

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1893.

(MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.)

SUMMARY.

The Russian Admiral will remain in American waters with his ships until further orders.

Late advices show that the reports of a revolt in Cuba have been much exaggerated and that any successful revolt there is out of the question.

The betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck was celebrated with a family dinner at Buckingham Palace last week.

The United States authorities returned to China last week 290 Chinese actors, who were brought over for a Chicago play house. They were sent from Tacoma.

The semi-annual conference of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Chicago, closed on Monday. The next semi-annual meeting will be held at Milwaukee.

It is announced from Rome that several German officers will assist at the manoeuvres of the Italian military forces in northern Italy near the frontier of France.

Early during last week the authorities at Bremen ordered a quarantine against all vessels arriving from French ports. This action is due to the spread of cholera in France.

During a celebration recently at Durango, Mexico, a desperate fray occurred between a mob of intoxicated Mexicans and the police, which resulted in the killing of five of the mob and one policeman.

Major Watson and seven men were one day last week repairing the dam in Dixon, Ill., when they were swept by the strong current over the dam and three men were drowned. The others were rescued. The drowned were: Robert Downey, Richard Hoban, and Major Watson.

Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, says he has received a cablegram from his government saying that the government had enough troops to quell the revolution, and the trouble would ultimately end in the complete overthrow of the disturbers.

A despatch from Kingston, New York, says the Gould family has had plans for a memorial Presbyterian Church for the late Jay Gould made. This church, which will have seating capacity for 300 persons, will be built this season at Roxbury, Delaware county, Mr. Gould's birthplace.

The Capital Bank of Indianapolis, the Columbia Bank and Chemical National Bank of Chicago, and several other banks in the Western States have suspended payment, including the Farmers' Bank of Conroy, O., the Farmers' and Merchants' of Geneva, Ind., the Commercial State Bank of Bussville, Ind., private banking concerns in Cincinnati, Dunkirk, Ind., and elsewhere.

CANADIAN.

Her Excellency the Countess of Derby has arrived in Ottawa from England.

Miss Jennie Smith, who goes as the first graduated nurse sent out by the Anglican Mission Board of Canada to Japan, was tendered a loving farewell last week in Kingston.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes that he has legal advice on the question of his expulsion from the St. George's Society, and has been informed that the Society had no right under its by-laws to expel him for advocating continental union.

The Government, in accordance with the recommendation of the House Committee on Agriculture, have decided to re-engage Prof. Robertson as Dominion Dairy Commissioner for a further term of three years, at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

The Quebec Seminary has settled its difficulty with the water department by paying under protest the \$2,000 demanded by the latter. Ten years ago, the Ursuline Nuns had a similar difficulty and did the same thing. These Roman Catholic institutions object to taxes.

VENEY'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Ottawa, May 15.—His Excellency to-day, approved an order-in-council passed at a Cabinet Council on Saturday, recommending that Anderson Venev, the Amherstburg, Ont., wife murderer, shall not be executed. His sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life. Venev, who lived in Sandwich jail, was to have been executed on Thursday. The jury recommended him to mercy.

PURCHASING ALLIES WITH GIFTS.

Tangier, May 13.—The Sultan will shortly send special missions to several European courts to present gifts from him and induce European sovereigns to oppose the influence of their envoys in Morocco to that of Sir West Ridgeway, the British envoy.

THE DOMINION CURRENCY.

Ottawa, May 15.—The amount of Dominion currency in circulation on the 1st inst. was \$14,414,000, an increase of \$25,000 over the month of March and a decrease of \$790,000 below February.

BISHOP OF VERMONT DEAD.

Boston, Mass., May 15.—Bishop W. H. A. Bissell, of the Episcopal Diocese of Vermont, died in Burlington yesterday.

HOME RULE DEBATES.

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES THE MEASURE WITH WARMTH AND VIGOR.

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone stated, in reply to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that he would propose that the ninth clause of the Irish Home Rule Bill should be retained without alteration. This clause provides for the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.

The speaker ruled that the instructions to the Committee of the Home Rule Bill offered by Lord Randolph Churchill and others with a view of defeating the bill were out of order. The House then went into Committee on the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain moved to postpone clause one of the bill, which simply provides that on and after the appointed day there shall be a legislature in Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain said it was his intention to move the postponement of every clause up to clause nine, in order to begin the discussion of the bill with the most important proposals. The House, he said, had a right to know whether the Government meant to adhere to the main points of the bill, otherwise the House might at any time find a new bill sprung upon them.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he declined to allow Mr. Chamberlain to reserve to himself the privilege to challenge clauses out of their order. The bill was before the House in a particular form and the Government alone had a right to indicate variations from that form.

Mr. A. J. Balfour charged Mr. Gladstone with concealing how he designed to arrange the representation of Irish members until he should find the time more propitious for revealing it.

Mr. J. W. Lowther, another Unionist, continued to talk in a strain similar to that of their leaders, while the Irish Nationalists cried "Divide!" Mr. Lowther, who is a relative of Lord Salisbury, and represents Middle Cumberland, accused Mr. Timothy Healy of leading organized disorder.

Mr. Healy replied that the statement was untrue; the disorder was on the other side.

Mr. Mellow, the Chairman, put an end to the squabble by calling the disputants to order and Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was rejected—270 to 213.

Mr. Charles J. Darling, Conservative, for Deptford, proposed to amend clause one by restoring the supremacy of Parliament in local as well as Imperial matters.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion for the reason that the supremacy of Parliament had been asserted sufficiently in the preamble.

Col. Sanderson, the Ulster Loyalist, argued that the amendment was necessary to curb the predatory propensities of the squalid Irish Parliament with a hungry executive, feasting in whiskey.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, said that the proposed amendment was a preface to future provisions by which the Imperial Parliament would be enabled to control local and personal affairs in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, declared it to be a sinister omen that the Government were willing to accept the amendment. If it were deemed desirable to enforce the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, then certainly that supremacy ought to be first asserted. He did not believe that the Government wished to assert this supremacy.

To shorten the debate the Irish members abstained from speaking on Mr. Darling's amendment, although the Conservative speakers taunted them with exceptional malignity for the purpose of involving them in a discussion. After six hours had been talked away, Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, moved the closure. His motion evoked Opposition yells and cries of "Shameful!" and "Scandalous," to which the Irish members replied: "Remember what you did in 1887."

The closure was carried by a vote of 245 to 195. The amendment was lost by a vote of 285 to 233.

A MOTION REJECTED.

Lord Randolph Churchill moved that the chairman of the committee report progress. It was hopeless, he said, to get fair play as the business in committee was being conducted.

Mr. Gladstone resisted the motion remarking that he was not the author of the closure rule.

The motion to report progress was rejected by a vote of 307 to 265.

Mr. Balfour moved that the chairman leave the chair. The motion was resisted by Mr. Gladstone and was lost by a vote of 304 to 257.

London, May 9.—The House of Commons resumed its session to-day as a committee of the whole on the Irish Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Bartley, Conservative, moved to insert the words "subordinate to Parliament" in the first clause of the bill so as to make the clause read: "On and after the appointed day there shall be in Ireland a legislature subordinate to Parliament." etc.

Mr. Gladstone said the motion implied a disbelief in the assurance of Government and, therefore, overstepped the bounds of Parliamentary rules.

Mr. Bartley appealed to the chairman to state whether the amendment was in order.

The chairman decided that the words were admissible.

Mr. Gladstone thereupon denounced the amendment as obviously intended to pass a slight upon the Irish Legislature and implying distrust of that Legislature on the part of Parliament.

After considerable debate the amendment was rejected by a vote of 232 to 257.

Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite M. P. for East Clare, moved that the Irish Legislative assembly be called parliament instead of legislature.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion on the ground that the parliament assembly ought to be called a parliament as distinguished from the body to which the parliament delegated certain powers.

Minister to accept the amendment. The vote against the amendment was 462 to 40.

London, May 10.—The House of Commons to-day in Committee on the Irish Home Rule Bill rejected by a vote of 255 to 244, the motion of Mr. T. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist, to the effect that the portion of the Bill providing for a second chamber of the Irish Legislature be eliminated.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN RAISES AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons to-day in committee on the Home Rule bill Mr. Wm. Redmond, Parnellite, moved an amendment to the bill that the two branches of the Irish Legislature should be designated the Senate and the House of Commons.

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, opposed the motion.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal-Unionists, commented upon the scarcity of amendments proposed by supporters of the Government. He supposed they recognized the fact that the bill was only a sham one and therefore proposed amendments only pour faire rire. He himself was anxious to know what were the intentions of the

Minister to accept the amendment. The vote against the amendment was 462 to 40.

into acquiescing in the establishment of an Irish Parliament, when a voice was heard asking: "What the devil are you talking about?"

Mr. Russell at once stopped his protest and accused Mr. John MacNeill, anti-Parnellite, who sits for South Donegal, with asking the objectionable question.

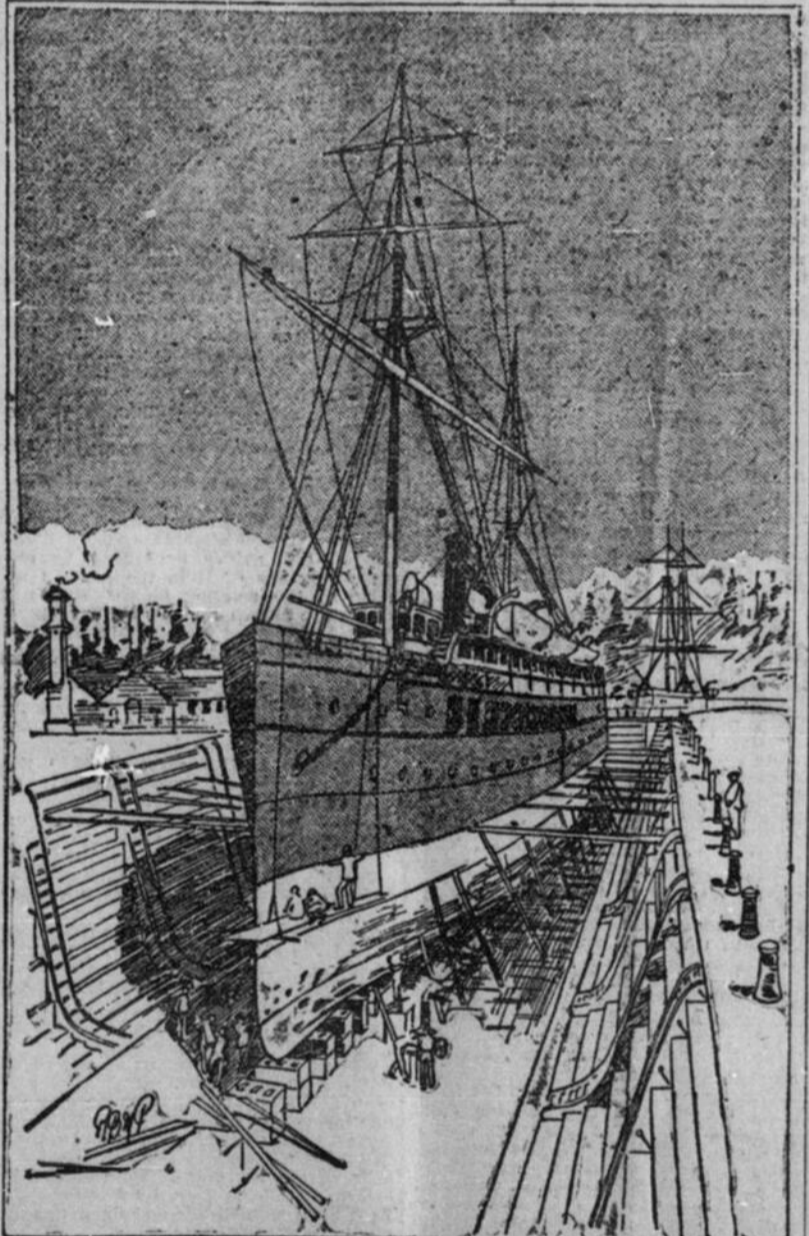
Mr. MacNeill emphatically denied having asked the question, and insisted that Mr. Russell apologize for accusing him of having done so.

Viscount Cranbourne, Conservative, declared that he had heard Mr. MacNeill utter the words attributed to him by Mr. Russell.

Mr. Wm. MacCartney, Conservative, who represents the South division of Antrim, said that it was Mr. Thomas Sexton, the well-known anti-Parnellite, who had asked the question.

Mr. Sexton denied this statement, and added that he had not uttered a word.

A general squabble seemed imminent, and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt appealed to the House to preserve order. The Chairman then intervened, saying that order must be observed. He added that such remarks as the one that some member had just made were most indecent, and were becoming frequent in the House. He sincerely hoped that



ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

Government concerning Ulster. Was there any plan that Ulster should be excluded from the operation of the bill?

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

Mr. Gladstone denied the truth of Mr. Chamberlain's insinuations that the supporters of the Government had closed their ears to the argument. The Government, he said, had already given the fullest explanation of the bill, and wished a fair and open discussion. They would not be driven, however, into obstructive and useless debates. When such debates were forced by the Opposition the Government would be silent. The members of the majority would speak as their own judgment dictated, and not with a view to furthering the decrees of the Opposition. (Cheers.) In retaining that liberty of choice they would best perform their duty to the country. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, moved that the chairman report progress. Ulster members, he said, had no opportunity to speak.

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, resisted this motion and moved the closure.

The chairman ignored Mr. Morley's motion and put Mr. Balfour's motion, which was lost by a vote of 264 to 260.

Cheers and laughter followed the announcement of the result of the division.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE DEBATE.

London, May 12.—The House of Commons, sitting as a committee of the whole on the Home Rule Bill, to-day resumed the debate on the motion made yesterday by Mr. George Bartley, Conservative for North Islington, to strike out the first clause of the measure, a motion which practically means to reject the whole Bill. The debate was marked by several scenes of excitement, the greatest of which occurred while Mr. T. W. Russell, who represents the South division of Tyrone, had the floor. Mr. Russell, who, though a Liberal, is opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, was protesting against Ulster being covered

every member would assist the chair in keeping order under the difficult circumstances attending the session of the committee.

The chairman's remarks were greeted with cheers, and the committee good naturedly proceeded to take a vote on Mr. Bartley's motion, which was defeated by 309 to 257.

MR. SAUNDERS WILL RETIRE.

London, May 10.—Mr. William Saunders, Liberal M.P. for New Waltham, who showed a disposition to vote against the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill, but finally voted with his party, is about to retire from Parliament in deference to the wishes of his constituents, who are displeased with his course.

SCOTT ACT REPEAL IN BROME.

Ottawa, May 15.—The "Canada Gazette" contains proclamation fixing Friday, June 16, for the holding of a poll on the petition for the repeal of the Scott Act in Brome, Que. Mr. H. S. Foster, registrar, is returning office. The Act was brought into force there in March, 1885. The proclamation states that the notice has appended the genuine signatures of one-fourth or more of all the electors of the County of Brome, the number of the signatures to the notice proved to be genuine, being one thousand five hundred and sixty-one, and that the other requirements of the law have been observed.

THE OTTAWA REFORM CLUB.

Ottawa, May 15.—The Liberals of Ottawa, at a meeting to-morrow evening, will launch a reform club project. The idea is to lease the commodious hall and several rooms in Bang's Block, furnish the rooms comfortably and provide a meeting place and headquarters for the followers of Mr. Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat. The rooms will prove useful during the Liberal convention.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

THE ARMY BILL MUST PASS.

SO SAYS THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ANOTHER OF HIS REMARKABLE UTTERANCES—FRESH COMMENTS.

Berlin, May 9.—While reviewing the troops in the field at Tempelhof to-day, the German Emperor ordered the principal officers of the Imperial Guards to gather around him and addressed them as follows:—

"Since we last met the situation created by the Army Bill has shown peculiar changes. I could not look forward to the rejection of the bill. On the contrary, trusting to the patriotism of the Reichstag, I hoped for the unconditional acceptance of it. The result has caused me deep disappointment and sorrow. I regret that the patriotic men who were in the minority did not succeed in defeating those who were indifferent to the welfare of their country. During the last few days passionate words which might have remained unsaid among gentlemen have been spoken.

"I was obliged to dissolve the Reichstag in the hope that the new Reichstag would pass the bill. I am determined in case this hope be disappointed to stake all in my power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for I am too thoroughly convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe to allow it to be finally defeated.

"We are hearing much about the excitement of the masses just now. I do not think that the German people will allow themselves to be excited by irresponsible meddlers. On the contrary, I know that I am in sympathy with the princes of the Federal states, the people and the army."

EXCITEMENT OVER THE SPEECH.

The speech is causing enormous excitement among the people. It appears in the "North German Universal Gazette" in double-columned prominence. Those who heard the Emperor speak say that he spoke with unusual emphasis, pausing at every word in order to convey the sense of his determination to abide by his declarations. There is a profound and widespread impression that the Emperor would not hesitate to risk a conflict with the new Reichstag should it prove hostile to the bill. The Emperor's concluding words in addressing his officers were:—"I felt the necessity to tell you candidly my decision as I told you my hopes when the bill was first proposed." The officers who heard the Emperor's words maintained absolute silence although evidently in deep sympathy with the Kaiser's views. Leading men in German politics who have heard of the Emperor's speech now consider that he has embarked on a policy of Prussian high Toryism, and that the chances of the Freisinnige party to bring about a moderate liberal era have vanished.

FRESH COMMENTS.

Prince Bismarck's "Hamburger Nachrichten" protests against stigmatizing as unpatriotic the deputies who voted against the Army Bill. The majority, it says, differed from the Government only as to the amount of the increase.

The "Freisinnige Zeitung," edited by Eugene Richter, says that since the time of Frederick William IV., parliament has not before been criticised on the parade ground.

Berlin, May 11.—The Emperor's address to his officers on the Tempelhof Field continues to be the leading subject of discussion everywhere. It is stated that the Emperor did not inform Chancellor Caprivi of his intention to deliver the address, and the Chancellor is therefore free from any responsibility for the Imperial utterances. The Radical newspapers declare that it is impossible for the published text to be accurate, and they call upon the Chancellor to issue a correct version. The Radicals also declare that the decision of the Government to call upon the men in the army of reserve to join the colors after Whit Sunday, in order to undergo a prolonged special drill, is intended to keep a numerous class of doubtful electors from the polls, the army of reserve numbering 354,000 men, not counting officers. This statement is semi-officially denied.

Bankers and traders generally are subscribing liberally to the fund for the campaign in favor of the army bill. The National Liberals and the Reichhard Radicals have issued electorate manifestoes. The Reichhard Radicals especially advocate the continuance of the present commercial policy and opposition to the Imperialist programme, which demands reversion to Bismarckian commercial principles. Prince Bismarck, in addressing the people of Lubbeck, said they ought to be able to run a labor candidate for the Reichstag. If they were unsuccessful in this, he added, their failure would be due to the unfavorable nature of the present election law.

Berlin, May 11.—The preparations for the elections of June 15 are being vigorously pushed by the various parties. Eugene Richter, the leader of the stronger section of the Freisinnige, now known as the Freisinnige Volks party or Radical people's party, last night addressed an enthusiastic meeting of the party in behalf of the candidacy of Prof. Rudolf Virehow, who has been put forward for the Reichstag. Richter defended the action of those who voted with him in the Reichstag, and said he hoped and believed that the division in the Freisinnige party would prove to be of benefit. Richter's utterances were cordially cheered.

Berlin, May 12.—The Conservatives publish this morning their election manifesto. It savors in almost every line of agrarianism, while protection and bi-metalism are avowed boldly as foremost party principles, which are to be reckoned with by the Government if it desires a firm alliance. No unequivocal word is spoken concerning the Army Bill. In fact, anything that could be construed as definite approval of the measure is carefully avoided. The manifesto hints at the desirability of a large bonus tax, which would fall most heavily upon Jewish speculators. The anti-Semitic sentiment of the party is not especially conspicuous in the manifesto, but a paragraph says the "Profession of Christianity must be adequately impressed upon the law of the people and the action of the legislative bodies and the administration of justice."

COMMENT ON THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

Paris, May 10.—The "Debat," commenting on the Emperor William's

speech to the officers of the Guards, says that the chief feature of the speech is that it contains nothing that need alarm the neighbors of Germany. On the other hand the "Temps" considers the Emperor's speech a menacing one.

Berlin, May 10.—The Radical newspapers freely criticize the Emperor's speech. The "Vossische Zeitung" questions the accuracy of the published report of the speech, and contends that the Emperor has no power to dissolve the Reichstag without the consent of the Bundesrath.

Berlin, May 12.—The Emperor William has declared his intention to open in person the new Reichstag. The Government is now discussing the expediency of proposing a tobacco monopoly as a means of raising the money required by the Army bill. Social Democrats are conducting an aggressive campaign. In Berlin they will hold six meetings this evening. Among their nominees are Wm. Liebknecht, Paul Singer, Grisch, Fischer and Vogthwe. The Conservatives have named for re-election Frelherr, Von Mantuffel and Parson Stoeker, the anti-Semitic rector; Ahlwardt, Forster and Pickenbach. The Democrats have nominated Krueger; the Clericals Von Kheeler.

A RECONCILIATION AMONG THE PROBABILITY.

Berlin, May 12.—Not the least of political questions now is: "Will Prince Bismarck and the Emperor be reconciled?" Prince Albrecht's letter to Count Von Caprivi, published in the "Vorwaerts" yesterday, has revived all the hopes and fears of the last three years concerning the relations of the young sovereign and his old chancellor. The defeat of Prince Albrecht's plan for a reconciliation at the unveiling of a monument to the old Emperor in Goerlitz is that it requires Prince Bismarck to take the initiative. If he should publicly declare himself ready for such a meeting Emperor William undoubtedly would go the rest of the way. Unless wonderfully softened by his falling health and advancing years, however, Bismarck will refuse as heretofore, to take this step and the chasm between Potsdam and Friedrichsruhe will remain unfilled. The intense public interest excited by Prince Albrecht's letter shows that the vast majority of Germans are sanguine enough to hope that Bismarck will not die in enmity with the Crown. The genuineness of the letter is not seriously disputed. How the letter was obtained by the "Vorwaerts" is still a mystery. One theory is that it was stolen from 77 Wilhelmstrasse by a Government official inimical to Bismarck, was copied and returned by him and then communicated to Liebknecht in order that the plan of reconciliation might be defeated by premature exposure. The more probable theory is, however, that Caprivi allowed the letter to become public so as to lay the proposal of Prince Albrecht before Bismarck without assuming the initiative in the negotiations for the meeting.

RUMORED FRENCH MOBILIZATION.

Berlin, May 15.—The Wolfe News Agency asserts on semi-official authority that the reinforcement of the French troops stationed on the eastern frontier of France is proceeding with method and regularity. The French Government, according to the same authority, are likewise extending and strengthening the military line adjoining the German frontier, and planning with a view to prompt and effective concentration. The barracks at the entrance camp at Verdun has been greatly enlarged and at Epinal two new barracks have been built, and in addition made to the garrison. On the same semi-official authority it is stated that men are at work night and day laying a double line of rails on the Paris and Nancy railway, in order to hasten the mobilization of the French troops.

The "Frankfort Zeitung," commenting upon the foregoing statement, and on other semi-official news despatches of a similar character, states that reports of the kind are obviously intended to influence the electors in the coming elections for the Reichstag in favor of the candidates who support the Army Bill.

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

The London "Daily Graphic" publishes the picture and letter presented herewith:—

Sir,—A most unfortunate dispute has arisen between the Imperial and Canadian authorities about the graving dock. This important work, completed at a cost of £200,000 in 1871, was heavily subsidized by the British Government, on the express stipulation that Her Majesty's ships should always have priority in its use. On Tuesday last, the cruiser "Champion," having been ordered to refit for service in Behring Sea, the senior naval officers at Esquimalt ordered the instant removal of an American vessel which had entered the dry dock that morning. As might have been expected from the peremptory tone of the order the result was a direct refusal. The matter might easily have been compromised; indeed, considering that H.M.S. "Garnet" is available for immediate service, there could hardly have been any pressing necessity for driving away American business worth nearly £50,000 to make room for the "Champion."

On the other hand, the Dominion Government has been both ungracious and shortsighted in its refusal to assist in the fortification of Esquimalt. Apart from its Imperial consequence, the new naval station is nothing less than the key of western Canada; and considering that the Dominion ranks fifth among maritime nations, it is hardly safe to leave the whole Pacific seaboard to the protection of one battery of artillery volunteers. The seizure of Esquimalt by a hostile fleet would utterly demoralize Canada, place the North Pacific at the enemy's mercy, and destroy that alternative route to India which has been not inaptly described as the north-west passage by land. Yours faithfully, H. P.

BETWEEN LOVE AND CREED.

(BY SARAH PARR IN LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.)

It was first Day morning—a sultry, breathless morning in June. In the shadiest spot down the long, straight avenue leading to the highway, John Carey's pet collie lay on his side, panting. From the near distance, Dorothy Wayne's sweet voice could be heard, from time to time, coaxing him alluringly. At each call he opened and blinked a knowing eye for a moment, and then, with a weak flap of his tail against the cool gravel, subsided again. Even the roses in John's rose garden hung their heads heavily, cowering, as it were, before the pitiless sun. Not a petal stirred and not a leaf on the fine old trees dotting the lawn. An ominous hush had settled upon all things. A storm was brewing. But only the idling farmer hands at the back of the house had noticed the inky bank of cloud driving up from the west.

John was on the front porch, oblivious of Nature. He was standing at the top of the steps as motionless as the square, vine-covered pillar against which he leaned. In his fine, dark eyes burned a smouldering fire. Under the arms folded tensely across his Quaker coat his heart was beating tumultuously. Dorothy Wayne's pale pink gown was fluttering among the rose thickets, and the young master of the farmhouse could see nothing else. The gown was an offence, but the form it clad was tall, lithe and slim, and John Carey knew every ripple of the nut-brown hair, and every clear glance of the lovely hazel eyes.

As he stood thus, a large gracious figure in the gray silk, white kerchief and transparent Quaker cap, came sedately down the broad stairway of the wide, old-fashioned hall. It was the widowed mistress of the house—John's mother—Rachel Carey. In one hand she carried her dove-colored "stiff-pleat," and across her arm a dove-colored shawl. It was nearly meeting time, and at the foot of the stairs, she glanced at the doorway opposite to see if the carriage were there. It was not. But all that she saw was John Carey. Instantly her serious blue eyes followed him. At the sight of the pink draperies among the roses they clouded.

"Dorothy!" she murmured, "Dorothy! Ah me!" Repressing the sigh, she glanced again at the tall, manly form of her son. For a little she stood quite still, searching his fine, spiritual face with anxious irresolution. Then, a sudden decision quickening her step, she went to a square, claw-footed mahogany table set primly against the wall. It was dustless, and polished till the great blue china bowl of roses Dorothy had placed there was fairly mirrored in its surface. But even in her distress Rachel Carey thought to flick away some imaginary particles with her handkerchief. This done she put down her bonnet and shawl with her usual care, and then went out to John. He had not noticed her approach, and started as she touched his arm. But he neither turned nor spoke. He felt what was coming. "It is right, John?" she faltered. "Is it right to indulge thy affection thus? What can Dorothy Wayne ever be to thee, my son?"

