's butter trade has been declining. Some years it has improved as much as it did this year, which

is curious if the Canadian Government's butter policy is the only possible cause of improvement, for of course it was not in operation in those years. But, as a rule, the tendency has been downwards, as the following table, showing the quantities and values of butter exported each year from Canada since 1874, taken from the government year-book, will show:

	Lbs.	Value.
1874	12,283,046	\$2,620,308
1875	9,268,044	2,337,324
1876	12,250,066	2,540,894
1877	14,691,759	3,073,409
1878	12,006,626	2,382,237
1879	14,307,977	2,101,807
1880	18,635,362	3,058,069
1881	17,649,491	3,672,034
1882	15,161,839	2,938,156
1883	8,106,447	1,705,817
1884	8,075,537	1,613,811
1885	7,330,788	1,450,905
1886	4,668,741	832,365
1887	5,485,509	979,126
1888	4,415,351	708,673
1889	1,780,765	331,968
1890	1,951,586	340,121
1891	3,768,601	602,175
1892	5,738,696	1,056,053
1893	7,036,013	1,296,814
1894	5,534,621	1,095,588

From the above table it will be seen that up to 1880 our exports of butter continued to increase by leaps and bounds, and since then, when the National Policy began to get in its work—although we will not say as a result of it, though everything good is ascribed to it—the tendency has been to a decrease by still greater leaps and bounds until four years ago, when a change took place, and for some reason exports as a rule began to increase. Still, comparing one year with another in all periods, whether those of general increase or general decline, fluctuations as great in quantity and price as that of this year are noticeable. It is, therefore, all nonsense to ascribe this year's improvement in the butter trade to any government action. The true reason for the decline in the butter trade is, however, to be found in the higher profit to be made in former years from the manufacture of cheese. The tables of exports of provisions show that as the Canadian butter trade declined the Canadian cheese trade grew. This year the cheese trade has been less profitable, and attention has turned again to butter. If we can do both a big butter and a big cheese trade so much the better. The following table shows the quantities and values of cheese exported from Canada each year since 1874:

	Lbs.	Value.
1874	24,050,982	\$3,523,201
1875	22,342,030	3,888,226
1876	35,024,090	5,761,268
1877	35,930,524	5,748,575
1878	38,054,294	5,967,521
1879	46,414,025	7,790,309
1880	40,368,678	5,892,366
1881	49,255,523	6,510,443
1882	50,807,049	6,590,868
1883	58,041,387	6,451,870
1884	69,755,423	7,251,989
1885	79,656,367	8,265,240
1886	78,112,927	6,764,626
1887	73,694,448	7,168,973
1888	84,173,257	8,823,422
1889	88,534,537	8,915,684
1890	94,260,187	9,372,212
1891	106,202,140	9,608,800
1892	118,702,652	11,652,413
1893	132,946,365	13,407,479
1894	154,977,480	15,483,121

SHORTIS.

The verdict in the Shortis case will relieve the public mind of the nightmare which the insanity defence always casts over it. Medical experts, from Dr. Forbes Winslow down, seem to take a pride in declaring criminals irresponsible and the victims of necessity, and to

Feel a glory in so rolling
On the human heart a stone.

When medical experts can bring their science to such a point that murderous idiots can be known and shut up before they kill people their knowledge will be blessed by mankind, but if science is going, after a man commits a murder, to cite a life full of eccentricities as evidence that he acted under an irresistible impulse or 'imbecile irresponsibility' then she must herself accept the responsibility of letting such a one live loose among unsuspecting men and women, fulfilling every social function with average ability, and possibly getting married and having a family after his kind. Everyone knows of young persons who, perhaps through parental neglect or parental partiality, perhaps without any such explanation, have grown almost to manhood without giving any evidence whatever of being possessed of moral sense or conscience at all. One of these medical experts, we have been told, believes that one human being in

twelve is born without any moral instinct. Yet probably most people know of cases in which the failure of conscience was proved to be due to no inherent incapacity. We have known cases where boys who seemed perfect demons got their devilry pretty well rubbed out of them by their schoolfellows, and became well-behaved members of society. We have heard of a notable instance where a man who confessed himself to have grown up almost to man's estate without a conscience, so far as he himself could judge, became the most sensitive of moralists and one of the greatest conscience-stirrers of his day. Such facts lead one to think that many cases of alleged 'moral idiosyncrasy' are quite curable. The friends of most criminals would greatly resent the suggestion that they were moral idiots until they committed some crime that made that plea necessary to their exculpation. Had Shortis, says a French paper, been accused before his crime by a newspaper of being insane and of coming of tainted stock, the newspaper would have been prosecuted for libel, found guilty, and mulcted in heavy damages, with the full approval of judge and jury. The experts we need are such as will be able to recognize the imbecility before it commits the crime. The best restraint now within reach for imbecility that can pass everywhere for sanity is in the certainty of punishment. As regards Shortis, it was proved that he had all his life been wrong-headed and vicious and given to indulging his whims and passions at the expense of other creatures, but there was no evidence to show that he was unaware of the evil of his course even in childhood, and there was any amount of evidence that since he came to Canada he had a keen enough sense of the advantages which a good reputation among influential friends secured him, and was quite aware that these were to be forfeited by evil courses, of which he wished to be considered incapable, not ignorant. One of his letters proves these facts clearly enough, and another showed that he was at the same time quite ready to show the vicious side of his character to people whom he supposed to be tolerant of it. It would never do to give a charter of license to such criminals as Shortis, whose vicious propensities seem in childhood to have been indulged rather than checked, the worst of his pranks having been hidden even from his father.

FREE-THINKING WORKINGMEN.

A correspondent wants us to print some articles on free thought on the plea that he is surrounded by fellow workmen who are constantly arguing with him and raising objections to religion which he cannot answer. The issues raised in his letter appear to be the truthfulness of the bible, the question as to the origin of evil and the cognate one as to the coexistence of an overruling necessity with man's free will. The difficulties involved in the two latter questions were not created by the bible, and would not be in the least degree lessened by sweeping the bible aside. They have bothered all thinkers in all ages. The science of to-day has only tended to confirm the conviction of mankind in the absolute reign of law, while on the other hand convictions of right and wrong, implying human responsibility, increase from age to age. These questions are, therefore, as live as ever, and are among the most interesting a man can lay his mind to; but it is plain that a man's well-being cannot be dependent on their solution. As for the bible, it is useful to salvation only as it reveals God. Whatever be its authorship or the measure of its truthfulness, it is certainly full of this subject, and records the developing conceptions of man concerning God through long ages. This is infinitely interesting and worthy of study. But what is of the first import to these men and to all men is the salvation offered them in it through Jesus Christ.

It is probable that these people who are raising questions about the bible are also constantly condemning Christians because they do not live up to the religion of Jesus Christ. If this is the case they probably, in a sense, believe in Jesus Christ, whatever they may say about Him. They realize that He is the exponent of a divine life. They will think it not unrea-

sonable that one possessed of such a divine life should desire to communicate it, and they will probably admit that Jesus Christ has in some measure communicated His life to individuals and to the world at large, which, in so far as it has known Him, has had higher ideals of human life ever since He lived; the germ thoughts planted by Him with such absolute confidence in their ultimate triumph, have gained ever-increasing influence over men. These men are probably not among those who feel themselves lost and degraded and lapsed. The offer of salvation has ever an easier access to such, and for that reason the Saviour of men specially sought out that class. Yet even these men have no doubt some desire after such an ideal life as is set forth in the gospel. They would count it 'glad tidings' to know that such a life was within their reach, and would count him a Saviour who could confer it upon them. Their duty, then, if they find a book fraught with such a promise as this, revered by all their ancestors, winning for itself the esteem of ever-increasing numbers, is not to throw it aside on account of some difficult things rightly or wrongly ascribed to it, but to seek for its secret. The demand of the gospel upon themselves will seem to them a reasonable one. They are assured that the Spirit of God is ready to fill their souls and to lead them into truth and newness of life if they are only ready, without flinching, to do whatever they know God wants them to do, to forbear from what they know He would not have them do, to surrender themselves utterly to the divine service and to the divine guidance as far as they know it. By so doing they will not reach agreement of opinion on all points with others seeking like guidance, but they will come under the touch of one whose perfect holiness will reveal them to themselves in their true colors as helpless without salvation from sin at the hands of Him who has salvation to give.

As for our correspondent's answer to his critical friends, it is clearly not the Christian's duty to solve for objectors problems which have hitherto proved insoluble, but to bring men into contact with Jesus Christ. That is to be done not so much by a book as by living examples of the divine life and living testimony to its efficacy. It is all very well to tell gainsayers that they will never settle their own account with God's righteousness by quoting the failures of others; but it remains true that Christians have no right to expect others to believe in a life which they do not set forth in their own. Not all will believe when they see 'a notable miracle' worked in the life of a man, but that is the argument that tells. It is the argument for which a men look and for which, according to the teachings of the gospel, they have a right to look. From behind facts of that kind and out of such a life the most stupendous 'thus saith the Lord' has force, but without it all assertion of the divine claims is weak.

There are six seats in the Dominion Parliament now vacant, all of which were held by government supporters. Three are Ontario constituencies and three Quebec ones. Cardwell, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. White, gave a majority of 218 for the government in the last contest. West Huron, which elected Mr. Patterson by a majority of sixteen in a by-election, has been deserted by him for the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba. North Ontario was deprived of its member, Mr. Frank Madill, by his death; he had a majority of 254. Mr. Curran's appointment to the bench left Montreal Centre without a member; his majority was 1,214. Mr. Baker's acceptance of the solicitor-generalship, to which a salary is attached, makes an election in his constituency of Missisquoi necessary; his majority was 159. Mr. Girouard also accepted a judgeship and vacated the seat for Jacques Cartier, which elected him at the last general election by a majority of 276. Why these elections have not been hurried on as the Westmoreland election was the government has never explained. If it could postpone all elections, by or general, until the prospects of its success were brighter than they are it would be happier than it is in the prospect of being run down and brought to bay by the hounds of time,



THE MEN WHO SELECT OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

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| 1-Bishop J. H. Vincent, chairman. | 6-Dr. J. H. Stahr, Pennsylvania. | 12-Dr. John Hall, New York. |
| 2-Dr. Warren Randolph, Rhode Island, secretary. | 7-Dr. John Potts, Canada. | 13-Prof. J. I. D. Hinds, Tenn. |
| 3-Hon. S. H. Blake, Canada. | 8-Dr. Moses D. Hoge, Virginia. | 14-Dr. John A. Broadus, Ky. |
| 4-Dr. B. B. Tyler, New York. | 9-Dr. H. Louis Baugher, Pa. | 15-Mr. B. F. Jacobs, Ill. |
| 5-Dr. D. Berger, Ohio. | 10-Dr. A. E. Dunning, Mass. | |
| | 11-Dr. W. G. E. Cunningham, Tenn. | |

which are now close at his heels. For Montreal Centre, vacant by the elevation of Mr. Curran, an unusually strong candidate has been selected in the person of Sir William Hingston, who will certainly poll every vote that can be conscientiously cast for the Conservative party. Should Mr. McShane succeed in forcing himself on the Liberals he will certainly greatly strengthen Sir William with the more intelligent class of voters, who will not easily be induced to vote for Mr. McShane. Can the Liberals not really find a more suitable man?

The French Chamber of Deputies has been for some time looking for an occasion for overthrowing the government, which has been in office about a year, altogether too long a time to suit the lively political temper of the Gallic people. It was generally expected that a Madagascar disaster would give the opportunity looked for, and the French Chamber waited day after day looking for the account of the failure to reach Antananarivo, which would justify them in guillotining the Ribot ministry, but instead came news of the triumphant and unopposed entry of the troops into the Malagasy capital. This was exasperating, so, hardly waiting to congratulate the ministry on the success of its Madagascar policy, the Chamber has cut off its head for the old crime for which ministry after ministry has forfeited its existence, the failure to prosecute corruption in the public service. Canadians are more complacent in regard to frauds and corruption in political life.

In the speech from the throne the Quebec Government proposes the abolition of the obnoxious 'manufacturing and trading licenses and direct taxes on certain persons,' which it pledged itself during the recent election campaign in this city to repeal. It is intimated, however, that the financial position of the province does not warrant this action, and will not be restored until the railway subsidies lapse and Quebec receives her share of the money in dispute between her and Ontario and the Dominion Government, which is in the course of arbitration. The commercial taxes should be abolished, because they are not fair or just, but other taxation bearing equally upon the country and the cities should be proposed by the government, instead of leaving the financial position of the province to be restored by the possibility of favorable windfalls which have been vainly counted upon for years.

The Armenian trouble is not yet over, that is certain. Kiamil Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, who is English in his sympathies and in favor of reform, is urging his resignation on the ground of illness, while the Sultan refuses to accept it. The real reason of Kiamil's resignation is probably that he is being overruled in the councils of the Porte in the organization of the commission and their mission of reform in Armenia, and in taking the necessary military measures to prevent massacres now going on and to enforce the rule of the commission. It is said that the Mohammedans appointed on the commission are dull and fanatical men, and that the Christians are with one exception clever but careless and weak men, and that little real reform is to be looked for from such a body.

Among the many remarkable murder trials which have been occupying so much of the attention of newspaper readers for some time, that of Durant, who was on Friday convicted of murdering Blanche Lamont in the tower of Emanuel Church, in San Francisco, was one of the most extraordinary. In the library of the same church at the same time the body of Miss Minnie Williams, also murdered, was found. Durant was suspected of both crimes, and he has been proved guilty in one case, and his trial for the second crime will follow with probably the same result. Durant was known in Toronto, where he lived for a time, but there has been little or no sympathy manifested for him, as everyone seems to have believed in his guilt from the first.

There are few of the heathen tribes of the known world more degraded in their religious conceptions than are the people of a half-breed town in Mexico if the story reported by the Chicago 'Tribune' be not a hoax. The story would, indeed, be utterly incredible concerning any Christian community if accounts of most brutal persecutions in the same country did not rest on the most indubitable testimony. In all cases of which we have before heard, however, the cruelties were notoriously instigated by the clergy, whereas in this case the judge who carried out the 'auto da fe' appears to have been insane, if one can call that insanity which is so greedily adopted by a whole community. The Mexican authorities may be trusted to do justice in the premises.

It was reported some time ago that Mr. Laurier had expressed thankfulness that there were no Orangemen

among the Liberals. This report was denied on the authority both of Mr. Laurier and the paper which first published the report. Yet the 'Mail and Empire' not only continues to use the story as a party weapon in Ontario but it adds to the lie to make it more telling. On Wednesday in an article, it speaks of Mr. Laurier and the Liberals as 'the men who are saying now that when they get in (to power) they will suppress and ostracize the Orangemen.' At this rate the 'Mail and Empire' will by next week be declaring that the Liberals propose to burn the Orangemen at the stake.

MILLIONS OF SCHOLARS.

For These the International Lesson Committee Makes Selections For Bible Study.

Societies, committees, and organizations of every kind abound in the religious world of our day and each has its special circle of God's people who are interested in it and the particular work it has undertaken in Christ's vineyard. It may safely be claimed, however, that no organization is in touch with so large a community as is the committee whose portraits appear on this page. It is estimated that in the Sunday-schools of the United States, Canada and Europe there are gathered every Sunday, scholars, teachers and officers to the number of twenty-three millions. A large and ever increasing proportion of this vast number study the same part of God's Word on the same day. What that portion shall be, is decided by the fifteen men whose portraits we give. The honor equally with the responsibility of the duty is fully realized on all hands, and we believe that there is no Sunday-school throughout the world that will not be glad to see these portraits and that will not regard them as a treasure.

The committee was appointed in 1890 by the International Sunday-school convention which that year met at Pittsburgh, Pa. Three times before that—in 1872, 1878, and 1884, the conventions had appointed committees for the same purpose. That those committees had performed their duty to the satisfaction of the Sunday-school workers may be inferred from the fact that of the fifteen members appointed in 1890, thirteen had served on the previous committee and four—Dr. J. H. Vincent, Dr. Warren Randolph, Dr. John Hall and Mr. B. F. Jacobs had served on every one of the three committees.

Their duties were defined by the resolution which appointed the first committee in 1872. They were 'to select a course of bible lessons for a series of years, not exceeding seven, which shall embrace as far as possible a general study of the whole bible, alternating between the Old and New Testaments, semi-annually or quarterly, as they may deem best.' Later, additional instructions were given as to special lessons such as temperance and foreign missions, and these were carried out. The concurrence of the English Sunday-school Union in the arrangement led to the appointment of a corresponding committee there which has co-operated with the American committee. The plan adopted has been to prepare in outline the plan of lessons for the year and then send it to England for criticism or suggestion. When the report of the English committee arrives another meeting is held, at which various suggestions made are considered and, if approved, embodied in the plan. Whatever criticism of their work there has been,—and it was inevitable that there would be criticism in a work that affected so large a number of intelligent persons—there is a general unanimity in the approval of the principle adopted. Never has there been a time when young people have had a better idea of the bible as a whole, or have been so conversant with all its part. Dr. Trumbull, in his Yale lecture, quotes an alumnus of one of the choicest Christian colleges of New England, as saying of a young man then under eighteen years of age that, 'he knows more of the bible on entering college than I knew of it when I left the theological seminary, for he had had advantages in bible study such as we knew nothing of in Sunday-school or in the seminary in my day.' The advantages to which he referred were those that the system of international lessons has called into existence. When it was realized that the majority of the Sunday-schools in this country and a large number in Europe would on a certain day, study a certain passage of scripture, all the resources of Christian scholarship and all the suggestions of experienced teachers were called forth and concentrated on that passage, with the object of helping the teacher to properly instruct his class. Beside this, there were all the advantages which come from systematic study. It would be impossible to learn history, science or philosophy by the discursive system, or no-system, that formerly prevailed in the Sunday-school, and it was impossible to teach the bible so. After ten years in regular attendance at the Sunday-school a child might have but a very vague idea of the bible as a whole, however familiar he might be with certain parts of it. But, by the system now adopted he is familiarized with the whole book from lid to lid. And in addition to these advantages there is the one which always comes from united effort and the mutual help derived from association in common study.