She paused, gazing at him with wistful tenderness. Only a quick flush answered her. She went on. "Till now—through all these weeks—I've kept silence. But I have not been blind. I've seen and deplored thy growing infatuation. Oh, John, her gentle voice gathering a tremulous force, what can this fair young beauty of ours ever be to thee? This beautiful, winning Dorothy Wayne, of the gay world in which thee has no part?"

"My all?—and that she is," muttered John, huskily, still motionless against the pillar. "Thy all? Oh, John! Does thee so forget! Like Samuel thee was called by the Divine voice in the early years. Like Samuel thee answered: 'Speak, for thy servant heareth.' Step by step that Voice has called thee higher, till now thee sits in the gallery, and ministers with living power to perishing souls. My son, is Dorothy thy all?" John suddenly faced around. "I love Dorothy," he cried.

His voice was husky and hurrying; his eyes were alight with passion. Involuntarily Rachel recoiled. "I am only a man. Despite the difference of religious belief I love her. There is no taint of worldliness in her pure heart. She wears her bright colors as innocently as the pink roses and blue forget-me-nots tinted by the Great Giver's own hand. And His Spirit stirs in her soul. He ask not her creed; he asks her heart. If, then, he loves Dorothy, may not I?" Rachel leaned a hand heavily upon the wooden balustrade all about with the pink roses, and gazed at him in dumb, blank uncertainty. Could this man, aflame with passion, be her son? Where was the calm exaltation that had ever borne him from above the trials of life? What dreadful abyss was this into which he had fallen? Surely this love was a cross for him to carry, and surely he was refusing to take it up.

"I may—I will," pursued John, in the same tense accents. "Of all the fair, sweet things which the Creator has given us, Dorothy Wayne is the fairest and sweetest. She is dearer to me than—"

"Than thy birthright?" cried Rachel, rallying to speech that would have been stern but for the melting love in her voice and gaze. "Thee would renounce that, John? Thee, a minister, would marry out of meeting? Thee would make thyself a spectacle of inconsistency? How would yonder pink muslin—or even a brown muslin fashioned to worldly taste—look beside thy plain garb?"

"Because never before has thee been tried as by Mrs. John, thee is in the crucible of temptation. Shall it refine thee to purest gold, or burn thee to cinders? Will thee forsake the narrow path of Friends for love of Dorothy Wayne? Already thee is questioning the pure doctrines in which thee has hitherto delighted. John! John! 'No cross, no crown.' This love is thy cross. Take it up and—"

"John! John!" echoed a half-smothered, appealing voice. It came from the rose garden. It was the voice of temptation—the voice of Dorothy. Rachel's spell was broken. John's head, bowed by the searching words, flew up. "Something has befallen Dorothy," he cried.

He leaped the porch steps, and disappeared beyond the trellised limits of the rose garden. Dorothy answered his call in stifled, but laughing, tones. "I'm here; wofully realizing that 'every rose has its thorn.'"

"Where? In the bower, or—"

"In the bower—a moment, prisoner. Crowned with roses, and imprisoned by thorns—ignominiously caught by the hairs of my head."

She stood there among the cool green shadows of a picture of enchanting grace and loveliness. The sunbeams sifted down upon her declined head, flecking its brown tresses with rich golden light. Above it her arms, half-bared by the loose, falling sleeves, were curved in a fruitless struggle with the tangle of thorn and bloom.

"I coveted one particular bud," she laughed again, as a side glance showed her John's boots, "and behold the result! Just cut the branches close to my head, please, and I can wrestle with the crown in my room. You have your knife?"

"Yes," said John, unsteadily. "Well, then." She dropped her arms full length and waited with loosely-locked fingers. The flushed loveliness of her bowed face was entrancing. John, unseen behind her, gazed down upon it a moment, and then hurriedly got up his knife and opened the blade. But as he seized the branches his brown, sinewy hands began to tremble. Never before had they been so near that charming head. His own whirled. If he might once kiss those rippling, rose-crowned tresses! The temptation had all the delicious flavor of forbidden fruit.

"Dorothy will never know," he thought, every pulse throbbing. His heart rushed to his lips. In a second they were pressing the sheeny brown heap.

"Dear me! how long it takes you," exclaimed Dorothy, as she vainly strove to twist her head around. "Why don't you cut it, John! Don't you see I can't move for the thorns?"

John started up in a red glow of bliss, guilt and shame. "Keep still, Dorothy," he faltered. "Thee must keep still! I do not want to hurt thee. So—there! It is free."

The strange, deep thrill in his voice was like a caress. Dorothy turned to him blushing divinely. "Thank you," she murmured hastily, stooping for a little spray of bursting buds sacrificed in freeing her. "I'll go and get rid of the rest now."

The blush, the lowered eyes, the delicate constraint were love's own language. But John gazed after her overwhelmed. "She knew that I did it!" he thought, tingling with hot shame, and then sprang forward. "Forgive me, Dorothy," he faltered, catching her hand and drawing her into the bower again. The floodgates opened with the pent-up entreaty. The love so long smothered broke into torrent-like speech. Trembling and blushing, Dorothy listened with eyes rooted to the brown hands clasping her own so feverishly.

"If thee can love me," he hurried on, "I will cherish thee as the Father's most precious gift. Nothing should come between us—nothing shall, Dorothy." There was a strange vehemence in his voice. Startled, wondering, Dorothy looked up. "But why should anything come between us John? What could?"

Her blushes had fled. A woman's earnest, soulful gaze questioned his gravely. A flash like sunlight broke over John's agitated face. At that moment all creeds were, indeed, the same to him. "Then thee loves me, Dorothy—these does love me?" he cried, leaning down to her, almost breathless.

Dorothy's triple "No." For the first time in his life John Carey was face to face with the unsuspected passion of his own nature. The sweet human love was in arms against the sacred, lifelong convictions that refused to be silenced. In a tumult of rebellion he dashed into the old grove that sheltered the Solebury Meeting House and its long row of carriage sheds behind. The sheds were empty. He scarcely noticed it. The meeting-house benches were empty also. A blank glance passed over them. From the "men's side" to the "women's side," beyond the partition of unclosed wooden shutters it swept the two aisled rows and the facing seats of the gallery unconsciously. Still the solitude was felt; and turning in the doorway he stood there gazing without. The rain was falling in torrents. Beyond the grove, across the road, the pathetic little white stones of the Solebury burying-ground were barely visible. Beyond the burying-ground's stone wall the lovely rolling landscape, with its dotting farmhouses and stretches of wooded hills, was altogether blotted out.

John Carey was blind to all; even the quick thunder-bolts flamed and crashed unnoticed. Like the outer tempest the inner was at its height. "Take up my cross," he thought in vehement protest. "Why should my pure, deep love for Dorothy be made a cross?" Since we follow the same Master why should my conscience be pinned to one mode of worship? Since Dorothy cannot come to me why may I not go to her? There is no earthly bar to the mounting soul. Even in the midst of man's useless forms I could worship in spirit and in truth as Dorothy does. Why, then, may we not go hand in hand through life? Why? Why? breaking into sudden passionate speech and quick echoing strides.

Up and down the uncarpeted aisle, straight from the door to the gallery, he went. Suddenly all was still. John had stopped. The battle was over. Love had won. For a moment he stood in ecstatic quiet. Then, every feature, instinct with a great human joy, he walked swiftly to the door in eager haste to return to Dorothy.

As he reached it, a heavy foot was set on the one broad stone step outside. A venerable Friend entered. He was large and bony, with high, strong features and rather long, snowy hair, that lent a patriarchal majesty to his whole person. His eyes were gray, penetrating and deep set under shaggy white brows and the broad brim of his hat. He looked at John in quick wonder.

"Why, John!" he exclaimed involuntarily. Abner Dutton had often heard John Carey preach, and often seen the beautiful spiritual glow that irradiated the young minister's face at such times. But this glow of almost defiant gladness! It was as new to him as the features of a stranger. It startled, troubled him suddenly, and silently went a natural surprise. He answered hurriedly.

"Yes, I came, Abner. But what a pity thee turned out. I am just starting home. Excepting ourselves, nobody is here; and it's too late now for Friends to gather, though the storm is over, I judge. Yes, it is over; see the sun. Wait, and I'll fetch thy horse round for thee."

But Abner checked him, touching his shoulder as he stepped outside. "We are gathered, John," he said, gravely. "We!—two of us!" exclaimed John. He gazed at him in amazement. Such a meeting of worship had never been heard of in all Bucks County.

"Where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst of them," answered Abner with slow, gentle emphasis. John was touched. But he hesitated. Neither his judgment nor his wishes favored the proposition. But after a moment he suddenly and silently went in again. He could, at least, sacrifice his selfish desires.

So he opened the windows to the fresh south breeze, and followed his aged companion to the gallery where they were accustomed to sit side by side. But no thought of worship quieted his mind. There was no devout waiting; no humble effacement of self before the Most High. All nature was in glad commotion after the storm. Yet, in the deep, pervading stillness of the roomy house, the gay twitter of birds, and the rhythmic dripping of the wet foliage sounded almost weird.

But a sudden gush of song drowned the stillness in richest melody; a rollicking outburst, clear, vibrant, sparkling—the daring, jubilant mimicry of a catbird swaying and prinking near the windows.

A thrush caught up his stolen note as if challenged. Bluebirds, orioles and robins followed. It was a mad emulating chorus. But at its height, a gust of wind thrashed into the grove.

Beaten and crushed by the wind's rough usage, the grapevines, trailing their scented bloom about the thickets behind the sheds, sighed out a most delicious fragrance. It floated in soft puffs through the open doors and windows. The place was redolent of its divine breath.

John sat in dreamy delight. He was penetrated by a sense of Nature's jubilant charm. All was joy, perfume and melody. And yet in so glad a world he had thought of murdering his own gladness for all time. It was preposterous. He wondered at himself. He smiled at himself with a touch of pity. And when a wren all at once burst deliciously upon the gurgling song of a blackbird pecking in the grass around the doorknob, he smiled again, so fair was the swift vision of Dorothy, rose-crowned and blushing, before him. But suddenly there was a gentle familiar stir.

Abner Dutton, sitting with clasped hands, and chin sunk upon his breast, slowly raised his head, slowly took off his hat and put it beside him on the bench, and as slowly rose. John dropped his gaze to the floor in reverent attention. For a little Abner stood motionless, his long, shrivelled fingers lapping the back of the lower bench. Then, suddenly his slow, fervid, half-intoning voice filled the empty house with strange, murmurous echoes.

"The spirit of the Lord is upon me," he began—paused abruptly with parted lips—stood a moment as if smitten into changeless stillness, and then went on: "He hath sent me to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind. 'Turn ye! turn ye!'

saith the Lord. 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God.' 'No man can serve two masters.' 'If thy right eye offend thee pluck it out and cast it from thee.' 'If thy right hand offend thee cut it off and cast it from thee.' 'for he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me is not worthy of me.' Then 'turn ye! turn ye!' 'Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and ye shall—find—rest—to—your—souls.'"

He ceased; standing motionless, like one waiting. Then, as the murmurous echoes died away he slowly turned, and, with relaxing features, put on his hat and sat down.

Not a sound broke the intense silence. Without, Nature had fallen into sudden stillness. Within reigned a great solemnity. John Carey sat bowed to the dust. These quaint sermons of Abner Dutton's breathed an indescribable fervor and impressiveness. Framed always from the word of God, the word struck home. As a two-edged sword it had pierced John Carey's soul. In fierce self-seeking he had battled down his conscience, and now his conscience rose against him, a giant in arms.

A touch aroused him. It was Abner Dutton's extended hand. Like one in a dream he put out his own. They shook hands and rose. The meeting was ended.

"We are likely to have colder weather, for a day or two," said Abner, as they went out, and round to the sheds. John answered mechanically. But as Abner was driving off he stopped him, leaning hastily across the wheel. "How is it that thee came through the storm?" he asked with unconscious emphasis.

"I was constrained, John," answered Abner, simply. "Farewell." "Farewell," said John in hoarse response, stepping back. With the one clear thought that he must go home he brought out his buggy. Arrived there, he found visitors—meeting folk driven in by the storm. When they left it was mid-afternoon.

Dorothy had strolled into the big, dim, rose-scented parlor, and Rachel was just ascending the stairs for her afternoon nap. John glanced toward the parlor. He heard Dorothy moving about there. Should he go in and have it all over at once? He shook his head. He could not. It would be plucking out his right eye—cutting off his right hand; he must first gain strength in solitude. He hastened through the hall to the back porch. But at the foot of the steps Dorothy's voice turned him about. "May I speak with you a minute, John?" she asked, coming from the doorway, and looking down at him. Her cheeks were red, her eyes full of trouble.

A terrible impulse came upon John Carey to take her in his arms and cast Heaven and its peace behind him forever. Why should he torture himself and grieve her? Had he not seen the folly of it in the musical silence of the meeting house? Had not all nature shown him his right to happiness? And what happiness to call Dorothy his own—to have her always at his side!

The blood coursing his veins hotly he bounded up the steps. But as he seized her hands his face blanched. "Oh, my God!" he cried. It was no profane expletive, but the cry of a tempted soul. With it he wrung Dorothy's hands.

"Not now, after a while. I am going to the barn now, I'll come back. Indeed, I have something to say to thee." The hurrying words were almost inaudible. Before Dorothy quite understood them he was gone. Very gravely and sadly she sat down behind the screening vines. At last she rose.

"The sooner we end it the better—for him," she murmured. And fetching her sun-hat she walked quickly to the barn. One of the broad leaves of the abutment door was ajar. She pulled it open and stood transfixed. John's voice had stopped her. Its changed tones were hardly recognizable; but in a flood of sunlight, slanting through the little door at the far end of the great hay-straw threshing floor, he was kneeling with back toward her and head thrown up, in broken supplication.

"I sell all to follow thee. I take up my cross. Her path may not be my path. I see it now by the pure light of thy spirit. I give thee my best—my right hand and right eye—my Dorothy. Oh, thou who hast borne a heavier cross, help me to bear mine." His voice choked—failed. With a rush of blinding tears, Dorothy woke from her awed stupor and impetuously stepped inside. As impetuously she retreated and pushed to the door. What right had she to intrude there?

She was in her room when John returned to the house. As his slow, heavy step crossed the hall and entered the parlor, she has slowly left her chamber. But rear the stairs she paused suddenly, looking through the open doorway of the "little spare room." On the bed lay the cap, neck-kerchiefs and gray silk which Rachel had hastily spread there when called down to her unexpected guests.

Dorothy regarded them curiously, from where she stood, and after a moment began to go nearer, little by little, like one fascinated, till close to the bed. With gentle hand she straightened the gown, then she smoothed a wrinkle in the under-kerchief, and then daintily lifting the cap she turned it thoughtfully round and round. As she did this, a quick, brilliant smile flashed to her grave eyes and lips. In a trice she had gathered up kerchief and gown and was in her room.

Presently she reappeared, and like some old picture from its frame, went softly rustling down the stairs to the parlor. Slowly, hesitatingly she crossed the doorkill.

under-kerchief about her shoulders, peeped a pale, pink rose, just as Rachel sometimes wore one. "How does thee like me in this dress, John?" she asked brightly, as she stopped before him.

The impassioned love in John's gaze kindled to a mastering flame. Then a great agony swept his white face. He sprang up staggeringly with averted eyes and repelling hand extended palm outward. She was so adorable in her simple garb.

"Don't!" he gasped chokingly. "Go, Dorothy. I am the weakest of the weak in my great love. The battle has been hardly won. I must renounce thee, Dorothy. The straight and narrow path of Friends is the only safe path for my halting feet. I must walk in it, or stray from the Great Shepherd forever. In pity go, dear love!"

Dorothy stood motionless. Her eyes shone on him like tender stars. "Go!" repeated John faintly. "'Tis more than I can bear—just now."

"Oh! John, I can never go." It broke the moment's silence with choking vehemence. "These can never go, Dorothy?" His hand fell. He looked at her in breathless questioning. "As if I could be deceived, John! As if my first glance at your face, when you got home, could fail to read your trouble! I have chosen. I shall always worship with you—with thee, John."

She corrected herself with ineffable softness. John felt himself trembling. But could it be—could she really mean it? he asked, his voice trembling too. "Thee is coming to Friends by conviction?"

"Yes, the conviction that Dorothy Wayne can never live apart from John Carey. There is but one Saviour—thy God is my God, John. Oh, John, the pity of it, so much suffering for naught!" "My Dorothy!" But on a sudden he stood up straight and tall, his eyes shone with a beautiful light, his voice was sweet in its deepened tones. "For thee I have never sounded the depths of my own evils. From this day a new, a Christ-given tenderness for the weak and erring must fill my heart and strengthen my helping hand. And from this day I shall walk more steadfastly in the narrow path set divinely before me."

"And I with thee, John, I with thee," said Dorothy, softly whispering. John bent over her with hushed, broken voice. "My Dorothy! 'Dorothy, gift of God.' Truly is thee named, dear heart."

TO PROTECT WOMEN. CHICAGO SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF WOMEN SEND CIRCULARS BROADCAST. The following circular has been sent out from Chicago:—

We, the members of the societies of Chicago interested in the welfare of women, and being in a position to know the dangers here threatening young, inexperienced or thoughtless girls, give this warning to mothers and guardians of such young persons who may visit Chicago during the World's Fair.

Care should be taken lest the young visitor be exposed to evil influences. The worst as well as the best of man and womanhood will be in Chicago during the next six months. Unfortunately it is true that the worst are often more active than the best. We urge upon parents the following suggestions:—

1. If possible accompany your daughters on their visit to the World's Fair, but under no consideration permit them to leave home without the escort and supervision of a trustworthy person of mature age and experience. 2. If you have no relatives or friends with whom you can stay while in the city, or if you are unable to put up at a first-class hotel, be careful in your selection of a boarding-house. Beware of the "nice, quiet resort for ladies," recommended by some dashing stranger. If you are without acquaintances in Chicago address the Women and Children's Protective Agency, room 323, Opera-House building, Chicago, Ill. This agency will refer you to some person who has respectable rooms to rent. If you should arrive in the city after business hours alone and friendless, it would be wise to ask information from the janitress in the ladies' waiting-room at any depot and to remain under her protection during the remaining hours of the night. 3. Make no hasty acquaintances on the cars. Girls should accept no invitation from a stranger to visit theatres or concerts, and should especially beware of late suppers in so-called restaurants, which are often wine-rooms. 4. The newspapers will be full of advertisements of "light work and good wages for young girls." Agents are going through the country districts with the same suggestions. Accept no offer until after thorough investigation of the nature of the work, and of the character of the persons advertising.

The above was signed by the following:—The Women and Children's Protective Agency, Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Chicago Woman's Club, Illinois Woman's Alliance, Home of the Friendless, Deaconesses' Home, S. Division Chicago Christian Endeavor Union, King's Daughters, Central W. C. T. U., Epworth League, Working Woman's Home, Anchorage Mission, Children's Aid Society, Adelpsis Society.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Consumption is oftentimes absolutely cured in its earliest stages by the use of that wonderful Food Medicine, Scott's Emulsion which is now in high repute the world over.

"CAUTION."—Beware of emulsions. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowen, Baltimore. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and \$1.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SHORT STORY. COTTOLENE is the best shortening for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY. COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An OLD STORY. That uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

A NEW STORY. Food cooked in COTTOLENE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting.

Do YOU use COTTOLENE? Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

SURE CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TRY THEM.

CADBURY'S COCOA. ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST. NO CHEMICALS USED. Wholesale Agents for Canada—Frank Magor & Co., 259, Commissioners St., Montreal.

K.D.C. acts like magic on an overloaded stomach. Free sample mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., Canada, or 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

TANNERY FOR SALE OR TO LET. The best equipped Tannery in Canada, with all modern machinery, artesian well and 14,500 feet of Land. Will be sold or rented a great bargain. Apply to G. S. BURLAND, 11 Huron street, Montreal.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEND FOR MY NEW CATALOGUE, Containing list of many new things for the kitchen and flower garden, and everything of value for the farmer and market gardener. ESTABLISHED 1855. WM. EVANS, Corner McGill and Foundling streets.

SEEDS. New VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, ENGLISH CORN, CANADIAN TIMOTHY and CLOVER, SEED GRAIN, FLOWERING BULBS and PLANTS. Farm and Garden Machinery, Tools and Supplies. Send your address and we will mail you our attractive illustrated Catalogue for 1893. WILLIAM EWING & CO., Montreal.

1834. 1890. J. A. MATHEWSON & CO., 301 McGill street, Montreal. IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE GROCERS. Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of stock and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED. Orders carefully attended to.

CONNOR'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE. Washes easily, quickly and clean. Use the "Chalices" Wringer. Agents wanted. Terms liberal. Write for circular of testimonials. For sale whole and retail by St. J. Lathrop, 555 St. Paul street, J. H. CONNOR, Ottawa, Ont.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE. Cheap, as they must be removed from where they are now. The engine is 14 H.P., horizontal, British make, and the boiler, which is almost new, is 5 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft., with 24 H. Tubes. It has a self-contained fire box and is fitted to supply steam to a 20 H.P. Engine if required. Address JOHN BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

LITERARY REVIEW.

AN OLD SCOTTISH MINISTER.

To understand Scottish life in the beginning of this century, one must understand the ways and views of the old Scottish minister. A whole Atlantic rolls between the Scottish minister of to-day and his predecessor of a hundred years ago.

The peculiarity about this old Scottish minister is that he was an Irishman who became so good a Scotchman that even the cautious sons and daughters of Aberdeen get roused to enthusiasm when they hear his name or recall his work.

James Kidd's career was somewhat chequered in its earlier years. He wandered about in America and elsewhere, seeing much of men and cities, but gathering as little moss as the proverbial rolling stone.

Aberdeen is known as "the Granite City," and there are visitors who say that in the habitants are like unto the city, being granite in head and in heart.

Our space is at an end, and we have scarcely begun the portrait of the old Scottish minister. It may be as well to give up the attempt.

Dr. Kidd discovered not only the inflammable nature of the mountain, but he kept heaping fuel on the fire until, so far as he was concerned, there was no snow left.

Dr. Kidd's church was a huge, plain building set in the heart of a district thickly populated by the working-classes.

He had three services every Sunday, but he never knew what it was to preach at any of them to empty pews. "There they sat on Sundays, in daylight or in candle light, a densely packed mass of between two and three thousand human beings—old red cloaked women and decrepit poor men in the passages or on the pulpit-stairs, and a general congregation of young and old in the ground pews or the gallery pews, including men in as large proportion as women and as considerable a sprinkling of tough-headed old fellows among the men as you would be likely to find anywhere—and all this miscellaneous audience hung, in reverence, on the Doctor's lips."

The pastor was as great a preacher. Dr. Kidd was at the very antipodes of the old Scottish minister, about whom a hearer said that he was invisible on six days of the week and incomprehensible on the seventh.

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FOREIGNERS IN PARIS.

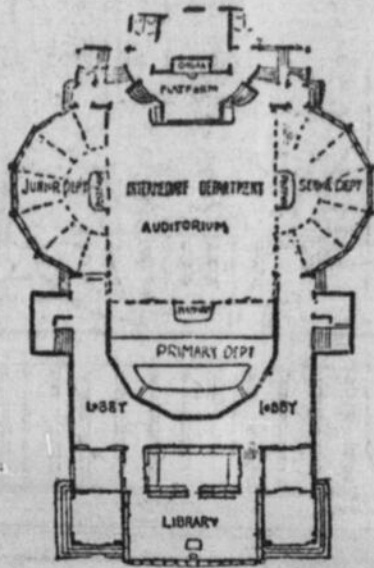
According to an official report which has just been issued, says a Paris correspondent of the New York "Tribune," there are at the present moment close upon 300,000 persons of foreign nationality established in Paris as permanent residents.

Thus the 60,000 Belgians are mostly day laborers, haters and domestic servants. The 35,000 Swiss are nearly all journeymen butchers, charcutiers, hotel waiters, painters and glaziers.

The Russians, 12,000 in number, are grouped around the Gobelins districts and in the Val de Grace quarter, and are either lantern, saddlers or students.

PRIZE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDINGS

An exhibition of thirty-eight competing designs for a model Sunday-school to be erected in connection with the World's Fair Exposition, is now on view in Chicago, and is attracting the leading people connected with or interested in Sunday-schools.



THE FLOOR PLAN.

of a large intermediate department room lighted from above, and surrounding this on three sides of the other department rooms, with galleries above, and all so arranged as to be thrown entirely open and free as desired, with every space in full view of the platform.

This building is designed to be constructed of wood, with staff exterior and plain plastered interior, with frescoed ornaments. The roof should be of imitation red Spanish tile.

The cost is based on a calculation of nine cents a cubic foot, which is about the maximum cost of the World's Fair buildings, and will amount to about \$18,000.

THE ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

In the last number of the "Golden Rule," Dr. Clark, the president of the Christian Endeavor Society, says—

Wherever I have been during the last seven months, I have found that the New York Convention had gone before me. In Australia, in Japan, in China, in India, I found that "the great New York Convention" was as much a household phrase as it is in America.

Scores of times, almost before the introductions were over, friends have said, "By the way, what a wonderful meeting that was in New York!" "My heart thrilled as I read about it!" "I could not keep the tears back as I pictured the scene way out here in India!" "I thank God that the world has seen such a spectacle!" "Someone sent me a copy of the report in a New York paper, and I read every word with eager interest!"—these are some of the expressions I have heard.

I have also heard several new stories about the great meeting, when ten thousand miles away from it.

One lady of the Episcopal mission, whom I saw on a steamer coming from China, and who was just coming out from her home in New York city, said that a policeman, who was stationed at the chief entrance of Madison Square Garden, told her that he stood for hours watching the bright, happy faces going in and out of the great building, and he could have stood for hours longer. He had never in "all his born days" seen so beautiful a sight.

Similar testimony I have heard everywhere. There is no doubt that the Convention made a wonderful impression, not only upon New York city but upon all the Christian world.

Now how shall it be at Montreal? Shall the sights and sounds and deep impressions of New York be repeated? Are we all going that possibly can go? Are we all going in the right spirit to give and receive a blessing? I am glad to hear that arrangements are progressing so happily. I am glad that so many thousands are planning to meet there. I am sure that Montreal will be equal to the occasion.

Remember that the Twelfth International Christian Endeavor Convention, the first to meet outside of the United States stands for: Spiritually versus worldly indifference. Interdenominational fellowship versus sectarianism.

International Christian brotherhood versus sectionalism. May God make the coming meetings the power that all the others have been, so that their line may go out into all the earth, and their words unto the end of the world.

ROMANCE OF CHICAGO.

THE WORLD'S WOOD AND THE WORLD'S SAIL.

THE "WINDY CITY" HAS THE GREATEST EXHIBIT.

"Chicago will be the main exhibit at the Columbian Exposition (1893)," says Julian Ralph (in "Harper's Chicago and the World's Fair"), to whose descriptions we owe many of the details for this short sketch. "No matter," he continues, "what the aggregation of words there, no matter what the Eiffel-Tower-like exhibit may be, the city itself will make the most surprising presentation. Those who go to study the world's progress will find no other result of human force so wonderful, extravagant, or peculiar. Those who cry with them the prejudices begotten of official rivalry or commercial envy will discern that, however well-founded some of the criticism has been—especially as to the spirit of the Chicagoans—the development of this case has not followed the logical deduction. Those who go clear-minded, expecting to see a great city, will find one different from that which any precedent has led them to expect."