The system was not inaugurated without difficulty. Mr. B. F. Jacobs said in a recent speech that 'no man had any right to special honor in this matter.' Probably he would not find any one else with that opinion who knows anything of the matter in question. If Mr. Jacobs and Dr. J. H. Vincent had not labored with untiring energy, and infinite tact and good humor, the adoption of such a system as the international, might have been indefinitely postponed. The problem was in many minds but the difficulties seemed insurmountable. The way had been prepared before the convention of 1872, by the American Sunday-school Union's annual series of question books and Dr. Vincent had shown in his 'Sunday-school Journal' that it was possible to teach the same lesson with profit in the primary, intermediate and adult departments; but there were denominational jealousies; and there were prejudices in favor of particular systems. All these had to be overcome and a committee nominated in which all had confidence. The victory must have been very gratifying to Mr. Jacobs, for the committee, although composed of representatives of many denominations, has worked harmoniously and the system has won its way into favor by its own merits.

It is due to the committee to say that during the whole twenty-three years the members have served without remuneration. Their travelling expenses have been defrayed by certain publishers of Lesson Helps but the members have given their time and labor without fee or reward. Since the inauguration of the system at the beginning of 1873 the schools under the guidance of the successive committees have completed three courses of the entire bible. Lessons have been based on passages from thirty-four of the thirty-nine Old Testament books and from twenty-three of the twenty-seven books of the New Testament. Thus by the wise Providence of God, the bible itself has been studied thoroughly and systematically in an age of rampant scepticism.—'Christian Herald.'

On Wednesday the International Sunday-school committee sat in secret session, their work being the selection of Sunday-school lessons for 1896.

CUBA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

INSURRECTIONISTS DEFEATED AT LOS NEGROS.—UNITED STATES ACTIVITY DISPLEASING TO THE SPANIARDS.

Havana, Oct. 29.—General Gasco reports from Bayamo that having been advised that the rebels under Maceo and Rabi, in force, had strongly fortified Los Negros, he ordered Lieut.-Col. Redon, with 550 soldiers of all arms, on Oct. 26, to attack them. The rebels attempted to prevent the column from crossing, but after charges, executed with great gallantry, were made by the Spanish troops, the rebels were driven off. The Spanish column continued its march toward Jiguaní and again met the same bands of rebel at Cruz del Yarey, and a fight ensued which lasted an hour, with the result that the rebels were completely dispersed, leaving on the field twenty killed and sixty wounded. The government lost one killed and several wounded, including four officers.

The condition of the director of the 'Diario de la Marina,' who was seriously wounded by a negro, who attacked him on the street with an iron bar on Saturday night, is improving.

ANGLICAN MISSIONARIES.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—The Anglican Women's missionary gathering at St. James schoolhouse yesterday afternoon was unique, as it was addressed by no less than four Anglican lady missionaries, who are going to Japan. The Misses Tristram, Hamilton and Julius have previously been in the 'Kingdom of the Beautiful Islands,' but it will be Miss Fox's first visit to Japan. The three former are on their way back to the Orient after a furlough in England. The afternoon meeting was succeeded by a largely attended one at Wycliffe College, held by the Canadian Church Missionary Association for the purpose of bidding the outgoing missionaries farewell. Addresses were given by Mr. Eugene Stock, who is again in the city for a few days, and several of the missionaries. In addition to the four ladies named the party of missionaries will include the Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Malmgren, Mr. Sakki, the Rev. J. R. S. and Mrs. Boyd, and Miss H. Garnett.

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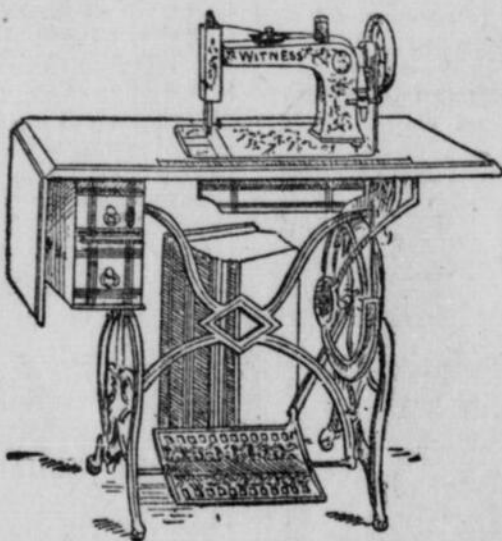
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The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness'. It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the \$50 machine. The regular price of this machine is \$45, and it is frequently sold at \$50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offers to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk, as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The manufacturers claim all the good points found in other machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel, and case hardened at all principal points. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has an automatic bobbin winder, and the simplest threading shuttle made, so simple that it can be threaded blindfolded.

The machine is especially adapted to the wants of Tailors, Dressmakers, Family Use, Manufacturers of Clothing, Shirts, etc., etc. It is a quick and light running machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This sewing machine uses a straight, self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each machine, so that no teacher is required. The machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

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One Tucker, with gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.
One Rubber and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.
A Sander, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach it will be found a great convenience in country subscribers' homes. The book of instructions give explicit directions, and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine grained walnut, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a \$65 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

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FARM CLEANINGS.

An acre of apple orchard planted to the best varieties will be the most profitable one on the farm, if well fertilized, tilled and sprayed.

It is said that a piece of bacon skin rubbed on the roots and body of an apple tree, after digging the soil away for a few inches, will prevent the eggs of borers from hatching. This will also keep rabbits away if rubbed on the tree to a height of two feet above the surface.

Old mossy pastures that are to be renovated should be ploughed and a fertilizer of two parts boneblack to one of muriate of potash applied. I use a sulky plough and turn two or three acres per day. Any less thorough method is time thrown away.

If you have large fruit trees you wish transplanted, says the 'Practical Farmer,' dig around them toward the close of summer, cutting off the larger roots at from three to five feet from the body of the tree. Twelve months later they will have made so many small roots to replace the larger ones that transplanting can be attempted safely.

In ordering trees for planting, select the two-year-old apple, pear and plum trees. Instead of three and four-year-old trees, as they almost invariably have more fine, fibrous roots in proportion than do the older trees. Young trees can be more readily trained to any desired shape than older ones. The most extensive planters prefer to plant young trees.

Old pastures that have run down so that the grass is thin may be greatly helped by harrowing just as fall rains begin, sowing timothy seed, and with it a dressing of 200 lbs. of phosphate. Not only will the grass next season be more abundant, but stock will eat it more closely, showing that it is richer in nutrition than that grown before being fertilized. Grass grown by the aid of fresh barnyard manure may be rank and offensive, while that grown with bone or any material fertilizer is palatable to stock, especially milch cows, which use much bone material in making good milk.—'Farmers' Gazette.'

With the completion of the harvest and a final summing up of results, it is now apparent that the commercial crop of onions will all be wanted and prices are hardening everywhere. As outlined in our special report of Aug. 24, the increased acreage, and yield so far as developed at that time, pointed to an unusually large total. But the dry weather which has prevailed throughout many of our best onion growing sections in both New England and New York state and further west has done not a little to restrict final development, especially in late varieties, and the crop actually available for market is by no means unmanageable.—N. E. 'Homestead.'

In storing fodder in the barns never bulk it down. It will mould in spite of all you can do, and stock will not relish it, nor do well while being fed upon it. When you start to fill your bay or mow, stand your bundles of fodder upright, and crowd them up as closely as possible. When the floor space is thus filled then the bundles may be thrown on top, of another course may be set up on top of first, and in the same manner, a broad board being laid on the top of first course so that a man can get on the pile conveniently. Stored away in this manner there will be no mould, but the fodder will remain bright, nice, and sweet all through the following summer.

In the selection of varieties of apples for planting a commercial orchard, the wants of the market where the fruit is to be sold requires consideration. In localities near to large towns where usually a quick and steady market can be found for summer and autumn apples, early varieties will be found most profitable for the reason that early varieties come into bearing young, are more productive, and are handled with less trouble and expense. Early sorts are quickly perishable and cannot be held over for future sales as readily as winter varieties. In case of a glut in the market. Few varieties of apples have a wide general adaptation for commercial planting. The intending planter of an orchard can do no better than consult his neighbors who are practical fruit growers and find out what varieties succeed best and pay the most dollars with them.

Co-operation among farmers in the purchase of feeding-stuffs and manures is making progress. A co-operative society in the East Riding of Yorkshire is presided over by Captain Staveley, who has just gained one of the Royal Agricultural Society's prizes for the best farms in Yorkshire. The society arose from the reading of a paper at Driffield by Mr. Staveley on the depression of agriculture. By joining together the members of the society are able to purchase large quantities of stuff wholesale. Mr. Staveley used to pay for seeds alone, on a large arable farm, £100 a year; he now pays twenty percent less. His superphosphate, containing twenty-six percent of soluble phosphate, and bought in big lots of a hundred tons, costs 55s per ton, and his decorated cotton cake £7 10s per ton.

I know that if I attempt to name the best grapes for general cultivation I shall draw upon myself criticism, but as it may be beneficial to readers, I will incur the criticism: Black—Worden, Herbert, Concord, Clinton, White—Niagara and Colcord, Red—Brighton, Woodruff Red, Delaware and Catawba. This makes ten, but there should be another added—the Jefferson. The Clinton is included because it is one of the best for culinary purposes, and it can be left on the vines until Thanksgiving. Its flavor is improved by frost, and after all others are gone it tastes very good to most persons. In fact, to eat Clinton grapes from the vines the latter part of October and in November, when other grapes are gone, gives as much pleasure as to eat luscious Brightons and Jeffersons when other varieties are abundant.

Each farmer has a rule for the general depth of ploughing, varying with different farmers, from four to eight inches, but year after year the ground has been broken at practically the same depth. This naturally impacts the bottom of the furrow and in a few years a stratum of 'plough-pan' is the result. This hard layer retards the roots of plants, and the crop is cut off from the usual food supply. In droughy seasons this 'plough-pan' hinders capillary action and the surface soil rapidly becomes dry. The remedy is self-suggesting. Change the depth of ploughing frequently, and then use the sub-soil plough, or a sub-soil tine to break this hard layer. The process of sub-soil ploughing mixes the sub-soil with the

lower part of the surface soil, thus admitting rain and air. Particular care should be taken not to bring the sub-soil to the surface, as it is not in a condition to furnish plant food; but the sub-soil should be gradually worked from the bottom of the furrow to the surface. In this manner it becomes thoroughly aerated and eventually perfect soil. Then again, sub-soiling may be practised with good results in wet seasons. By breaking through the 'plough-pan' when there is an excess of water, or on a wet piece of land, we open up the natural drainage and consequently rid the surface of an over-supply of water.

Pick the cones of pine and spruce trees before they open, then place in the sun or drying room, where they will open and the seed can be easily shaken out. Red cedar seed should be picked in the fall, and immediately stratified. It can then be taken out and planted the following autumn or the next spring. It must remain in the ground one year before it will germinate. Some evergreens ripen seed in August, the exact time varying with the season. All need shade the first year from seed. I plant in beds four feet wide, running east and west. The shade is obtained by setting posts eight feet apart and seven feet above ground around these beds. On top of the posts make a screen of lath or brush to shut off one-half or two-thirds of the sun's rays. Sow the seed broadcast quite thickly, rake in, cover with sand, roll and mulch lightly with a covering of larch leaves, sawdust or similar material. Keep the beds perfectly clean by hand-weeding. The beds should be made and the screen erected the fall before they are to be used. Sow as early as the weather will permit, but not until the ground is in good condition. I have several million trees just up from seed planted this spring. They are looking fine.

CLEANLINESS IN MILKING.

A German scientist, in an address before a convention of co-operative creamery delegates of his country, stated that all the results of scientific investigation 'are almost entirely ignored in milking.' This ignoring, this scientist asserted, was due more largely to the disregard of cleanliness than any other thing. The uncleanliness, he stated, pervaded nearly every stage of milk, and resulted in an inferior product. He cited cases in parts of Bavaria where creameries decline strained milk, as it does not permit them to determine the degree of cleanliness exercised in the stables of patrons. The unstrained milk, the scientist told the convention, was cleaner and kept better than the carefully strained milk received at the average of creameries represented by the delegates. He stated that this condition was arrived at because of the strict enforcement of the rule forbidding straining, as it necessitated perfect cleanliness of stables, cows, and milkers, and this resulted in an untainted article, that in turn permitted the making of the highest grade of product when the milk was not consumed in its fluid state. One of the things this scientist protested against was the style of milking that permits the fluid to come in contact with the hand, and cited with approval the Swiss method of milking with the bent thumb and first two fingers as a means of overcoming the objection. Another thing that he disapproved of and regarded in the light of a serious error was allowing milk to stand in the cleanest stable after milking, and the mistake was intensified if it was cooled there. According to the dictum of this scientist, neither cows, milkers, nor stables can be too clean; if the highest quality of products is desired, and the man that gets closest to these things is the most progressive.

Absolute cleanliness in handling and caring for milk is a necessity. The majority of dairymen do not fully realize this. Our German friend's statements on this subject are very pertinent. To forbid straining of milk in order to detect the amount of cleanliness practised by milkers is a new idea. It is true, however, that if perfect cleanliness were strictly observed by those doing the milking and who look after the milk, there would be no need to strain it before sending it to a cheese factory or creamery.

TREE PLANTING.

Geo. T. Powell, of New York, in a paper upon this topic says: 'One of the chief causes of the agricultural depression of which we hear so much is that of working over too many unproductive acres. There are many acres of farm land lying upon steep hillsides that are ploughed year after year where the cost of production is greater than the value of the product. It is the imperative need of the times that all land of this character shall be planted in trees, and for these reasons: 1. That unprofitable labor may cease, and a new and permanent value be given to the land. 2. That instead of naked and wind-swept hills they may be covered with trees which will give needed protection to other acres that can be advantageously cultivated. 3. That the rainfall may be conserved and falling springs and streams be saved. 4. That the natural home may be restored of many insects that are now reducing the profits in farming by their annual ravages. The farmer needs to apply his energies upon a less number of selected acres most favorable for cultivation, and produce more of higher priced products, such as fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs and fancy butter. This calls for more skill, for intensive methods of culture, and can only be successfully done on a smaller amount of land. This will lead to the abandonment of many acres of cultivated crops now carried on unprofitably, and which should be planted to such trees as are suited to the soil and location. Many of our valuable woods are rapidly disappearing, the black walnut having gone out, the cherry being about exhausted, and of the oak, ash, maple and white pine there is but little left. While the cultivation of cereals on eastern farms is largely without profit, the planting of these trees as a farm crop promises not only increased value in the land, but certain profits in the timber.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Germany has been buying a lot of horses the past summer, some from this side of the water, but many more near at home. Recently, at a horse fair at Liege, Belgium, the Germans bought of all classes; heavy horses at \$180 to \$220; medium, \$120 to \$160; good carriage horses, \$200 to \$240. In one month a thousand fillies have gone from Belgium to Germany.

Salting the cows is sometimes neglected in the pressure of busy harvest days. It is on some farms a Sunday job, and not always every Sunday either. All animals need a regular supply of salt. Dairy cows especially cannot do well without access to salt at all times. Recently an American experiment station has been making trials along this line, and found, after repeated tests, that cows regularly salted gave 24 percent more milk than did the same cows when salt was removed from their reach.

I have always found it paid me, in feeding unthreshed oats, especially to horses and cattle, and in many cases to sheep, to run them through a feed cutter and add a little bran in feeding them. In this way they make a complete ration—economical and wholesome—and can be fed with little or no waste—much less than to attempt feeding in the straw. It will cost no more to cut the oats than to thresh them, while the lessening of the waste and better results secured with the stock make it an important item to look after.

The best chemical dehorner is caustic potash, to be had in sticks for a few cents at any druggist's. When the calf is a few days old clip off the hair over the horn button, moisten one end of the caustic (hold the other end wrapped in paper) and rub it on the button until the skin is very red and highly inflamed. When the scab comes off, if the least trace of the horn remains, repeat the application. Put the caustic only on the nut or button, as it burns intensely.

Trotting associations are having a hard time of it in the United States this fall under the new rules which prevent gambling on the grounds. Few of them so far have been able to make enough to pay their expenses. Some of them have closed up before the programme was finished, and sent the trotters and their owners home without giving them a chance to race for the offered prizes. Others manfully faced the loss and paid every dollar of the money offered. It is said that the Buffalo Driving Park will be finally closed, and that this course, which for thirty years has seen the biggest race meetings in the United States, has seen its last horse race.

Good cattle will pay this winter. Food is cheap, and the farmer who can buy cattle now and turn the food into meat will make the most. Poor, scrubby stock may not bring the returns that every one will expect, but if decent cattle are brought up to midwinter, and even carried over until spring in fine condition, they will make profitable returns to their owners. The changes for wintering good animals profitably were never better than this fall, and one should not be too eager to send their cattle to market early in the year. There is always a weeding out of stock in the autumn, and there is often a temporary depression in prices. No fine cattle should be sold at present. The outlook is too good to adopt such a short-sighted policy.—'American Cultivator.'

All ewes culled for sale should be made ready for the market, and sold for what they will bring. Old ewes do not give a return for winter finishing as young lambs do. They will not bring a price sufficient to pay for a costly ration of grain food. They should, therefore, be fattened so far as possible, in the pastures, and sold before the winter closes in, or, if a sale cannot be made of them then, they should not be allowed to go beyond the Christmas season. Such stock fatten most cheaply on good grass, or on rape. Some grain added may in many instances, be turned to good account. Of course, there are different kinds of cull ewes. Some may be culled because of age, and some because of an unsightly form, or injury to the udder. The latter may be young, and will, of course, feed much better than the former. But, as a rule, the aim should be to feed lambs in winter, rather than matured sheep.