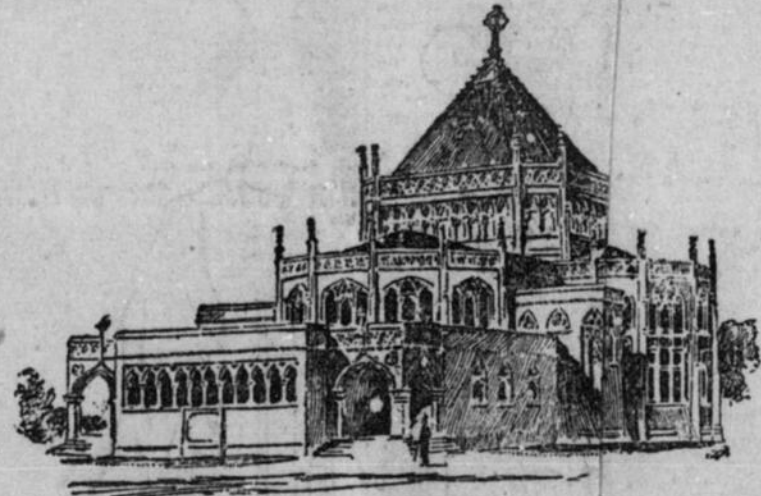
The energy, roar and kale of the place astonishes and fatigues. It possesses forceful qualities not exhibited elsewhere. Its growth and achievements are easily explained and their expansion must continue. "We are for Chicago."

"FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME," is the motto of the most enterprising men of the city; constantly quoted and all using the same words. This explains a city possessing a million inhabitants that practically dates its beginning after the war of the rebellion. One warlord adopted by half a million men means forcing of trade and manufactures and war; it means the getting of the World's Fair-Chicago may be comprehended in the motto of its citizens.

In the business part of town the roar and bustle and energy of Chicago is most noticeable; where the greater number of the men are crowded together. The average Chicagoan.

CANNOT STOP TALK.

If a stranger asks him he must hurry along beside the informant gather the information. Everything is at high pressure; the business part of Chicago resembles three hundred acres of New York Stock Exchange when trading is abnormally active. One hour every week downtown streets of Chicago are so packed with people as to make New York Broadway look pale and solitary



THE PRIZE BUILDING.

by comparison; and Broadway has been thought to be a somewhat crowded thoroughfare. Between five and six o'clock in the evening the faint tall buildings of the city vomit their inhabitants upon the pavements; then, to the who are in the crowd, even Chicago seems small and cramped; the street crowding with lightning rapidly are far few; the streets that connect horizon with horizon seem to call each night for further ension.

These crowds exhibit one phase of the high pressure existence in the tall buildings the rapid elevators fly through the towers like

GLASS BALLS ON A TRAP

at a shooting contest, having been kneaded along the streets like lump of dough by a million bakers, the sugar is loaded into a frail-looking basket (steel netting, the elevator boy touches a lever, and up goes the load like a feather cast up by a gale. In descent something else goes, and you come down ten or twenty feet as it happens. In certain tall buildings elevators are found too slow, and express elevators run to the top without stopping accommodation cars being provided for intermediate floors.

The cable cars make more than nine miles an hour in town and in the country. The trains have from two to four cars each; and the noise of grinding, the grinding and whirr of grip rails create a din that must be heard to be appreciated. These street cars occasion run over a stray citizen, but more frequently clear the way by

LIVING WARMS AND TRUCKS

bodily to one side they speed along; but then they distribute people grandly.

The world has staggered at the rapidity with which cattle killed and pigs turned into slabs of salt pork, but this is merely an effort of the butcher to keep up with the rest of the town; only slow railway trains are slow in Chicago.

Quite a feature of the city is the number of stupendous buildings, but they are all in a very small district between Lake Michigan and the principal railway districts, where one-twenty-fifth of the railway mileage of the world is said to terminate in a space little more than 300 acres extent.

The population these business premises is marvelous—4,000 persons being quite an ordinary number. One of these—by no means the largest, count was kept for three days of the number of visitors and persons using the elevator the figures were 19,660, 18,060 and 20,000 persons.

In October last, there were 7,000 offices in the tall buildings of Chicago, and provision was being made for 900 more in buildings in the course of construction.

Many strategists in this Chicago predict a speedy end to the present feverish impulse to swell the number these lofty structures. They argue that tall buildings darken the streets and make downy stories of opposite houses like so many cellars or damp and dark basements. Others say that the great number of tall apartment office houses has depreciated the value of the humbler property in their neighborhoods. Four and five

story houses are no longer attractive, because their owners cannot afford the conveniences that appertain to the larger edifices, where light and heat is provided free, where fire-proof safes are fixed for every tenant, where hosts of servants, barber shops, restaurants, cigar and news stands, elevators and numerous other conveniences are regarded as matters of course.

A CHICAGOAN ARGUES DIFFERENTLY.

He can perceive no reason why the square half mile which comprises the entire business heart of the town, should not all soon be covered with cloud-capped towers. "There will be need of them," he says, "and the money to defray the cost of them will accompany the demand." The clogging of the streets with people, as streets were never clogged before, is the only difficulty he perceives in the solution of the problem. Only a small section of the city is here referred to; the whole city comprises an area of 181 1/2 square miles. Chicago expects to become the largest city in America in the course of fifty years—larger than the consolidated cities that may form New York at that time.

A consideration of the causes that have made Chicago what she is to-day and full of the expectancy of future greatness reveals the fact that she seems always to have been, as now, a city of young men. A Chicagoan accounts for the low death rate by the assertion that even its leading men are

NOT YET OLD ENOUGH

to die. In the early days, after the close of the war, the youthfulness of the leading business men was the most surprising feature. Marshall Field, Potter Palmer, and the rest, at the head of very large mercantile houses, were young fellows. Men under thirty were leading in all branches of commerce and industry, and much the same thing obtains to-day.

Then every individual or section of Chicago business men is familiar with the whole country; with the differing districts of the entire west, north and south; with their crops, financial status, industries, and means of intercommunication. Their business field is the world; they talk not of one section only or of Europe, but discuss the affairs of the entire universe. The figures with which they deal reveal how vast and wealthy a region acknowledges Chicago as its market and its financial and trading centre.

THE RAILWAYS

by which Chicago is riveted to the midland, the southern and the western country enter the city by thirty-five tracks. Twenty-two of these are great companies, and at a short distance, sub-railroads made by other railways raise the number to fifty roads and serve 30,000,000 persons. A vast population is thus easily connected with a common centre, to which products may be brought, and from which everything may be economically distributed. The rapid increase in wealth of both the city and the tributary region is due to the fact that every year both produce more, and have more to sell and less to buy. Not long ago the rule was that a stream of goods ran eastward over the Alleghenies, and another stream of supplies came back, so that the West had little gain to show. But now the back-setting current is a stream of money returned for the products the West has distributed.

The West is now selling to the East and to Europe and getting money in return, because it is manufacturing for itself as well as tilling the soil and mining for the rest of the world. It now, therefore, earns money, instead of continuing to toil merely to obtain from the East the necessities of life. This is the major reason of Chicago's peculiarity. For years, in company with the entire Western country, she has been making money only to pay debts with.

That, they say, is why Chicago men have only talked business; why she has had no leisure class, or reservoir of home capital seeking investment. These conditions have changed—now that she is producing more and buying less—the rest will change also.

Chicago has become the third manufacturing city in the union, and she is drawing manufacturers away from the east faster every day. The Troy stove-making establishment, the Massachusetts shoe-factory and many other great establishments have gone there and many more must follow, because Chicago is not only the centre of the midland region in respect of the distribution of made-up wares, but also for the concentration of raw materials. In the manufacture of all goods of which wood, leather and iron are the bases Chicago must lead. When Chicago took the lead in the meat trade the revolution affected the whole of the leather and hide industry.

50,000 KEELS

are dropped every week in Chicago and the trade is confined to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul. Wisconsin has become a great tanning state, and all around Chicago are factories and factory towns where hides are turned into leather goods.

The science of practical business lies in the practice of economy. Chicago has in abundance all the fuels except hard coal. She has coal, oil, stone, brick—everything that is needed for building and for living. "Manufacturers gravitate to such a place for economical reasons. The population of the North Atlantic division, including Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and acknowledging New York as its centre, is 17,401,000. The population of the Northern Central division, trading with Chicago, is 22,363,278." Each succeeding census shifts the centre of population farther west. The success of Chicago demonstrates anew the active truth that energy is a greater force than money—it commands money. Verily, Chicago is an immense exhibit in itself.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

FELLOW SYMPATHY.

You've got the worst of all complaints, Hain't ye, friend? So've I The hardest fate ter buck against That man did ever try.

You ain't a-feelin' fus-class now, Be ye, friend? Neither'm I! Our health is miser'bul, anyhow— We sometimes sooner die.

You've got th' hardest job in town, Hain't ye now? Me, too; There hain't another feller round That has so much ter do.

Ther won't nobody take our jokes, Will they? Git up a fuss; But we mus't stan' th' other folks And laff when they joke us.

We've a pretty tough ol' road Ter travel, don't we, hey? An' back aroun' th' biggest load Uv any man ter-day?

But take it all aroun' you hain't So very bad a by; Be ye? Withal yer worst complaint Yer purty good? So'm I.

—Boston Courier.

EXCURSIATING ECONOMY.

George Hardpan—We shall have to be very economical this year, my dear.

Mrs. Hardpan (enthusiastically)—Yes. I intend making my own hats and bonnets and dresses and—

George (in rapture)—Mary, you are a prize! Yes; a perfect treasure! Mary (continuing)—And your shirts and collars and cuffs.

George (in abject terror)—Mary, I was only fooling you. We shall not have to be as economical as all that!—Puck.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.—Editor—"You say those jokes are original?" Mr. Chestnuts (a humorous writer)—"Yes, sir." "Then you must be a much older man than I take you for."—Life.

MAN, POOR MAN!

Mrs. X. (irritably)—Here I'm dressed and waiting, with a dress on that cost you nearly a hundred dollars and a hat that cost thirty-five! I should think you would be anxious to get out and let people see how well your wife is dressed instead of dilly-dallying around in this way. What are you doing, anyhow?

Mr. X. (from next room, meekly)—One moment, dear. I'm trimming my cuffs.—Puck.

GOING FURTHER THAN SOUTH.—In Skye, not so long ago, when the natives travelled they thought of only two points of the compass—Glasgow, which was synonymous with south, and Inverness with north. A Skyman proceeding on a journey, met an acquaintance on the pier of embarkation, who accosted him—"You'll be for south to-day, Tomsaid MacDonald?" "No, Ronald MacDonald, I'm going further than south I'm going to Perth."

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said an eloquent Q. C., "remember that my client is hard of hearing, and that therefore the voice of conscience appeals to him in vain!"

INSURANCE DOUBLY SURE.—Prims—"They say Parsons showed rare presence of mind when the fire broke out." Secundus—"He did. He wouldn't let the neighbors save any of his furniture."—Life.

A GALLANT YOUTH.

Mrs. Knight—How did you tear your clothes so dreadfully?

Johnny Knight—Trying to rescue a boy from getting a awful beating.

Mrs. Knight—That's a good little man—who was the boy?

Johnny Knight—The boy? Why, me! and the teacher didn't get the best of him, either!—Puck.

A GAYROCKE (standing in front of the booth of the Brabantonne glances at Vincennes)—"What do you charge for seeing your show?" "Twenty centimes, young man." "See, here's ten centimes; I'll only open one eye."—Soleil du Dimanche.

WE WERE DINING together at a French restaurant, and spied to our intense disgust a fly in the soup. "Waiter!" I indignantly cried. My friend interposed. "Whatever you do, don't mention the fly; they'll charge it extra in the bill."—De Arechavala.

A VERITABLE FAMILY MEDICINE Box.—Becham's Pills.

LOGIC.

Lady.—I suppose you're convalescent now, then, Ethel? Ethel.—No, thank you. I have been, but I'm better now.—Judy.

OUT OF IT, EITHER WAY.

Officer O'Hara—Bein' a policeman in New York is har-d work-rk.

Mrs. O'Hara—Yis, darlint.

Officer O'Hara—If a policeman goes asleep on his late, the Commissioners will discharge him; an' if he keeps awake the politicians will have him discharged.—Puck.

TEACHER, in physiology class—"Now, Johnny, how many senses have you?" Johnny (very promptly)—"Five." "Correct. Now, what are they?" "All pines."—Rochester Democrat.

MERCHANT (to applicant)—"Do you think you know enough to assist me in the office?" Boy—"Know enough! Why, I left my last place because the boss said I knew more than he did."—Society Journal.

SNUBBING A DECADENT.

He—"A—don't you find existence an awful bore?"

She—"A—well, some people's existence—most decidedly!"—Punch.

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.

MONTREAL CHINAMAN.

HOW THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CIVILIZES HIM; HOW HE LIVES, AND WHAT HE SAYS.

It may be remarked, in words that are plain, that for ways that are clean, and for temperate living the heathen Chinese, in Montreal, is peculiar. Nor is he such a heathen as he was. The surroundings of the Montreal Chinaman are unfavorable to the development of the Bret Harte species.

"John," as he is familiarly known to the ubiquitous urchins who most do congregate around the Chinamen's place of business, has become imbued with western civilization.

MANNERS AND DRESS.

His unequalled smile is as childlike and bland as ever. He still retains his national dress, which excites the pity of the Englishman in winter and his sneaking envy in the summer. The intercourse of the Chinese with his whiter brother is marked always by a bland smile of depreciation that says as plain as day, "I hope I don't intrude." His whiter brother presumes from the childlike manners of the "Ring-tailed Haythin" that he don't know much. That's where the white man makes



NOT "ONE OF THE FINEST."

a great mistake. John knows a great deal more than he can tell in English—he comes of a reflective race.

Chinamen who emigrate to this country are nearly all from the Province of Canton. There are nine provinces in China. Generally they come from the lower ranks of Chinese society. They are as representative of their country as a batch of Griffintonian or habitants would be of Canada.

"Why did you leave China, Sam?" Sam replied with an expressive shrug.



AFTER HOURS.

"Dis countree good, nice; no workee, no cents, in China."

"Well, Sam, when you get rich—much cents—you will go home and be a Mandarin, suppose?"

"Huh?" asked Sam, in such complete astonishment as only a Chinese countenance can convey. As well ask the starving British immigrant if he will sit in the House of Lords when he returns to the Old Country. It is not until John Chinaman has left his native land that he realizes his vast importance among the nations of the world.

By the time he has reached his destination he is uncertain as to whether he is a walking plague, a cholera microbe or a man. He forgets that he is a Chinaman. From 50 to 120 China-



IN SUNDAY SCHOOL

men are at present settled in this city, engaged, to a man, in the washee washee business. The entrance fee of a Chinaman to this country is \$50. One laundry will take say \$500 per year. Out of this a Chinaman will save about \$200. In Montreal the Chinamen, as a rule, are thrifty to a degree, extremely temperate, and of few known bad habits. There is but one Chinaman in Montreal and no children. Conversation with the Chinese is carried on with extreme difficulty.

"Why didn't you bring your wife, John?" "Your woman, girl, nice gell, Chinawoman, where is she?" "Na, na, me no Chinawoman—I dunno."

After the meaning of the question has succeeded in penetrating the celestial cranium during much digital irrigation of said cranium and twisting of tail appended therefrom, John beams affably, shrugs tremendously and says he "dunno."

Among Montreal Chinamen the name of Lighthall is one to conjure with. When these celestial children return to their flowery land, one may opine they will place among their Penates and Lares a little wooden image with a wide wooden smile and they will call it Lie-awe, which is Chinese for Lighthall. The brothers Lighthall and Miss Lighthall are the best friends of the Chinamen here.

In all his troubles with the customs or the law, and they are many and irritating, the Chinaman seeks the help of lawyer Lighthall—and so in their spiritual troubles. Mr. Lighthall is the superintendent of the Chinese Sunday-school, held in a large upper room of the American Presbyterian Church. Miss Lighthall superintends the Emmanuel Church Chinese Sunday-school. The average Sunday attendance of Chinese scholars is about sixty.

THEIR GENEROSITY

A talk with Mr. Lighthall last Sunday revealed much that is interesting and new regarding the character of the Chinese located here.

"A most striking characteristic of these men," said Mr. Lighthall, "is their sense of gratitude, and their practical way of showing it. They never miss an opportunity of making substantial presents to their teachers. That great chest is full of costly presents. There is one, a magnificent table cloth, imported from China, must have cost some hundreds of dollars."



TEACHER AND TAUGHT.

"We only use that state occasions" added Mr. Lighthall with a smile.

THEIR SOCIAL ANIMOUS LIFE.

The schoolroom lent a novel appearance. Each Chinaman is taught by a young lady on the Sunday schools. The confates are striking. The pupil bends earnestly over his books plodding assiduously from A to Z of the alphabet, or enacting in pigeon English, "De bird eeng in de tree," or "Mr. Ah Sing eeb new 'at."

"This," said Mr. Lighthall, "is the only method of teaching them to teach the language, if they are very anxious to learn, veindustrious, and the young ladies are very patient."

"Have you gentlemen teachers?" Mr. Lighthall smiles "Ladies are so patient, you see, they are very good. Of course, we are always glad of teachers, gentlemen or lady. For instance, had we five more y teachers we should at once have more Chinese scholars."

Mr. Lighthall had so much to say regarding the certifies granted to Chinamen.

"There is much justice being done, and many reforms urgently needed." He is working hard to bring about more equitable. The Chinaman likes singing. He sings lustily. Hymns, songs and so were sung in English, with an occasional chorus in Chinese. There was no lustiness in the Chinese versions. Prayers, catechisms, etc., were got through. The lady teachers are enthusiastic in their self-sacrificing work. I speak highly of the industry and attitude of their almond-eyed pupils.

Throughout the entire Chinese colony the beneficial influence these Sunday-schools is felt.

On the counters of laundries one finds spelling books in A, B, C, so moral tales for the young in many respects the mental capacity of the Chinese

man is childlike. Outside expressions relating to washing, the Chinaman's knowledge of English is defective. Inquiries as to their social life, habits, etc., were pursued under difficulties. One fact is indelibly fixed in the Chinaman's mind: the English woman is "Heap nice gell."

John has an eager eye for the beautiful. The interior of his dwelling is decorated with almanacs and pictures, displaying types of English womanhood—remarkable for brilliancy of coloring and rude graces of form.

"You attend Sunday-school, Mr. Sing?" "Yeh, yeh," delightedly.

"You have a lady teacher?" "Lady—no—gell—nice!"

Mr. Wang Kee received the artist with marked disapprobation, and regarded the sketching operations with angry suspicion, evidently laboring under the impression that the proceeding was fraught with danger from the Custom house.

"What for you do dat; me likes no-no like bad—bad—what for you do-na, na, na!" and made frantic efforts to obtain possession of the sketch, eventually subsiding into muttered wallings.

Tom Ah Ling was affability itself. His smile enveloped him. "Belly fine day," said he, airing his English with immense pride.

"Business was 'much good'; lots heap washee."

"You're a big man, Mr. Ling." "Yeh, yeh; me belly big man; me hab store—landree an' store—me big man."

"Your modesty is only exceeded by your beauty, Mr. Ling." "Wot dat—me not know?" "Ye, me go American Piesbyteleer school—Misser Lie-awe, ee good man—heap nice. Mees Lie-awe—she good—Chineeman—berry—heap nice gell," and Mr. Ling smiled voraciously.

"What are you laughing at, Mr. Ling?" "Lie-awe; he, he, um, um; he big, Lie-awe, long." (He meant the name was a long one.) "What you got?" asked Ling, pointing to sketch. "Pictures."

"Me looker—What dat?—a Chinaman?—Na, na, na; dat not Chinaman; he not know what?" Given a rough sketch of his smile an extense, Mr. Ling went into convulsions. He had a keen sense of the artist's incapacity.

"Now, Mister Lee, how do you amuse yourself at night—play, game, lark; good time?" "What dat?" "What you do when no washee, washee?"

"Me play le god." "What sort of game is that?" "Play, play," (energetically). Mr. Lee turned up the whites of his eyes and pointed upwards; then it dawned upon the visitor that the prayer was Mr. Lee's recreation.

The interiors of the Chinese laundries are remarkable chiefly for "admired disorder." They are very much alike. In the front shop behind the counter, is a table—an ironing table—by the walls are shelves containing parcels of laundered articles. The stove supports an inevitable teapot and saucerless cup. Everywhere is scattered "washing" in various stages of cleanliness—or the reverse. In a room or rooms beyond are immense tubs of water, bowls, jars, and scrubbing machines.

There is little to denote the Chinese nationality beyond bills printed in Chinese characters, hanging from the walls.

"What does that mean?" asked the visitor, of one Chinaman, pointing to an immense placard on the wall, covered with hieroglyphics.

"Him? Him new year—good—nice—year—new year—card."

"Happy New Year!" "Yeh, yeh," and the proud possessor rubbed his long fingers gleefully.

"What did you do in your own country, Mister Chong Long—at home—China?" Chong Long shrugged his shoulders.

"Did you work?" "Yeh, yeh."

"What at?" "Me sit, yeh, yeh, sit all day—all night."

"H'm, you were a loafer, you mean?"

"What dat?" "Do you want to go back to China?" "No, no," Chong Long shook his head vigorously—no work—not make a cent there—here good—lots cent."

Mr. Chong Long illustrated his meaning on a counting machine. A square frame filled with wooden balls, threaded on wire, such as children use in kindergarten schools.

As far as can be learned about the social life of the Chinaman here, sitting



"HIM NEW YEAR CARD."

down seems to be the favorite amusement. Little as people imagine, the average Chinaman has a keen sense of the dignities and conventionalities of life. His feelings are very human, but he lacks expression. His disposition



"DIDN'T LIKE THE ARTIST."

is phlegmatic. A few smoke tobacco. Opium smoking is seldom indulged in and drinking still less. He dwells in constant fear of custom and police officers. The Chinamen's houses are dingy, but cleanly as a rule. Soapsuds



THE AFFABLE SMILE.

flavor the atmosphere, and the Chinaman likes warmth. He cuts his own hair and trains his pigtail with all the solicitude of a tender parent. His religious views are simple and untroubled by higher criticism. He can appreciate humor—in his own language.

In many respects the conduct of our Chinese colony affords examples worthy to be followed by the more "civilized" westerner, notably in that of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors—on which follows thrift, health and happiness, even though it be in a laundry.



AN INTERIOR VIEW.



ON THE WAY TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

MORE NOTES FROM OXFORD.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE REV. LOUIS H. JORDAN—IS PROFESSOR SANDAY A HERETIC?—SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION MEETING—A NEW HALL FOR WOMEN—DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ARCHAEOLOGIST—PROFESSOR FREEMAN'S GRAVE—FIXTURES FOR 1894.

It was promised that in this letter some account would be given of a series of important lectures about to be delivered in Oxford. If space permits, reference will afterwards be made to one or two local events which are of more than local interest.

The Bampton lecturer for 1893 is Professor Sanday, one of the most accomplished and prominent teachers in our faculty of theology. The subject he has selected for treatment, peculiarly difficult to handle at any time, needs special nicety of touch in the present aroused condition of theological feeling; no man can deal thoroughly with "The Doctrine of Biblical Inspiration" at this hour without speedily realising the exceeding delicacy of the situation. In the four lectures which have thus far been given, one can recognize all the while the firm, fearless guidance of a competent and conscientious scholar. There have indeed been occasional very faint murmurings of disapproval, but in view of the quarters whence these whisperings came, they were considered quite natural and no one seemed inclined to attach much importance to them. Imagine then the surprise, the incredulity, with which men greeted a rumor that Professor Sanday was about to be summoned to make answer to a charge of pernicious heresy! People could not believe their ears. If the accusation had been preferred in a somewhat different quarter, it would have awakened less astonishment; but against Professor Sanday, it appeared not less unpardonable than ill-grounded. It was said, however, that the Rev. E. S. Foulkes, the vicar of the church in which the Bampton lectures are being delivered, had already instituted proceedings. Now, Mr. Foulkes himself has been heterodox more than once, having gone so far, indeed, as to cast in his lot with the Church of Rome; yet no one dealt with his case under these circumstances in any spirit of narrowness or severity. Nevertheless since on a previous occasion, the vicar actually challenged the soundness of an eminent preacher who occupied his pulpit, and as he is known to be of late unwieldy currency for a time, happily it proves to be mere empty gossip which never rested on any solid foundation.

Many are looking forward eagerly to the second Romanes lecture, which is gazetted for May 15th. As spokesman we are to have the Right Hon. Thomas H. Huxley. The scientist is not likely to evoke, either by his presence or his address, the intensity of interest which was aroused by the advent of the brilliant politician who preceded him; but very few men can afford to court comparison with the Premier. Huxley and Gladstone, however, have more than once been pitted against each other in actual controversy, and where each has contended earnestly for some great fundamental principle; neither, therefore, will seriously object if, in the present instance, they are forced by popular sentiment into an arena of very innocent rivalry. In this connection it may be said that Huxley is the teacher who first employed the term "agnostic" in its current signification, and that he has adopted it to express his own attitude of mind toward all unseen realities. This fact is not needed, however, to whet the widespread desire to hear him. The romance of his early career, his comprehensive knowledge and his rare attainments as a biologist ensure for him a warm and inspiring welcome.

The Hibbert trustees were certainly well advised when in 1873 they founded the Hibbert lecture, and invited Professor Max Müller to deliver the first course in the series. Mr. Robert Hibbert during his lifetime was especially concerned to promote "the unfeigned exercise of private judgment in matters of religion." He left accordingly a large sum of money, the interest of which is expended each year in propagating this intelligent ideal. Religious reverence, without independent thinking, is only too certain to result in ignorant superstition; and, although some of the conclusions advanced by individual lecturers have not gained general acceptance, the aim of true scholarship has been distinctly affirmed and fulfilled. The desire of the testator has been admirably carried into effect and the world has been made the richer by "a really capable and honest treatment of unsettled problems in theology." The chief historical religions have been very ably dealt with thus far by Max Müller, Renan, Benan, Davids, Kvenen, Reville, Rhy, Sayce, &c., and the foundation has in this way proved to be an invaluable aid in advancing the new science of comparative religion. The subject selected for 1893 is "The Bases of Religious Belief," and the lecturer is the Rev. C. B. Upton, B.Sc., instructor in the Manchester New College (Unitarian) in this city. The opening lecture, which will be followed by five others, is advertised for April 24.

We are to have, it appears, another summer school of theology this year. It will be in many respects different from the "new departure" which was inaugurated here last July by the Council of Mansfield College; it is being developed on narrower lines, and will be in every respect less representative in character. In the experiment which Principal Fairbairn carried out so successfully, both lecturers and students hailed from different countries and from different religious communions. Room was thus afforded for a real comparison and interchange of current religious thought. The projected school, however, is being organized solely under the direction of the faculty of theology of the University. The list of lecturers is a good one, but it is restricted almost wholly to Oxford professors. Besides Drs. Ince, Bright and Sanday, and possibly Dr. Driver or Dr. Moberley, or both, the Bishops of Chester, Salisbury and Peterborough are announced to take part; also Dean Paret, Professor Sayce and Mr. Gore. Sir Charles Wilson will speak on "Palestine Geography." But

Principal Fairbairn's ideas and the general features of the scheme which he devised, are departed from most markedly in that membership 'n the school is limited to clergymen of the Church of England. Many will think it a pity that our episcopal friends have not based their undertaking on broader foundations. In the case of the Mansfield school, it is true, only one or two members of the Established Church presented themselves for enrolment; but the adherents of that church were at least cordially invited, and a hundred of the m would have been welcome had they come. Moreover, last year, two of the selected lecturers were Episcopalian and almost every other body of believers was more largely represented amongst the audience that attentively heard them. It is understood that this new move aims at establishing a permanent institution. Cambridge intends to organize a similar school in 1894; and thereafter, the sister universities arranging to convene these assemblies in alternate years, opportunity is to be regularly provided for dealing with current discussions in theology.

The usual summer meeting for extension students—sometimes irreverently termed an educational picnic—is not to be held in Oxford this year. "The New Schools," the building which contains the largest lecture rooms, is to be in the hands of workmen during the long vacation; hence the necessary accommodation cannot be provided. This only means, however, that the fifteen hundred or more who resort to this annual gathering will go this year instead to the summer meeting at Cambridge. It is certain already that the attendance there is going to be unprecedentedly large. The published programme of lectures is undoubtedly very tempting, and the convention will be of high educational value. Professor Jebb will open the proceedings with an Inaugural address on July 29; and during the four weeks that follow, lectures will be delivered by many teachers who have won a more than national distinction. In the science section, students will secure a chance of hearing Sir Robert Ball, Sir Henry Rowse and Mr. Pattison Muir; and these great names might be supplemented by others that are scarcely less familiar. In the departments of literature and history, the list embraces lectures by Professors Seeley, Sedgwick and Jebb; Messrs. Edmund Gosse and F. W. Myers; and a noble group of supporters. Would it not be well if some of our young Canadian ministers and others were to arrange to be present during at least a part of the coming meeting? Those who made a point of attending the Oxford school, in July, 1892, have certainly never regretted it. The occasion is sure to prove an intellectual stimulus, even to those who are not inclined to be eminently studious; and at the same time an excellent opportunity may be made use of to gain some personal acquaintance with one of the great seats of university life in England.

Oxford is about to be presented with a new college for women. We have now three halls for student women students, viz., Somerville, St. Hugh's and Lady Margaret. But Miss Maitland, Miss Moberly and Miss Wordsworth are in future to be supported in this work by Miss Dorothea Beale, the well known Principal of the Cheltenham Ladies' College. Miss Beale has purchased for her undertaking a very nicely situated dwelling, which is hereafter to be known as St. Hilda's Hall. The fees, appointments, &c., of the new establishment will be similar to those which at present obtain in the existing well managed institutions.

Speaking of women and their work reminds me of the loss which Oxford has sustained and England, too, for that matter, in the death of Mrs. Evans. Greatly beloved by the privileged circle of her personal friends, Mrs. Evans was already an authority as an archaeologist; like Miss Edwards, whose unexpected death is still deeply lamented, this talented lady had made one great field of research very completely her own. And, like her distinguished father, Professor Freeman, she died far from those who knew and loved her best, but though she sought in vain for health, she found happiness and home.

Reference to Freeman and to death, suggests the historian's tomb. The body has been allowed to remain where at the first it was hastily buried; and quite recently a white marble monument was sent to Spain to mark the place of sepulture. It will interest many to read the inscription which it bears:—

"To the pious memory of Edward Augustus Freeman, who enshrined in letters for all time the early history of England, the Norman conquest, and the destinies of Sicily. Fired by a zeal for topographical research, he was struck down in the midst of a journey in Spain by sudden sickness, and died there March 16th, 1892." Not a few have been disturbed by late by the persistent rumor that the Rev. C. Gore, Principal of Pusey House, is about to leave Oxford. Although not a member of its teaching staff of the university, his lectures are always largely attended, and few men are more generally popular among the students. Whenever he preaches in any city pulpit, "Varsity is sure to be represented in force. Mr. Gore is inclined to be reticent upon the subject, but it is widely believed that his recent exacting studies necessitates his taking a rest for a time. It is expected, therefore, that he will be placed in charge of some retired country living for the next three or four years. His editing of "Lux Mundi" and the preparation of his suggestive Bampton lectures, not to mention the lectures he is accustomed to deliver each term, have told severely upon his strength. It has been affirmed, and in different quarters, that Mr. Gore is the greatest spiritual force that is at work in modern Oxford; but, that as it may be no one can come into personal contact with him without beginning to admire his earnestness, his courage and his many invariable plea for Christian toleration. Hence, while he is rightly regarded with favor by the High Church party in his own communion, he is equally held in esteem by the great majority of leading non-Conformists. The labors of these different bodies, and the importance of their work, he very frankly acknowledges; and in his recent little volume on "The Mission of the Church," he declares that non-conformity in England is due "not to any spirit of schism, but to the fact that the Anglican Church was not behaving as the true mother of the people." Oxford can ill spare such

a teacher from her councils, and will look forward to the day when she hopes to welcome him back to the sphere he now worthily fills.

As regards, however, the university professorship of civil law, also about to become vacant, unhappily there is little prospect that it will ever be resumed by its present distinguished holder. In the case of Mr. Bryce the difficulty is created, not by a temporary retirement, but by a formal resignation. It is not usual for a man to be asked to give up the chair of a college professor that he may occupy the seat of a Cabinet Minister; but it is believed that Mr. Gladstone's summons was imperative, and it is but right that Mr. Bryce should now devote himself loyally to the discharge of his responsible duties. Her Majesty is credited with entertaining for the new Minister a very special regard; she requested that he might be one of those appointed to attend upon her while she remained in Italy, and she is now said to be much occupied over the pages of the "Holy Roman Empire." Certain it is that Oxford's loss is great, and the University would not have incurred it had there been any alternative open whereby it might have been avoided. Mr. Bryce's trained powers of mind, his versatility, his very personality will long be missed in that narrow academic world which has reluctantly consented to part with him.

But this letter must here abruptly close, as the hour has arrived when I must keep an important engagement. My "Notes," however, are far from being exhausted, and nothing has yet been said about some great gatherings which are already being arranged for the summer of 1894!

It has been decided that the National Union of Elementary Teachers will meet here that year; then will follow the annual extension meeting, on a larger scale than ever; and then we are to have the honor of entertaining the British Association. But of these assemblies, and other kindred topics, I shall write perhaps later on.

L. H. JORDAN. 6 Norham Gardens, April 13, 1893.

AN IRISH LADY'S VIEWS. (To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—We who love Ireland may well look with sorrow on the measures now being taken to separate her from England, and to hand her over, bound, into the power of her enemy. Some of your correspondents, such as "Dudley Adams," evidently know little of the trials and struggles entailed on the native-born Protestant Irishmen, nor the difficulties which England has always had to contend with in governing a land where a large majority of the people own a hostile faith; whose priests spring from these very people and incidentally the feeling amongst them of subjection to Rome, and hatred of England. All my early life was spent in Ireland, and I can now go back in memory to the days of the "White boys," when bands of these ruffians were organized to proceed against Protestant families, especially those living in retired country places, and fearful were the scenes and odious the cruelty practised on all that bore the name of "Protestant." Well do I remember listening eagerly to my mother, as she told me, with kindling eyes, the story of her fear when my father was notified by the police that they had reason to believe his house would be attacked that night. My father then owned a lovely place just above, and sloping down to the Pike of Glammire in the county Cork. He was a good man, honest and true, and beloved by all who knew him. Just before this, a friend of his, living on an adjoining estate, was wakened up by the beating of his wife, one winter's night, by the battering of picks at his hall door. He said to his wife: "Lie still, dear; it is me they are after." He opened a back window cautiously and jumped to the ground, then ran in night shirt and bare feet across the field for four or five miles, having to swim across a half frozen river before reaching a friend's house. This friend, hearing him knock, thought it was the "White boys" come for himself, and the poor refugee nearly died before they found out their mistake and drew him into warmth and life. In the meantime, his poor wife underwent mortal terror, as the ruffians with blackened faces and white shirts over their clothes (whence their name) rushed into her bed-room. They felt the bed where he had lain, saying, "Though shea the," or it is hot! and immediately proceeded to stick pikes through the mattresses in case he was flattened under it. This, and a hundred other occurrences, made my father and mother prepare for the worst. They first sent back word to the police, "We rely on you for protection." They answered that they had been ordered off in other directions, but would do their best to come. Now, it happened that my two uncles, one an officer in the 2nd Buffs, and the other a lawyer, but a keen sportsman, had just come to stay for a few days. They had plenty of ammunition, so they and my father prepared for action by cutting loop-holes for guns in the door, and a look-out and clearing away all other obstructions. Night came and the children were sent to bed. My father said to mother: "Now, Kate, go to bed, and try to rest." "No," she answered, "my place is here." The night wore on, and silent and cautious was the watch kept; all continued quiet until about one o'clock; steps were heard approaching the house. It was the firm tread of men in file, and after a pause a knock on the door. "Who goes there?" my father cried. "Friends." Yes, they were our friends, the police, who had hastened to our relief by a roundabout way. Imagine the joy, sir, of opening the door to our defenders, and giving them a comfortable supper, instead of the bloody riot and confusion that might have been. It transpired later that my father's demand for the police had become known to the ruffians through the gardener, who belonged to them. Fools may say, "Oh, that was fifty or sixty years ago; things are different now." Are they, sir? No; Rome hates the liberty of Protestantism to-day just as she has always hated it. Mr. Michael Davitt was asked lately by the interviewer of the "Pall Mall Gazette" what he proposed to do with the Protestants of Ulster? "Oh," said he, "leave them alone to us, and we will make short work of these gentry."

Yes, the simplest way to do is as they did at Scullaghogue in '88, when they drove into a barn a good many men, women and children, as it could hold and set fire to it, and when the miserable people tried to flee from the misfortune they caught them on their pikes and tossed them back into the flames. Or, when at the Bridge of Wexford they pitch-forked and piked as many as they could get hold of into the river.

These things, and other hideous barbarities, are matters of history, undeniable and unimpeachable, and to all who call themselves lovers of Ireland I would say: How much do you love her? Is it only a matter of talk with you, or does it mean contributions of money to help the societies which have been laboring there with such success in spreading the gospel tidings of love and good-will? Sir, Ireland's only remedy is the gospel, which fills the heart to the exclusion of demagogism and ecclesiasticism, which have been a pit-fall and a snare to the poor, warm-hearted, ignorant Irishman. I will conclude, sir, by saying that the Rev. Canon Green, Orillia, Ontario, has kindly undertaken the task of accrediting agent of the Irish Society in Canada to forward all subscriptions.

S. HARRISON.

THE CANADIAN HOME RULER AGAIN. (To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I was very susceptible to criticism I suppose I would be crushed by all the letters which have appeared in your paper in answer to mine on home rule for Ireland. One of your correspondents, "W.G.H." appears to think I made no points and knew nothing of the question. I noticed one thing, namely, that he replied to none of my arguments, and his answer is as superficial and prejudiced as his knowledge of the question. The fact that he is an authority on Irish questions, he says he knows more of Ireland's "supposed wrongs" than I do, and in another place, speaks of the "sad recollections." Whence arose these sad recollections if the wrongs are only imaginary?

"W.G.H." says I studied only one side of the question. What little information I have been derived from the standard histories and works of our time, and, if history I am wrong, but, if it is true, then "W.G.H." is wrong. He is an Ulsterman and has been raised with all their prejudice and hatred of the Irish; I am a Canadian and have been taught to look at matters in a more liberal way. He cannot answer my letter but has little something to say and hastens on to say it. It is the same old song I spoke of. Ranting agitators, ungrateful people, who do not value their prosperity and a bigoted Catholic element, that is the burden of his song. I will endeavor to answer his letter in detail and see what it amounts to.

In his description of Ulstermen he concludes with these words, "and who are content to abide by the laws of England." I think the speeches of Ulstermen and of some of their friends in this country show the truth of that remark. How anxious they are to abide by the laws of England when they threaten armed resistance! There seem to be ranting agitators among the Ulstermen and they should be more careful in applying those epithets to the Home Rulers. A bad administration of justice always begets "mysterious societies," therefore, they should not object to the fruits of their labor.

Ireland and public opinion have changed a great deal since 1868, and we all know that James II. was a poor ruler and a narrow-minded man. Confession and wholesale slaughter are impossible in these days and that illustration of "W.G.H." lacks force. If such things were possible, likely the Ulstermen would make a bid for the rest of Ireland. He says that only those who seek power desire home rule. How many intelligent readers believe that? When the greatest English statesman of the day makes it a part of his policy and loses power by so doing, it stamps that part of "W.G.H.'s" letter as untrue and not worthy of an answer. Mr. Gladstone spoke truly when he said, "marching through crime and bloodshed to the disintegration of an empire." That was the end to be expected under the system of government used in Ireland, and he is the true patriot and statesman who seeks to avert such a disastrous result by removing the grievances.

The Ulstermen have never identified themselves with Ireland, but have opposed every measure for the relief of the Irish, and are not true Irishmen, so Mr. Biggar was correct. Since 1879 many of the staunchest Protestants have espoused the Irish cause, and the Irish are grateful for their help. As to what the Rev. Mr. Galway said, we none of us expect to see the Jesuits rule Ireland, but people who are liberal and unprejudiced in their feelings do wish to see justice done to the Catholics. Have the Catholics no rights? Justin McCarthy said they would be willing to submit to the humiliation of a clause in the Home Rule bill protecting the Protestant minority. Are those the words of a ranting agitator, eager for the ascendancy of the Roman Church, or are they the words of a man who will suffer humiliation for the benefit of his country?

Mr. Gladstone is dependent now on the votes of the Irish for the success of his bill, but we all know that in 1886 he had the courage to stand by his convictions, though his friends were swept away in that memorable crisis. But Mr. Gladstone does not require my puny efforts to defend him from the attack of such assailants as "W.G.H." All know his high regard for duty and justice, and all true patriots are glad that such a noble, fearless statesman is Prime Minister of the British Empire. The "too generous" parliament has not allowed Ireland the foremost place in parliamentary history, but the Irish, banding themselves together, forced their demands on the notice of the parliament, and they have their own splendid organization to thank instead of a "too generous" parliament. No one denies that Ireland has suffered the grievances of the Irish but it would be absurd for the Ulstermen to take any credit to themselves for such legislation. Have they not proposed all sorts of calamities, and threatened parliament with their "loyal" resistance? What did it amount to? Great reforms have always met with bitter opposition from certain classes. A person could name numerous instances, where reforms, which have since proved beneficial, were opposed by the class to which "W.G.H." belongs, and it is a significant fact that all such opposition was crushed under the name of loyalty. I wish Mr. "W.G.H." would give a definition of "loyalty" and "law-abiding" and illustrate by references to the present attitude of the Ulstermen. We are, however, suspicious of people who have to make a bluster about their loyalty before their persecutors. I believe that "W.G.H." is sincere, but that is no sign that his case is just. St. Paul was as sincere in his persecution of the Chris-

tians as he afterwards was in spreading the divine doctrine of Christ, "Peace on earth, good will to man." When the light of justice and reason breaks in upon the mind of "W.G.H." and his friends and the dark shadows of intolerance and religious hatred are driven out, then will they regret that they ever opposed Irish home rule.

DUDLEY ADAMS. Cardinal.

SINGLE TAX. (To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The thoughtful farmers of Canada, suffering from financial difficulties, in many cases so severe as to imperil the security of the homes that they or their fathers had cleared after long years of toil and hardships (a condition brought about partly by natural causes, but greatly aggravated by an unjust and oppressive system of class legislation) may be excused if they regard the manufacturing population of our cities as their political and commercial enemies. For the last fifteen years, from the selfish motive of obtaining political advantages, which enable them to place a fictitious value upon the products of their labor at the expense of the rest of the community, they have cast all their political weight into the scale to bolster up a Government which, for political degradation, gross abuse of political power, and reckless and criminal waste of the people's hard-earned money, has hardly a paradox outside of Russia or Turkey. Now, when there is some prospect of the iniquitous protective system tottering to its fall, these city men are agitating for a new system of taxation which they are pleased to call the single tax, laying the whole burden upon land. For years back the "Witness" has published letters on this subject, but I understood them to apply only to vacant lots in cities or unoccupied lands in the country, and that the unearned increment, a phrase that the Georgian philosophers delight to roll like a sweet morsel under their tongue, meant the increased value given to them by actual settlers, and which finds its way into the pockets of the speculators who do nothing for it. I am indebted to "Mr. Max Donald," of Montreal, for a clearer view of the true nature of this new departure. The single tax applies to all lands, whether held by the working farmer or the speculator. They are to bear the whole burden, while all other classes are exempt; every man, from the hod-carrier to the millionaire, is to be set free from paying his share of the public burdens. It will be hard to persuade the farmers of Canada that such a system would not be the very quintessence of injustice when they know so well that, without taking into account the wealthy classes, there are thousands of men, workmen, who, in snug workshops, secure from the burning sun in summer and the intense cold of winter, earn more money than a farmer with the help of his family. Even his hired man, under existing conditions, takes away more money besides his board, at the end of the year, than remains to the farmer himself. "Mr. Max Donald," in the two letters I have read, kindly tells us that Mr. George and his supporters do not intend to levy upon areas or acres, the products of labor, or on his house or barn, his clearing, fencing, draining or stoning, but only on the small unearned increment he did not make—that is, the primeval forest as he found it, and which had no value whatever, and would have remained through so all time but for his labor. Here Mr. Donald is trying to mislead and deceive, or Mr. Fladley is justified in saying that his arguments are hopelessly confused and shallow. What does it matter to the farmer, who has to bear the whole burden, whether it is levied upon his improvements, or the small unearned increment he did not make. The argument is as absurd as a man on horseback standing up in the stirrups instead of sitting in the saddle to relieve the horse of his weight. Here in Ontario we have experience enough to know of direct taxation that when a fixed sum is required it matters little how low the assessment be; if it is justly distributed. It is simply raised by increasing the percentage till it reaches the amount necessary. Mr. Donald tells us that under the new system a hundred acre farm, now paying \$30 direct and \$60 indirect, would be reduced to \$3, but this is mere conjecture.

I understand it is a part of Mr. George's plan to abolish the nuisance of the Custom House, and establish perfect free trade. Let us see how it would affect us if it were in operation to-morrow. The protected class would sink, and in the words of the Auld Briv' o' Ayr, "Dell tak them, many they never rise." The self-supporting classes—including the wealthy—would obtain a complete benefit; the farmer would share in it as far as what he had to buy but, with the exception of the cost of the Custom House, the cost of government would remain the same, and the whole weight of it would fall on his shoulders, and he would not get one cent more for what he had to sell to pay it with. Our manufacturing population would have to far outnumber the rural class in order to give a home market for what the farmer promised to do and so basely failed to fulfil. Climatic and geographical conditions render all that impossible. In Canada Nature has fixed its destiny for an agricultural country, and on the amount and excellence of the farm products she exports her prosperity will depend, and while all the other classes are free from taxation they will not pay the farmer one cent more for his products than what they will bring in other countries, with the cost of transit, waste, and insurance commission deducted from them. While Mr. George's abstract theories on political economy may be sound in some points, it is too late in the day to remedy the bad old evils, as Mr. Donald calls them, which have grown up in decades of centuries by such an agrarian upheaval. The only way to make it possible for the farmers of Canada to undertake this task is to begin, as Principal Grant says, with a clean sheet. Cancel all his debts and mortgages, repudiate the national debt, and give him complete control of the expenditure of the country. More than this, they would have to give him what would be as hard to make as the unearned increment—mental heat, refreshing showers, balmy

breezes, security from frost, smut, rust, insect pests, and with all this he would have enough to do to fulfil the task. Instead of the farmer assuming more burdens, if he has any manhood left in him he should shake off what he already staggers under by purging the House of Commons of the shallow, subservient, venal partisan majority, that have disgraced Canada so long; fill their places with enlightened and honest men; reduce the tariff to the lowest figure that a well-governed country would require, scrape off all the barnacles that stick to every branch of the public service, and at the earliest moment sweep away the custom houses, establish free trade with the world, impose direct taxation, and make every man pay his share according to his opportunities of acquiring wealth. Then, and not till then, we may hope for a return to security and reasonable prosperity.

ROBERT MARTIN. Avening, Ont.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I would like to say to the advocates of the single tax, who have been showing us its advantages, that there is at least one danger in the single tax, as I understand it, and that is the encouragement it will give to deforestation. The tax being laid upon the value of the land apart from improvements made either by the present or some previous owner.

Now, the preservation of a part of the natural forest, though a wise act, could not be called an improvement since it was not the work of any owner. Consequently, the farmer who has such a wood lot would have to pay yearly taxes, not only on the value of the land, but on the value of some twenty cords, more or less, of wood per acre, from which he takes a little every year for fuel, while his neighbor, who has cut off and sold his wood and uses the money to buy coal, pays far less taxes for the same kind of land. Indeed, it sometimes happens that the crop of wood (for it is really a crop, though a perennial and not an annual one) is worth many times the value of the land.

Take, for instance, the Coteau lands near Ste. Therese, as they can be seen from Mount Royal, a stretch of wood land, of I don't know how many miles long or wide, owned by a multitude of farmers whose farms are in many cases several miles away in another county, who come, each to his wood lot, every winter to get his supply.

Now this land is of such exceedingly small value that if it was taxed according to the value of the wood on it the owners, influenced more by a desire for present profits than by patriotism, would hasten to cut off the wood to avoid taxation, and the hills would soon be as bare of wood as the track of last year's cyclone, and the little streams that are fed by the very slow melting of the snow in the shade of the woods in spring and the slow draining of the land after rain in the summer, would soon go dry (and so would the cows who depended on them for drink), and the same result would happen varying in degree, according to circumstances, all over Canada, from the great lumberman, owner of miles of forest and already too eager to destroy it, to the poor settler, who could not make enough on the little he had cleared to pay the taxes on the uncleared land.

If, however, the taxes are raised on the value of the land without the crop of wood the case would be different, but I am afraid that this generation won't see the single tax adopted, but will have to get along with the present style of taxation, but perhaps not.

I would like to know, though, if all our present taxes, road tax, school tax, selignorial tax and municipal tax? GEORGE T. WOODWARD. Ste. Rose, P.Q.

THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH. (To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—When I hear any man of ordinary intelligence pronounce without hesitation, our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria as head of the Church of England, I feel that it leaves great scope to doubt his knowledge of the Church's history in any and every respect. Allow me to inform him that Christ alone is the head and that through Him only has she maintained her strength, purity, truth and existence; and to-day the followers of those who forsook and abandoned her, when, perhaps, she most needed her children's support, and when they should have stood by her, and fought for her, and helped her overthrow the evils which threatened her, and from the fiery furnace of which the true Church of England to-day stands purified, those wayward children, I say, never cease upbraiding her, because she will not follow out after and unite with them in the rejection of her own pure teachings. Perhaps "Methodist," like "Lux," has a rather complicated manner of expressing his ideas, and consequently conveys wrong impressions to his readers, and another time will tell us he did not say Her Most Gracious Majesty was head of the Church of England. However that may be, let me just kindly mention that he should always be careful to become well acquainted with his subject before he makes erroneous and unwarranted assertions concerning the creed or doctrines of a church of which he apparently knows little, and that evidently gleaned from some of the unreliable circulars of the present day. But if, instead, he would but turn to his dictionary he would find that the word head means source, origin, or that from which something springs, and not mere governor or ruler over temporal matters. B. S.

NEWS.

A PARTY STORY is told about Mrs. Christine Nilsson's recent gift of \$5,000 toward founding a hospital in France for the cure of diseases of the throat. In her poverty-stricken childhood, when only seven years old, the great singer was attacked with croup, and was taken to the hospital, where she was saved. The new hospital is her thank-offering.

LADY BUTLER'S FAVORITE PICTURE, "The Roll Call," will be sent to the Chicago Exhibition by Her Majesty, who purchased it for 2,000 guineas. It has hung for many years in the main corridor at Osborne.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE JOYS OF MOVING—A MONTREAL LADY DOCTOR ON HEALTHFUL CLOTHING—PLANTS FOR DECORATION—THE WOMAN QUESTION PRO AND CON—HOW TO GROW PANSIES—A PLEA FOR FREE KINDERGARTENS.

If any rash woman of the Home circle should ever hereafter be tempted to speak of the trials of moving, let her beware what she says in the hearing of any man connected with the "Witness." What any man in this establishment cannot tell you about moving is not worth knowing. A few minutes ago, as I was working my way through the press room, climbing past, or over fragments of dismantled presses, I saw one man stop another. He leaned forward and tapped him impressively on the shoulder. "My friend," said he, "I am not a young man, I am forty-six, but I tell you, in all my life I never worked so hard as I have done the last week." And the other just looked his sympathy and complete understanding. Words were beyond him.

Fortunately for our department the old "Home" quarters were the last to be disturbed. The change every way will be greatly for the better. The new sanctum will be charming when it is finished—but, oh, what a weary "when"!

Oh, the "copy" that has gone astray and the letters that must be crowded out! Did you discover Mrs. Jackson's letter last week? It was lost in the depths of the printer's drawer for three whole days, and only came to light when too late to get into its own place.

I wish I could give you a photograph of our new quarters now, but I doubt whether our office photographers have a camera strong enough. In the centre of the floor stands a strange desk, bearing meekly the "Home" pigeon-holes. The chair rests confidently among a heap of papers, sawdust and shavings, with a stray banana peel or two by way of variety. At the left stands a couple of new doors, probably meant to be hung some time, quite at the other end of the building. All the rest of the floor to the right is piled several feet deep with what we irreverently term "business office trash." Outside of one door stands the bare skeleton of the old "Home" desk, and out in the unfinished corridor, in the opposite direction, lie strewn the seven individual drawers of said desk in the shavings beside the carpenter's bench. And the business office men pass calmly through without so much as a glance at our insulated treasures. And then they pause to impress us with the importance of every separate scrap of paper in the heap at our side—and when we venture to enquire when said treasures are to make way for our own, they cordially assure us that they are only too glad to have their belongings in such safe keeping.

But the poet has assured us that

"There is a point of rest At the great centre of the cyclone's force,"

and even moving time has its gleams of comfort and peace. One to be seen in the "Witness" Office during our first days of moving was worthy of the brush of Landseer.

Right inside the press room door, and just at the foot of the stairway leading to the composing room—the very busiest spot in the whole building—three kittens have taken up their abode. There they have been for several days, never straying far away, frolicking merrily with one another, climbing over the mother, or lying asleep piled on one another's backs in one little bundle of fur. The mother strolls around, rather disgusted at the dirt and confusion, but evidently never thinking of fear.

One does not exactly wish to be a cat, but, perhaps, the easiest way out of our grievances now will be to imitate these and stay quietly in one's own corner until the worst is over.

HEALTHFUL CLOTHING.

The Montreal "Ye" have accomplished no little good this winter in organizing the series of lectures that have been delivered during the past few weeks by different doctors of the city. It is earnestly to be hoped that next winter—the plan will not only be continued but much broadened. Dr. Grace Ritchie's lecture, a few days ago, on "Hygiene in Dress," which closed the series, was listened to with much interest. Her quiet, unassuming manner served but to emphasize her common-sense, practical counsel.