The experiments that have been made in feeding wet or dry food indicate quite clearly that it is a profitable practice to feed all grains soaked. At the Wisconsin Experimental Station several trials have been made with wet and dry feed for hogs. Six hogs, divided into two lots of three each, were fed for sixty-eight days on an equal mixture of corn meal and shorts by weight. To one lot this ration was fed dry and to the other lot it was fed wet. The time was divided into two periods and the lots reversed in the second. In the first trial 1,361 pounds of wet feed gave a gain of 337 pounds, while 1,228 pounds of the dry feed gave a gain of 255 pounds. In another experiment conducted in a similar manner 1,040 pounds of wet feed gave a gain of 225 pounds, while 983 pounds of dry feed gave 161 pounds gain. It will be seen that the hogs receiving the wet or soaked feed gained much more than those receiving the dry feed and they ate more of the ration. Considering all things it will be found that the results were much better from feeding the ration wet.

Somewhere in the past few months I have read of this remedy for a choked animal: Take a round stick, in size perhaps one or two inches, and in length six or eight inches; tie a cord on each end, and put it in the animal's mouth, the same as a bit in a horse's mouth, tying the cord back of the horns. Last evening I found a nice heifer with an apple in her throat. She was badly bloated—in fact, in a condition where something must be done for relief soon, or I should be minus a heifer. Being alone, I could not push it down, and to snap it out with my thumb was impossible; so I tried the stick-in-the-mouth remedy. It worked like a charm, and in forty minutes from the time the stick was put in her mouth the apple had become soft and gone into her stomach. As I remember the idea given, it was that the keeping the mouth open prevented attempting to swallow, and that would prevent bloating, and the workings of the tongue would create saliva, which would digest the apple or potato or whatever might be the cause; but it does not matter what the theory was; practically it is a success, and the remedy is worth putting in your hat where you will not forget it. This one instance has saved me enough to pay the cost for one year of every agricultural paper I take, and I wish to present it to others through your paper.—H. S. Matteson, in 'American Cultivator.'

In obtaining rams for use in their flocks at this time, some flockmasters show an unreasonable prejudice against using aged rams. Very often, by exchange or purchase, a three-year-old or four-year-old ram, that has been used as much as blood

relationship will permit, has to be disposed of at a sacrifice. A ram that is vigorous and normal is as good when three or four years old as he has been or will be at any time of his life. Under usual conditions, there are, at least, two or three more years of usefulness for him, and that is about as long as any ram may be used in the same flock, without the breeder being forced to use him on his own get. Evidently a great deal depends on how the ram has been managed and fed during the previous years that he has been in service. In our flock we have, at this time, two rams that were purchased as shearlings in 1891, and, though they were five years old last spring, they are hearty and active, and will undoubtedly be serviceable for a few years yet. There is one advantage in buying a ram that has been used for a couple of years in another flock, and that is apparent in the fact that his get are available for inspection. This is an advantage that has a decided value when one is anxious to improve his flock with as great rapidity and certainty as possible.

Every sheep feeder of experience knows that a lot of sheep put into winter quarters and fed exclusively on dry forage and grain cannot profitably be fed over ninety days; in fact, it is not safe to so feed them over a hundred days. I have seen ten percent of a flock of sheep 140-pound wethers die in two weeks' time, simply because they could not be gotten into market because of a February snow blockade. The feeder, a friend of mine in an adjoining county, had put them in Nov. 10 and had sold, to be delivered and paid for Feb. 14. At that time a terrible snow-storm had commenced and the buyer had the sheep weighed, accepted and paid for them, and seller allowed sheep to remain in folds and fed according to directions, being paid a stipulated price for so doing. As before stated, the deaths were over ten percent, and although there was a sharp advance in sheep, the buyer barely got out whole. The sheep died of 'stretches,' simply constipation, caused by high feeding on dry food. When allowed to roam over the fields and get a little grass, although it has no nutriment of any account, it helps to keep the bowels loose, the system cool, and prevents the constipated condition; but while to allow the sheep to roam the fields and gather a little grass is safer than constant confinement on an exclusive dry diet, the practice is not to be commended. To gnaw the grass in winter, often down to the very roots, not only injures the future meadow or pasture, but there is no substance to the frosted grass. It simply furnishes succulence without nourishment and takes away the appetite for better food. A hundred times better way is to provide for the sheep a daily and liberal quantity of roots of some sort. With these provided the feeder is not obliged to put his sheep into market at a fixed date but can hold on, feed as high as he likes, and wait for a suitable market with no fear of loss.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Above all things, keep the hen house clean and well ventilated.
Do not crowd too many into one house. If you do, look out for disease.
Use carbolic powders in the dusting bins occasionally to destroy lice.
Wash the roosts and bottom of laying nests and whitewash once a week in summer and once a month in winter.
Mr. E. H. Sanders, of Watford, gives the following as a quick and sure remedy for roup or cold, and it certainly has the merit of simplicity. He says: 'I bruise onions to a pulp, and then squeeze out the juice. With a syringe I force the juice into the nostrils and into the throat three times daily. I also make a pill of equal parts of the pulp and bread, and give it to the sick fowl. Three or four days of this treatment will prove a sure cure.'

A recent traveller in Kentucky writes that while visiting at the country home of a friend, a hen was heard to crow. Instantly the cry was raised: 'Catch her! Kill her!' He interposed in the hen's behalf by reminding his hosts that this was an 'age of rights' and she was, therefore, not guilty of any wrong-doing. They scoffed at his heterodoxy and the clamor that followed prepared him for the return of the pursuers bearing the head of the foolish fowl.—'Lippincott's.'

Green bones as food for poultry are one of the best foods for producing material for blood, bone and muscle and eggshells. Until recent years cutting green bone has been a difficult task, but with the improved cutters of tempered steel now on the market this work is rendered a pleasure rather than a hard, laborious job. If the machine is kept clean and well oiled a boy can do the work of making shavings of the bones after they are cut with an axe small enough to get into the machine. And did you ever notice with what avidity fowls at agricultural fairs eat for the first time fresh cut bones? They fight for it.

POISONING BY CARBOLIC ACID.

So many accidents come from unwittingly imbibing carbolic acid that it has seemed as if reproducing the following letter, originally written to the New York 'Sun,' would be rendering a substantial public service.
'To the Editor of the 'Sun':—Sir,—Scarcely a week without a record in the 'Sun' of a death by carbolic acid poison; and notwithstanding carbolic is in general use, and a moderate dose believed to be equal to sure death to an adult, no remedy has ever been given that I have seen.

'There is a simple and sure remedy for this caustic poison, taken in mistake, as I know by experience. Several years ago it was my evil fortune to swallow an overfull teaspoon of pure carbolic acid in mistake at midnight, wrestling with a fierce carbuncle on my neck. Recalling instantly that carbolic is diluted and captured quickly by water, I turned to the water pitcher and drank copiously, then fell unconscious, all in about thirty seconds.

'The water saved my life. Of course the skin came off my mouth and throat; the Vesuvius carbuncle, however, was discouraged and conquered. In view of the very general ignorance of a remedy easy and sure for this deadly poison, I venture to ask the 'Sun' to investigate and possibly confer another boon upon humanity by publishing widely a sure remedy for carbolic acid poisoning. Very sincerely,
RUFUS B. MOORE.'

'Sept. 12.'

CADBURY'S COCOA.

ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada—Frank Major & Co., 259, Commissioners Street, Montreal.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

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

AGENTS WANTED, TO CANVASS FOR the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for samples and particulars. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

PILES

Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no surgery; no pain; no suppositories. Remedy mailed free. Address C. J. MASON, Box 519, New York City, N.Y.

HOLMES FOUND GUILTY.

Face to Face With His Victims and His Dupes.

HE DISPLAYS EMOTION WHEN CONFRONTED BY ONE OF HIS MANY WIVES.

ALMOST STRICKEN DUMB WITH THE VERDICT.

The trial of H. H. Holmes for the murder of Pictzel, one of his accomplices in a life insurance swindle, commenced in Philadelphia before Judge Arnold on Monday, Oct. 28. The day was occupied with preliminary arrangements, securing a jury, and in other details preparing the case for court. Holmes seemed to be working steadily preparing his case, and had counsel assisting him. He really seemed to be the ruling spirit in this, however, as he dictated most of the questions, and evinced much intelligence in the effort to save himself from conviction. He was granted permission to see the latest of his wives, known as Mrs. Holmes, and to see her alone.

The District Attorney, Mr. Graham, put in proof before the court the facts concerning the death of Benjamin F. Pictzel, and Eugene Smith, who discovered the body, told that on Sept. 4 when he found the body, he was alarmed, ran down stairs and out into the street and alarmed the police. Smith told the position of the body. A physician, Dr. Scott, was summoned, but before he arrived the police searched the body and the only thing found upon it was \$2.60 in money. Smith recognized Holmes as a man whom he once saw at Pictzel's house on Callowhill street, but he never knew who he was until they met at the time of the exhumation of the body of Pictzel for the purpose of identifying it in securing the insurance money. Smith said that Holmes offered \$30 at that time to have the corpse cremated. He also told of the gruesome task of Holmes at the time. When the body was not readily identified by the physician, Holmes took a scalpel from his pocket and readily showed the marks upon the body. Holmes handled the body as indifferently as the paid physicians, and turned it over and cut a wart from the back of the neck.

Mr. Graham, district attorney, who arraigned Holmes, stated at the outset, that under the indictment and providing the evidence should warrant it, it would be possible for the jury to find verdicts either of manslaughter or murder in the second degree, or of murder in the first degree or of acquittal. He declared, however, that he would ask for a verdict of first degree murder. The district attorney went into the story of Benjamin F. Pictzel's death and the incidents connected therewith at great length. He told of the finding on Sept. 4, 1894, of a partly decomposed and mutilated body at 1316 Callowhill street, in this city, which was supposed to be the remains of B. F. Perry, and who it was believed had been killed by an accidental explosion of chemicals; narrated the subsequent sending of a letter to the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia, Jephtha J. Howe, a St. Louis attorney, in which he stated the body found in the Callowhill street house was not that of a man named 'Perry,' but was in reality the corpse of Benjamin F. Pictzel, and demanding on behalf of his (Pictzel's) widow the \$10,000 insurance which Pictzel had upon his life, and followed up with the burial of the body in Potter's field, its exhumation by the insurance company and its identification as Pictzel's remains by Alice Pictzel, a daughter of the deceased, and by Holmes. Mr. Graham graphically pictured the many features of the case and laid especial stress upon the work of Detective 'Frank' Geyer in finding the charred remains of the children, Alice and Nellie Pictzel, in Toronto; the discovery of the remains of the boy Howard Pictzel at Irvington, Ind. During the course of his recital of the murder of Pictzel, Mr. Graham indicated that the commonwealth expected to prove that Pictzel was chloroformed to death while drunk. Returning to the finding of the body in Philadelphia the district attorney pointed his finger at the prisoner and dramatically declared: 'There is the man who murdered Pictzel. It was he who arranged the household effects and, being a physician, he burned the body so as to give it the appearance of having been killed by an explosion.' Holmes did not wince under this. Mr. Graham told of the conspiracy against the Fidelity Mutual Life Association; of the collection of \$10,000 insurance therefrom on Pictzel's life, minus about \$285 which the company withheld for expenses, and of Mrs. Pictzel securing but \$500 of the sum, \$2,500 having been paid to a lawyer named Howe and the balance having been secured by Holmes.

AN AWFUL RECORD.

When Holmes left the university in 1878, he was twenty-one years old. When he was locked up for an insurance swindle last spring he closed a career of seventeen years of crime, not a single day of which had not, it is believed, been spent in the planning of murder, always of some one who supposed him a friend. He filled in the time with robberies, great and small, with leading women astray, with blackmailing. He had built over several houses into dens for the perpetration of his crimes, with trap-doors, blind passages, quick-lime pits. The list of murders of which he is suspected, so far as it has been completed at the present time, is as follows:—

1. Julia A. Connor, divorced wife of his bookkeeper.
2. Pearl Connor, daughter of Mrs. Connor.
3. Emmeline G. Cigrand, his stenographer.
4. Robert E. Phelps, who, according to Holmes, married Miss Cigrand.
5. Benjamin F. Pictzel, his companion and accomplice.
6. Alice and Minnie Pictzel, Benjamin Pictzel's daughters.
7. Howard Pictzel, Benjamin Pictzel's son.
8. Emily Van Tassel.
9. Nana Williams.
10. Minnie R. Williams.

Besides these eleven who have been identified there are traces of twelve more men, women and children, whose death is established by the fragmentary records of the doings at the several dens for murder, but whose identity can not as yet be established.

EXPERT MEDICAL TESTIMONY HEARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30.—Holmes continued his cross-examination of Smith,

the man who discovered Pictzel's body, yesterday afternoon. He asked Smith many questions and consumed much time without eliciting anything of note from the witness in reference to his visits to the house and finding of the body. Then Holmes took a new tack and asked Smith if he had ever seen Pictzel drunk, or if he thought the dead man had appeared as if he had any trouble on his mind. The evident purpose of Holmes in asking these questions was to sustain what will undoubtedly be his line of defence, that Pictzel committed suicide while drunk, and because he was in many difficulties. He did not get much support from Smith, as the witness had never seen Pictzel intoxicated or thought him a man who had any great trouble.

Mr. William J. Scott, the young physician who was called when the body was found, was the next witness. He testified to what was in the room, and the composed position of the body with the right hand over the breast and the left arm stretched out on the floor by the side. Witness testified to the advanced state of decomposition of the body was in, and the overpowering odor in the room. This odor, however, did not penetrate to the street, as the fireboard in front of the fireplace had been moved out about eight inches and a draught was thus made up the chimney. The windows of the room were also opened but the shutters were bowed in. The position of the body in relation to the shutters was peculiar. The body was so arranged that both the rising and setting sun would stream through the shutters directly upon the face. The theory of the prosecution is that the body was placed in this position to hasten decomposition and so render identification more difficult. The post mortem revealed death was due to chloroform poisoning. Death from such a cause would have been attended with violent struggles, and the composed position of the body precluded the idea that the poison was self-administered.

In answer to the question, Dr. Scott said that there was about an ounce of chloroform found in Pictzel's stomach. No food was found in the stomach nor any alcohol. There were evidences that Pictzel had been an intemperate man. Holmes asked Dr. Scott if at any time he had expressed the opinion that the body found at 1316 Callowhill street could not have been that of Pictzel. Dr. Scott replied that he did not say this, but that he had said that it would have been impossible for even a friend to have recognized the body in the condition it was.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—The third day of Holmes trial opened promptly at ten o'clock this morning. Holmes came in with the usual half smile upon his face that he has worn every morning and saluted the court officers cheerfully. The first really important witness called was C. Laffort Perry, assistant to the president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, the company which Holmes swindled out of \$10,000. Perry was the man who first worked up the insurance swindle case against Holmes and collected much of the evidence that has led to his trial for murder. Mr. Perry identified the insurance policy for \$10,000 taken out on Nov. 9, 1893, by Pictzel, and the receipt of Jephtha D. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, acknowledging the payment of the money. The policy was paid the swindlers on Sept. 24, 1894, twenty-two days after Pictzel's death. Mr. Perry told of the visit of Holmes, Howe and Alice Pictzel to the office of the insurance company, prior to the visit to the Potter's field, to exhumate the body. On that occasion Howe and Holmes pretended not to be acquainted and acted towards each other as ordinary strangers do who have just been introduced to each other. Mr. Perry detailed the conversation held in the office of the company concerning the identification of the body and the marks upon it by which it would be known. Then Mr. Perry went on to tell how the strange tale of Holmes's crimes became known. He told of the letter of Hedgepeth, the Missouri train robber, revealing the swindle upon the company and of the arrest of Holmes and Mrs. Pictzel in Boston for swindling the company.

MRS. PICTZEL CONFRONTS THE PRISONER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—An important witness this afternoon in the Holmes trial was Mrs. Pictzel, wife of the man with whose death Holmes stands accused. She walked unassisted to the stand. She carefully avoided looking at Holmes, but he gazed steadily and composedly at her for at least a minute. It was only when the District Attorney asked her if she knew the prisoner that Mrs. Pictzel for an instant raised her eyes to Holmes's face, and then, as she answered, she quickly averted her look. Mrs. Pictzel was so weak that it was necessary for a court crier to repeat her answers to Mr. Graham's questions. Frequent objections were entered by the defence to Mrs. Pictzel's testifying to matters which she knew only by hearsay. It was often necessary to repeat the questions asked Mrs. Pictzel for the woman seemed in a stunned condition and it evidently required some mental effort for her to understand and answer interrogatories. Mrs. Pictzel testified that she employed Howe to collect the insurance money by the advice of Holmes. At the time Holmes told her that Pictzel was alive and was going around by Puget Sound.

Alice started for Philadelphia with Howe, Holmes not being along. It was at Holmes's suggestion that the child was sent to Philadelphia, and both men promised to take good care of her. The next time she saw Holmes was on Sept. 7, at her home in St. Louis. The body had been identified and Holmes told her he had left Alice in Cincinnati, and as she would not want to leave the child alone he offered to take Nellie and Howard, the other two children, to her in Indianapolis. She took the children to the railway station and there they met Howe, who gave her five dollars of insurance money. Holmes and the children left, and she did not see Holmes again until Oct. 2, when the prisoner came to her house in St. Louis. Holmes took her to the office of McDonald & Howe. Howe said: 'This is a fraud; I will wash my hands of it.' McDonald asked her to sign a paper which she was opposed to doing. McDonald grew indignant at her suspicions and said he did not want any reflections cast upon the office, as they did an honorable business. She was finally persuaded into signing the paper by a Mr. Harvey. Howe told her his fee would be \$3,000, and then cut it down to \$2,500 for a cash settlement. Although ignorant of business the amount struck Mrs. Pictzel as being excessive and she said so to Howe. Holmes borrowed \$300 from her

and then took her out to the bank. As they went out of the door Harvey said: 'Spring no traps.' All the money she got out of the \$10,000 on her husband's life was \$300.

When asked what had become of Holmes and Howe after paying her the money, Mrs. Pictzel appeared to be overcome and could not answer for a time. Continuing, she said she went to the ticket office of the railway company and Holmes extorted another \$1,000 on the plea that it would be necessary to pay the children's expenses. Holmes gave her a piece of paper and told her to write a few lines to the children and advised her to leave St. Louis and go to the home of her parents at Galva, Ill. She next saw Holmes in Detroit on Oct. 14, where he deceived her under the pretence that he would see her husband. Holmes took the party to a hotel and in answer to her enquiries for her children he told her they would hear from them in a few days and that Alice was very busy with her school. She remained at Detroit until Oct. 18. In explanation of her husband's absence Holmes told her that he could not find a vacant house in Detroit for her to meet her husband in and that she would not like to see him before a lot of people.

Holmes on the morning of Oct. 18 started the party to Toronto. At Toronto Holmes took the party to the Union House and registered Mrs. Pictzel as Mrs. Adams. She did not meet her husband, but Holmes told her he intended to rent a house and furnish it and that Pictzel was waiting in Montreal to hear from him to come on. One day Holmes came in and told her two officers in plain clothes were watching the house he had rented, and it would not be safe for Pictzel to show up. Holmes brought her a short note written in cipher that he said came from one of the children. She and the two children left Toronto on Oct. 20 and went to Prescott, Ont., where they stayed at the National Hotel. From there they went to Burlington, Vt., where Holmes met them.

Holmes took the family to a house that he had rented and left them there. At Burlington Holmes told her that she should be known as 'Cook.' Again he put the unhappy woman off with lies and held out to her the hope that her husband would appear in a day or two. Mrs. Pictzel rebelled and accused Holmes of lying to her. He denied that he had ever told a lie in his life, and succeeded in allaying her suspicions. Holmes disappeared from the scene for a day or two, and when he returned he told her that the children were in Toronto. He dilated upon how happy the children were in the house he had taken at Toronto. Holmes told her to write to her husband, and he pretended to take the letter to him. He brought back a letter in cipher, which he pretended was from Pictzel. She recognized the figures as Holmes's and told him so, and he admitted that it was his writing, but said that he had been compelled to copy it for Pictzel, as the latter had been drinking. Holmes wrote to her from Boston to come to Lowell. In the letter Holmes told her that there was a bottle of dynamite in the cellar under the kitchen. He asked her to take the bottle from the cellar to the attic and leave it there. He also added that there would be no danger. Mrs. Pictzel found the bottle, but instead of carrying it up three flights of stairs into the attic she put it under the eaves. She left Burlington for Boston, she said, in company with a man named White, who brought her a letter from Holmes. In Boston she saw Holmes under arrest, and he said to her: 'You need not take it so hard. Ben and I are the ones who will have to suffer.'

Mr. Graham asked: 'When did you last see or hear from your husband?' In a voice choking with emotion, Mrs. Pictzel replied: 'I have never seen my husband since July 29, or heard from him in his own handwriting since Aug. 29.'

Then Mr. Graham asked: 'Have you ever seen any of your three children since you gave them to the man?' This question was too much, and amidst her sobs Mrs. Pictzel replied: 'I have never seen my little girls except lying side by side in the morgue at Toronto, and I have never seen Howard, but I saw some of his little things in the corner of the office at Indianapolis.'

This concluded Mrs. Pictzel's direct testimony, which had consumed two hours and forty minutes. The defence then began its cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. Rotan. Throughout the intensely dramatic and pathetic recital of the following of her children's bodies by Mrs. Pictzel, Holmes, to all appearances, was as little affected as the most indifferent person in the room. He busied himself in making notes for the use of his counsel in the cross-examination. The cross-examination of Mrs. Pictzel covered much the same ground as her direct testimony and developed nothing favorable to the defence, but, if anything, strengthened the story of Holmes's cold-blooded knavery.

After her trying ordeal of three hours on the stand this afternoon, Mrs. Pictzel was prostrated, but she recovered sufficiently to be in court again at seven o'clock, when her cross-examination was proceeded with. The witness was asked a number of questions about the disposition of the insurance money. The evident object of the defence was to show that she paid out but \$8,000 of the insurance, and that she got \$1,700 instead of only \$500, as she stated this afternoon. Witness further said that her husband had told her that Holmes owed him this money and if he did not provide for his (Pictzel's) family while he was in prison he would make it hot for Holmes. Pictzel told her of the scheme to defraud the insurance company, but he did not tell when or where it would be perpetrated.

THIS ENDED THE CROSS-EXAMINATION, and Mr. Graham again took the witness in hand. She identified the portrait of her husband and the valise he had when he left home. After being on the stand for an hour this evening Mrs. Pictzel's examination was ended, and she feebly staggered to her seat with the assistance of two court officers, and in a few minutes left the court room. It was a general relief to every one when Mrs. Pictzel had finished, as her sufferings were so apparent that it was painful to watch her.

ANOTHER OF HOLMES'S VICTIMS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31.—The fourth day of the Holmes trial opened today. Sydney L. Samuels, a Fort Worth, Tex., lawyer, was the first witness to-day. He was shown the note for \$16,000 signed by Pictzel under the name of Benton T. Lyman and to take up which Holmes got the \$5,000 from Mrs. Pictzel. Witness identified the handwriting in the body of the

note as his own. The witness has a strong Southern accent and spoke with great rapidity. He identified Holmes as the 'individual in the case there, who I knew under the name of Pratt.'

William E. Geary, the agent of the Fidelity Insurance Company, who testified yesterday, was recalled to the stand today. Mr. Graham put Geary on the stand for the purpose of proving that the prisoner has a wife in Willamette, Ill., as well as the woman who is in this city, and whom he married under the name of Howard. As it was the evident intention of Mr. Graham in proving the identity of the woman in Willamette as Holmes's wife that he might thus be free to place 'Mrs. Howard,' on the stand, the defence made a vigorous objection to Geary testifying. The objection was over-ruled and Geary testified to the fact of seeing and talking to a woman in Willamette who was known as Holmes's wife and so acknowledged to be by him. A letter from Holmes to the woman in Willamette in which he speaks of his marriage was read to the jury. The defence entered a general objection to any and all testimony bearing upon the question of Holmes's marriages.

Just after this Holmes for the first time since the trial gave way and so acute was his emotion that he wept. A fair blonde haired girl was led towards the witness stand. When Holmes saw her he started and his pallid face flushed and then grew ghastly pale. He beckoned eagerly to his attorneys and with tears running down his cheeks talked with great earnestness to them. The witness was asked her name, and gave it as Georgina Yoke. Then the reason for Holmes's eagerness was apparent. She was the girl whom he married under the name of H.H. Howard. Holmes urged his lawyers to use every means in their power to prevent the witness from testifying but their efforts were useless as the court over-ruled all their exceptions, and ordered the examination to go on.

The witness kept her eyes cast down and, like Mrs. Pictzel, a court officer repeated her low answers to the jury. Never once did she glance at the man she once thought was her husband. He on the contrary looked longingly towards her, and occasionally he wiped a tear away.

PRISONER'S ALLEGED WIFE AND DETECTIVE GEYER EXAMINED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Yesterday afternoon some important testimony regarding the past life of H. H. Holmes was gleaned from the evidence of Miss Georgina Yoke, his alleged wife. She remembered of Pictzel's calling on the prisoner at 1905 North 11th street, Philadelphia, on the night of Sept. 1, 1894. Then she told of her wanderings with accused. They left Philadelphia on Sunday night and went to Indianapolis. Holmes remained with her for a day or two in Indianapolis and then went to St. Louis. He returned to Indianapolis and from there to Franklin, Ind., the home of her parents, and from there to Indianapolis again. There he told her that he had received a telegram calling him to Philadelphia to close a deal with the Pennsylvania Railway and he came here. He remained away several days. This was the time Holmes was identifying Pictzel's body. After Holmes returned from Philadelphia he went to St. Louis. While giving her testimony, Miss Yoke occasionally raised her hand to her brow as if bewildered or tired. When Holmes came back from St. Louis he told her he had sold his property in Fort Worth for \$35,000, of which, he said, \$10,000 was in cash. Holmes told her of identifying Pictzel's body, but from his account of the matter to her he was drawn into the case accidentally by meeting Howe on the train to Philadelphia.

After this, Miss Yoke's story and journey progressed more rapidly. Holmes took her to Prescott, Ogdensburg and Burlington, (Vermont); in fact, over exactly the same route as he took Mrs. Pictzel and her children. During all this journey, although they were probably travelling at or near the same time, Miss Yoke never saw the Pictzel family.

Holmes conducted the cross-examination himself. Miss Yoke admitted that they had talked of leaving that day, and when Holmes came home in the afternoon she had already half packed her trunk. In answer to the question, she said Holmes appeared excited and nervous. By the prisoner bringing out this point it would seem that Holmes had decided upon the suicide theory as a defence, as that is about the only reason he would have for wishing to bring out the fact that his manner was different from the ordinary. Holmes brought these facts out with much cleverness, and then he traced the journey from Indianapolis on to Burlington, that District Attorney Graham had taken Miss Yoke. Holmes's object was not very apparent, but he stated with much earnestness to the court that the points he wished to bring out were of much importance to him.

Detective Geyer was then placed on the stand. His evidence was a recital of Holmes's version of the finding of the body which he said, was a substitute, and not Pictzel's. Holmes subsequently retracted the above statement and told Geyer that the body was that of Pictzel. He then told Geyer the story that Pictzel committed suicide, and of his finding him dead on Sunday morning. Holmes went to the house, found that Pictzel had killed himself by laying a cloth across his face and allowing chloroform to drip from a bottle upon the towel. Pictzel left a note for Holmes telling him that he intended to kill himself, and advising him to make such use of his body as they had intended to do with the bogus corpse. After some reflection Holmes says he did this and fixed the body as it was found. In explanation of the whereabouts of the children, Holmes said they had gone to London, with Minnie Williams. When asked where their trunks were, Holmes said he left them in a hotel on West Madison avenue in Detroit. At another interview Holmes contradicted himself by stating that he had given the boy Howard in charge of a man named Hatch at Indianapolis, and that he had never seen any of them since he sent the girls to Toronto.

Then the judge made an important ruling when he refused to accept the evidence of Detective Geyer relative to finding the bodies of the murdered children in Toronto.

THE CASE CLOSED FOR THE CROWN—HOLMES'S LINE OF DEFENCE DISCLOSED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—The defence will be suicide in the Holmes trial. That this would be the defence has been shown for some time by the questions put by them. That Pictzel committed suicide is the only defence that could be made, as Holmes

has admitted that he was at the house the day he died and that he found his body and arranged it as it was discovered two days afterwards.

Mrs. Pictzel was recalled, and a number of expert witnesses were examined to prove the effects of chloroform.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—Henry H. Holmes was convicted of murder in the first degree at 8.51 o'clock to-night, for killing Benj. F. Pictzel. He coughed slightly, when he heard the worst, but that was the only sign.

The jury retired to deliberate at 5.40 o'clock this afternoon. According to one of their number, they had reached their verdict before the doors of their room closed upon them. For hunger's sake they ate their supper first. Then they took a ballot and without hesitation every man of the twelve answered guilty of murder in the first degree.

Holmes spoke to his counsel, Messrs. Rotan and Shoemaker, in the cell room, before he was taken back to Moyamensing prison. To them he said: 'I feel that this condemns me. It was an unjust trial.' He would say no more than that.

Immediately after the announcement of the verdict the usual application for leave to file a motion for a new trial was made. District Attorney Graham did not oppose the motion, and Judge Arnold fixed Nov. 18 for a hearing. The principal reason urged will be lack of time for the preparation of the defence. Should a new trial be refused, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court and argument heard at its next sitting in this city, January, 1896. So, even if everything goes against him, Holmes has yet some time to spend on the earth from which he is alleged to have sent so many fellow mortals.

Up in Gilmanston, N.H., there are two old people, his father and mother. And he has also two brothers and two sisters. Not one of his kin was heard from during the trial.

THE DURANT CASE.

MR. BARNES CONCLUDES HIS ADDRESS AND 'GUILTY' IS THE JURY'S VERDICT.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—It is now certain that the Durant jury will not retire from the court room until late this afternoon, if then. The prosecution as well as the defence hoped that the jury would be sent out early in the day. Had District Attorney Barnes finished his closing arguments before 3.30 o'clock, Judge Murphy would have charged the jury at once. Mr. Barnes is not expected to finish his speech before noon to-day. That will keep Judge Murphy from commencing his charge before two o'clock. The reading of the charge will take about two hours, if not more, and it will probably be close to five o'clock before the jury retires.

Every precaution will be taken by the police department and the sheriff to keep the crowd within bounds. It is likely that Durant will remain in the city hall until the jury returns with its verdict or is locked up for the night. The accused will then be taken to the county jail. Everything else in the case is subordinated now to the jury and its important duty. Even the sensational developments of the past few days are neglected because of the attention paid to the twelve men who hold the life of Theodore Durant in their hands. The mental strain under which Durant has been laboring since the arguing of the case, has deepened the lines beneath his eyes, and at the corners of his mouth. He looks tired, haggard and more fretted than he did a week ago. His efforts to control himself in the presence of the sightseers have been by no means easy.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Theodore Durant murdered Blanche Lamont—that was the verdict of the jury in the case this afternoon. The jury was out twenty-eight minutes. The verdict was received with a shout of applause from the people who packed the court room. The verdict of the jury meets with general approbation. Durant takes it coolly and says he has not yet lost hope. His attorneys will take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE ST. FRANCIS BAR.

JUDGE BROOKS FORMALLY ANNOUNCES HIS RETIREMENT.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 31.—A meeting of the Bar of the St. Francis section was held at the Court House this morning with His Honor Mr. Justice Brooks on



MR. W. WHITE, Q.C.

the bench. Mr. Brooks made an address to the members present announcing that he had tendered his resignation as judge for the St. Francis district. Addresses were delivered by Mr. H. W. Mulvena, batonnier, and Mr. W. White, Q.C., expressing regret at the ill-health of His Honor, but trusting that when released of the arduous duties connected with his official position that he would speedily be restored to health. It is currently reported that Mr. W. White, Q.C., will receive the appointment of judge for this district.

AGED ONE HUNDRED AND TWO.

London, Ont., Nov. 2.—John Mitchell, of Dorchester township, on Wednesday celebrated his hundred and second birthday, surrounded by his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mr. Mitchell is still active, in good health and in full possession of his faculties. Mr. Mitchell's eldest son is seventy-eight years old, and the oldest daughter seventy-six.

A NEGRO'S AWFUL DEATH.

Captured by Whites he is Tied to a Stake and Cremated.

HIS CRIME WAS A HORRIBLE ONE AND A POPULAR VOTE DECIDED HIS FATE.

Kilgore, Texas, Oct. 29.—At a point about four miles from Tyler was enacted a horrible tragedy, the very recital of which causes the heart to shudder. A Mrs. Bell, who had been visiting her mother, a short distance from home, was on her return met by a negro. What occurred can only be told by the negro himself and the evidence given by the dead body of the lady. The ground showed that she had struggled for her honor, and the condition of the body told of the cruelty that has rarely been equalled by Jack the Ripper. After outraging the lady the negro deliberately cut her throat and then taking his knife ripped up her body. When the crime became known a posse was quickly organized, led by Deputy Sheriff Smith, of Tyler, who with lanterns in hand and aided by four miles of this place, where they found him fast asleep in a cotton pen. The negro's clothing was stained with blood, which he had attempted to wash out. The posse started back to Tyler with the negro, who offered no resistance.

Soon after this officers had him handcuffed a mob of some two hundred men heavily armed arrived on the scene and demanded the immediate surrender of the prisoner, which was readily given. The mob then left for the scene of the murder, where they arrived this afternoon at three o'clock. The crowd continued to gather at the scene of the horrible crime until nearly two thousand citizens of Tyler and vicinity were there. A few moments before the dead was brought to the place a meeting was held and a committee was appointed to investigate his identity. Witnesses were summoned and closely interrogated. The result was a thorough identification.

In a few moments an officer appeared from over the hill, followed by three hundred well-armed men. These, however, were overpowered and disarmed and the negro, Henry Hilliard, brought before the committee. He made a full confession, in substance as follows:

'I was coming down the road and saw Mrs. Bell in the road. She was scared of me, and I knew that if I passed her she would say I tried to rape her, and I concluded that I would rape her and then kill her. I cut her throat and cut her in another place and left.'

The negro then wrote a note to his wife and gave it to the sheriff. It read as follows: 'I am arrested, by Wig Smith. You know what they will do with me. If I don't see you any more, good-bye.'

HENRY.

After his confession and thorough identification a vote was taken as to what the mode of punishment would be. It was agreed to burn him and that he should suffer the penalty on the public square. The line of march was taken up toward Tyler, and at four o'clock the head of the line entered the main plaza, where no less than seven thousand people were assembled. Large crowds of women and children were congregated on the awnings surrounding the public plaza, while wagons, carriages, trees and buildings were converted into grand stands to accommodate the throng.

A scaffold was erected in the centre of the square. Wagons laden with kindling wood, coal oil and straw were driven to the scene and placed in position. The negro was given an opportunity to speak but his words were mostly inaudible. When he offered his last prayer, however, he could be heard for several blocks.

He was then lashed to the iron rail that extended through the platform. Mr. Bell, the husband of the murdered lady, applied the match, and the flames shot upward, enveloping the negro in sheets of fire. The fuel presently gave out, but in a few minutes the fire was started again. From the time the match was applied until the negro's death was exactly fifty minutes.