Dr. Ritchie began by urging the great advantage of wearing woollen garments next the skin, that material being lighter, more porous, more absorbent and a better non-conductor than any other. Another important point was that clothing should be light. Heavy clothing meant a great deal of energy wasted in simply carrying it around. Great care should be exercised in changing underwear in spring and fall. A good rule to observe was, never be in advance of the season. Care should be taken that all the body was equally covered, the extremities as well as the trunk. Just the opposite was usually done. Layer after layer was piled around the trunk, while a single thin stocking was considered enough for the feet and legs. Special care should always be taken to protect the joints. Low shoes should not be worn without gaiters, except in very warm weather, and thin soles never.

As a matter of personal neatness and health, undergarments should be changed often, and no garment that is worn during the day should be worn at night. The practice of folding up at night the clothes worn during the day could not be too strongly condemned.

Of course all were anxious to hear his opinion of the corset. Well, she would not condemn it absolutely. A very few might find it useful, but where one might find it, to a thousand it would be harmful, whether they realized it or not. What sort of reasoning was it that could persuade us that we needed a second set of ribs with neither the elasticity nor the firm of the others. The imaginary waist line we had adopted was respon-

sible for countless ills, and these would never be relieved until women ceased hanging about it heavy skirts attached to tight bands. She was delighted that the senseless, uncleanly train was a thing of the past.

Dr. Ritchie closed with a word in behalf of the foot, which, with thin, narrow soles, pointed toes and high heels, was, perhaps, more persistently abused than any other part of the body.

PLANTS FOR DECORATION.

For room decoration, nothing can equal the Canadian fern. Three things are in its favor: its delicate beauty, its fondness for shady places, and the fact that it is easy to obtain. Other desirable plants which lack only the third recommendation are the papyrus, the sword fern and tropical moss; still these may be obtained from a florist at a low price. But ferns may be had for nothing but the trouble of digging and carrying them.

All these plants require the same treatment, plenty of water and shade.

If one is fortunate enough to possess a small silver fern box, she will find that a dainty maiden-hair fern will show to the best advantage in it. The porcelain boxes which are made to resemble lichen covered bark will accommodate several of the larger varieties. Feather moss may be planted about their roots. A receptacle of this kind could easily be made by covering a wooden box of suitable size with bark, and using four stout twigs for supports. Well-grown plants in China jardinières will look pretty almost anywhere in a room—on tables, mantel-piece, China cabinet or writing desk. A group of tall ferns set on the floor is a refreshing sight. The dignity, as well as the gracefulness of this little appreciated plant makes it suitable for even the most stately hall or dining-room.

Useful flower-pots are sometimes improved by folding china silk or silkoline about them. Pale green or yellow should be the only colors used for such coverings; but as the silk has to be removed each time the plant is watered, it cannot be considered a convenient decoration.

Though, with care, ferns can be made to grow well, when transplanted in the summer, still it is much better to get the roots in the spring, while the fronds are still curled up in feathery balls.

HONORA HOWARD.

"TIS SOLEMNER NOT TO."

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT.—I am a great admirer of the "Witness," and I like the "Home." I think the letter of "Priscilla" was not fit for the "Home." Why? Because it was too bitter. Men-haters and women-haters should not be allowed therein. I too could quote some poor specimens of both sexes, but I forbear, because we should deal in generalities and not exceptions. With all those who have been unfortunate in their marital contracts I have the deepest sympathy.

With Sara F. Simpson I heartily agree "in the equality of the sexes, but along different lines." Each sex has a special sphere.

From the remarks of some progressive (?) women one would gather the idea that the fair sex are reaching such an altitude of refinement and education that they can not tolerate the men much longer. I think work should be paid for regardless of sex. Extend the franchise to the ladies. It will be a big aid to prohibition and straight moral questions; but in general politics I fear they are parities as much as the men. There are some social changes which the ladies could bring about themselves. For instance, I think a woman should be as free as a man to make a proposal of marriage.

If not, why not? Queen Victoria proposed to Prince Albert. What harm could it do, and it might be productive of some good. Again, in China women compress their feet, but in this country a good many women compress far more vital organs. Now suppose the "horrid men" (?) compelled them to wear corsets; wouldn't the fair ones raise their voices on high.

These people (Job's comforters) who speak against matrimony must know more than the creator. Matrimony calls for wisdom, and vice versa. Nature, reason and God's word abundantly prove this. I wonder what kind of society there would be where they are all old maids and old bachelors. Deliver me from the God-forsaken hovel of the "old bach," for where there are no women there is no home, and without home, what Arab life or worse. I have noticed that the best people in a community marry sometimes between the ages of 21 and 30 years—as a rule.

It is a most serious consideration to enter matrimony but isn't it more serious not to marry. I know that of my friends of both sexes who have wed, they seem to live happily, at least, they counsel me to no longer remain

A YOUNG BACHELOR.

Melbourne, Ont.

Isn't it a case of "Marriage is not a failure, but the men and women sometimes are?"

HOW TO GROW FINE PANSIES.

Dear Editor Home,—If this subject is not exhausted, I would like to say a few words to your readers about growing this beautiful flower. I always loved pansies. They were my mother's favorite flowers. And then they are such human flowers. They look up at you with such an air of intelligence that it is the easiest thing in the world to believe they are thinking about something. Who shall say they are not.

Last summer my pansy bed was very beautiful. Every time I looked at it I saw something new to admire. One day I would decide that the yellow ones were my favorites. The next I would look the bed over and make up my mind that the blue ones were loveliest of all. Then the black ones put in an appearance and I felt as if I had done them an injustice. When the white ones came, why, I made up my mind that they were all loveliest.

Any one can have pansies that has a little plot of earth that the sun shines on. Pansy seed can be sown with good results from May to August. Sow in May in a cold frame or in window boxes, covering the seed not more than an eighth of an inch with soil, and take particular care in watering and shading to keep the soil constantly moist till they germinate, which will be in from ten to fifteen days if all goes well. Pansy seeds are very sensitive to the drying out of the soil, and when they fall to germinate it is always from this cause or from too high a temperature. If seeds are sown in the summer the seed-bed should be entirely shaded with boards raised a few inches above the surface, and frequently examined and watered, removing the boards as soon as the plants appear. As soon as the plants have grown about an inch in height set them ten inches apart where they are to bloom. Pansies do well in partial shade if the roots of trees can be kept out of the beds, but shade is not necessary as many suppose. The pansy is not particular as to the kind of soil, provided it is rich. A very rich soil, cool weather

and an abundance of water are the secrets of growing fine pansies.

I see that "Jean" wants to know what kind of stimulant to use on house plants. The best plant food I have ever used is guano, a tablespoonful in a quart of water; let it stand over night and then give three or four spoonfuls to each plant. If guano cannot be obtained the manure of fowls is the next best, used in the same way. You can use this fertilizer every week. Begonias rex, primroses and gladiolus grow better without stimulants, pot them in rich soil and they do not need anything more to feed upon. Did you calla that does not bloom have a rest last summer? I think that is why calla do not bloom better, they do not get their dry rest. The first of June turn the lily pot on its side in some out of the way place and let it remain there until September perfectly dry, then repot and wet well. The calla requires large supplies of water and will not thrive without it. All lilies are hard drinkers. MAY PROSPER.

PLEA FOR FREE KINDERGARTEN.

DEAR EDITOR HOME.—Enclosed is a tract which has interested me very much. I send it to you in the hope that some time in the near future you may be able to find room for the whole or a part of it. Free kindergartens would be a great blessing in Montreal as well as in other places, and I hope the day is not far distant when we shall have them. Yours sincerely, MARY M. SAVAGE.

Here is the tract considerably abridged:

FREE KINDERGARTENS—A PREVENTIVE OF CRIME.—BY MRS. L. D. CRANE.

The police records of the city show all too plainly in which direction the children of a large class of our population are tending; and an acquaintance in the "tenement-house" sections of town would reveal even more plainly than do the police records the crying necessity for organized and extended labor in the interests of the children of the poor.

What opinion would the world have of a farmer who, setting out to raise a field of wheat, first waited four or five years, letting the weeds grow unweeded, then sowed his seed, expecting the wheat to kill out the tares? Or of a turfman, who permitted bays to teach his colts vicious tricks until they are old enough to put into the trainer's care, expecting him to make of them gentle, obedient animals?

Do we not know that the boy of to-day will be the citizen in a few years? That the little girls who are playing in the gutters now must, very soon, be either women of respectability, or taking the places of those who are to-day in the houses of infamy or the prison? Is there a teacher in the primary department in this city who will not testify that many of the youngest children who enter school are already adepts in crooked ways? Can it be otherwise, when, ever since they were able to stagger on their little legs, they have been learning the lessons of the street from children already well along toward the graduating place in crime? The little brain is busy, the body active, and if proper work for both is not put within its reach it will seize upon whatever comes near it. Every one who has made himself familiar with the street life of children knows there are, at every turn, moral vamps eager to suck out every instinct of honor and uprightness, and lastly into the heart the deadly poison of sin. Well do I remember three little boys whom I found in charge of an officer, in a police court, one morning. Their ages were five, and seven and eight, respectively. Drawing the youngest one to my side, I pushed back the ringlets from a smooth, white brow, looked in two eyes which seemed to have been on duty in this world many more than five years, and kissed the little lips, which were pale and drawn, and quivered with emotion as I caressed him.

I said to the baby (for he was little more than that): "What have those two boys been doing?" "They've been a stealin', miss," he replied. "And what have you been doing?" "The eyelids fluttered a moment, and the answer came with a sob: "I've been a helpin' 'em Miss."

Following the case further I found the oldest boy was already known as "an old offender," and the boy of seven had twice before been arrested. The curly-haired baby was their pupil.

What was their mother doing? Dying on a pallet of straw in a cold room, without food or medicine, beside her child of three, sobbing for something to eat; a baby a few months old in its mother's arms, passing onward toward the shadowy land with her.

Is father? In jail, accused with an assault with intent to kill, while drunk. And this was only one instance out of dozens I had personal knowledge of, in a few days' time. Think of a child less than five years of age being practically lost for a week, and when he comes to light again, and is asked where he has been, answers, with all the swagger of a man of forty: "Oh, I've just been 'cross the bay, over ter Oakland."

"And what have you been doing there?" is asked. "Nothin' much, only cribbin' cherries an' foolin' the cross-eyed cops," he retorts.

Yes, mothers, gather your darlings close to your hearts and thank God your children are not like some others, but remember, "the faintest flaw in one of the links of circumstance, or an imperceptible turn or stoppage in the wheel of fortune, and it might have been your little ones who were left to learn their lessons from the street gamins and the woman dying on the pallet of straw might have received the luxuries which fall to your lot. She started out with a prospect as fair as that of any one of you. Go to our prisons, our reform schools, our houses of refuge. If you ask, you will find that nine out of every ten of the inmates learned their first lessons in crime before they learned their alphabet."

Crowded into the street, scantily clad, poorly fed, kicked, cuffed, driven about, these little ones are not to blame if they wander straight into the by-paths of sin.

THERE IS NO USE WASTING TIME trying to understand why such waifs are sent into the world. They are here, and they are here to stay, and if they are not trained to become good, honest citizens, then they will go to swell the roll of criminals, and somebody is responsible for it. Perhaps they are permitted to be that your hearts and my heart may grow big with sympathy with and pity for them, and seeing that it is Christ's work that is waiting at our very doors, grasp it with all our strength.

Where does the remedy lie? I believe it is in the establishment of free kindergartens, into which shall be gathered every waif of our city.

Already we have two at work, the result of earnest Christian labor on the part of a few noble women, but these should be multiplied exceedingly, and the sooner it is done the sooner will

the recruits for our criminal classes decrease in number. Viewed as a matter of business it is the best investment for the future the city can make. Is it not far cheaper to support a child a few years in school than to maintain it many more years in a prison? Will not the money it costs the city to try one criminal for murder pay for saving from taking lessons in the school of murder a dozen children? Does not every upright, honest citizen's life count on the balance-sheet of the community at large? Is not a man or woman of responsibility and industry worth infinitely more to the State than one who needs constant surveillance?

We wait too long. We give the devil at least four years of the life of a child, when it is most easily influenced, in which to sow his seed; we let the twig get warped and twisted at the very outset and then expect to see a perfect tree. We do with the little ones precisely the opposite from what we would do with an animal, and then we are surprised that the results are not satisfactory, and set up a hue and cry about total depravity, and such nonsense.

Gathered daily into the kindergartens, where gentle, loving influences surround them, taught by precept and example to love truth and uprightness of conduct, instructed in habits of industry and cleanliness, a feeling of respect for others, and of self-respect engendered, the foundations for sterling manhood and womanhood are laid, and the whole current of the life turned in the right direction.

THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

Nor does the influence for good stop with the child. The little one carries home in its heart the sunshine of the loving care of the kindergarten, and the mother's heart is warmed and softened and comforted. The great gulf which separates her life from that of the more fortunate ones of earth does not seem so wide now that tender hands have reached across to try to help her child to be somebody. The tidy habits the little one learns at school gradually manifest themselves at home in an effort to make the most of the scant furnishings they may have; the little songs which are thrilling through the memory, slip unconsciously from the tongue and the lessons they teach reach the mother's heart.

Oh, it is a wonderful work! A work which brings back to the heart of the worker a reward that is beyond expression. I wonder that some one of our wealthy citizens, seeking to do good with his gold, and to found for himself a monument of enduring fame, does not see his opportunity in this work. What could bring to a man greater honor than an institution founded for the little children, a kindergarten for all God's poor. I think such a monument would reach to the stars; yea, to the great white throne itself, and the foundation stones would be the lives of honorable men and women, saved from the maelstrom of sin by a kind hand reached out in season.

DOES NOT WANT TO VOTE.

DEAR EDITOR HOME.—There are a few women still who do not claim to have a monopoly of the world's goodness, and who believe that were it not for the prayers of holy men as well as women the world would ere this have met the fate of the cities of the plain. And there are scores of women who do not ask their husbands for unlimited supplies of cash without a thought of how the family exchequer is to be replenished. I usually have plenty of money earned by myself in various ways, such as gardening, the proceeds of the dairy, and sometimes boarding. I feel so much more independent when I go shopping when I take a roll of bills from my own purse than I would to ask my husband for it. I have no sympathy whatever with those women who are continually clamoring for change or enlargement of sphere. The need of the hour is for home loving women, mentally and physically strong to improve the unimproved opportunities lying at hand. Some of us at least, have reason to be most thankful for the unselfish, thoughtful kindness of good fathers, husbands, brothers and sons.

Why is it that so many women are dissatisfied? Why wish to go to Ottawa to act as a paid officer of the Government when we already occupy the position of premier of the home? I pity mankind if woman ever should usurp the reins of government. Ever proved her inability to lead in the garden of Eden. This ought to serve as a warning through all time to be ware of meddling with God's appointments. I believe there are as many bad women as men, and if this is the case the world might be none the better if we were allowed to vote to young men. The husband of this woman boasted that his wife's fist laid out a magister than a professional boxer's. He spoke from experience no doubt. He was rather small of stature and in his drunken bouts his wife sometimes took him across her knee and administered a rebuke with her slipper. I have seen women too who fought at a prayer meeting, pulled each other's hair and boxed each other's ears until the tears ran. I have in mind a woman who threw a whole vegetable dish full of potatoes at her husband. She was a good marksman, too—picked the potatoes up one by one, and ate his head every time. The patient man hit his dinner the while, not noticing the interruption. Nice woman such to cast a vote or take the responsible place of Premier of the Dominion. I believe in women's rights and men's too, and as I was aware years ago that it was a man's right to vote, I took time by the forelock and trained my boys to vote for God and home. My husband did not at first think with me on the drink question, but now, whether the candidate is Conservative or Reform, he must be a sound temperance man to get his vote. I will say, in conclusion, I am satisfied in my God-ordained lot, and as I think it better than man's I would not exchange places with him if I could.

ANNIE.

May 2, 1893.

But the puzzling part of the problem is that a man as bad or worse than the worst woman mentioned here has the right to cast his vote in favor of planting a saloon right at our door, while such women as Mrs. Youmans or Frances Willard are politically in the same category with children and idiots.

NOT YOUNG GIRLS BUT ALL WOMEN.

EDITOR HOME.—I have read with great interest the contributions to your department of the "Witness," and amongst others, those relating to the proposed act of raising the "age of consent" from sixteen to eighteen years.

What is there that will make "consent" in such cases legal at eighteen while illegal at fifteen or sixteen? Shall a few years difference in a girl's age be made the grounds of legislating a crime, which is destructive alike to body and soul? In making any age, an "age of consent" protection is offered to the man, (the one generally most

guilty) in all cases where the girl is past this age. Wrapped in the fold of this legal mantle the guilty wretch may proudly walk the streets, and scornfully turn his back upon the miserable creature who owns her misery and shame to his subtlety and unholly passions. His eyes no longer brighten when they rest upon her face or form. They are now on the lookout for fresh victims.

As a matter of fact the majority of girls under sixteen do not need the special protection of the law in this matter half as much as their sisters of eighteen or over.

At the former age they are generally at home, under the care of their parents or other guardians, and protected by them and by their friends from harm, while at eighteen a great many of them are away from home and this protection of their friends, gaining their own livelihood.

By all means give our young girls all the protection possible in this. Make it as hard as human intelligence guided by love can make it for those who are evil inclined to do them wrong. But do not confine that protection to young girls or to any age. Let it be as freely extended to all who bear the name of "woman." In this matter there should be protection not only for each woman and girl but also for every man and boy. To speak of an "age of consent" should bring a blush to the cheeks of every legislator at Ottawa. Where can any excuse be found in making it legal to "consent" to such criminality at any age?

Let the next movement of the Government in this thing be to set a stamp of decided disapproval on all such conduct by making it a criminal offence in all cases, punishable by whipping and imprisonment.

Of course, in passing sentences, all the circumstances of each particular case should be duly considered, and judgment given accordingly. In some cases, one will be almost entirely to blame, while in others, both will be found about equally guilty. In all cases the punishment should be administered as deserved. Let it be certain and vigorous, taking no account of either rank or wealth, and we shall soon see Canada freed from the blighting influence of this social vampire.

EQUERR.

"I HAVE BEEN READING."

(By Rev. Henry Crocker.)

A familiar opening to prayer-meeting remarks is the phrase, "I have been thinking while sitting here." That formula has served a good turn and introduced many a good talk. It has been too convenient a starter to discard, or even to criticize severely. But it is open to this objection; it seems to introduce crude thoughts, thoughts that have just been awakened or suggested by the leader, or some one else. It does not imply previous preparation, and encourages the idea that a meeting may be well sustained by the expression of thoughts and emotions that have come to one while sitting here.

As a substitute try "I have been reading." In a certain prayer meeting, some time ago, the pastor asked, "Where are you reading in the Bible? What chapter to-day or yesterday? And what in your reading specially interested you or left a helpful impression?" The replies were full of interest. One said, "I have been reading Daniel and have felt the importance of fixed principles and constant prayer." He enlarged upon this, giving a good practical talk. Another said, "I have been reading in Genesis." She had thought much about the pillar of cloud which led the Israelites in their journeying, and as they moved when the cloud advanced, tarried when it tarried, so she longed to follow promptly and patiently every indication of God's will. Another had been reading in Romans, another in Revelation, and so on; until, before the meeting closed, it seemed as though the whole Bible was being read, by that small congregation, and we had portions from many parts.

The suggestion has lived and developed somewhat, giving new life to the prayer-meetings. Scripture passages, incidents, illustrations, and a great variety of material for profitable thought can be used from what one has been reading in the Bible, or elsewhere. We are taught to edify one another. The most edifying remarks are not those that express passing thoughts, but better than these are the results of previous study and meditation. Ask yourself before meeting, "What have I read?" "What has helped, comforted or reproved me?" "What has done one good will do other good. Give each other the benefit of good reading and meditation."—"Standard."

THE WEDDING-PRESENT NUISANCE.

Yes, that Anti-Wedding Present League, will certainly have to be established. Here is a correspondent calling my attention now to a case in connection with a recent wedding in a western county in which the names of the donors of gifts were published in alphabetical order. By the adoption of this ingenious method, it is obvious that an extra turn can be given to the screw which already squeezes presents out of so many an unwilling friend and acquaintance of the "happy pair." In another west of England paper there lately appeared a list of presents made on the occasion of the marriage of the sixth daughter of a local squire or landlord. As the names of the tenants and dependents of the bride's father figured in this list, it is clear that these unhappy people have had, or may have, a chance of paying an insufferable tax at least six times over. At this rate a tenant may well think twice before agreeing to take farms from landlords with large families of a marriageable age.—London "Truth."

Here is the "United Presbyterian" recipe for raising money. It is good, though it can hardly be said to be quite as seductive as the soothing promises on the dentist's window shutter:—"Teeth extracted without pain." To get money for church expenses our contemporary thus advises:—"We know of but one way; put your hand well down into your pocket, just as though you were going after money for some selfish purpose; get the contents of your pocket well in hand, as a business man says of his work, and then—lift. This is the very best way to raise money. If you want to know how to get other people to raise money, the answer is, set them a good example."—"Presbyterian Observer."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

NOBODY'S CHILD.

(By Sallie V. Dubois.)

He was a poor little street wail of the tender age of three years, or thereabouts, and was picked up with his form clad in rags and his face grimy with dirt. Just as the policeman was about to carry the child to some charitable institution where it might receive care, John Edwards turned the corner on his way home. "Whose child is that?" he asked.

"Nobody's," was the answer. "Where are you going to take him?" "To the poorhouse, or somewhere; fact is, I don't care much so I get him off my hands."

John Edwards had a tender heart and could never witness, unmoved, suffering of any kind. "But he surely must have some kin," he said.

"Nary a kin has he; he is a street vagabond. If he ever had any kin they must have been rapscallions. But I must lodge him somewhere."

"Suppose I take him home with me," John Edwards said. The policeman gladly consented and the child clung to the hand of his newly-found friend. "I couldn't help doing it," murmured John, "but I wonder what the mother will say. She wouldn't like one of her little ones on the street, friendless, and that's just what this child was. I had to befriend him, street, friendless, and that is just what show me the man that hit me brother. This child was. I had to befriend him."

It was dusk when John Edwards turned in at the gate of his homely cottage. "Father is bringing somebody with him," cried John Edwards, junior. And six eager little ones rushed out to greet father and the new guest. "Father said, 'Don't trouble the child,' father said; 'I think he is hungry.' Mother's face appeared at the door."

"Who is it, John?" she said. "Somebody's child; it doesn't appear to whom he belongs; but it seems likely to be our lot to provide for him."

"John Edwards," she cried, "How dare you suggest such a thing with six hungry mouths of your own to provide for?" "You wouldn't have the child starve, would you?" "But there are institutions for such children."

"The fact is, mother, I've taken a fancy to this little one, and I want to make a man of him. Just cut him a slice from that loaf, and cut it thick, for I doubt if the little fellow has had anything all day."

When the child was washed and clothed decently, he was found to be a comely little fellow, with blue eyes and curly hair, and full, open brow. Healthy food rounded out the form and he soon became the merriest of them all.

"How that child can laugh and sing with nobody to care for him, is more than I can tell," said Mrs. Edwards. "But, mother, we are caring for him," John Edwards answered.

They called him Edward, while the neighbors spoke of him as "that Edward boy." Twelve years passed into the great eternity. The form of John Edwards has been resting in the village graveyard for more than six months. Children had all found work, and with honest labor managed to keep the home for their mother, Edward, who jeopily mourned the loss of his benefactor, took his belongings and left one evening shortly after the father's death. Neighbors said it was a good thing, but the widow, who had long since learned to love him thought otherwise.

The years passed swiftly by and Mrs. Edwards lived on in her humble home caring for the needs of her dear ones. One day came a letter to her and when opened she found a draft for five hundred dollars. "Please accept this gift from John Edwards' child," was the only explanation given.

Twice a year was this gift repeated, until Edward's prosperity became the wonderment of the family. The boys talked and mused about it in the shops and upon the street. Mrs. Edwards lived in a new world of delight, her only sorrow being that John was not there to share the prosperity.

One evening as the family sat at the tea table the door silently opened and a handsome young stranger entered. "Cut me a slice from that loaf, and cut it thick, please," he said, "Edward," the mother cried, and the next moment she was closely clasped in his arms.

Edward's history had not been an unusual one. He was ambitious and hard-working, and had risen from one position to another in the business house where he had sought employment, until now he was the junior member of the firm.

"But for the almost unnatural kindness of the one whom I loved as a father, I might have been a pauper," he said. "He taught me self-respect."

Over the grave of John Edwards a handsome monument was erected, and carved in marble are the words, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."—"Christian Intelligencer."

Ask God to show you ways by which you may become better prepared for the saving of souls. All the time he living in the atmosphere of expectation as truly as Elijah did when he said: "There is a sound of abundance of rain," before there was the faintest visible indication of it. It may be that you will remember the story told by Mr. Finney, of the old blacksmith, who became so concerned about the spiritual condition of the place where he lived that he shut up his shop, and spent all day Friday and Saturday in earnest prayer to God for a spiritual awakening. That Saturday evening he went to his pastor's house, and said to him: "There is going to be a revival." The pastor said he saw no indication of it, and that he could hardly believe it. The old man insisted that there was to be a revival, and that speedily, and finally prevailed upon his pastor to agree to announce on Sunday that, if there were those in the congregation who were concerned about their souls, they might visit the pastor's house on Monday evening. To the surprise of the minister, there were about forty people who were deeply concerned about their spiritual welfare, and who most have been moved to manifest their interest by the faith and prayer of the blacksmith.—Rev. B. Fay Mills.

THE CART BEFORE THE STEER.

BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

(In N.Y. "Independent.")

"Landry!" shouted Squire Bateman, emerging from the big red door of the barn, with a pitchfork in his hand. Landry, an excitable little Frenchman appeared suddenly around the wood-house, as if he had just been waiting to be called. "Landry," said the Squire, "you're goin' in to Coleville this mornin' for that feed, ain't you?" "Yes, sare," responded Landry. The farmer considered for a moment, chewing thoughtfully on a head of wheat. Then he continued: "You'd better take the black and white steer along, and leave him at Murphy's as you pass. He's fat now as he'll ever be an' it's just a waste of feed to keep on stuffin' the critter."

"Owl I take him, sare?" queried Landry. "Owl," replied the Squire, rather impatiently, turning back into the barn, "hitch him to the back of the cart. He'll lead all right!" On this point Landry seemed doubtful. He scratched his head anxiously for a moment, and then started off in his nervous way, so unlit the delicateness of his hired men in general, to carry out his employer's orders. The black and white steer was a rawboned beast, about three years old, with no disposition to take on fat. There was a wild, roving expression in his eye which made Landry, who knew the cattle well and appreciated the differences in their dispositions, very doubtful as to his docility when being led to market. In Squire Bateman's eyes, however, a steer was a steer; and if one could be led so could another. Squire Bateman had a constitutional hatred of exceptions.

When Landry was ready to start he hitched the steer to the cart-tail with a strong halter, and set it off with misgivings. But the steer proved docility itself. It trotted along in indolent good humor, holding its head high and sniffing the fresh, meadow-scented air with delight. By the time they reached the top of Barnes Hill, a long descent, about two miles this side of Coleville, Landry had made up his mind that he had done the animal an injustice. But just at this stage in the journey something took place, as thing will so long as fate remains the whimsical creature she is.