The I. & G. N. south-bound train was crowded with people from the towns north. Hundreds of negroes witnessed the execution, and many of them expressed their endorsement of the punishment. All business houses and factories closed and the big cotton belt shops were deserted.

KINGSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A NEW SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS TRAINING ADOPTED.

Kingston, Oct. 31.—Principal Grant visited the Central School the other day to enquire into the system of religious instruction now being carried out. This is only the beginning of his visits, as he intends calling at all the public schools and getting a clear knowledge of the work being accomplished, as he intends using the information for a magazine article. The system adopted involves a new departure in religious instruction. In September, a circular-letter was delivered to the principal of each school, containing full instructions, including the Apostles' Creed, the commandments, beatitudes and the International lessons and golden texts for the four months ending Dec. 31, 1895. A month after the new departure had been tried, Mr. W. G. Kidd, the inspector, was asked for a report upon the manner in which the board's regulation had been carried out, and he replied as follows:

'The regulations relating to religious instruction, recently issued by the board, are being carefully observed in every class in the public schools. In many of the senior classes the pupils have bible and read the lessons with the teacher. In the primary classes the scripture lessons are read by the teachers, and the commandments, the creed or the beatitudes are repeated by the pupils. All appear to be delighted with the exercises. The teachers are pleased because the work is now definitely prescribed. Already very fair progress has been made in memorizing the golden texts, the commandments and the beatitudes.'

'The parents of the pupils appear to be well satisfied. Many of them have spoken in approval, but I have not yet heard any murmurings or disapproval.'

THE SHORTIS TRIAL.

Strenuous Efforts of Counsel to Save the Prisoner's Life.

THEY APPEAL TO THE JURY TO FIND THE PRISONER INSANE.

HE IS FOUND GUILTY AND SANE—HIS SENTENCE.

The trial at Beauharnois of Francis V. C. Shortis, the young Irishman, for murder of two men in the Valleyfield Cotton Mill, came to a close last week, so far as the real work of the court is concerned, for most of the time was taken up by the address of the counsel on either side of the case. The Crown counsel endeavored to prove by argument, on the basis of the prisoner's intelligence, that he was quite responsible before the law, as he was not only educated and intelligent, but was well aware of the difference between right and wrong. The counsel for the prisoner rested their plea on the examination made of the prisoner by experts in lunacy, and the acts of the prisoner during his earlier youth in Ireland, where he did desperately mad acts, and appeared to be dazed in some of his escapades. One point significantly alluded to by the prisoner's counsel was a single expert witness on lunacy to controvert the evidence of the doctors, whose evidence showed Shortis to have been insane previous to March last, on the fourth day of which the murder was committed. The verdict the prisoner's counsel asked for was "guilty, but insane." This would send Shortis to an insane asylum for life, or during the pleasure of the government.

Messrs. Greenshields and St. Pierre addressed the court for the prisoner, and Mr. Laurendeau and Macmaster for the Crown followed.

Beauharnois, Que., Nov. 2.—Before addressing the jury this morning Mr. Macmaster quoted several authorities on moral responsibility having direct reference to expert medical testimony and tending to prove that the evidence of the experts was of no more value than that of any other, and that a very small degree of intelligence is all that is necessary to enable a man to judge between right and wrong. Commencing his address, Mr. Macmaster said he would not take up more than two or three hours of the jury's time. He said there could be no doubt whatever that the prisoner is guilty of slaying. The crime was one of the most serious and the excuse given must be a good one. If a man knows what he is doing is wrong and in opposition to the law of the land he is answerable for his offence. A great deal of medical testimony had been adduced and prisoner was called an imbecile and a great many other names but those counted for nothing.

Mr. Macmaster said he did not wish to escape from the fact that some of the prisoner's actions were of a most extraordinary nature. It was evident that Shortis was a spoiled boy and was never restrained. This view was supported by several quotations from the Irish evidence. The boy was allowed to have pistols, knives, ponies, etc., and his education was left to the mother by his father. Had she petted him the father cannot at the present time consider himself altogether free from blame. Most of his (prisoner's) actions, such as shooting at steamers and persons, were criminal rather than insane acts and he should have been put in confinement years ago.

JUDGE MATHIEU GOES FULLY INTO THE CASE.

After Mr. Macmaster had finished speaking on Saturday afternoon, a short recess ensued, upon the expiration of which His Honor Judge Mathieu, began his charge to the jury, addressing them first in English and then in French. He began by saying that Francis Valentine Cuthbert Shortis stands accused of the murder of John Loy on March 1 last. His Honor said His Honor, may be culpable or not. The crime of murder was defined. Insanity was one of the lawful excuses recognized by law, as also a person possessed of specific delusions, but otherwise sane should not be acquitted unless they were of a nature to justify the act. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and his counsel filed an oral plea of insanity, part of the wording of which the Crown intended to prove and allowed it to stand. His Honor said there were several degrees of insanity and quoted the law bearing on the matter. The murder was not denied and the facts were related because the jury would have to decide whether or not accused was guilty. The presence of malice is the chief characteristic by which murder is distinguished from other forms of homicide and it may be either expressed or implied. Malice is implied by any deliberate cruel act, such as sudden killing without apparent provocation. Even if no evidence of special malice is found the duty of the jury would be to bring in a verdict unless a sufficient defence of excuse is found. It must be proven that the prisoner was laboring under natural imbecility or disease of the mind, rendering him incapable of appreciating the nature and quality of his act and knowing the same to be wrong before this act is found excusable. When a man is sane and does not know what he is doing there is no malice. Everyone is held to be sane until otherwise proven. Evidence was brought to show this conclusion, but was it enough to satisfy the jury? To establish the existence of imbecility a defect of the mind must be shown which no education will overcome. They were to decide this by acts anterior and contemporaneous to the murder, if they were denotive of insanity. The delusion about Simpson would not justify the killing of Loy. The prisoner's remark that he did not know why he shot at men was strong evidence of the existence of no specific delusion. Evidence of insanity had been adduced, and it cannot be denied that insanity is hereditary, being the result of a disease of the brain. The prisoner was found to be insane on the night of March 1 it could be safely traced to heredity. His Honor thought that some of the depositions of the insanity commission were undoubtedly exaggerated, and reviewed most of them.

By the evidence taken in Ireland it was shown that the prisoner was very peculiar, boisterous and eccentric, and at times strange and had foolish ideas; it established a very singular condition, but did it show his appreciation of right and wrong? THE EVIDENCE GIVEN IN COURT. The evidence given in Court was then reviewed. The two Andersons, said His Honor, were the only ones who had told of hallucinations, but was it the truth? Miss Anderson and prisoner were in love, and no one outside them had related anything of this nature. The letter written by prisoner to Mr. Gault was referred to and the jury was asked to consider if it was written by a man who was insane. Did they think that Shortis's remark to Jack Anderson that it would be a bad affair for them if McGuinness went against them in the conspiracy to kill Mr. Simpson, proved his insanity or not? It would be their duty to decide whether the prisoner was sane or not on the night of the killing, and to find whether he had a motive. If he had, it rebutted the insanity plea. If there was no motive it would be easier for them to arrive at a verdict of insanity. His Honor thought Miss Anderson's evidence inferior to that of McVickar's. The prisoner began firing on these men when he saw the money being put into the vault. Did he want this money in order to marry Miss Anderson? It could not have been for his support as his parents supplied sufficient for that. If the prisoner did not know he had done wrong why did he ask Smith to shoot him after he was arrested? Those were the facts which they were to weigh in their consciences to enable them to judge whether the prisoner knew the difference between right and wrong. The experts said they took into consideration acts previous and contemporaneous to the murder and concluded that prisoner was insane at the time. This was only opinion, but the jury should consider it. His Honor then cautioned the jurors to allow no sympathy to interfere with their deliberations. If they did they would be untrue to God and to their country. The questions they must answer, said the judge, were as follows:— 1.—Did the accused Francis Valentine Cuthbert Shortis murder John Loy on the first day of March last? 2.—Was the accused at the time of the murder laboring under natural imbecility or disease of the mind to such an extent as to render him incapable of appreciating the nature and quality of his act, the said murder, and of knowing that such act or murder was wrong? 3.—Is the accused guilty or not guilty? His Honor then stated that he left the case in their hands, convinced that they were honest men. As the jury expressed a desire to retire in order to consider their verdict the court was adjourned until nine o'clock on Sunday morning. THE VERDICT OF THE JURY—ACCUSED WAS NOT INSANE. Sharp at nine o'clock yesterday morning (Sunday) Shortis was brought into court, dressed neatly in black. He blew the dust off the railing of the dock and then stood up awaiting the arrival of the judge and jury, who did not arrive until 9.15. The prisoner's father sat in his usual position, with his back against the dock, directly in front of his son, looking pale, careworn, nervous and anxious, much in contrast to his calm indifferent son. Judge Mathieu had barely seated himself on the bench when the jury was ushered in. After answering the roll call the Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Branchaud, put the question to them: "Gentlemen of the jury are you agreed upon your verdict? Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty of the indictment charged against him?" The foreman, Mr. McHardy, answered in the affirmative. The clerk then asked formally: "And that is the verdict of you all?" And all responded "Yes!" The clerk, who was somewhat confused, was reminded by Mr. St. Pierre that answers were required to the questions put by His Honor on Saturday night. Mr. Branchaud replied that all the questions he had were those which had just been read and proceeded to read them. Mr. St. Pierre interposed, and asked His Honor about the question he had put to the jury on the previous evening. His Honor retired into his private room soon appearing with the questions asked for, and put them to the jury himself. To the first as to whether prisoner was guilty of killing Loy the jury answered "Yes." To the second, "No," and to the third they responded "guilty." The jury was then discharged with thanks. The father of the accused dropped his head when he heard the verdict, but soon recovered himself, the son gave no sign whatever of any concern, but when the court was dispersing leaned over the dock and called Dr. Anglin and asked him in a cheerful way what he had done about a catalogue of some music which he (Shortis) had given him some time ago to send to Ireland. SHORTIS TO BE EXECUTED ON JAN. 3. At 10 a.m. on Saturday Judge Mathieu passed sentence upon Shortis, condemning him to be hanged on the morning of Friday, Jan. 3, at eight o'clock. Beauharnois, Que., Nov. 4.—The closing scene in the celebrated Shortis case took place this morning. Promptly at ten o'clock His Honor Judge Mathieu ascended the bench and a few seconds after the prisoner, F. C. V. Shortis, was brought in to court and took his accustomed place in the dock. Neither of the prisoner's parents was present. Mr. Macmaster in conformity with legal usage moved that the sentence of the law be passed upon the prisoner at the bar. The clerk read the formal question beginning Prisoner, you have been indicted, tried and convicted for the murder of John Loy on the first of March, 1895. Have you anything to offer wh. sentence of death should not be passed upon you? If you have anything to say, say it now and you shall be heard. Shortis did not waver, and answered in a clear, firm voice: "No, thank you." Judge Mathieu then addressed him as follows: Francis Valentine Cuthbert Shortis, you have been accused of having murdered John Loy on the first day of March last. To the accusation you have pleaded not guilty, basing your defence on the ground that at the time you were laboring under natural imbecility and insane disease of the mind to such an extent as to render you incapable of appreciating the nature and quality of your act and of knowing that act to be wrong. Twelve honest men have been sworn to try your case, and after a month's close attention

and reflection and after you have been ably defended by the most eminent and able counsel, they have returned a verdict of guilty, declaring thereby that your plea of insanity has not been proved. It is now over eight months since you killed Loy. It has taken eight months to do justice to the country and to declare in your case that he who commits murder shall be punished.

Still, the jurors have paused and reflected a long time before bringing in the just reward of your most atrocious crime. The law says that he who commits murder shall be sentenced to death. It is with the deepest sorrow that I am obliged to-day to pronounce the sentence of the law.

The sentence of this court and of our sovereign lady the Queen is that you, Francis Valentine Cuthbert Shortis, be taken from hence to the common jail in this district of Beauharnois, and there be kept in strict custody until the third day of January next at eight o'clock in the morning, when you will be taken from the common jail and conducted to the place of execution, and there you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead. May God have mercy on your soul.

During this address Shortis remained perfectly motionless.

When the sentence had been finished he replied to Judge Mathieu "I wish to thank you, My Lord for the kindness which you have shown to me and the consideration which all the people connected with this honorable court have given me while I have been here."

After the crowd had been cleared away from the back of the dock and the prisoner led out, Judge Mathieu thanked the jurors for their assiduous attention to their duties. Mr. Macmaster did likewise on behalf of the Crown and also thanked His Honor, Mr. St. Pierre following in the same line for the defence. This term of the court was then declared finished.

THE PRINCESS MAUD ENGAGED.

SHE WILL MARRY HER COUSIN, PRINCE KARL OF DENMARK.

London, Oct. 28.—It is announced that the Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is betrothed to Prince Karl, second son of Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark. Princess Maud was born on Nov. 26, 1869, and Prince Karl was born on Aug. 3, 1872, he thus being about three years younger than his betrothed. The



THE PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES. Who is to marry her Cousin Prince Karl of Denmark.

Princess of Wales, with her daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud, arrived in London a few days ago from Copenhagen, where the party had made a long visit to King Christian and Queen Louise, the parents of the Princess of Wales.

London, Oct. 30.—A number of foreign ambassadors and ministers, together with society leaders, called at Marlborough House, the town residence of the Prince of Wales and inscribed their names in congratulation upon the betrothal of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles, eldest son of Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark.

The betrothed husband of Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is Prince Christian Frederick Charles Georges Valdemar Axel, usually referred to as Prince Charles. He was born at Charlottenlund on Aug. 3, 1872, and is therefore twenty-three years of age. According to the tradition of the



PRINCE CHARLES.

most of the royal houses of Europe, the eldest son becomes a soldier, and Prince Charles's elder brother, Christian, therefore entered the army, Charles consequently adopting the sea. He now holds a Lieutenancy in the Danish navy. Family life at the Danish court is of the quietest domestic sort, and as his parents are a most devoted couple, the young prince has had a thoroughly happy home in the old palace of Amalienborg, in Copenhagen. His career has been entirely uneventful.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

Murderous Anarchy in Turkey.

ENGLAND'S 'ISOLATION' DISCUSSED.

New York, Nov. 2.—Mr. Harold Frederic, the New York 'Times' London correspondent, says:—Such diplomatic denials as Russia has given to the London 'Times' Port Arthur story do not at all alter the general belief that in its essentials it is true. Similar to the jugglery by which it is now sought to ascribe the anti-English attack in the St. Petersburg 'Official Messenger' to a misunderstanding or to a conspiracy of bears to break the Continental Bourses in nowise affects England's perception of the realities. In the kaleidoscopic shifting of the situation it once more looks as if the Turkish problem might assert precedence over the Chinese, but in both cases it is manifest that England's and Russia's interests are now defined as hostile.

Mr. Henry Norman, who has been in Constantinople for a fortnight for the 'Daily Chronicle,' says to-day, under date of Oct. 23, that the Sultan will die or be killed very shortly, and that the revolution is a matter of weeks. He writes excitedly, and perhaps sees things unduly red, but from all quarters of Turkey come vivid tales of a complete breakdown in the official machinery and a universal reign of murderous anarchy. It is said that in Constantinople itself the Armenians and the Young Turkish party have made a combination, and that an uprising is to be concerted by Christians and progressive Mohammedans together, but in the provinces they seem not to have heard of this arrangement, for savage massacres are proceeding on strictly racial lines. The 'Standard's' correspondent asserts positively that the Armenian committee arranged the recent bloody riot at Bitlis, and also instigated and managed on Thursday the panic-stricken run on the Ottoman Bank. Others lay the blame on the Turkish rabble, who are pictured running amuck among the Armenians, and all sides admit the conviction that if the wild disorder that is now epidemic throughout the empire be not checked within the next few days the whole politico-social structure of the Osmanli will go to pieces, and prompt intervention of outsiders become inevitable.

BRITISH ALLIES.

England's anxious outlook for possible allies continues. Italy, of course, is counted as a certainty, and large hopes are built on Austria. Most moderate hints of English leanings in the Vienna press are telegraphed to London and clutched at with quite pathetic eagerness here, but it is towards Berlin that most nervous glances are directed and apprehensive ears strained, and everything there is coldly buttoned up, motionless and silent. The German official papers, when they mention England at all, do so slightly. This may signify only that Germany is holding out for a price. If so, England desires only to know what it is to pay, because the terror of the present isolation is getting into the marrow of her bones.

It was almost touching to note the flutter of delight with which the people here the other day welcomed the statement by cable that all but a few jingo journals in America displayed sympathy with England as against Russia in the event of a war. The English were never able to comprehend at all why any Americans should wish them ill, particularly when Russia was involved. Only last week a high official here said to me that to him the most incomprehensible thing on earth was why the Americans should not make common cause with people of their own blood, language, and civilization, like the men of British Guiana, but should befriend wholly un-American men like the Venezuelans. The arrival of the Guianan governor and his report that the whole Venezuelan business is of the most trivial character afforded immense relief here. There had been growing up a certain uneasiness lest Mr. Chamberlain might manage to embroil the British relations at Washington, which everybody would have resented as gratuitous, mischievous nonsense.

An intimate friend of Lord Dufferin says that all reports that he is to succeed Lord Salisbury or any one else are untrue. He is old, extremely deaf, wholly tired out, and looks forward eagerly to retirement from public life next year.

THE SHIPBUILDING CRISIS.

It would not be easy to exaggerate the calamitous nature of the shape that the shipbuilding crisis has now assumed. Continental politics, especially when they are as at present, have such a fascination for the British press and the reading public that up to now small attention has been given to this really serious domestic matter. Next week, however, it will be certain of its full share of notice, for, with the lock-out ordered on the Clyde for Tuesday, the most important industrial fight that the British have known will be in full blast. In the number of men involved the deadlock will not compare, of course, with many others of recent times, but in value to the nation, of interests involved, and in the danger of irrevocable damage to the country it has no parallel. The great builders of the Clyde and of Belfast say that they are forced to stand together, because if one began to cut the other in wages or other matters it would be impossible for either to maintain himself against foreign competition; hence an agreement of masters under which the Clyde firms now shut out their men because the Belfast men are on strike. It is suspected that the three Clyde firms which got the Admiralty contracts will withdraw from the association and keep their yards open, but even if they do, this will affect the situation only slightly. Another aspect of the matter is the immense impetus that this northern trouble will give to the Tyne-side yards, where during the week orders for three big Japanese warships were placed; but, enterprising as the Newcastle men are, they can accommodate only a fraction of the work which the Clyde and Belfast men send begging, and already important contracts have gone to the German yards at Stettin and Danzig, and others are reported to be transferred to America. The experience of London shows that shipbuilding is the most difficult of industries to get back, once it is disestablished, and the possibility that the enormous

business of the Clyde and Belfast, incomparably the greatest in the world, is to be ruined and dispersed may well frighten the whole nation. As was obvious it would happen, the English Tories are beginning to write to the papers, pointing out bitterly that it was for the sake of these Belfast strikers that the Unionist party waged a ten years' war against home rule, which they now repay by doing the best that they can to destroy irrevocably the greatest and most vital of British industries. Efforts at mediation are still proceeding in Belfast, but both sides display the characteristic Ulster mulishness, which gives small hope to the peacemakers.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Trebizond says that three Armenians of prominence, one of them a notable ecclesiastic, have been summarily tried and condemned upon charges connected with the recent disturbances there, and it is reported that the government intends to execute them without delay. This report has created a sensation in Constantinople.

PLOTTING AGAINST THE SULTAN.

Varna Nov. 1.—Advices from Constantinople say that twenty-three Mussulmans have been arrested and several houses searched in which arms were found and seized. It is stated that a plot against the Sultan's Palace has been discovered. The guards at the Yilkosa refused to do their duty on Monday and it is supposed that they had been won over by the Mussulmans. The guards were disarmed and eight of them were sent to Antolia. The advices say that discontent with the present regime has become so marked that events of startling importance may be expected. A fusion of the Mussulmans and Armenians against the Sultan is believed to be imminent and it is expected that a joint manifesto will shortly be issued declaring that their united efforts will henceforth be directed against the existing system of government of the city. The financial situation is causing general uneasiness. An important fall in Turkish securities contributes greatly to this state of affairs. There have already been several cases of enforced closing of accounts and a few failures.

MR. JAMES RAYSIDE DEAD.

HE REPRESENTED GLENGARRY FOR MANY YEARS IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

WAS A NATIVE OF MONTREAL—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 1.—Mr. Jas. Rayside, ex-M.P.P. for Glengarry, is dead, at Lancaster.

The late James Rayside, ex-M.P. for Glengarry County, Lancaster, Ont., was born in Montreal, in April, 1836. He was the son of Mr. John Rayside, a native of the Isle of Bute, Scotland, who followed the occupation of architect and builder. His mother was Janet Grant, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. The parents of the deceased came to Canada before their marriage, about the year 1830, and both died about the year 1846. Mr. Rayside was brought up by his grandfather, Mr. James Grant, who was for thirty years postmaster in the village of Martintown, Ont. Though favored with only a limited common school education, Mr. Rayside was a life-long student and acquired a standing much higher than many university graduates. After leaving the public schools, he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and devoted himself to millwright work for a number of years. In 1862 he went to the British Columbia gold mines, where he made a good deal of money. After his return he went farming for a short time, and subsequently became interested in



MR. JAMES RAYSIDE.

the lumber trade, which he followed with success. He was found to possess those qualifications which marked him for a public man. His first public offices were councillor and deputy reeve of Charlottetown, Glengarry county. He was an unsuccessful candidate on the Reform side, for the Ontario Legislature, in 1879, but was elected in 1882, which office he filled with credit and ability.

Mr. Rayside was a past president of the Glengarry County Agricultural Society. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Reformer. On April 7, 1864, deceased was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. D. McDonald, North Branch, Glengarry county, Ont. His family consists of two sons and four daughters.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S FAREWELL.

London, Oct. 31.—The War Office has issued a special army order on the occasion of the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the command of the British army. The order in the Duke's behalf thanks all those who co-operated with him to maintain the efficiency of the army, reviews the changes made during his command and bids an affectionate farewell. The Duke feeling assured that he would hand to his successor a force of which the Queen and the Empire may justly be proud.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE

Dr. Spraight, United States Vice Consul in British Guiana Unburdens Himself.

HE UPHOLDS GREAT BRITAIN'S CONTENTIONS AND GIVES HIS REASONS FOR SO DOING.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 30.—A decidedly British view of the boundary controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela is taken by Dr. Spraight, for twenty-eight years United States vice-consul at Georgetown, British Guiana. He had been in Washington several days and decided to talk, and after denying the story that he had been summoned by the officials, said: "The territory in question was for over a century considered as of no account. According to Schomburgk's map, the oldest extant, a copy of which I have at home, the limits of British Guiana extend a good many hundred miles north of what England now claims—in fact, they would reach almost to the Orinoco. Up to a few years ago, when gold was discovered in this 'no man's land,' the Venezuelan Government cared nothing about the strip, for it was nothing but a stretch of barren mud flats, sickly and unproductive."

"When in 1878 some prospectors took out a good bit of gold, and the news got abroad that this 'no man's land' would prove a second California, all of a sudden the Venezuelans awoke to the importance of the region, and forthwith asserted that it was theirs. I think that Brazil has just as good ground to claim it, for its boundary lines come quite close to the district in dispute, and it has just as good right to assert ownership as Venezuela."

"Now the Venezuelans are like a small boy that tries to taunt a larger one, thinking the disparity of size will save him a thrashing. If they had done half as much to us in the way of insult and annoyance as they have to England, we would have trounced them without mercy long ere this."

"All the substantial evidence of ownership is with the English. Schomburgk's map, the very highest authority, shows that clearly. Of course, any piece of land that turns out \$2,000,000 of gold yearly is worth fighting over, and the Venezuelans set up a great howl over British aggression. They came to an agreement, however, with the English by which one party was to have possession of the country on one side of the Uruan River and the other to dominate the bank opposite. A squad of half-clad soldiery under a fussy Venezuelan general was sent out to stand guard over the territory."

"In their zeal they arrested two American miners, and, crossing over the river, they demolished the British station, arrested the inspector and several of his men, trampled the English flag in the dust and treated their prisoners, including the Americans, with such indignity and barbarism that one of the latter, a man named Stevens, died."

"If anything has been done by our government to investigate this treatment of an American citizen, I haven't heard of it. It occurs to me that we might well ascertain the facts in regard to Stevens's fate before condemning John Bull for his desire to protect his own people. I see no cause for our interference in this matter. It may be that England will agree to arbitrate, but if she does I should be greatly surprised. Under similar conditions the United States would scorn the idea of arbitration."

"As far as the Monroe doctrine is concerned, it rests more on a sentiment than anything else. As applied to these petty little South American and Central American governments, it has precious little virtue. They are eternally in a turmoil; their institutions, in the very nature of things, can't have any stability, and the Monroe doctrine, if constantly invoked, would bring us nothing but trouble and vexation."

"There is no probability of war over this affair, for England will do only what is right, and only wants fair treatment. In the twenty years I have lived there, no serious trouble has ever occurred, and none will now. But the Venezuelans have no legitimate claim on the good offices of this country, and they should be brought to book at once for the murder of an unoffending citizen of this country."

Dr. Spraight says that upon reaching Georgetown he will resign his office, wind up his affairs and return to his old home in Springfield, Mass. The above interview is conclusive proof that the doctor does not expect to longer remain in the service.

Dr. Spraight stands on the department rolls as a native of Massachusetts, but he was appointed as vice-consul of Demerara as a resident and merchant of British Guiana in November, 1893.

New York, Nov. 2.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Barbados, West Indies, says: The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela will now assume a new phase. The European powers may have to declare war with the South American Republic, but not for the present at least upon the boundary question. It was declared it will be upon a basis to which the conditions of the Monroe doctrine will not apply, and Venezuela will have to face the enemy without the support of the United States. For several months Venezuelan gunboats have been cruising along the coast of the Spanish main and coast and in British waters off the island of Trinidad, one of the islands in the British West Indies, and unwarrantably interfering with vessels trading in those waters. Now the announcement is made that a Venezuelan coast guard, has shot down Thomas Garcia, owner of the British schooner 'Myosotis,' on board that vessel while on a voyage from Port of Spain, in a most unprovoked manner. The facts have been reported to the administration at Trinidad and a report on the same is now on its way to London for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the cabinet. It is generally believed that the murder of Garcia is a grave misfortune to Venezuela.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"I AM AS WELL AS I WISH TO BE."

Miss Blake, of Hamilton, Ont., After Using Paine's Celery Compound, is a Picture of Womanly Vigor and Beauty.

A Story for All Who Stand in Need of Perfect Health.



Miss Isabella Blake, of 303 Hugson St., Hamilton, Ont., is one of the fairest and best known young women in the ambitious city. To-day, she is a picture of womanly health, vigor and beauty, and joyfully declares, 'I am now a new woman, can enjoy life, and am as well as I wish to be.'

When Miss Blake makes the declaration that she is a 'new woman,' she does not wish it to be understood that she has entered the ranks, and adopted the fads of those light-brained women who would usurp the legitimate position of men, and go through life clad in half masculine attire, with the fixed idea of altering the plans of an all-wise Providence, and turning the world upside down. Ah! no; this is far from what Miss Blake wishes to imply when she makes the statement, that she is a 'new woman.'

The 'new woman' that the world values is not the modern creature that dons the open vest, exposed shirt front, fur-in-hand tie, straight and high collar, stiff derby hat, who walks out on our streets with cane in hand, giving evidence of empty brain and unsatisfied vanity. The true 'new woman' is perfectly represented by Miss Blake, made healthy, vigorous, strong and active by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. This is the 'woman' that sensible and rational beings honor and appreciate—the type of 'woman' that blesses home, friends and the world at large.

Miss Blake, though a young woman, can relate a tale of sad experiences. In the past, lions have stood in her way threatening destruction; she knows what sore afflictions are, owing to the rough

grasp of disease; and at times, the cold touch of the destroyer, death, has made her shiver, and caused her to think of the dark gloom of the silent tomb.

When Miss Blake's heart was faint, sick and void of hope; when all the doctors and medicines failed to do good, and when threatened with that relentless foe consumption, an angel of mercy suggested the use of a remedy that has brought new life to thousands of poor sufferers in the past. Yes, it is Paine's Celery Compound that is recommended; it is used, and in a short time makes a 'new woman' from the material that the grave had battled for.

These facts, dear reader, are not overdrawn or colored in the least. Miss Blake and her friends will gladly vouch for the truth of the statement that Paine's Celery Compound, and it alone, under God's blessing, was the agent that saved life at a critical juncture. The following letter from Miss Blake is surely of sufficient weight to convince the most hardened unbeliever:

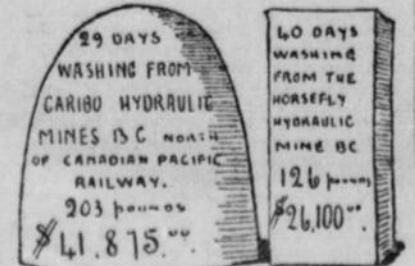
'For years I suffered greatly, and was under the care of doctors who finally told me I was going into consumption. I was becoming worse through the use of medicines, and I gave up my doctors. While in a very critical condition, not able to sleep or rest, always faint and weak, appetite and digestion bad, and my system run-down and little life left in me, I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. After taking one bottle I felt much relieved. I have used in all seven or eight bottles, and am now a new woman, can enjoy life, and am as well as I wish to be. Many thanks for your great medicine.'

TWO LUMPS OF GOLD.

THE RICH PRODUCT OF THE CARIBOO MINES.

THEY WEIGH THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY POUNDS, AND ARE WORTH NEARLY SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

There is at present two large lumps of gold in the window of the Canadian Pacific Railway offices on St. James street, carefully guarded by C.P.R. officials and city constables. The gold is the product of the Cariboo mines in British Columbia, north of the C.P.R. It is in the forms of a thimble and a brick and are solid.



The cone shaped lump is ten inches high and eight and a half inches in diameter. The 'brick' is ten inches long, six inches wide, and four inches deep. The total weight is 325 pounds and the value is \$67,975. The gold is in the keeping of the

THE LATE PREMIER.

Senator Miller on the Political Life of Sir John Thompson.

Senator Miller of Nova Scotia, ex-Speaker of the Dominion Upper Chamber and long one of the most prominent of the Maritime Conservatives, has published a pamphlet detailing his influence upon the entry into political life of the late Premier, Sir John Thompson. The little book has two points, one of personal interest to Mr. Miller, the other of a public bearing. The point to Mr. Miller is the proof shown that the worthy senator was the instigator of John S. D. Thompson's entrance into politics, and afterwards yielded his own claims to give Thompson an entrance to the Dominion Cabinet. The point of public bearing is the revelation of the part which the Roman Catholic Church played in furthering John S. D. Thompson's political debut.

In 1877 a local general election was expected in Nova Scotia. John S. D. Thompson, a young lawyer, recently converted to the Roman Catholic Church, was believed by some who knew him to be of marked ability. The Hon. James McDonald, now chief justice of Nova Scotia, was one of these; Senator Miller (who by the way, is a Roman Catholic) was another. Mr. McDonald wrote to Mr. Miller on Sept. 25, 1877, 'I think it very important that John S. D. Thompson should have a seat in the legislature. We sadly need a few men of ability and determination. But he must be returned by a Roman Catholic constituency. Can you not manage it?' This was written without Thompson's knowledge. Senator Miller took hold hard. He called on Bishop Cameron, at Arichat, proposed that Thompson should be a candidate for a vacant seat in Antigonish, and suggested to the Bishop that he should use his influence to get a requisition to Mr. Thompson to stand for the vacancy. The Bishop approved and, to quote Mr. Miller, requested me to write to his friend, the Rev. R. McDonald, then parish priest of Pictou, now Bishop of Harbor Grace, N.S., a native of Antigonish and very popular there; explain to him His Lordship's views and ask him to go to the shire town of the constituency. Senator Miller wrote accordingly. On Oct. 6 Father McDonald replied in a delightfully shrewd letter, speaking of his 'love and esteem for Mr. Thompson,' expressing confidence that 'in public life he would do honor to himself and redect credit on the Roman Catholics of the Dominion,' and proceeding to speak as follows regarding Antigonish:

'The lay element must take, or must be convinced that they are taking, the initiative in the matter. Permit me to suggest the scheme by which this can be most easily accomplished. 1. Keeping politics entirely out of sight let Mr. Thompson be invited to repeat his lecture on the "German Persecutions" in Antigonish before the public and college. 2. Let a simultaneous meeting (informal) of the college board be convened. 3. After the lecture let the clergy and leading laymen be quietly operated on to offer Mr. Thompson a requisition to stand for the county. I feel confident the lecture will enlist the sympathy of all Roman Catholics in favor of the young and talented convert. We would get Father Gerroir, as senior member of the board, to act as chairman of the lecture. If Father Gerroir take kindly to Mr. Thompson, I believe he will be elected by acclamation. Something at all events must be done to bring the merits and claims of Mr. Thompson before the people of Antigonish before he gets a requisition. If this plan recommend itself to His Lordship and yourself, I shall attend to the details.'

'This letter,' says Senator Miller, 'was sent by me to Bishop Cameron, who returned it with an endorsement in his own handwriting as follows: "All right. Bishop Cameron." The senator then had word sent to Mr. Thompson. The future Premier of Canada hesitated. He was totally unknown in Antigonish. Acknowledging with a touch of quaint pleasantry the letters 'disclosing a little conspiracy for the subjugation of Antigonish,' and confessing that he was 'naturally ambitious, and his hopes were excited by so gratifying a prospect as the nomination contemplated,' he fears that he, a stranger, could not carry the county. Here was where Senator Miller's pluck came in. Saying nothing to the clergy, the senator argued with young Thompson and succeeded in speedily changing the latter's view. On Oct. 29 Thompson wrote the senator agreeing to stand. Thompson's letter includes the following paragraph:

'If this matter should result in my getting into public life, I sincerely hope that I shall be able to prove to Bishop Cameron that his trust has not been misplaced, although his opinion of my capacity may have been too high. You are aware that nearly all the difficulties with which Roman Catholics have had to contend in matters of local legislation, (education, for example), have come from members of our (the Conservative) party. That is the great cause of our being unable to carry sufficient Roman Catholic support to make the seats in Halifax secure. I flatter myself if I obtain a seat in the House I can effect a considerable change in that respect, and the obligation to do so I shall regard as more sacred than any other. The promises of a candidate do not count for much, but if I get the opportunity I will make mine good.'

Bishop Cameron then, Mr. Miller proceeds, wrote 'a somewhat authoritative letter to Father Gillis of Antigonish, to be used in the county, giving his reason for supporting Mr. Thompson's candidature.' Meanwhile Father McDonald had gone personally to Antigonish to secure the requisition as he had planned. But as Father McDonald said, proved stubbornly adverse to the bringing in of a stranger, and the Father was so dismayed that he wrote Miller that he thought it would be better if Thompson would stand aside for that time. The

senator stood to his guns nobly; he declined to advise Thompson to withdraw, and instead got him to go down to the county and announce his candidature whether he got a requisition or not. Young Thompson went, and found the atmosphere very rigid. A strong local man named McGillivray was in the field as an independent Conservative, and a Liberal candidate was out also. Thompson wrote Miller 'while we are showing a bold front and declaring my intention to run, so as to bluff rather than be bluffed, I do not really see the propriety of running. Father Gillis is very kind and regrets the situation but can see no hope.' Thompson closed by asking the senator to forward a letter to Bishop Cameron asking the Bishop's permission to retire from the contest. The senator's courage was lion like. He did not forward Thompson's letter to the Bishop; he 'decidedly disapproved of its tenor,' says he grimly. 'Everybody was scared but the senator; he fought on doggedly. "I played my last card," he says. "I advised a change of tactics, and my advice was taken. Another letter was written to Father Gillis by His Lordship (Bishop Cameron) to be read to McGillivray. This communication was in the nature of a personal appeal to the latter to retire from the contest. A few days afterwards, on the morning of nomination day, a telegram came to Bishop Cameron from Father Gillis, saying that he had read His Lordship's letter to Mr. McGillivray, who had asked time to consider it. An hour later, another telegram from and to the same parties, contained the gratifying intelligence that—"McGillivray had retired from the contest."