It chanced that a party of wheelmen from Halifax, on a tour through the Cornwallis valley and the Evangeline regions, arrived at the top of the hill when Landry and his charge were about halfway down. The bicyclists were riding in a long file, one single file. Their leader knew the country, and he knew that Barnes Hill was smooth and safe for "coasting." Some of the riders, the leader among them, were on the old fashioned high wheels, while others rode the low, conspicuous "safeties." Each man, as he dipped over the edge of the slope, flung his legs over the handles and luxuriously "let her go." They saw the team ahead, but there was abundance of room for safe passing.

Now Squire Bateman's black-and-white steer had been brought up behind the Gaspereau Mills, where the wheelmen delights not to wander. A bicycle, therefore, was in his eye a novel and terrifying sight. As the whirling and gleaming apparatus flashed and he snorted fiercely, and sprang aside with a violence that almost upset the cart. Landry sprang to his feet, grinding his teeth with excitement and wrath, and the next wheelman slipped radiantly by. This was too much for the black-and-white steer, and on the third wheel he made a desperate but ineffectual charge.

Ineffectual, did I say? Well, only so far as that wheel was concerned; but he flung himself so far across the way that the next rider could not avoid the obstacle. The tall wheel struck the animal amidships, so to speak; and the rider went right on and landed in a dismal heap. The other riders darted aside, up the bank, into the fence, stopping themselves gracefully or ungracefully, but at any cost avoiding the new quite demystified beast that was blocking their way.

The animal made a frantic dash at the unfortunate wheelman in the gutter, who had picked himself up with difficulty and was feeling for broken bones. He was beyond the steer's reach, but discreetly hobbled to the fence and placed that welcome barrier between him and the foe. The fury of the animal's charge, however, had swung the cart right across the road, and now the frightened horse began to plunge and rear. Landry held him in partial control, and the next instant the steer made a second mad rush, this time aiming at the bicycle which had struck him, and which now lay in the gutter. He reached the offending wheel, but at the same time he upset the cart. Out went Landry like a rubber ball, and the horse, kicking himself free of the traces, set out at a highly creditable pace for Coleville.

The rage of the little Frenchman, as he picked himself up, was Homeric. He abused the belching and bounding brute with an eloquence which had it been expressed in English, would have made the wheelmen on the other side of the fence shiver in horror. Then he seized a fence rail and rushed into close quarters, resolved to enforce his authority. At the moment of Landry's attack, the steer had his horns very much engaged in the wheel of the bicycle. As the fence strike came down with impressive emphasis across his haunches, he tossed the machine in air and charged on his assailant with great nimbleness and ferocity. Landry just escaped, by springing over the body of the cart; and at this juncture he congratulated himself that he had hitched the animal by so strong a halter.

By this time the bicyclists had reunited the forces a little below. Their leader, with the dismounted wheelman, now came to rescue the suffering wheel. But there was no such thing as getting near it. The steer stood guard over his prize, with an air that forbade any interference. "It isn't much good now, anyway," trumbled the victim. "I guess I'll

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SPINNING AND WOMAN WORKING ON TAPESTRY.

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 For Newfoundland add 50c per annum for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add \$3.00.
 For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add \$3.00.

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

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The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1893.

THE NEW "WITNESS."

Nothing could be more exhilarating than the constant congratulations received by everybody connected with the "Witness" on its improved shape and the greater ease with which it is now handled. The change was made with fear and trembling lest the settled habit of many years should revolt even against a change so obviously in the direction of greater convenience; but it seems that the public was fully ripe for the change. The approval has not been absolutely unanimous. One says "I like a paper that I can find 'my way through. In the old 'Witness' I knew instinctively where every 'thing was.' This, at least, answers the criticism of a fellow journalist who declares that the 'Witness' used to hide its news. It certainly never did make a poster fence of its news pages. Some confusion on the part of readers is obviously a necessary incident of any change of arrangement, but it is, equally obviously, one that will cure itself when the new arrangement shall have been perfected and when use makes it familiar. Another says that in the mixture of type some is too pale for old eyes to read. This is another criticism of only temporary application, as the old type will soon be eliminated in favor of the new. Then the ink can be applied to suit the new type. These scattered criticisms, which jar on the general chorus of praise, only go to show that the general satisfaction will be all the greater when the whole design shall have been worked out. I like your new form very much, says another, it is so much more convenient to handle, but pray do not give us any more to read; it takes too much of one's life already. The present craze for an enormous quantity of reading in a newspaper must soon have an end. It has surely reached its culmination in the New York "World's" hundred page paper. The newspaper of the future is not the one which will have most reading but the one which will give the best reading in the form most easily grasped and in the type most easily read. Quality and not quantity is what the "Witness" is aiming at. One thing which has consciously and unconsciously contributed much to the general satisfaction given by

the new paper is the appropriation of the whole of the first page to news. This feature justly meets with universal favor.

MODERATORS FOR 1893.

Of all the months of the year none is so dear to the lover of things ecclesiastical in Scotland as the month of May, when the tribes of ministers and elders and country cousins go up to Edinburgh to attend the meetings of the general assemblies of the Free Church and the Established Church. Then the streets are black with clerical coats, unless relieved with the fair dresses and fairer faces of the wives and daughters of the owners of the clerical coats. "The Modern Athens" becomes for the time wholly ecclesiastical, carried captive by the persistent talk of visitors eager about motions and debates. The General Assembly of the Established Church has more glitter and show about it than its neighbor "across the way." It rejoices in the pomp of royal display, having always some distinguished peer of the realm to preside over its deliberations as the representative of Queen Victoria, the temporal head of the Church in virtue of its state connection. This representative is called the Lord High Commissioner. He drives to and from the Assembly in a gorgeous coach and with an imposing retinue, the constant admiration of open mouthed archbishops and elderly women of both sexes. A good deal is made of the social dignity of the occasion. Holyrood Palace awakes from its cloistered silence, and becomes for ten days alive with the tramp of feet, merry voices and the splendor of ceremonies. The Lord High Commissioner holds levees in it, to which "the upper ten" of the city and men eminent in literature, science and art are invited. These things compensate to some extent for the advantages which the more democratic Free Church enjoys in her stronghold of the admiration and affections of the people. While Edinburgh is given over to things ecclesiastical, divines become social dignitaries. Moderators are imposing personages. To be a moderator invests a man at anytime with sacred respect in the eyes of church-loving Scotchmen, but to be a moderator in the full glory of possession of the chair is to be seated on a throne at which homage must be paid. The men advanced to this dignity are generally worthy of it. Those selected this year are, beyond doubt, worthy of the highest honor their respective churches could confer upon them. Dr. Marshall Lang is to be moderator of the Established Church and Dr. Walter Chalmers Smith of the Free Church. In character, ability and extent of service both deserve a throne among their brethren.

Dr. Marshall Lang is minister of the Barony Church, Glasgow, the church inseparably associated with the name and work of Norman Macleod, although the building in which Macleod preached his great sermons, known to some critics as "the ugliest kirk in braid Scotland," has given place to one of the finest churches in the country. It rays much for Dr. Marshall Lang's qualifications of head and heart that he should be able to carry on successfully the work of his illustrious predecessor. He is powerful in the pulpit and on the platform. His appearance provokes interested attention at once. Tall and slightly stooping in figure, with a beard that flows long and free, a face in which heavy brows arch over deep-set eyes, and thin nostrils that quiver in response to thought or feeling, he stands up with a commanding air which creates the expectation of something worth hearing. At his best Dr. Lang is easily one of Scotland's greatest preachers, thrilling his hearers with that irresistible oratory which speaks from the heart to the heart, and makes it impossible for them henceforth to live as if they had never heard a message from the unseen. That power is not his always, but even its occasional possession stamps him beyond doubt a prophet for our generation. Dr. Marshall Lang is a worker as well as a preacher. He strives during the week to realize the ideals which inspire him in the pulpit. There is no Scotch minister who has given more painstaking and unostentatious labor to the solution of the practical problems which face the churches of our day. As chairman of the General Assembly's Commission on the Religious Condition of the People, he has rendered conspicuously helpful service in devising means for bridging the chasm which daily yawns wider between the churches and certain sections of the working classes. Christian brotherhood is, in his judgment, the one bridge which will span the chasm. Non-church going is largely caused, he maintains, by the non-going Church. Let the Church go out to her alienated children in the spirit of love and sympathy, and they will speedily return to her bosom. The Church of Scotland claims

to be the church of the people, so it is most appropriate that the minister who spent laborious days in striving to justify his claim should be exalted to the dignity of presiding over the deliberations of her supreme court.

Dr. Walter Chalmers Smith, the moderator of the Free Church Assembly, is known to fame more as a man of letters than as a preacher or as a worker in fields of practical endeavor. His reputation does not altogether do him justice. From a worldly point of view he has made a great sacrifice in favor of the ministry of the Gospel. Had he given forty-three years to literature alone instead of to the pulpit, with occasional excursions into literature, he would easily have taken front rank with the first writers of our day, and earned such fame and fortune as never come to the preacher. But he counted the cost and made the decision in early manhood. We have yet to learn that he regrets his choice. He has fulfilled a long honored and eminently helpful ministry. We speak from personal knowledge when we say that many young men now exercising Christian influences in various professions owe their salvation to Edinburgh's poet-preacher. It was his guidance that led them out of the darkness of doubt into the sunlight of faith. But for his words of sympathetic wisdom they might be now groping helplessly in the labyrinth of agnosticism. Dr. Smith, in his sermons and poems, has always battled for the fullest possible union between religion and culture. There was a time when his orthodoxy was suspected, and when he was a target for many arrows. But that time is past. The close of his ministry is full of peace. We rejoice that the Free Church of Scotland now honors a brave, faithful and self-sacrificing son, who possessed his soul in loyalty and patience during years of misconception, but who now comes to the crown that is his by the indefeasible right of faithful stewardship of talents which, along certain lines, rose to the dazzling heights of genius.

STRIKES AND WAGES.

The Grand Trunk strike has, so far as can be learned, resulted in little or nothing but the derangement and loss of time it has caused. There is indeed only one way to make a strike a success and that is to intimidate all competition. That would be, of course, a trespass upon personal rights and the Grand Trunk strikers have proved far too good citizens to do anything which would put themselves outside the law. Men may say there are cases in which a strike puts the employers so much about as to make them concede the strikers' demands, or some part of them. Such may be temporarily the case if a strike is on a large enough scale or if it represents so much positive misery that the sympathies of the whole community are evoked. But even in such a case its effects can only be temporary. It may be said that when employers are giving their workmen less than they are worth a strike wakes them up to the fact. This, however, is a condition of things that cannot under normal circumstances occur. The only way of determining what labor is worth is the market price. If others want the labor and cannot get it at the Grand Trunk's rates they will pay more for it. The men who value the security of position which relationship with a large company gives them may count that against a good many cents a day, but if labor be scarce the price will certainly rise to a point which will force the Grand Trunk to pay more. No company, however great, can regulate the price of labor in a large labor centre like this or affect it to the extent of five cents a day. It must pay the market rate, or give its equivalent in some shape, or find its sheds deserted. On the other hand it could not if it would continue long to pay more than the market rate without getting a return for the better pay in better work. This being the case a strike usually means a demand for what is, taking all things into consideration, more than the market rate of labor and is therefore, an entirely hopeless thing unless enforced by intimidation.

Yes, but, says the laborer, a man and his family must live, and if you don't get enough to live on what are you going to do? This demand raises the difficult and painful question as to how it is that a man who is getting less than enough to live on cannot leave his work without finding it immediately applied for by some one to whom even that sum is a godsend and a blessing. The workman will probably answer; those scabs are a drunken lazy lot who live without any comforts and waste their money as fast as they get it. This answer points the only way to the solution of the problem. It is a maxim of political economy that the price of labor is regulated by what the most miserable class is willing to do the work effectively for. Here, then, is the place for

workingmen and all interested in their well-being, which is the well-being of the country, to begin at. The only man in England who has practically tackled the labor question on a large scale, at the only point where it can be taken hold of is General Booth. In his great work for lifting the lowest he has, as it were, taken the snake by the tail. His effort is grand, all men will allow, but for all that, it is probably too little to affect the mass of poverty or the labor market to any appreciable degree. When every one has done his duty by such schemes as General Booth's, the condition of the laboring class may be affected to an appreciable degree, but even that we doubt. There is not only England's lowest class but the world's lowest class to deal with. Surely that is an infinite problem. Remove from London all its own misery and immediately its place is filled by the off-scourings of Hamburg, by lascar sailors from Bombay, by squalid Jews from Russian Poland, and the work has all to be done over again and, meantime, the labor market is as much depressed as ever.

There are methods, however, by which the problem can be in great measure solved. Among these we should put in the first place the effective prohibition of the liquor traffic. No one would be bold enough to question the declaration that almost all poverty is caused by liquor and that all poverty is enhanced by it. The workingman who is not a worker for prohibition does not realize how much liquor has been a hindrance to his effort to lift himself out of the stratum of the strugglers. What he spends himself on liquor, both in money and in energy, may be a thing to startle him when added up. But it is not that we are now speaking of. Even if he is a total abstainer and in every way thrifty, he has probably never thought how much he loses by the depression in the labor market resulting from the preventable miseries of others. It is directly due to liquor that there are tramps and scabs leaning against every tavern corner ready to fill his place at a moment's notice, and that above them but below him there are others against whom the name drunkard or tramp cannot be written, who would not be where they are but for liquor. If the workingman wants to remove the principal cause of unthrifty competition let him vote for prohibition and work for the enforcement of prohibition. Another leading cause of poverty is waste. There is nothing that surprises and shocks the thrifty classes so much as the wastefulness of the poor. Persons, whom they have been sparing of their hard savings to aid, will waste as much as would make to themselves the difference between success and ruin. Property of others, worth many dollars, is ruthlessly destroyed before their eyes by people to whom dollars come very hard, and those people's own belongings, including food and clothing, are squandered in like manner. The greater part of the food value of food, for instance, is lost through thriftless and bad cooking. The remedy for this is obvious and it is one which should do a great deal to lift the native population either of Canada or of Great Britain out of the level of competitors for the laborer's wage. There are poor foreigners enough to be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water if every native of Britain and of Canada were an employer. The remedy is practical education. Let the law stringently require that every child shall be practically educated not simply to fit him to fill his father's place at handling a shovel or driving a cart, but to a point which will enable him to organize and direct the labor of those who do such things. Then whoever suffers from wages too low to live on it will not be Britons or Canadians. It will probably be people to whom the pittance which is sheer misery to an Englishman or a Canadian is like a royal bounty.

ONTARIO LICENSE SCANDALS.

In Ontario liquor licenses are issued by the Provincial Government, and for many years it has been openly charged that the Mowat administration has used the liquor license system as a piece of partisan machinery. The charge has now been ventilated in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. W. R. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, and ten of his leading supporters have made specific charges against license officials for conduct grossly partisan or worse. The reply of the Government was that the charges would be investigated, and a motion for papers in one case—that of Jenkinson, of North Brant—was adopted. Mr. McCleary, who moved for the return, said that Jenkinson applied for a license and that after it had been refused the license commissioners revoked their decision and granted the license, through political influence, against the protest of a number of church bodies. Mr. Meredith said that in the West Riding

of Elgin two of the license commissioners had wives who owned hotels. He added that licenses were often granted in defiance of public sentiment. Mr. Clarke, who has the double distinction of being a member of Mr. Foster's Liquor Traffic Commission and of having filled the civic chair of Toronto, stated that in no city in the world was this iniquitous license system administered for party purposes as it was in Toronto. He challenged the Government to appoint commissioners to enquire into the facts, and declared that if the Commission were appointed, revelations would be made which would shock the whole community. He stated that at election times supporters of the Government, who were supposed to have influence in the granting of licenses, went from saloon to saloon canvassing for funds, which the keepers were afraid to refuse. Why did not the Government hand the power to grant licenses over to the police commissioners of the city, if they did not wish to use it for political purposes? Mr. Campbell, of Algoma, charged Mr. J. B. White, inspector of the Eastern district of Algoma, with having been drunk in a hotel on the Sabbath, and having allowed drunkenness to prevail under his own eyes. Furthermore, he charged the same official with going about gambling for whiskey.

Mr. Marter, author of the prohibition bill which has occasioned so much discussion, expressed the opinion that the reason the Mowat administration appointed Liberals only as license commissioners was for fear of their partisan methods being exposed. He quoted an instance of maladministration case in which a liquor license had been issued for a building opposite Knox Church, Toronto, and charged the Government with being a party to the introduction of the retail traffic into Parkdale. Mr. Marter gave figures which showed that in Hamilton tavern-keepers who had been repeatedly fined retained their licenses, and charged that out of ninety-four in that city only sixteen had the accommodation required by law. If the Government would grant a commission of enquiry he would prove the charges and a great deal more. Mr. Hudson said that in 1891 he had made specific charges and asked for an investigation, which had not been granted. Several other members of the Legislature made similar charges. The arraignment of the Ontario Government for this alleged alliance with the liquor traffic was not confined to the debate quoted in the foregoing. It formed an important feature of the debate on the Marter Bill, when Mr. Meredith brought up what is known as the Cuthbert case. The leader of the Ontario Opposition on this point said:—"It was brought to the attention of the Attorney-General through the newspapers, more than two years ago, that 'this system of sweating the hotel-keepers of the city of Toronto was being carried on. No attempt was made to ascertain in a public way or to disprove the charges made publicly against honorable gentlemen opposite." Mr. Meredith then read the affidavit by John Cuthbert, a Conservative-liquor seller, that he was compelled to subscribe \$125 to the Liberal campaign fund. Mr. Meredith further called attention to a statement made "that at least fifty hotel keepers of the city of Toronto were bled to the extent of \$100 apiece for the purpose of conducting a campaign in the interest of the Government." "How," Mr. Meredith asked, "can there be an honest administration of the license laws of the province so long as the Government 'is sustained by contributions from the liquor trade.'" In reply to the Cuthbert charge Sir Oliver Mowat said that the version he had received, and which he believed, was that the man in question had claimed to be a Reformer, had gone to the Reform booth and volunteered his services.

Some of the charges thus advanced seem comparatively small to those accustomed to the utter contempt shown by the Government of this province for the protests of the better classes against individual licenses. Over and over again, year after year, individual licenses have been protested against and fought against by the leading clergy without a vestige of effect on the commissioners while the City Council has treated appeals from the same quarter with similar contempt. It argues a much healthier state of public opinion in Ontario that such evils are set forth with confidence as abuses demanding enquiry. Others of the charges are direct accusations of corruption. Taken together they constitute an indictment against the Government amounting to this, that the Government is postponing action in favor of prohibition because it is practically under bonds to liquor men who support it by money and effort. An administration which

has for so many years held the confidence of the people of Ontario and the esteem of the whole Dominion owes it to itself and to the Dominion, not only to investigate in the most thorough and public manner possible the charges against their method of administration of the liquor license system and against their officials, but also if the charges, or any of them, should be established, to take prompt and effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

During the past few months our attention has again and again been called to various "combines" in Canadian commercial circles, and the question "whither are we drifting" is rapidly reaching that stage in which an answer will be imperative. The great Whitesville coal deal, whereby a large number of lower province mines have passed into the hands of a syndicate, which virtually has power to acquire a complete monopoly, is a case in point. So also is the projected combine of the maritime province sugar refineries, likely to be accomplished with the possibility of all the Canadian refineries joining in. Negotiations have been going on to bring the rolling mills and nail factories of St. John and elsewhere under one management, if not to combine all the Canadian interests. The electric light and gas companies of Ottawa are likely to be amalgamated, leaving that city at the mercy of a monopoly. Everywhere throughout the country we hear of industries uniting to maintain prices, or as they put it "to prevent cutting." A dozen such combinations might be named off-hand.

Some of these combinations have kept within bounds. Some of the monopolies have even turned their large capital and their power rather to more economical production than to increased prices. This is essentially the age of capitalization and co-operation, and we do not feel disposed to attack blindly as a pest every business enterprise, or the nature of a combine. At the same time, there can be no doubt that many of our so-called combines are drifting rapidly from the legitimate to the illegitimate stage. The conduct of a local sugar trust towards two of our leading grocers some years ago must still be fresh in our minds. Whatever may be the right of merchants to control their own actions, they presume to dictate the actions of others. As an American journal remarks:

"This is exactly the reprehensible attitude of the labor unions to 'scab' labor. Men who will not come into the unions must be driven out of employment. Most of these trusts have officers who correspond closely to the obnoxious walking delegate; they punish their members who do more than a stipulated amount of work; they boycott the dealer who will not make terms with them; their co-operative lockouts correspond exactly to the sympathetic strikes that have done more harm to the public, too, so much harm. No feature of the most objectionable trades-unionism is left unimitated by most of these trusts, organized in restraint of trade and for the purpose of controlling the market in some particular line."

A union to overcome the natural course of events is decidedly foolish and wrong, and can ultimately have but one end—ruin; and the final disaster increases in virulence the longer the fate is kept at arm's length. In an industry wherefrom capital should be withdrawn as a remedy for over-competition or over-production, these combines actually aggravate the disease by seducing new capital into the apparently profitable field. This has been shown time and again in the United States, and will be more and more apparent in this country unless the tendency to monopoly and combines is checked. Effective legislation by direct means against combines is scarcely possible, any statute framed for this purpose being likely to be either too narrow or too broad. They could, perhaps, be better reached through the tax; but there is a method of destroying them without political interference, and that remedy lies with the general public, and especially with the banks, which latter are somewhat too prone to assist combines which could never have been consummated otherwise.

It will probably be claimed that the chief end of banking is to see that the security is good. We are very willing to acknowledge this general principle, but sometimes the money advanced upon one good security is applied to the injury of some other security; and this is not sound banking to have any hand in this. Yet this is precisely the ultimate influence of every combine. The United States steel rail combine caused such a decline in the demand (quite 600,000 tons, in the first year) that the pig iron industry suffered. We hope that the banks in their own interests, if not for the good of the country, will be circumspect in encouraging combines and monopolies.

The New York stock market has passed

through the throes of another panic, superinduced, no doubt, very largely by the increased firmness of money in London caused by heavy withdrawals for Australia account. The panic was very serious while it lasted, but the market showed some features which are encouraging rather than otherwise. In the first place, the collapse was confined almost wholly to the speculative "Industrial" stocks, whose values had been maintained entirely by manipulation and the forcing of extraordinary profits. Stocks which would have responded promptly to actual commercial depression were well held during the crisis.

Another favorable feature was the steady buying of depreciated but valuable stock for foreign account, showing that confidence was not lacking. The fact is, speculators were holding more than their capital would permit, and tight money forced them to sacrifice. It was a speculators' panic, not one of bona-fide investors. It was a repetition on a large scale of the crisis through which our local exchanges had just passed.

LONG COATS.

Do men think they are more independent of the fashions than women? In one sense they are; in another they are not. Men do not give as much of their time and thought to dress as women do, and therefore it costs them less. Their clothing may be more or less costly measured by a money standard, but measured by the amount of themselves and of their lives which they put into it, it certainly costs them less. On the other hand, they are just as much the slaves of fashion's whims as women are. They may not have so great variety nor change the form of their dress so often or so noticeably, but they cannot help following the dictates of fashion. What is fashion or who is fashion, which or whom everybody obeys. When the Empress Eugenie reigned it was the general belief that she was the fashion, and that the fashion was she; and it is true that in her day the dictates which governed female costume were more arbitrary and absolute than they are now. In those days no one could use last year's bonnet for this year's had absolutely superseded it, and made it conspicuously ancient. What one lady wore in those days every lady wore. Short fat ladies had to adapt themselves as best they might to the outfit of tall and stately ones, and blondes and brunettes wore the same mauves and magentas. At least there was much less choice than now. Fashion still rules, however, and the question presents itself, Who now is the fashion? It was after all only an illusion to suppose that the Empress Eugenie was the fashion. She was really only the fashion-plate—only a splendid lay figure for Worth to display his drapery upon; only a sandwich woman parading the boulevards between Worth's advertisements.

It never was the whim of an empress and her myrmidons, nor is it the likings or dislikings of society people generally which determine the fashions of the year. Taste is not so changeable as the changeableness of fashion would suggest. In simple conditions of society, where each woman makes her own clothing, it is to every one's interest to use the old as long as possible and to nobody's interest to devise changes, though there is of course, the same passion in each woman to outshine her neighbors, on which modern fashion-makers build their fortunes. When the interests of the makers become separate from those of the wearers, there is set to work a perpetual machinery of change. Those who make the goods want the old thrown aside and new adopted. So do those who make and shape the clothes. So it happens that every year the hatters meet in council and decide on the hat for the year. The hat gets low and broad for a cycle and then turns and gets high and narrow, all for the sake of selling hats. So it is also that broadcloth, the best-looking and best-wearing of goods, goes out, and everyone must for a long term of years wear "diagonale" whose natural tendency is to get shiny so as to make frequent changes necessary for everyone who would not be thought threadbare. Yet no one thinks of reverting to broadcloth. At length, when people can stand diagonals no longer, in comes this fluff stuff which is all nap. It needs everlasting brushing and is destined to be brushed to pieces, but everyone must wear it for business coat, for frock, for dress coat, for ministerial garb—all must yield to it. Worse than that, the coats which have for years been short become suddenly long. They must, if you would be in the swim, hang below the knees. The command has gone forth with as much authority in its tone as the ukase of a czar. It has hardly reached us in Canada yet, but it is coming. Such events cast their shadows before them in

the comic papers. When the long coat comes then all the old overcoats with three years' wear in them yet will become suddenly useless, and all for the good of trade. Men call themselves freemen, but to fashion both men and women are the veriest slaves.

THE ONTARIO PLEBISCITE.

Temperance people everywhere will, we are sure, rejoice in the decision of the Legislature of Ontario to submit the prohibition question to a direct vote of the people of the province. Prohibitionists, if they are to succeed at all, must succeed through the support of the great mass of people who are just moderately well off, the common people as they have been called. Both the extremes of rich and poor are, as a rule, anti-prohibitionists. Respectable temperance men, who form the mass of the electors who see clearly the evils of intemperance and who are heavily taxed to meet the costs of it in the shape of extra expenditure for the administration of the law and for the jails, asylums, etc., can have but one opinion in regard to the wisdom of doing away with the drinking of intoxicating liquors, and if the question is presented to them disentangled from questions of personal, party or political preferences or prejudices, there can be no doubt what their decision at the polls will be. The majorities both of Conservatives and Liberals are probably in favor of prohibition. The people know well that it is a far greater need in this country than free trade or any other political requirement, but the number of electors who are willing to act upon this belief in the midst of an exciting party contest in which their pocket interests as well as their party feeling are supposed to be involved, is small. Then again, even if the plebiscite was not likely to show a preponderance of prohibition opinion in Ontario, a campaign preceding a plebiscite must prove a great educational movement. Radicals will hail this plebiscite as an evidence of the progress of opinion and of political practice in favor of the referendum as a regular means of popular government. There are many other questions besides that of temperance which are decided wrongly simply because they are made a matter of political party struggle. Liberals generally would like to see free trade and taxation propositions decided by an unprejudiced vote of the people. The plebiscite in Ontario may also be hopefully regarded as the forerunner of action on the part of the Government and Legislature of that province, should it prove favorable, as the leaders of both parties in the Legislature seem to assume that it will. The premier of the province, Sir Oliver Mowat, who is unquestionably the most influential political leader of the day, has declared in unequivocal language that he is in favor of prohibition legislation, and that he will support it on the part of the province just as soon as he is convinced by the decision of the last court of appeal that provincial legislation in favor of prohibition is constitutional. The Government has, we believe, already taken action which will result in a decision upon this question, and the Premier has promised that the decision will be obtained as soon as possible. In the meantime the plebiscite which is now about to be taken in the province is being taken at the instance of the Government, and it cannot, if favorable, but commit them to the policy of giving it effect if the decision of the Courts shows that the province has the power. Sir Oliver Mowat is not merely working to stave off the question until he is out of harness. He has declared that, though old, he has no intention of resigning. Mr. Gladstone is ten years older than Sir Oliver, who has a path of roses as compared with the "rocky road to Dublin," chosen by the British Liberal statesman.