This settled the matter. The election took place with Thompson the sole Conservative candidate against a Liberal, and Thompson was elected, by over five hundred majority.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

COBOURG THE SCENE OF A FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A PROMINENT YOUNG LAWYER SHOT BY AN OLD RESIDENT.

Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 31.—A probably fatal shooting affair took place here last evening about eight o'clock. Mr. H. F. Holland, a prominent lawyer of Cobourg, had occasion to call at the office of another lawyer, Mr. J. Y. Cruickshank, about eight o'clock. Upon entering Mr. Holland was startled at finding Mr. Cruickshank in a leaning position in a chair and apparently stunned. When asked what was the matter Mr. Cruickshank managed to make it clear to Mr. Holland that Mr. John Phillips had walked into his office about ten minutes to eight and deliberately fired two shots at him in quick succession. Phillips then turned, and making the remark, 'I will finish you this time,' turned to go out. Mr. Cruickshank then said, 'I guess you have finished me,' whereupon Phillips turned and fired the third shot. The first bullet struck Mr. Cruickshank in the neck, fracturing his windpipe; the second one fractured his right cheek bone, while the third one fractured the right hand between the thumb and first finger. Mr. Holland immediately summoned Drs. O'Gorman and Waters and Brunet and also notified the police.

Great excitement prevails here over the affair. Mr. Cruickshank is in a very critical condition this morning. So far the doctors have not found any of the bullets. The one which entered the neck and fractured the windpipe is supposed to be lodged in the spine; the bullets cannot be found. Mr. Cruickshank is unmarried, and about thirty-five years of age, and has been practicing law in Cobourg for some years. His home is about ten miles from here. His mother and sister were summoned to Cobourg last night and arrived about eleven o'clock. Phillips is fifty-five years old, and an old resident, having lived here many years.

At eleven o'clock this morning the doctors report Mr. Cruickshank in a critical condition, his right side being paralyzed. MR. CRUICKSHANK SUCCEUMS TO HIS INJURIES.

Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 31.—John Young Cruickshank, the lawyer who was shot last night by John Phillips, died this evening. He was born at Plainville, in Hamilton township, about ten miles from here, and was the son of Mr. Thomas G. Cruickshank, a wealthy and highly respected farmer of that township. He was educated at Victoria University, whence he graduated as a B.A., and also received the degree of M.A. from the same university. After acting some years as principal of the Cobourg High School, he began the practice of law. After passing his examination with the late Hon. Sydney Smith, Q.C., he was called to the bar. He began the practice of law at Cobourg about ten years ago. In politics he was a Conservative, doing good service for his party, being secretary of the Conservative party for this riding. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

John Phillips, who shot Mr. Cruickshank last night and afterwards committed suicide, was a native of Ireland. He came to this country about fifty years ago, settling on a farm about four miles from Cobourg. After a few years of successful farming he and his brother engaged in the hotel business in Cobourg. John retired about twenty years ago, and has been engaged in carrying and collecting the mails. Deceased was about seventy years of age and leaves a widow and four daughters and two sons.

THE MOTIVE FOR THE SHOOTING.

The motive for the shooting is as follows:—Mr. Cruickshank has been conducting a case in the Division Court against Phillips, relating to a lot of land which Mr. Cruickshank's client claimed he had paid for, not receiving any deed. This property adjoined Mr. Phillips' property. The case was decided against Phillips this week, and thereupon he entered Mr. Cruickshank's office and is said to have used abusive language. Mr. Cruickshank entered suit for ten thousand dollars for slander. This so enraged Phillips that he committed the deed already described.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

THE MUNICIPAL RIGHTS IMPERILED.

The subject matter of this circular is of such vital interest to every citizen of the Province of Quebec that we may fairly ask you to read it carefully.

Our municipal institutions have always been recognized as of very great importance, and have been jealously guarded in all great national legislation. The principle of municipal self-government has always been recognized by the license laws of the province, which have provided that no license for the sale of liquor can be issued unless the certificate required of every applicant for a license be confirmed by the municipal council. The right of municipal councils to refuse to confirm any such application has hitherto been maintained by the judges of our superior courts. Recently, however, judgment has been rendered in the Superior Court for this district, sitting as the Court of Review, which is of the gravest and greatest importance to every municipality in the province.

The Township of Stanstead refused to confirm the usual certificate for a hotel license, where intoxicating liquors were to be sold, on the ground that they were of the opinion that no such license was required in that town, this opinion being based upon the expression of opinion at the last municipal election in the said township, in which the question of license or no license was made a prominent issue.

A mandamus was taken by the party applying for the license, Mr. Beach, to compel the council to grant the license. This mandamus was refused by Judge Pagnuelo at Sharnbrook.

Mr. Beach appealed to the Court of Review sitting in Montreal, with the result that Judge Pagnuelo's judgment was reversed by the judges sitting in review.

The judgment destroys entirely one of the most important functions of municipal councils, and one, which, perhaps more than all others, has to do with the good order and morals of the community in consequence of which it has always been considered of the very highest importance.

If it be true that municipal councils have no right to refuse to confirm a license even when it is clearly established that such is not wanted by the community, it will entirely destroy one of the most powerful instruments in the hands of those who take a deep interest in the moral and social interests of the people in the various municipalities in this province.

The Dominion Alliance has always defended the rights of municipalities to determine whether or not any licenses should be granted in their respective jurisdictions, and in this case defended successfully this right in the first court, but in the Court of Review was defeated. Recognizing the immense importance of this judgment to the entire province, the executive of the Quebec Provincial Alliance with the advice of counsel is of the opinion that the case should be taken to the Court of Appeal.

To prosecute the appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench in this province, will require five hundred dollars with what has been already expended; but, as we have before stated, as the matter is one which affects so intimately one of the most important rights of municipal voters, the committee has decided to lay the matter before the public and afford an opportunity to all to contribute to the expenses, as it would be manifestly unfair to expect the committee alone to incur the responsibility and expense of fighting such a case.

We therefore beg to ask all who think the principle is an important one, and desire to see it maintained, kindly to forward their contributions without delay to Mr. James Baylis, 1837 Notre Dame street, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer of the special fund. All moneys received will be duly acknowledged.

We may say also, that urgency is necessary, as if the matter is not appealed without delay the council will have to comply with the order of the court and any other parish or township council which has refused to grant licenses may be prosecuted in the same way that the Township of Stanstead has been. As the delay allowed for appeal is so short all contributions must be in the hands of the treasurer before Nov. 20.

We send you herewith the judgment in full which all who are interested in the maintenance of our municipal privileges will read with interest.

We have no doubt that the press of the country when it realizes the importance of this judgment will accentuate the need of some change in the wording of the law which will not leave it susceptible of the interpretation put upon it by the Court of Review. Possibly those receiving this circular could do something to influence the legislature to alter the wording of the law. The only article which has so far appeared on the subject is that from the Montreal 'Witness,' which we also append.

By order of the executive.
J. H. CARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 4, 1895.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Sir Donald Smith arrived home on Friday morning from Scotland, having travelled by the S.S. 'Lucania' to New York. His arm is almost entirely well.

Montreal is to borrow two millions of dollars for forty years; the money to be used or mis-used, according to the wants of the city and the needs of the bootlers at the City Hall.

Branch 26 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association presented Mr. J. J. Curran with a portrait of himself. Mr. Curran's accession to the bench took place in face of the strong protest of some of the Protestants of the city against the appointment of any but a Protestant.

Napoleon Beaudry, forty years of age, married, and with a family, died suddenly on Friday at his home, situated in a lane off 160 St. Hubert street, owing to the effects of an overdose of chloral. Whether the drug was taken accidentally or otherwise was not apparent.

The news comes from St. Barnabé, Que., that a woman, Madame Dechenne, has taken no food whatever for sixty-five days, the only thing which she can swallow, being a little water or tea. Although she has become very thin, she can still go to church, and the doctors are greatly puzzled with the case.

The rather curious ceremony of decorating the grave of the Hon. Honoré Mercier took place last week, and many persons who declared bitterly against Mr. Mercier's political course, so far as its financial peculiarities are concerned, assisted in the ceremony, which was almost a political demonstration.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Golf Club on Oct. 29, it was unanimously agreed that the game be played after the Lachine, and that the extensive grounds with considerable river frontage, which had been examined, be purchased for \$20,000, and be put in order for next season's play.

The Rev. Samuel Massey is about to retire from the regular work of the ministry and has placed his resignation of the rectorship of St. Simon's Church in the hands of His Lordship Bishop Rodd. Mr. Massey has been engaged in Christian work for upwards of forty-two years, in this city.

Bruno Boucher, a guide or hunter, from St. Barthélemy, who was to have accompanied some gentlemen on the expedition to Cheval du Moine, early last week, blew out the gas in his room, he retired to rest in the night in the house of Mr. Horace Boissieu, 54 St. Louis square. He was found dead in the morning.

On Wednesday morning a hotwater boiler just below the ladies' hair dressing room in J. B. Deganni's barber establishment, 1738 Notre Dame street, blew off its top. The explosion shook buildings for some distance around, blew a large hole in the floor of D'Aganni's department and made a wreck of the furniture in the room. Luckily no one was hurt.

Police are seeking for a man who is believed to be responsible for the death of Miss Zelia Dupuis, who died from malpractice, which she said he had caused. In Notre Dame Hospital there was an effort made to save the woman's life, but she gradually sank after her admission, and died after telling of her troubles. She was from Paris, France.

Thomas Kay, twenty years of age, and living at 27 Frontenac street, was believed to have been fatally injured in the works of the Montreal Gas Company, at Hochelaga, on Wednesday at noon. He was struck twice by a lever, the first blow taking him in the stomach and inflicting internal injuries, the second breaking his left thigh. Kay was taken to the General Hospital.

Mrs. Francois Hamaldi, the woman who attempted to commit suicide by taking poison on Oct. 21, at her house, 1226 St. Lawrence street, because, she alleged, she was ill-treated by her husband, was arraigned in the Police Court on Tuesday last on a charge of attempted suicide, but was so ill that she was sent to the hospital. Her husband, who had threatened to shoot her, was liberated on bail.

Professor W. A. Carlyle, lecturer of mineralogy at McGill, has been offered the position of provincial mineralogist of British Columbia. Mr. Carlyle is a nephew of the great Thomas Carlyle, a Canadian by birth and a graduate of McGill. After graduating he worked for a number of years as a mining engineer, also on the government Geological Survey. He was recommended by Dr. Dawson as being peculiarly well fitted to fill the present position.

On Thursday afternoon a man named Napoleon Foret made a complaint before Judge Demoyers, in the Police Court, to the effect that he had wandered up into the rooms of the 'Club Commercial Comis Voyageurs,' and after indulging in a few drinks engaged in a game of 'draw poker,' a game which means gambling in its most heartless form, with several of the members. After the game he found himself minus four hundred dollars.

Hallowe'en was celebrated, as usual, with a concert by the Caledonian Society and in other such methods by the more serious of the community, while the younger element did some masquerading and the mischievous committed outdoor pranks more or less annoying to the victims and laughter to the practical jokers. Principal Peterson's splendid address at the Hallowe'en concert was the central attraction of the evening.

Mr. Joseph Page, late chief of the Ste. Cunegonde police and fire departments, and Mr. Cyrille Moquin, butcher, of 535 Craig street, met a horrible death together on Saturday night on board the government dredge moored in the canal above Black's Bridge. The men were overtaken in their sleep by a fire which appears to have had its origin in a spark from the boiler dropping into a pile of cotton waste, and the bodies of both were burned almost beyond recognition.

The Demers murder case remains in statu quo. Last Saturday, Mr. O. Demers, attorney for the defence, made a motion before Judge Hall, that his client, Napoleon Demers, be given a new trial at once. Judge Hall refused to grant the request on the ground that the request was premature. At the last term the defence asked Judge Wurtelle to grant the prisoner bail. This motion was taken on défilé, and thus far has not been answered.

One of the strangest and most successful cases of masquerading ever heard of in Canada, came to light on Friday afternoon. Constable Fafard, on Ottawa street, saw a small-sized, dark-haired, pale faced man, without a hat, dressed in an overcoat and a black pair of trousers staggering in an intoxicated condition across the street. The inebriate remarked that he was going home to Tar lane, off Nagereth street. Thinking the tones of the man's voice sounded feminine the officer arrested him and took him to No. 2 Station, where a lady caught the 'hint' changed to 'her.' She said she had masqueraded for five years as Jax. Mitchell. Her real name she gave as Annie Mitchell, and she claimed to be the husband of a woman with whom she lived and who brazenly told the officers that she had a son to the alleged Mitchell. The police are looking up the pair and their son, whom they think is a young woman.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Alaska Feather and Down Company, of Montreal, are quoting the following prices for farmers' feathers:—Goose, 40c; Duck, 25c to 30c; Hen, 4c to 6c; Turkey, 2c to 2½c. Write them for shipping instructions, and say how much you have to ship.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

London, Nov. 1.—The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed chief personal aide-de-camp to the Queen and honorary colonel-in-chief of the forces.

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness')
GOLF PLAYING ON SUNDAY.

The game of golf has by County Judge Macdougall been declared to be one that may be lawfully played on Sunday. The case on which this decision was given was a test one, certain private and highly respectable citizens having been prosecuted for playing golf just outside of the city limits in East Toronto. The judge's finding is not likely to be disputed as a matter of law, and on the propriety of golf for Sunday recreation he, of course, utters no opinion. The judgment is based on the contention that as golf is not expressly prohibited, and as it is not a game of 'ball,' or a 'noisy' game, in the sense in which these terms are used in the statute, it is not constructively forbidden. In all probability the Society for the Promotion of Sabbath Observance will not let the matter rest here. If they accept Judge Macdougall's interpretation of the law as it stands they will no doubt ask for such an amendment of the law as will make it include all games of the class to which golf belongs, such as lawn tennis and even croquet. It will be difficult to prevent baseball and football from being played on Sundays if other games played with balls are allowed. On the other hand, it is hard to classify amusements so as to put down everything that is objectionable, and the Sunday Observance Association evidently has its work cut out for it.

A JOURNALISTIC SQUABBLE

that is more curious than edifying is in progress here. Since the discontinuance of the publication of the 'Empire' there have been only three morning papers, of which the 'World' sells for one cent and the 'Globe' and 'Mail and Empire' for two cents each. The announcement was made a day or two ago that the 'Mail and Empire' would be sold at a cent, and that this would be done to injure the 'World.' The latter replied in an article of bitter defiance. How the struggle will end it is too soon to predict, but even now it is quite proper to say that the 'World's' success as a morning journal has not been due wholly to its low price. It has acquired a strong hold on a large constituency by a combination of skill and audacity in the treatment of events, and its readers will continue to buy and read it, not merely because the price is small but because they expect to find the paper interesting. It seems that three morning journals are really too many for the advertising patronage, of which there is just now not enough, to go around. The reinforcement here a few days ago of the remains of the

HON. DR. ROLPH.

recalled public attention to one of the most remarkable men of a time that was replete with men of exceptional ability. He was a contemporary of William Lyon Mackenzie, of Sir John Beverley Robinson, of Robert Sullivan, of Robert Baldwin, of Sir Francis Hincks, and to some extent of George Brown and John A. Macdonald, and he was the peer of the greatest of them, if not his superior. John Rolph was born in England, and received his early education there. After spending part of his youth in Canada he returned to his native land and took a course in the University of Cambridge, of which he became a graduate. The knowledge which he thus obtained of university work and life was afterwards of great use to him and to the province, when the constitution of the provincial university became a subject of acrimonious discussion. Dr. Rolph practised law for a time, and with his powerful physique, beautiful voice, keen intellect and attractive manner he would doubtless have risen to the very front rank of Canadian jurists had he remained at the bar. It was said that his abandonment of it was due to some slight put upon him by one of the Superior Court judges, but be that as it may he resorted to the practice of medicine, and in this he speedily became equally distinguished. Having entered public life in the stormy times preceding the rebellion of 1837, he soon became an influential member of the 'Reform' party, and for this he suffered when the 'emeute' was crushed. For this he did not actually wait, as he saw no chance of success. He fled to the United States, from which he was not permitted to return for some years, and he never again became prominent in political life. He was not, for some reason, fully trusted by the Liberals when that party split up in the time of Mr. Francis Hincks, and when the Hincks-Morin ministry was formed he preferred to give it, rather than the wing led by Mr. George Brown, his support in parliament. The most characteristic work done by Dr. Rolph, however, was

MEDICAL TEACHING.