THE JEW.

The Jews have a simple way of explaining to themselves the dislike of the peoples among whom they live. They believe that their people are now passing through a cycle of divine displeasure, but they look forward to the set time to favor Zion with an assurance which enables them to scorn the evils of the present age, and to despise the nations which despise them. There are, of course, many Jews in whom this faith counts for little. The rationalists among them explain the lack of cordiality from which their race suffers by ascribing it to the bigotry of Christians who, have never ceased to associate the Jew with the crucifixion of their Saviour, and they notice that the more benighted the people the more bitter the antipathy towards the Jew. The open-minded Jew would, no doubt, acknowledge further, that, owing to long centuries of alienating repression, his people are at heart more or less aliens to the peoples among whom they dwell, and that

the patriotism of the Jew is rather an allegiance to his own race than to the government under which he happens to live. He would acknowledge also that, owing, no doubt, to the long refusal of those civil rights which protect the citizen in the ownership of property, and particularly of what has, by way of eminence, been termed 'real property,' the Jew has grown to be by instinct a keen trader rather than an industrious producer, and that his relationship to the communities which surround him is ordinarily parasitic. Were the Jews an industrial race, with wealth creating habits, there is no country in the New World that would not welcome them if driven from the Old. The news that a people was being driven from its hereditary home would not only evoke the most indignant sympathy, but would be looked upon as having a very bright side to it, both for the evicted people and also for the countries which they would go to build up. This is, unfortunately, far from being the way in which the exodus of the Polish Jews is looked upon. There are, doubtless, among the Jews many useful workers, whom everybody would respect if they came alone, but it is impossible to get over the fact that the proportion of these is small, and that, plant the Jew where you will and as securely as you will, the chances are many that a year or two later you will not find him where he was put in the way of working for his living. He has gone off peddling, and when he has thus made a hundred dollars he will begin money-lending. Thenceforth he will live by bargaining rather than by working; he will be an extractor rather than a maker of wealth. We would be the last to reproach the Jews for the conditions which oppression has forced upon them, but so long as the facts are what they are the Jew will still be an unwelcome immigrant.

WE SEE IT RECORDED with approbation that the labor men in Toronto discussed the annexation question entirely without sentiment, and having reference only to the supposed interests of labor. A sad world this will be, however, when, if ever, it gets to be entirely without sentiment. Soulless, old-fashioned people would call it. We are, indeed, inclined to think that neither among the labor men, nor among any other class, are the old-fashioned people who could so regard it in the minority.

"Lives there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
'This is mine own—my native land.'"

However much the absence of sentiment would please the annexationists, it still remains in the heart of mankind just the same as ever, and a mighty force to be dealt with. If there be a class of citizens rich or poor, to whose sentiments one allegiance is exactly the same as another, we own that we should be afraid of that class, and should think the country would in one sense gain by losing it. The policy of a country should be to root its citizens deeply upon its soil, and to entwine itself in their heart-strings, whatever those are. To this end all legislation should tend to secure to every man a homestead where he can bring up his family on his own bit of sward and under his own vine and his own apple tree. On the other hand, it would be absurd to be ruled by sentiment to the injury of one's own and one's family's best interests. If any citizen, after giving the matter such deliberation as his natural love of country would demand of him, thinks that the best interests of the people of Canada would gain by a change of allegiance, it is doubtless his duty, in spite of all sentiment, to work towards that end. Let us not, however, make boast of being able to discuss the matter without sentiment, or, in other words, to be entirely devoid of one of the noblest of virtues, namely, loyalty to that allegiance under which Providence has placed us.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has in his recent speech said no more than a constitutional ruler might very well say. He declared that he "would risk everything in order to secure the enactment of the army bill." If the Emperor declared that whether the bill was enacted or not he would have its provisions carried into effect, he would be talking unconstitutionally, if not treasonably, but in using his influence to persuade the people's representatives to embody its provisions in law he is only doing what the Constitution of Germany, though not that of England, allows its sovereign to do. In England a monarch is supposed to take no part in party struggles, for he merely accepts as his prime minister the political leader who can secure the confidence of the House of Commons. In Germany, however, the Emperor chooses his adviser, not with regard to his influence in the Reichstag but with regard to his willingness and ability to carry out the

policy which the Emperor personally believes to be best for the country, and no political leader ever commands the steady confidence of a majority of the members of the Reichstag on all questions. In England the prime minister is the Parliament's man; in Germany the Chancellor is the Emperor's man. In Germany the Emperor and his Chancellor seek the help of any and all parties indifferently in carrying the legislation necessary to their own policy, while in England the sovereign is supposed to accept indifferently any policy and any leader of any party whom Parliament, uninfluenced by her, may through its majority indicate.

THE SETTLEMENT of the Manitoba School Question proceeds very slowly and deliberately. It is many months since the arguments in favor of the petition of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba were heard by the Canadian Privy Council, and it is still longer since it was determined to submit to the Supreme Court the question as to the power of the Government, or rather of Parliament, to interfere. It is not very clear why, in view of the fact that they had so determined, the Government should have required the argument of the case, or rather the presentation of it by the counsel of the minority, for the Manitoba Government refused to appear. They did, however, hear the ex-parte statement of the minority's counsel, and now the further step of submitting the case for the minority to the Supreme Court has been taken. Looking at the form in which the questions are drawn up, it is not in reality so much the question of the Government's power to take action that is submitted, as the merit of their case. The questions are so put, too, as to form a sort of suggestive argument in favor of the case of the minority. If the Supreme Court answers the questions favorably for the minority, a strong argument could, at least, be drawn from the answer in favor of remedial legislation; in fact, it is hard to see how the Government could refuse in such a case to submit a bill embodying remedial legislation to Parliament.

THE FALLACY OF THE IDEA that the extortion of more blood money from the liquor traffic would tend to weaken it and minimize its evils has been shown fully from time to time, in these columns. Facts and figures innumerable have been quoted, establishing beyond question that under high license the liquor traffic flourishes and becomes even more deeply entrenched behind its rampart of Government protection while drunkenness and crime, so far as official figures are evidence, invariably increase. A case in point, near at hand, where an increase in license fees has had no effect even in reducing the number of licenses is pointed out by a member of the St. Cuneo Council, who says: "Hotel licenses have now to pay a tax of \$300 a year. We expected this would have reduced the number of applicants, but, strange to say, it did not." So far, the history of liquor license legislation has only shown one thing, that, no matter what the manner of licensing liquor selling for beverage purposes, its evil consequences have remained unabated. On the other hand, whenever the traffic has been outlawed, the prosperity of the people has increased and crime decreased just according to the thoroughness of the law and the measure of its enforcement.

IF THE POPE could put back the sundial there is little doubt that it would not stop retrograding until the history of every act of the Reformers was undone. He told the Germans that he wanted, for the sake of the Church, political independence. His kingdom must be of this earth as well as of the spirit. The German pilgrims must have opened their eyes when the address of His Holiness reached that point. Now that the Italian people have felt the free air of independence, those Catholics who are fighting to restore the independence of the Holy See and of the pope have a hopeless task. Even the Province of Quebec will not altogether put its head under the heel of His Holiness' spiritual representatives, as the spirited protest of Mr. Tarte against political obsequiousness plainly showed a few days since. Whatever dislike the Pope may have to the increasing friendliness of the British Queen and the German Emperor with the Italian King, it is not likely that he will get Europe to disenthroning King Humbert and force a free people to accept the papal sway, which is synonymous in their traditions and recollections with the most hateful of tyrannies.

THE REV. FATHER CORRIGAN, of Hoboken, is one of those stray sheep whom Archbishop Satoll reined in the favor of the Church. Father Corrigan has been having a sort of festival of

the prodigal sons. He has killed a number of fatted calves and invited a similar number of restored transgressors of the discipline of the Church to meet the forgiving potentate, who, in the name of the all-Father of Rome has thrown his arms around them and kissed them. The elder son of the parable is represented by Bishop Wigger. It was Bishop Wigger who disciplined Father Corrigan; it was Bishop Wigger who grew very sulky when Father Corrigan was forgiven and his own discipline set at naught. When Father Corrigan invited him to the music and dancing over the return of so many sinners to the fold he was angry and would not go in. By so doing he practically says: I always stood up for the honor and discipline of the Church yet the papal delegate never came to dinner with me, but now that this recalcitrant priest has been pardoned his offences he goes to hob-a-hob with him and wish all the others, who should, at least under such circumstances, maintain an attitude of very humble contrition.

THE OPPOSITION in the Imperial Parliament complain that they are not receiving fair play in the conduct of the House in dealing with the Home Rule bill; but it would seem that they want something more than what they regarded as fair play when they were in power. Mr. Peel, the Speaker of the House, is a Liberal-Unionist, and it was he who ruled out the series of instructions intended to smother the discussion of the Home Rule bill and prevent the House in Committee coming to any decision upon it. Mr. Peel is an ideal Speaker, probably one of the firmest, fairest and most dignified that has ever sat in the chair, which is saying a great deal; he has had experience during three parliaments, and is, therefore, not likely to have made a mistake that would tell against the cause which he is supposed to have at heart, but which not even the Irish Nationalists have accused him of favoring. As for the use of the censure in committee by a bare majority, that is a weapon invented by the Conservative Government for the purpose of putting an end to obstruction, and the Conservatives should be the last to complain when it is obviously used for the purpose for which they invented it.

THE ADVOCATES of the United States before the Behring Sea Commissioners seem to be anxious to supply the lack of argument by advancing ridiculous claims and backing them with ungentlemanly insolence. Mr. Couderc, after practically, though by no means formally, admitting that the only claim the United States had against the Canadian sealers was based on the need of protecting seal life, haughtily refused to allow the protection given by the United States to seal life ashore to be even discussed. Mr. Phelps, ex-minister of the United States to Great Britain, has gone further and boldly "declined to guarantee that the United States would accord damages for seizures, even if the tribunal decided against her." This is simply a dishonorable repudiation of the arbitration, disgraceful alike to himself and to his nation. If the British commissioners had done what any nation, fighting for its own and not for colonial interests, probably would have done, they would have retired till it was decided between the Governments whether the Behring Sea question was going to be settled by arbitration or not.

THE REBELLION IN CUBA appears likely to end in a fizzle rather than in a revolution. It is only too probable that some of the leaders have proved mere mercenaries and have been bought up by the Spanish Government, which finds it cheaper to buy out leaders than to carry on a war. Cuban patriotic expeditions from the United States find little difficulty, as a rule, in evading United States interference, which is probably not intended to prove very effective, but they generally result in little more than mere filibustering demonstrations. Spanish rule is weak, but Cuban rebellions seem to be still weaker. Cuba alone of all Spanish American nations remains under the misrule of the Mother Country. The rest are under independent misrule.

TWENTY-FIVE WERE DROWNED. London, May 14.—The captain of the steamer "City of Hamburg," which arrived at Swansea to-day from Hamburg, reports that at one o'clock yesterday afternoon his vessel collided in a fog off Trevose Head, coast of Cornwall, with the ship "Countess Evelyn," bound with passengers and iron ore from Bilbao, Spain, to Newport, Wales. The captain of the "Countess Evelyn" jumped aboard the "City of Hamburg," and the mate, Richards, crawled to her through a hole in the "Countess Evelyn's" quarter. Ninety seconds later the "Countess Evelyn" went under with her crew of sixteen and with nine passengers. Boats were lowered at once from the "City of Hamburg," but the search in the fog proved almost useless.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

GREAT BRITAIN REPLIES TO THE ARGUMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

CANADA'S CASE CONTINUED BY SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

Paris, May 11.—Mr. Jas. E. Eustis, American ambassador, was present to-day at the session of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument, which was largely devoted to the technical features of the controversy. Sir Charles argued that it was impossible that there could be property rights in the seal of Behring Sea, and he supported his contention with quotations from American jurists, and in particular from Prof. Woolsey's writings on international law. Sir Charles dwelt on the far-reaching effects upon international rights that would ensue from conferring the power claimed by the American counsel in behalf of the United States to seize foreign vessels in time of peace. Sir Charles claims that Great Britain represented in this controversy the rights of nations. In dilating upon the seizure of Canadian vessels by the Americans for seal catching in Behring Sea, he insisted that the seizures had been made on the high seas without previous diplomatic expostulation. Mr. Bayard, when Secretary of State, had never tried to justify the seizures on the ground that the United States had property in the seals. Here followed a sharp exchange of contradictions between Senator Morgan, American arbitrator; Sir Charles Russell, and E. J. Phelps. Sir Charles got excited and angry, and declared that the interruptions were uncalled for. He then proceeded to review the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the Behring Sea. He read extracts from a communication sent by Lord Salisbury in reply to a communication from Mr. Blaine, under date of January 22, 1890, arguing that unless the nations should agree that pelagic sealing was "contra bonos mores" the seizures were not justifiable.

The altercations which followed Sir Charles Russell's assertion that Mr. Bayard had never tried to justify the Behring Sea seizures on the ground that the United States had property in the seals, was so hot that it threatened to jeopardize the whole arbitration. Sir Charles Russell, Senator Morgan, Lord Hannon, Baron de Courcel, Mr. Phelps and Justice Harlan spoke with high spirit, and occasionally with bitterness. Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps declined to guarantee that the United States would accord damages for seizures, even if the tribunal decided against them.

Lord Hannon exclaimed: "Then our whole arbitration is useless and the whole question will be reopened."

Finally the difficulty was adjusted temporarily by the decision that the discussion of the question of liability be postponed.

CONTINUATION OF SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S ARGUMENT.

Paris, May 12.—Sir Charles Russell continued his address on behalf of the British case before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day. Sir Charles discussed the reports of Russia in Behring Sea under the treaties between Russia and the United States and between Russia and Great Britain. Sir Charles contended that the treaties in question recognized merely territorial rights. Sir Charles then went into an analysis of the American statutes relating to Behring Sea and argued that the statutes in question were territorial in their character and not applicable to foreigners. Sir Charles Russell next referred to the forged interposition in the American case as originally presented, and argued that when the forgeries were extracted from the case nothing remained of the rights claimed to have been derived from Russia.

John W. Foster, American agent, explained that the contents of the documents were unknown until the American case was prepared. As soon as the forgery was discovered the documents were withdrawn.

Sir Charles Russell replied that while the documents had been withdrawn the formal case depending on the documents had not been materially changed.

The Hon. E. J. Phelps, of American counsel, retorted that the American case had been rested in the counter case.

The discussion was of an acrid character, the proceedings since Sir Charles Russell began having been characterized by more heat and temper than at any time since the opening of the tribunal.

THURSDAY'S INCIDENT.

The incident yesterday, which seemed to threaten the success of the arbitration, was based upon a difference of opinion between the American and British representatives as to the liability of the United States for seizures made in Behring Sea in the event of a decision against the United States on the question of jurisdiction. The heat exhibited by Lord Hannon is considered an indication that Great Britain anticipated a favorable decision on the issue of jurisdiction and is anxious to meet the United States as heavily as possible in a pecuniary way.

It was Sir Charles Russell who brought out through an allusion in his argument this purpose of the British. Sir Charles referred to the powers of the tribunal of arbitration in regard to causing to be indemnified those who had been at a loss through the assertion by either Great Britain or the United States, of alleged rights declared by the tribunal to have no real foundation.

Lord Hannon asked if the tribunal should pronounce judgment on the facts of the seizure and should settle the names and nationalities, and also the ownership of the vessels seized, and should at the same time decide separately on the general question to the effect that the United States had not the right of jurisdiction claimed by it, it would necessarily follow that the United States must accord damages.

Mr. E. J. Phelps, American counsel, replied that he would give no guarantee in behalf of the Government of the United States. The treaty stated that the arbitrators must carefully settle the facts of the seizures. The further question of liability and the amount of damages must be settled by negotiations between the two Governments. The arbitrators had personally no right to fix the liability. Mr. Phelps added that he did not doubt that if the question as to the right of jurisdiction should be decided against the United States the United States would accord damages.

Lord Hannon (warmly)—"Then the whole arbitration is useless." Senator Morgan—"It would be impossible even for the President of the United States to give guarantee regarding the result of future negotiations, as when such negotiations are completed they must be confirmed by two-thirds vote of the Senate to their favor."

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

FARM GLEANINGS.

The gooseberry is one of the most profitable of our small fruits. If planting some this spring, select moist, cool ground. They do well in the partial shade of the trees.

There is no profit in poor fruit. If you do not intend to give the care that is needed to produce the best, you had better not engage in the business. Fruit culture now-a-days is one of the things that will not permit of half-way measures. Do it well—or do it not at all.

Whenever the growing of fruits enters largely into the agriculture of a district, we find intelligent people, prosperous homes and better conditions of life generally than where other branches of agriculture are followed to the exclusion of this. Plant trees, and your children at least will be the better for it.

To have the best success with grafting, the scion, or stick to be inserted, should be quite dormant when put in, while the tree to be grafted may be pushing into leaf. Just as the buds are opening on the tree is the time for the work. The sap is then quite active, and the union of stock and scion is sooner accomplished than at any other time.

Not the oldest living farmer can remember so fine a seed time. Unbroken dry sunny weather, continuing steadily day after day, allowed ploughing, cleaning, and all tillage to be done with great speed and efficiency, and with the long spring days, and a temperature that favoured the utmost exertions of men and horses, an immense area of land has been ploughed, sown, and harrowed in a very brief period.—Glasgow "Herald."

It is generally conceded that bearing apple trees need manure. But if a tree that has been in blossom is manured some year when no blossoms are formed, its growth is often so stimulated that it takes a year or two for it to get into bearing again. At this time of the year it is easy to notice in bearing this year, apple trees will be in bearing this year. Manuring these cannot be a mistake, as the fertilizer will mostly go to perfect the fruit, yet leaving energy enough in many kinds of apples to form the buds for a fruit crop the following year.—"American Cultivator."

As is well known, Messrs. Proctor & Ryland, the celebrated manure manufacturers, annually offer liberal prizes for competition by their customers. South Lincolnshire has again this year come out well against the class. One to the mangel wurzel class, open to all England, the first prize of £15.0s. goes to Mr. C. H. Bower, of Holbeach Marsh, who secured 62 tons 12 cwt. 2 lbs. 24 lbs. per acre; the second of £10 goes to Mr. W. E. Wadley, of 10s. Dunby, Bourn, with 62 tons 4 cwt.; and the third to Major Alligrey, of Mortimer, Reading, with 47 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. Mr. Bower was first last year in the same class, with 55 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs.—Spalding "Free Press."

There is a strange divergence in the time of sowing seeds. Commencing with the beginning of May in Scotland it is often far advanced in June before sowing is completed in the South of England, it being the impression that the crop gets milder if sown earlier in the warmer climate of the South of England. There is no mistake that big crops are grown in Scotland by early sowing, and that they would be bigger in the South from the same practice, and to prevent mildew, it is only needed that they should be kept dressing by the application of a light dressing of manure and clamped early.—"Kentish Express."

Growing Green Corn for Canneries.—The business of furnishing green corn for canning purposes is a growing one, and where land is not too dear it is profitable. Even a low rate per dozen of ears amounts to a high price for corn after it is shelled and dried. Besides, in most localities, part of the crop may be sold to city or village purchasers for home use, at a good deal better price than a canner can afford to pay. The latter acting as a balance while furnishing a market, when it would otherwise be glutted. Most kinds of sweet corn, especially those with small ears, average more than one ear to the stalk, and sometimes nearly two ears on the average of the piece.

Prof. Bailey, in an article in "American Gardening" for April, refers to a discovery which has recently been made on a large fruit farm in Geneva, N. Y. This discovery is the inability of certain varieties to properly fertilize themselves. It has been known for many years that some varieties of the native plum are not self-fertile; but it remained till this late time to apprehend that this same principle applies to many varieties of apples and pears, and that the reason of failure of fruit crops is to be ascribed in many cases to planting continuous sections of the same variety. Definite experiments were made last year on a large scale, which showed conclusively that mixed planting is often necessary to full crops of fruit.

The danger of introducing exotic plants, and not providing for their safe custody, has been exemplified in many parts of Victoria, where garden flowers have become very troublesome weeds. South Australia now records experiences of similar character; and all bearing plants have escaped from cultivation, and are becoming to some extent nuisances to land owners who desire to make use of their land in a different way. It is reported that the Agricultural Bureau is taking this matter in hand, and is endeavoring to test by distillation the value of pepper-mint, lavender, rosemary, geranium, and other plants that have gone wild. The "Observer" suggests that "the stills may be kept going continuously, the climate being splendidly suitable for the culture of the several perfume plants, and when a beginning has been made in the right way a big and profitable industry will have been established" (and the raw material will have cost nothing for growing).

The plants that derive profit from gypsum include all known to agricul-

turists, but some more than others profit by the fertilizer, says the "American Cultivator." Clover stands at the head of the list as one responding quickly to the application, and it will often make all the difference between a good and a bad crop of clover whether the gypsum has been applied. One hundred pounds of land plaster to the acre, sown broadcast, will prevent a clover patch from being burnt up by a dry spell, and 200 pounds spread over the fields beforehand will give the clover a splendid start. It may be sown at seeding time, or when the plants are up, but the former method seems preferable, for it will then enable the plants to get a good catch. Gypsum is thus made the foundation of a good crop of clover, and if the young crop is threatened by a drought gypsum can come in as a top-dressing. Even during very severe droughts land plaster will avert dire calamity in the clover field if applied early enough, says the authority quoted.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The Burlington "Free Press" is authority for this story: A few weeks ago, a fox and litter of ten were discovered by the hounds in the root of an old tree on Shelburne Farm. The mother endeavored to escape and was shot. Two of the little foxes are being brought up on a bottle, and eight are being nursed by a female catch dog, which, after an hour's acquaintance with the little foxes, became very fond of them, and now grows at the approach of any one who comes near. The foxes are growing rapidly. The other two little foxes are thriving.

The reports that are so freely circulated in the coast papers, which put the losses of stock at 50 percent of the herds, are not true as regards the districts of Kamloops, and they are doubtless greatly exaggerated as to other sections of the interior. The ranchers, especially the larger ones, cannot say with any certainty what their own losses are. Conservative estimates place them at 10 to 25 percent, those ranchers who provided fodder, and took care of their own stock, having suffered the least, but these were generally of the class who had the smallest herds. The results of the severe winter on stock cannot be definitely known until the round-up in June.—Kamloops "Sentinel."

Do not commence stuffing the sow at once with strong slop, but give her a little water; dishwater is good. Give a feed of corn or oats for a few days; then gradually increase her food to plenty of slop, and occasionally some ground meal. When the pigs are from four to six weeks old, they should have a trough placed where they will not be molested and be taught to depend on themselves for support. As soon as they all eat well reduce the sow's feed gradually, and in this way dry her up. By the time the pigs are nine or ten weeks old, her obligation to her family comes to an end, and she can be relegated to another lot or field away from her pigs, and in company with other sows.

In many instances the methods of feeding is responsible for the death of get its food in small quantities at a time which requires the secretion of salivary matter. Its usefulness entirely disappears when the calf is permitted to dip his head in a pail and guzzle himself until he bloats out like a professional beer drinker. About the time the flies get active such a calf begins to droop and presently he dies. All intelligent care of the calf is paid for in the cow. If protected against storm and sheltered in a well ventilated barn the resulting profit will pay for their keep and care. Its growth, if properly fed, should be constant until it becomes a mother.

Much has been done in Canada toward the improvement of our live stock. The advancement that we have made is indeed creditable and will compare favorably with the progress made by any other country in a similar time; yet much is still required. There are districts where none but pure-bred males have been used for many years past; but there are also districts into which pedigree sires have not been introduced, and even in Ontario there are townships in which a pure-bred bull has never yet been used. Of the fact those who patronize them, of the fact that the use of pure-bred sires would be immeasurably to their advantage, we would have a home market for our pure-bred surplus stock for many years to come. The use and patronage of mongrel-bred sires is a stigma to the intelligence of the Canadian agriculturist.—"Live Stock Journal."

American horse buyers are plying a fairly brisk trade in St. Johns and neighborhood. Every day or two a drover is shipped South. The stock exported is considered fair, but not up to the standard required. Now, this should be a lesson. Spite of the McKinley tariff—spite also of the fact that electricity is so largely supplanting the work of the equine animal, and in spite, furthermore, of the various sources of supply nearer home, Canadian horses of a good quality are still in demand across the line. The better the breed and the more excellent the qualities of the horse, the easier it will sell. The superior article, which costs little more to produce, and which more to raise, is sure to fetch a remunerative price. The same rule applies to beef or butter sent to England. It is the best, and the best only, that is wanted. If our stock raisers and agriculturists would arouse themselves to the fact that there is a profitable market for all they can raise or produce of a certain standard, there would be less complaining in our streets and fewer farms for sale than is the case to-day.—"St. Johns News."

We are frequently reminded of the evils of unduly forcing young cattle in the early stages of growth, but we seldom find a word cautioning feeders against pushing on young pigs too rapidly at the start by feeding them an over-stimulating food. And yet there is as much danger in the one case as the other. The high prices paid for pork during the past winter, have made the temptation to overfeed particularly strong, in the hope of getting the pig ready for the market at the earliest possible age. In the effort to push them on thus, the object in so doing has been

defeated. The animals have become unduly fat at an early age, and the power to develop has been so far reduced. When such a condition is reached in the development of the animal, it cannot be put on the market too soon, for profitable development will not take place at a later season. All the food fed afterwards will not produce gains equal to those which have been obtained previously or which would have been obtained had the feeding been properly done. If we wish young pigs to develop until they reach a certain age, we must feed them with this object in view. We must not push them by feeding such concussive food as corn and peas, except in small quantities; and then, when the age has been reached, at which fat is to be produced more than muscle, we can, of course, feed them these grains with much freedom.

No foal should be allowed to have the milk of any mare while she is feverish or seriously ill. Her milk should then be drawn away twice daily, or oftener, if needful, and the foal, meanwhile, should be fed three or four times daily with fresh cow's milk diluted, at any rate, for the first two or three weeks, with one-third of water, and sweetened with a little sugar or treacle. If this disagrees, condensed milk, judiciously diluted, often answers satisfactorily. When, from the death of the mare, or her proving, as sometimes occurs, a hopelessly bad nurse, the foal has to be brought up entirely by hand, and cow's milk is used in the manner advised for the first fortnight. Thereafter into one of the meals of milk there should be introduced a little well-broiled gruel, which is best made of a mixture of wheat flour and finely ground oatmeal. The amount of this farinaceous food should be gradually increased. If the bowels be constipated treacle should be given with the milk. Their undue relaxation usually results from the cow's milk being given in too concentrated a state, when the caseine forms a tough refractory curd in the foal's stomach. This evil will be remedied by uniformly using the milk of a young recently calved cow, and diluting it, as recommended, with one-third water.—"North British Agriculturist."