in the early fifties the facilities for obtaining a professional medical training in Toronto were of the slimmiest. There had been a teaching medical faculty in the University of Toronto, but it never amounted to much, and it soon became extinct. Dr. Rolph started his celebrated medical school as a private enterprise, and

for many years it continued to train practitioners, some of whom rose to professional eminence, while a large number are still useful physicians and surgeons. Dr. Rolph's school was just outside of the city limits and in the old village of Yorkville. He gathered about him a staff of clever young men who became expert in the work of tuition, at which some of them are still engaged. Dr. Geikie, Dean for over twenty years of Trinity Medical College, was one of these, and Dr. Sangster, then of the Provincial Normal School and now a practitioner in Port Perry, was another. Some of the men who were at first his colleagues, set up as a rival institution the Toronto School of Medicine, which eight years ago became the medical faculty of the University of Toronto. Those who were prominent in this enterprise were Dr. Atkins and Dr. Wright, who associated with them Dr. Richardson and Dr. Hodder, who had been professors in the then extinct medical faculty of the university. Dr. Rolph's personality was the main cause of the success of his school, of which the equipment was somewhat crude. His great practical experience, his scientific erudition, and his philosophic spirit gave a charm to his professional talks which made them quite fascinating, and it was a common saying among his students that he was always ready to take the place of any other member of the teaching staff who happened to be absent. When he retired, shortly before his death, twenty-five years ago, his school disappeared and its place was taken by the Trinity School, which still flourishes on a broader basis of teaching and with better equipment than in Dr. Rolph's day was ever dreamed of. In his later years in Toronto the venerable physician was a well-known figure on the streets. He used to wear a straw hat in winter as well as summer, and in the coldest weather he would sometimes be seen carrying it under his arm instead of on his head. For twenty-five years all that was mortal of him has reposed in the village of Mitchell, Perth county, whither he had gone to reside, and henceforth no other occurrence is likely to recall to mind one whose 'role' must be learned from the page of history.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Menthol Cough Syrup so extensively known all over New England is here in Canada to help you. All is joy for the persons, suffering from coughs, colds and other pulmonary diseases, for they know that the king of syrups is here. For sale by all druggists and general dealers.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—At Quebec, on Oct. 18, 1895, at 250 D'Aiguillon street, the wife of R. B. Baker, of a daughter.
BLURTON.—At 1789 Ontario street, on the 11th instant, the wife of E. H. Blurton, of a son.
DOBBS.—At Valcartier, Que., on Oct. 26, 1895, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Dobbs, of a son.
HORSFALL.—At St. Lambert, Oct. 23, 1895, the wife of Arthur Horsfall, of a daughter.
McDONNELL.—At Lancaster, Oct. 26, the wife of Alex. R. McDonnell, assistant postmaster, of a son.
PHILLIMORE.—At Wrensen, Cookshire, Que., on the 24th October, the wife of Raymond H. Phillimore, M.D., of a son.
PHELAN.—At 94 St. Matthew street, on Oct. 23, 1895, the wife of F. E. Phelan, of a daughter.
TAYLOR.—At Maple avenue, Cocker, Ont., Oct. 22, 1895, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. B. Taylor.
WELLS.—At Beachburg, Ont., Oct. 29, 1895, a daughter to the Rev. W. and Mrs. Wells.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON.—CAMERON.—At South Maitland, N.S., by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., John Anderson, of South Rockland, N.B., to Lizette, daughter of the late Duncan Cameron.
ARLESS.—KITS.—On Oct. 30, 1895, at the American Presbyterian Church by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, George C. Arless, Jr., to Mary Kathleen, daughter of Charles Kits, Esq., of this city. No cards.
BURGESS.—SOMERS.—At the residence of the bride's father, G. T. Somers, Esq., reeve of Beeton, on Oct. 23, 1895, Annie, only daughter of George Somers, Esq., to Dr. John Alfred Burgess, of Toronto.
BAILLY.—CRAIG.—At the Methodist parsonage, Danville, on Oct. 23, 1895, by the Rev. W. Henderson, Mr. Charles L. Bailly, to Miss Annie Craig, all of Kingsley Falls.
DAVILLE.—HANES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Herbert L. Daville, of Toronto, to Margaret Gertrude, youngest daughter of Jacob Hanes, Esq., Morrisburg, Ont.
DOBSON.—MUNRO.—At Crescent Street Church, Montreal, on Oct. 29, 1895, by the Rev. B. Mackay, D.D., the Rev. John R. Dobson, B.A., D.D., St. Giles Presbyterian Church, to Janet Smith, daughter of Robert Munro. At home, 1173 St. Denis street, Thursdays, from 14th November. No cards.
DALPHIN.—CLUFF.—On the 24th Oct., 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, Mr. George Robt. Dalphin, of Malone, New York, to Miss Elizabeth Janet Cluff, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Cluff, of the Parish of St. Anicet, Huntingdon, Que.
DUGGAN.—KIMBALL.—On Oct. 22, 1895, at 124 Winchester street, Toronto, the residence of Alfred Haywood, Esq., brother-in-law of the bride, D. D. Duggan, M.D., of Battle Creek, Mich., to Lilian, youngest daughter of B. R. Kimball, Esq., of Bucyrus, Ohio.
GEDDES.—MANSFIELD.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 23, 1895, by the Rev. Dr. Findlay, Thomas Geddes to Wilhelmina, second daughter of Wm. Mansfield, Manotick, Ont.

HOOPLE.—MUNSON.—On Oct. 24, 1895, at 74 Abbott avenue, Waterbury, Connecticut, the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, the Rev. G. S. Eldridge, and by him, Heber Hoople, M.D., of Brooklyn, New York, to Carrie Louise, third daughter of A. E. Munson, Esq., of Cobourg, Ont.

LILLIE.—HOWELL.—On Oct. 24, 1895, in the First Congregational Church, Oakland, Cal., by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Ida F., fourth daughter of the late Rev. James Howell, of Toronto, Canada, to W. A. Lillie, M.D., of Cucamonga, Cal., formerly of Toronto.

LAWSON.—STANTON.—At St. Luke's Church, Ashburnham, Peterborough, Ont., by the Rev. Herbert Symonds, rector, Herbert E. Lawson, third son of Sir Charles Lawson, London, England, to Edith, youngest daughter of J. P. Stanton, Belleville, Ont.

McVEIGH.—POOLE.—On Oct. 21, at the home of the bride's father, Wakefield, Que., by the Rev. H. W. Burnett, S.T.L., assisted by the Rev. W. L. Scott, William McVeigh of Buckingham, Que., son of the late John McVeigh, Vars, Ont., to Annie Eleanor, third daughter of Wm. Poole, Esq., of the above-mentioned village.

McPHAIL.—GILLIES.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Proton, by the Rev. John McPhail, fourth surviving son of Mr. Alexander McPhail, farmer, to Flora, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Gillies, farmer, all of Proton, Ont.

MOORE.—RILEY.—On Oct. 3, by the Rev. H. W. Burnett, S.T.L., at the home of the bride's parents, Charles Newton Riley, son of Wm. Riley, to Jane Moore, daughter of Wm. Moore, all of Township of Masham, P.Q.

MUNSON.—RANKIN.—On the 24th Oct., 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, Mr. John C. Munson, of Benona, Michigan, to Miss Christina Rankin, daughter of Captain John Rankin, of the Parish of St. Anicet, Huntingdon, Que.

MUSSEN.—CLEGHORN.—On the 26th inst., at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, assisted by the Rev. Canon Mussen, brother of the groom, Albert Edward Mussen, son of the late Thomas Mussen, to Elizabeth Cleghorn, daughter of Mr. Henry Cleghorn.

PULLAN.—McLEAN.—On the 26th October, 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., William G. Pullan, Jr., to Jessie Morrison, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles McLean. No cards.

SHIPMAN.—HEXT.—Ernest G. M. Shipman, of Toronto, to Effie Elaine Hext, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, at Jarvis street Baptist Church, Toronto, Ontario, on Oct. 26, 1895, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor of the church.

SLOAN.—FENNEL.—On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Carl Allum, at the residence of the bride's father, in North Gower, Miss Amelia Fenella, daughter of Mr. North Gower, to Mr. Samuel Walker Sloan.

VINCENT.—LEASK.—At Ingleside, Greenbank, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 24, 1895, by the Rev. R. Leask, B.D., William G. Vincent, Jr., to Jessie Morrison, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Vincent, of Chicago, to Marion Clark, daughter of John Leask, Esq.

WHYTE.—LUTTRELL.—On Oct. 30, 1895, at the Methodist parsonage, 1091 Cadieux st., by the Rev. W. J. Wood, Frederick Whyte, of Halderton, Que., to Lydia F. Luttrell, daughter of A. Luttrell, Rivard street, Montreal.

WRIGHT.—PRICE.—On the evening of Oct. 25, by the Rev. J. F. Oakley, in Euclid Avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, Mr. Edgar Ulysses Wright, of Newark, New Jersey, to Miss Anna Mabel, daughter of F. Price, Esq., Cashier Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co.

DIED.

BARBER.—In this city, on Sunday, the 27th instant, Henrietta Ashworth Adams, wife of the late W. H. Barber, aged 46 years, and 10 months.
BLURTON.—On Saturday, the 26th instant, Emma M., beloved wife of E. H. Blurton, and second eldest daughter of John Street, Esq., of this city.
CHANDLER.—At Bromie Corner, Que., on the 28th instant, Frederick H., youngest son of A. H. Chandler, aged 21 years.
COX.—At Foxboro', Ont., on Oct. 22, 1895, Eliza Sherwood, relict of the late Mr. Jas. Cox, formerly of Montreal and Ottawa, aged 86 years.
CHANDLER.—At Bromie Corner, Que., on the 28th inst., Frederick H., youngest son of A. H. Chandler, aged 21 years.
DEWAR.—At Glen Sandfield, Ont., on Oct. 12, 1895, Malcolm Dewar, a native of Glenelg, Inverness-shire, Scotland, aged 90 years. He deceased came to Canada in 1849. He leaves a widow and a large family.
DARTNELL.—On Oct. 23, 1895, at 'Davenport' the residence of her nephew, Rev. A. U. de Penier, Wells Hill, Ont., Anna Maria Ingall, eldest surviving daughter of the late Surgeon-Major G. R. Dartnell, of the 1st (Royal) Regiment.
FORD.—On Oct. 25, 1895, at his residence, 16 Windsor street, Toronto, Thomas Ford (late of the G.T.R.), aged 50 years.
HILL.—On the morning of the 27th inst., at the hour of 9 o'clock, John James Rupert, only child of Thos. Hy. and Selina Hill, after 8 days of severe sickness and suffering, aged 7 years, 1 month and 23 days.
HOWLAND.—At Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 25, 1895, at 69 St. George street, Fred. N. Howland, third son of H. S. Howland, in his 37th year.
JERSEY.—Found dead in bed at his residence in Potton, on the morning of Oct. 7, 1895, William Jersey, son of the Rev. T. C. Jersey, of Oldham, England, in the 70th year of his age.
JUDGE.—At Quebec, on Oct. 27, 1895, Cornelius Judge, in the 61st year of his age.
LAIDLAW.—At Elm Grove, near Georgetown, Ont., on Oct. 24, 1895, the Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, LL.D., minister of St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, Ont., aged 56 years.
LINGLEY.—In this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, Priscilla, beloved wife of William S. Lingley, daughter of the late Joseph Dier.
LITTLE.—At Quebec, on Oct. 26, 1895, at the age of 84 years, Mrs. Margaret Beddy, widow of the late James Little.
McCASKILL.—At Harrington, Lost River, Que., on Sunday morning, 20th Oct., 1895, Isabella Fraser, widow of the late John McCaskill, formerly of Hawkesbury, Co. Prescott, aged 78 years.
British Columbia papers please copy.
McVET.—At Theford, Que., on Oct. 12, 1895, after an illness of seven months, borne with Christian patience, Sarah J., daughter of Adam McVet, aged twenty years, eight months and one day.
NIXON.—At Clarendon, Charlotte Co., N.B., Margaret Sloan, wife of Archibald Nixon, J.P., aged sixty-six years, a native of Donaghadee, Co. Down, Ireland.
Glasgow and Belfast papers please copy.
O'DONNELL.—On the night of Oct. 23, 1895, at the age of 1 year and 6 months, Mary Florence, youngest and most beloved child of Hugh O'Donnell, Quebec.
ORR.—Suddenly, at Hemmingford, Que., on the 24th instant, Thomas Orr, aged 55 years.
Toronto papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—Suddenly, at Glen Murray, Inverness, Megantic, P.Q., on Sept. 27, 1895, Martha Glass, beloved wife of Mr. Edward Patterson, in her 62nd year.

PIRIE.—At Dundas, Ont., on Oct. 24, Jane Prie, of Toronto, relict of the late George Prie, Guelph, aged 70 years and 2 months.

RAMMKE.—On Monday, 28th inst., at her niece's residence, Mrs. F. Rosh, 385 St. Denis street, Margareta Rammke, of Usteren, Germany, aged 84 years.

ROBERTSON.—At 236 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, William Robertson, aged 46 years.

RAE.—In this city, on the morning of the 28th inst., Mary Morrison, beloved wife of David Rae, Jr., aged 24 years.

RAYSIDE.—At his family residence, South Larocaster, James Rayside, Esq., ex-M.P.P., Glengarry, aged 69 years.

RUSSELL.—At Quebec, on Oct. 29, 1895, Laura E. Reynolds, widow of the late Dr. R. H. Russell.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 28th instant, Anne Goudrey, beloved wife of Robert Smith, aged 61 years, 8 months.

WATSON.—At Sonya, on Sunday, Sept. 29, 1895, of dysentery, Joan, beloved wife of Mr. John Watson, aged 69 years, four months and five days, a native of Dunfermline, Scotland.

YOUNG.—At Quebec, on Oct. 25, 1895, John R. Young, aged 78 years.

Those sending notices for the above columns may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BROKEN IN HEALTH.

THE INTERESTING STORY OF A LADY IN QU'APPELLA, N.W.T.

SUFFERED WITH SEVERE HEADACHES, LOSS OF APPETITE AND FATIGUE ON SLIGHT EXERTION—INSOMNIA ADDED ITS TERRORS TO HER TROUBLE.

Throughout this broad Dominion there are thousands of women, prematurely old and constant sufferers, either as a result of too constant application to household work, or from troubles incidental to the sex. To those suffering thus, it is gratifying to know that there has at last been found a remedy that will restore them to health and strength, and bring health and happiness where before had been misery and suffering. Many of our readers who know Mrs. Cargo only as an energetic and capable boarding-house keeper, may not know that about a year and a half ago she was a confirmed sufferer, feeling but little hope of her recovery to health. Although not confined to bed she dragged on a wretched existence from day to day. Added to her other sufferings was that terrible one, known to some in a mild form, but to few as Mrs. Cargo—insomnia. This, with her other troubles, headache, and a feeling of fatigue on slight exertion was rapidly breaking her down. Many medicines were tried, but none reached the seat of the trouble and Mrs. Cargo felt like giving up in despair. At last, however, she was induced to try a medicine that is exciting much favorable comment the world over—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mrs. Cargo admits that after the numerous disappointments she had experienced she had but little faith in any medicine, but before taking the Pink Pills long she found her appetite, which had before been very poor, returning, and this gave her the first ray of hope she had had. Her husband began to notice the improvement in her condition and another supply of Pink Pills was procured, which were carefully and faithfully taken according to directions. The improvement was so marked that she continued the treatment from January until March, at the end of which time she had gained thirty-seven pounds in weight, and was fully restored to health and has had no return of the trouble since.

Mrs. Cargo says she cannot speak in terms too strongly in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and would like us to make known to other poor sufferers the benefit she has derived from the use of this great restoring medicine.

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—Author's Preface.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for the passage of an act in amendment of its act of incorporation, 25 Victoria, chapter 104, entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters,' and that the nature and object of the proposed act are as follows, to wit:—
1. To amend section 1 (e) of the said act of incorporation by striking out the word 'foresters' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'five,' thus granting to the said Supreme Court power to increase the maximum number of members of its deceased members from THREE THOUSAND to five thousand dollars.
2. To amend section 6 of the said Act of Incorporation by adding provisions granting power and authority to the said Supreme Court, Independent Order of Foresters, in and to the powers and authority granted to them by the said section, to invest so much of the 'surplus' or accumulated funds of the said Supreme Court in bonds of the United States of America, or of any state thereof, as may be provided for or required, from time to time, under the name of the United States, or of any state thereof, to enable the said Supreme Court to carry on its business in the United States or in any state or territory thereof; provided that the aggregate of such investments shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total available 'surplus' or accumulated funds of the said Supreme Court; also to give power to the Supreme Court to procure and deposit with the proper authorities or departments of the Government of Great Britain, or of any of the countries other than the United States of America, in which the Supreme Court is now doing or may hereafter do business, such securities as may be required for the purpose of securing the payment of its Fraternity Bonds, Societies or Insurance Companies, by the laws of such countries, provided always that the total of such securities shall not exceed in amount one-fourth of the total available 'surplus' or accumulated funds of the said Supreme Court.
3. To amend section 8 of the said Act of Incorporation by striking out the concluding words thereof, viz., 'and is not subject to government inspection.'
4. To insert sections which shall provide (a) that the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters shall make annually a statement under the oath of the Supreme Chief Ranger and Supreme Secretary, which shall exhibit the assets and liabilities of the Supreme Court, and its income and expenditure during the previous year in respect of its mortuary benefit or insurance benefit, and of its sick and funeral benefit, department, and such other information as is deemed necessary by the minister.
(b) To provide that the superintendent of insurance shall have power from time to time, and at the head office of the said Supreme Court to examine or cause to be examined all books and vouchers of the said Supreme Court for the purpose of verifying the said annual statement.
5. To provide that within three months after the passing of the said act, the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters shall deposit with and thenceforth keep and maintain on deposit with the Government of Canada a sum not less than one quarter of a million dollars, and that the said Supreme Court shall have power from time to time in their discretion to add to and increase the said deposit.
6. To add the following section, to wit: No member who is, or has been, or hereafter becomes a member of the Order shall be liable for any assessments, dues or fines to the Order, or for any debt or liabilities of the Order; but all payments of assessments, dues and fines shall be voluntary on the part of the member; provided always, that during the time that any member is in default with respect to any assessments, dues, or fines, such member shall not not only shall his beneficiaries be entitled to all the pecuniary benefits of the order.
JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
Supreme Secretary.
ORONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger.

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Duggall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.''