THE ASPARAGUS BED.

A correspondent in the "Farm Journal" says: "While the cutting and marketing of asparagus continues every shoot, no matter how small, should be cut off. For the good of the succeeding crop, cutting should not be continued very late in the season. Time must be given to secure a vigorous growth of tops before the growing season closes, for on this depends largely the earliness and vigor of the succeeding crop."

The clean cutting destroys millions of eggs, and lessens the number of the second and third broods of asparagus beetles quite materially. If the small shoots be permitted to grow during the early season, they afford breeding ground for the beetles, and when the cutting ceases they are so numerous as to devour the crop as it grows up, giving the patch the appearance of having been burnt over by fire. In regard to disposing of the old tops the practices of successful growers differ. Some run the mower along the row in the fall, gather up and burn; others do so in early spring, thinking that they afford valuable protection to the roots during the winter season.

ENGLISH SPRING WEATHER.

The long drought came to an end at the beginning of the present week; but in this part of the country we have scarcely had more than a sprinkling of rain, and have not shared in the more copious showers which appear to have been experienced elsewhere. Although broken by a momentary visitation of rain and cloud, the magnificent spell of fine weather continues, and the week through which we are now passing has certainly been one of the brightest and warmest that an English April has ever known. The maximum temperature in London on Thursday afternoon was eighty degrees, no fewer than twenty-four degrees above the average for the time of year. Only one instance of a similar reading in April has occurred during the past twenty years. The drought which came to an end here on Sunday evening had extended over twenty-nine days, the longest on record without any registered rain, all since 1837. But while we had very little rain, other places do not appear to have had any at all. Thus at Hurst Castle, one of the meteorological stations, no rain whatever has fallen since the 17th of March. It is remarkable, however, that notwithstanding this long continuance of dry weather, the spring-like aspect of everything around is particularly fresh and promising. Rain, of course, is much needed, especially for the grass, but the trees and hedges are never more delightfully green, and the blossoms of the fruit trees in this neighborhood are perfect pictures of loveliness.—Southampton "Times."

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

The proper time of year for transplanting evergreens has of course been a matter of discussion. We have taken a carefully reared root pruned tree of moderate size, placed it with all the earth of course that would adhere to the roots or fibres in a tub or box, had it used for a Christmas tree, set it in the ground again without injury and with no more loss of growth than would have been desirable under any circumstances. We have also transplanted such trees by the hundred successfully as late as June 15, but always when the ground was well saturated with rain and the weather cloudy. These instances are not given by way of advice to transplant at Christmas time or in June, but to show what can be done if necessary. We give this, however, as a rule.—Plant, if possible, while spring rains are abundant and the weather is reasonably cool and cloudy. To hundreds of people the successful transplanting of evergreen trees is a mystery. To such all the other rules that could be written, would not, taken collectively, be worth so much as this one: "Never let a root get dry. No matter how green the top may yet be, matter how green a dead tree. The sap is dry roots make a dead tree. The sap is a solution of resin, and when once this

solution has lost its fluid form nothing short of saturation in alcohol can restore this fluid form, and no process can restore this fluid to serve any purpose in the economy of plant growth. Failure to recognize this vital difference, between evergreen and deciduous trees, is responsible for nearly all the failures to make the former grow successfully.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Mr. D. Nichol, of Cataract, at the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, recently held at Hamilton, said if trees were transplanted every second year from the time they were two years old, until they are of large size, they may be safely moved from one place to another, as by this means the roots are kept in a compact mass near the surface, hence are more easily gotten out without cutting.

All nurserymen could supply trees with good roots, but it is unreasonable to ask them to furnish such as have been two or three times transplanted at the same price as trees which have never been moved.

For orchard planting I never recommend the use of large trees, even if they can be obtained with fairly good roots, because, although some might fruit the following season after planting, yet they usually are stunted and make but slow progress, as compared with three-year-old grafted, or two-year-old budded trees; again, these large trees are much more likely to be injured by the winds disturbing them. I have tried the plan of leaning them towards the prevailing wind, but it has never been very satisfactory, while staking is liable to do injury by chafing.

Small thrifty trees with good roots need neither leaning or staking, as they rapidly make robust trees, which stand the stormy weather all right. Yet even good young trees are killed by weather and by being exposed to frosty weather after being unpacked. Many trees are killed by being planted too deeply. In some parts of the country, where horticultural literature is scarce, there still prevails the old notion that the holes should be very deep, and half filled with stones, or a large flat stone placed on the bottom.

In spring, after trees have become full of sap, the bark, especially of basswood and soft maples—although all kinds suffer more or less—is very easily loosened, and in the operations of lifting a great deal of injury is done by bending, twisting, and even hard grasping, when pulling out trees. This injury, almost imperceptible at the time, shows later, when the loosened bark becomes discolored and dead.

With many, fall is the most convenient season for having this kind of work done, and in moderate climates trees may be planted without much risk of "winter killing," but in localities where the temperature gets down to 30 degrees or more, fall planted trees suffer severely, as they have no root-hold of the ground, and naturally are more susceptible to frost. This objection applies to trees heeled in, over winter; but if they are laid down and completely covered with earth, they will endure almost any kind of winter.

HINTS ON POTATO-GROWING.

Cut your tubers three days before, and in some varieties more, before planting. I prefer large tubers cut with two or more eyes in each piece, cut as near round as possible, as a small round piece has more substance than a large flat piece. With early varieties plant your pieces fourteen inches apart and no more in every third furrow as you plough your land, taking good care to have your dropper stop his back and stick the piece in the side of the furrow securely, so the team will not displace the same while walking in the furrow, and not more than three inches deep. After planting do not disturb the soil by harrowing or otherwise until you can see the rows of vines above the soil. Then harrow well, the team being kept astride the drill's. Don't be afraid of harrowing or injuring the young vines. Late in the evening or early in the morning when the vines are closed would be the best time to harrow. In one week or less after harrowing take a corn plough and go through the rows, throwing the soil well up against the vines. It won't hurt if some of the vines get covered. They will soon come up again. Keep ploughing until the vines get so large that they cover the ground.

I never hoe or pull weeds in a dry time. Pull weeds while raining. Late potatoes don't do so well in Nebraska any more. Early or intermediate varieties are surest crop. Late potatoes require to be planted further apart than early ones. Drills should be about three feet and not less apart. A potato that has been nearly frozen in a pit or cellar never makes good sized potatoes. But potatoes that get heated in sacks or in a heap, or that are exposed to the sun in the field are not good. They will all grow, but the sprouts will be so delicate that the vines will be the same, and a small vine indicates a small potato.

I change my seed every two years. If your land is rolling change seed with some one for potatoes that were raised on low land. Seed from the north will do better than seed from the south or east; seed from the west will not do well.

I plant my crop early, intermediate, and late on account of the uncertainty of the rainfall. I grow on an average forty acres yearly and I have not had a poor crop for the last eighteen years. I have no trouble with the potato beetle. I use paris green, one tablespoonful well stirred in two gallons of water, and sprinkle it on the vines in the heat of the day with a bunch of feathers tied on a stick. I wait till the young beetle makes his appearance. I don't trouble with the old ones, as they do no harm. Keep your water well stirred. If you poison it too strong it will injure the vines; if too weak your labor goes for nothing.

In the matter of cultivation in a dry season flat drills do better than those that are drilled up. Some varieties of potatoes grow down deep and some near the surface. Some soils will do to fill up and some will not, but as a rule, I fill my drills, for by so doing I kill all weeds and grasses.

Potatoes in the fall should be taken up, if possible, dry, and put in pits for two weeks before removing to the cellar for shipping.—James Walsh in Omaha "Bea."

FOR SUMMER'S SAKE.

GLAD SOME DREAMS IN THE DREARY DAYS.

IT RAINS "CATS AND DOGS" AND THE CITIZEN YEARS.



HEN the sweet refreshing rain reigneth every day, the damp and mid-dewed citizens yearneth for the days of summer—the days of long ago, with a great and soulful No. 9 yearn. He gazeth through steamed and streaming window panes and layeth plans and elaborate plans for the summer months—what he will do, where he will go.

Such dreams are annual vanities, but it were—be forgets. Hope springs eternal in his human breast. So; poor saturated humanity sits and dreams of future biles, when Sol's effulgent rays shall flood the earth again.



MR. YOUNGHUSBAND'S GARDENING.

Mr. Younghusband, who has taken a little house in the suburbs, will do some gardening. "Fancy, my dear," he says to his little wife, "we shall grow our own garden stuff and always have it fresh!" "Well, that is just splendid!" his wife assents enthusiastically. So it comes to pass that Mr. Younghusband buys a model set of



AND THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER.

tools and proceeds to do some vigorous digging. About the third day he concludes to grow a grass plot instead, so they can have tea parties of two on the lawn and hammocks and things, and the tools are for sale at a bargain! Hercules Joynson will buy a dog and go long country walks. "Splendid exercise, walking," he says "people must be insane to sit in the



HOW TO ENJOY A LONG WALK.

hade and fill themselves with food drinks." At the end of a two-mile stroll he is overcome by the heat. "Foolish," he says "to overdo the thing," so he and the dog do some considerable basking in a grassy field. About dusk he returns to town and brags about the beneficial effects of exercise. "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to



SO ATTAIN—HIS IDEAL.

thoughts of love—or photography or what not in the way of hobbies. Study the youth with a camera. He is a most taking youth.

Among the multitude of things he takes the principal item is, "the dearest girl in the world."

They have their first quarrel when he produces the negative. She is hurt about the feet. "It is a vile thing, this amateur photography." He says there must be



OH, FOR SUMMER DAYS!

something the matter with it; he must see Jones; who has been "at it for years." The fat man, too, is filled with renewed hopes of thinning himself out a little. He will buy that bicycle from Smith and wheel himself into an ideal state of aristocratic thinness.

Dolly Ooughdrop, who has worried "Pa" into buying her "the loveliest of lovely spring bonnets," considers the weather clerk "a nasty, mean, hateful old thing," and is sure he's turned on the rain out of professional jealousy. But just wait till the summer comes and she'll "just show those stuck-up Sumpkins girls."



A VISION OF FLIES.

"Pa," who is bald and fat and fifty, doesn't want any summer, "with its flies and insects taking his pate for a skating rink!" All he wants is to read his paper in peace and quietness and not be pestered by daughters or flies. Ah, yes, when the summer blooms again. He sighs, she sighs. What picnics, moonlight strollings, gliding over glassy lakes, romping by the sea—the beautiful sea, with its sparkling wavelets, breezes, and nasty little crabs and things!

Mess-while the little stout gentleman with the paucity of clothing and the superfluity of bow and arrows and stovepipes hat, lies low with mysterious sly chucklings and winkings unto himself. He is bound to have a busy time rain or shine. Still, the rain it raineth every day—or thereabouts, and the wet and draggled citizen must, perforce, be content with such stuff as dreams are made of.

HOW TO MAKE POULTICES.

The home nursing class was instructed in poultice making the other day, and one of the first things they were taught was how to make a poultice of bread and water, or bread and milk. Sufficient bread was freed from its crust, and then crumbled into the boiling liquid, and beaten together until the mass was soft and light. When the poultice was so thick that it would not run, it was spread upon a piece of cheese-cloth considerably more than twice the size of the spot it was to cover. The remaining half of the cloth was then folded over it, and the edges basted together. Sometimes only folding is necessary; and, again, when poultices have to be changed quickly and often, it is an advantage to put the mixture into bags of cheese-cloth and baste them at one end. Cheese-cloth is so soft and porous that it is well to keep a few yards laid by for poultice cloths. It is also so inexpensive that there need be no scruples against burning it after it has been once used. The poultice of flaxseed meal is made much like cornmeal mush, stirring the meal into hot water until it swells and becomes soft. Elisha bark poultices are made in the same way. To prevent the sticking of a poultice to sensitive spots, rub the skin with sweet oil or vaseline before applying them. In order to keep a poultice hot and soft as long as possible, lay over it a piece of oiled silk or gum tissue, then a layer of cotton batting. If placed where it will be apt to slip, fasten the whole by a band of some kind. Absorbent cotton dipped in hot water and squeezed partly dry may be used when a poultice is prescribed and no material is at hand.—New York Evening Post.

Prof. J. M. Baldwin, of the University of Toronto, has become Sitart professor in psychology in Princeton University. He is to have a suite of rooms in North College for a laboratory for experimental psychology, and a liberal appropriation is to be made for its equipment in time to begin work next September.—"N. Y. Independent."

THE CUT-WORM.

This is one of the worst insect enemies with which the farmer and gardener have to contend. Whole corn-fields are sometimes laid waste by them. Cabbage-plants, till they are grown to a considerable size, are very apt to be cut off and destroyed by them. Potato-vines, beans, peas, beets and various other culinary plants, suffer in the same way. The products of our flower-gardens are not spared; asters, balsams, pinks and many other choice flowers are often shorn of their leaves and of their central buds by these hidden spoilers. They are thick, greasy-looking caterpillars, of a dark-ashen-gray color, with a brown head, a blackish horny spot on the top of the first and last wings, a pale stripe along the back, and several minute black dots on each wing. They are changed to chrysalids of a shining mahogany color; and between the 20th of July and 15th of August come out of the ground in the moth state. The moths are of a dark ash-gray color, with four peculiar spots on their upper wings; two very pale ones and two coal-black ones. These moths are active for about a fortnight, flying about by night and frequently entering the open windows of our dwellings and hovering in a distracted state around the bright light of a lamp. The moths drop their eggs about the roots of the grass, and the small worms that come from them feed underground on the tender roots of the grass and other plants, during the autumn and spring, till they become two-thirds grown about the 20th of May, when they come out to seek stronger and more nutritious food to finish their growth. They then venture out of the ground by night to feed on the green vegetation above ground, and, as daylight approaches, they select some tender, succulent plant, and cut it off half an inch or so above the surface of the ground, and pull it a short distance aside, where they sink themselves slightly under the surface, and drawing the severed plant gradually in to them they feed upon and consume it during the daytime.

A great number of remedies have been suggested against the ravages of the cut-worm. One is embodied in the rural ditty about corn-planting:— "One for the blackbird, two for the crow. Two for the cut-worm, and three left to grow." But this is to provide for their sustenance and increase rather than for their destruction. As a preventive of their depredations, it has been recommended to soak the grain or seeds, before planting, in copious water and other solutions supposed to be injurious to the insects; rolling the seed in lime or ashes, and mixing salt with the manure. These may prevent some kinds of insects from destroying seed, but cut-worms prey only on the sprouts and young stalks, and do not eat the seeds. Such application may be of some benefit by promoting a more rapid and vigorous growth of the grain, by which means the young plants will the sooner become rank and tough, so as to resist or escape the attacks of the young cut-worms. Fall ploughing of sward lands, which are intended to be sown with wheat or planted with corn the following year, has been recommended. It is thought to be useful by turning up and exposing the insects to the inclemency of winter, whereby many of them will be killed, and will also be brought within the reach of insect-destroying birds. But this remedy is not without objections.

It may at the first blush appear to be a discouraging thing to say, but, as a matter of fact, the only effectual remedy even in field culture, is to go round every morning and open the earth at the foot of the plant, executing the "varmint" on the spot. He will be found not far from the root of the plant on which he has operated. Kill him, and you will not only save other plants, but by preventing increase, preserve many generations of plants in future years. It is not so laborious a task to do this on a small scale, but it has also been accomplished on a pretty extensive scale, as the following humorous description, which appeared in a volume of the "Albany Cultivator" some years ago, will testify. After having lost more than a tenth part of the corn in his field, Mr. Asabel Foote ordered his men to prepare for war, to sharpen their finger-ends and set at once about exhuming the marauders. For several days it seemed as if a whole procession came to each one's funeral, but at length victory crowned the brow of perseverance; and the precaution having been taken to replace each foe dislodged with a suitable quantity of good seed corn, he soon had the pleasure to see his field restored, in a good measure, to its original order and beauty, there being scarcely a vacancy in a field of four acres." Mr. Foote considered that this expense and trouble paid him in the increased yield of the field. At any rate, it is conclusive in favor of this method of checking the ravages of these insects.

A correspondent of the "American Agriculturist" for May of the present year, gives an interesting account of his experience in destroying cut-worms, which he says "consists largely of failure." He picked a row of peas with salt until the vines lay dead on the ground, and next day found the cut-worms alive and seemingly happy. Poisoned leaves destroyed some of the pests, but leaves are scarce early in the season, and one does not know whether the soil is infested or not. Besides, the leaves soon die, and then the cut-worms will not touch them. Boards laid around on the surface of the ground will attract the insects to some extent. They gather under them during the night, and may be despatched in the morning. Fall ploughing rather increased than lessened the evil. This was probably because the land was mellow, and the ploughing only made a looser bed for the insects to crawl into for their winter sleep. The only success worth recording which this experimenter had is detailed in the following paragraph, which contains suggestions practical and valuable for adoption in a garden:—

"The best method I have been able to find for the protection of cabbages and tomatoes is to set 'collars' around them. A tin fruit can with both top and bottom removed is good for this purpose. When the plant is set out the can is placed over it and pressed into the soil an inch or more. Care is taken to see that none of the pests are left inside the enclosure. In the absence of tin cans, a good collar may be made of tarred building paper. The paper is cut into rectangular pieces about four by twelve inches. These are rolled into cylinders and the ends lapped and fastened with thread, or with wire rivets. The tar adds to the durability of the paper, but I do not think it has any tendency to drive away the pests. In one of my tests, made with such tar paper collars, a row of 100 cabbage plants had been set out with no protection, and the last one had been eaten off before the close of the week. Then 100 more were set out in the same row, with a collar about each one. Two days later a careful examination was made of the soil. The result was that seventeen cut-worms were found inside the collars, eight directly under their rims, 170 nestled closely to the outside of the collars and twelve at a little distance—a total of 207. Only one plant was seriously injured. The row was then left for five days, when another examination was made. About the same number was found as before, but more of them had reached the plants, eleven of which were eaten off. Out of the hundred plants set out, eighty-one passed through the cut-worm scourge in safety."

LINDENBANK.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible objects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

NO BONUS IN ONTARIO.

Inquirer, Smithville, Ont.—Q.—Having been informed that parents of twelve living children are entitled to one hundred acres of land in the Province of Ontario, as well as Quebec, would like you to inform me through your valuable paper if such is the case or not. Ans.—It is not.

LINE FENCING.

A Constant Reader, Hoard's Station, Ont.—Q.—I own a farm, at the beginning of which the road takes a bend around a hill and so is all on A's farm. Consequently A's land is on both sides of it. Now as to the line fence between A and B. By whom should it be kept up, A or B? Should not B do this, seeing he would have to do so if the road were where it should be? Ans.—It is a question for fence viewers if the parties cannot come to an agreement. We think the fence viewers would probably award that the fence or the main part of it should be kept up by B.

J. Man.—Q.—Twelve farmers with different sized crops for a company to buy and work a threshing outfit. Each has an equal share in the outfit, shares equally, either profit or loss, and pays an equal price per bushel for threshing, the price being a profit of, say, one-half cent per bushel to the company. Is this as much a joint stock concern as any in the land? 2. Is the arrangement perfectly fair for each member, whether members only are threshed, or outsiders too? 3. If not, will you give some plan per bushel? 4. A pays to the company \$50, being 1,000 bushels at three cents, and a call of \$20 per share. B pays \$170, being 3,500 at 3c, and a call of \$30. A says, "My threshing has cost 50c per bushel; B's has cost only 32c. He gets an unfair advantage over me." Is a quite justified in his remark? If not, how would you show the error? 5. My note at the bank for \$200 at 12 percent till paid mature on Jan. 1. Three months before due I remit \$100. The bank charges \$10 interest to date, and deducting \$100 from the amount, leaves \$110 bearing interest until paid. (a) Is it legal for a chartered bank or any business firm to charge compound interest like this? (b) Would it be legal to do so even if no remittance were made until after maturity, and then only a partial one? (c) When is compound interest legal? Ans.—No. It is simply a partnership, 2 and 3, it appears to me to be fair. 4. No. The cost of the threshing is the same to each, viz, 4c per bushel. The more threshing done the greater the profits, and in such profits A and B participate equally. 5. (a) and (b) Not unless there has been an agreement for it. (c) When it has been agreed upon.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA.

A Russell Reader.—Q.—I have been troubled with my stomach for some time. About two hours after I eat I have a very severe pain below the ribs on the right side, and a great deal of gas in my stomach, which at times almost chokes me. Have a pain in the small of my back, also in the back of my head. At night my sides are sometimes so sore that it is impossible to remain in bed. Have a very good appetite, but am unable to eat but very little at a time. In fact, I think I do not take enough to make up the waste of the system. 1. What is the trouble? 2. Can I get cured? 3. Please prescribe. Ans.—Dyspepsia. 2. Yes. 3. Eat grain foods, fruits, and drink skimmed milk and buttermilk freely. No meat, fresh bread, tea nor coffee. Take elixir lactopneum, with iron quinine and strychnia after meals.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.

A Sufferer.—Q.—I am a single man, aged thirty-six. I am greatly troubled with a feeling of fullness and distension after eating, worse a few hours after, sometimes amounting to a severe pain. I am troubled with my throat a good deal, and my



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Redrawn from the large picture issued by the "Golden Rule."

tongue is furled and cracked, and at times quite sore. I am very careful of my diet, live on the simplest kind of food, cannot eat a full meal of anything. I am getting terribly thin; hands and feet cold most of the time. 1. What is my trouble? 2. Can it be cured? 3. What diet is the best for me to take? 4. What medicines would you prescribe to give tone and heal my stomach so it will perform its functions? 5. What will put flesh on my bones and build up my system? 6. What occupation would be best for me; would change of climate do any good? Ans.—1. Dyspepsia and nervous debility. 2. Yes. 3. For some weeks skimmed milk, stale whole wheat flour bread and fruits should be the only articles of food or drink. The milk should be taken slightly warmed and to the extent of several pints a day. 4. A five grain soda and papist tablet with the food to assist its digestion. 5. Food after your digestion improves. 6. Out-door life is almost a necessity, for a time, at least. A change to a warm dry climate would be beneficial.

bromide of potash, two drachms; glycerine, an ounce and a half; water to six ounces.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A Sufferer, Ont.—Take a dessertspoonful of the following, three hours after meals:—Chloride of ammonia, two drachms; bromide of ammonia, two drachms; compound tincture of cardamoms, tincture of calumba, of each six drachms; chloroform water to make eight ounces. Take in a wineglass of water. A little sugar may be added, if desired.
J. S. Ont.—1. Inaction of the liver is supposed to be the chief cause. 2. An operation is the only means of removal.
L. E. D. Ont.—Take Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites after meals.
G. H. G.—Take sufficient to act as a laxative. If not strong enough use some stronger, as Hunyadi János.
W. G. N. Dakota.—A surgical operation is necessary for their successful removal.
D. T. N. Dakota.—Apply tincture of arnica, frequently, first bathing with very hot water.

THE STORY OF THE ICE AGE.

There cannot be any doubt that after man had become a denizen of the earth, a great physical change came over the northern hemisphere. The climate, which had previously been so mild that evergreen trees flourished within ten or twelve degrees of the North Pole, now became so severe that vast sheets of snow and ice covered the North of Europe and crept southward beyond the south coast of Ireland, almost as far as the southern shores of England, and across the Baltic into France and Germany. This Arctic transformation was not an episode that lasted merely a few seasons, and left the land to resume thereafter its ancient aspect. With various successive fluctuations it must have endured for many thousands of years. When it began to disappear it probably faded away as slowly and imperceptibly as it had advanced, and when it finally vanished it left Europe and North America profoundly changed in the character alike of their scenery and of their inhabitants. The rugged rocky contours of earlier times were ground smooth and polished by the march of the ice across them, while the lower grounds were buried under wide and thick sheets of clay, gravel, and sand, left behind by the melting ice. The varied and abundant flora, which had spread so far within the Arctic circle was driven away into more southern and less ungenial climes. But most memorable of all was the extirpation of the prominent large animals which, before the advent of the ice, had roamed over Europe. The lions, hyenas, wild horses, hippopotami, and other creatures either became entirely extinct or were driven into the Mediterranean basin and into Africa. In their place came northern forms—the reindeer, the musk ox, woolly rhinoceros, and mammoth.

Such a marvellous transformation in climate, in scenery, in vegetation and in inhabitants, within what was after all but a brief portion of geological time, though it may have involved no sudden or violent convulsion, is surely entitled to rank as a catastrophe in the history of the globe. It was probably brought about mainly, if not entirely, by the operation of forces external to the earth. No similar calamity having befallen the continents within the time during which man has been recording his experience, the Ice Age might be cited as a contradiction to the doctrine of uniformity, and yet it manifestly arrived as part of the established order of Nature. Whether or not we grant that other ice ages preceded the last great one, we must admit that the conditions under which it arose, so far as we know them, may occur again. The various agencies called into play by the extensive refrigeration of the northern hemisphere were not different from those with which we are familiar. Snow fell and glaciers crept as they do to-day. Ice scored and polished rocks exactly as it still does among the Alps and in Norway. There was nothing abnormal in the phenomena save the scale on which they were manifested. And thus, taking a broad view of the whole subject, we recognize the catastrophe, while at the same time we see in its progress the operation of those same natural processes which we know to be integral parts of the machinery whereby the surface of the earth is continually transformed.

FLATULENCE. Lucille, Man.—Q.—I am a girl, nineteen years of age. For about four years I have been troubled with wind on my stomach, which, if not relieved by evacuation, causes sickness. I am often troubled with headaches and constipation. 1. What is the cause? 2. What will cure it? Ans.—1. Improper food. Avoid tea and coffee and foods containing much starch or sugar, as fresh white bread, cakes and pastry. 2. A tablespoonful of the following before meals:—Tincture sassafras, one drachm; powdered rhubarb, one-half drachm; bicarbonate of soda, two drachms; peppermint water to make eight ounces. Shake the bottle.
A YOUNG FARMER'S TROUBLES. F. J. S. Ont.—Q.—I am a young man, twenty-three years of age, a farmer. I am troubled with a beating just below the left breast. It is very sore there at times. My head is very hot, and I do not sleep well, especially if I lie on my left side. I am also troubled with a pain in my back. This has troubled me for about two years. The pain extends down my hip and up to my right shoulder blade. Please prescribe. Ans.—Drink skimmed milk and buttermilk freely, and take a dessert spoonful of the following after meals:—Tincture of the perchloride of iron, two drachms;

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY.

HIS DENIAL OF THE HON. MR. IVES' CHARGES—SOME PLAIN LANGUAGE.

The following is an epitome of Mr. McCarthy's speech at Orangeville, on Tuesday, from the Ottawa "Journal":— The McCarthy demonstration at Orangeville, on Tuesday night was an unquestionable success. Mr. McCarthy received an enthusiastic greeting and an address of welcome. After acknowledging the compliments paid him and saying he would not be afraid to seek election for the neighboring riding (Cardwell) on his present platform, he proceeded to the work of the evening.

First he took up the charge made by Mr. Ives at the Montreal banquet that he had received large sums of money (\$61,000) from the government and said: "If Mr. Ives had charges to make he should have made them in Parliament. Still this was a matter of taste and I have never accused the president of the council of having any taste." (Laughter.) Mr. Ives seemed to think he had taken this money from the Conservative party instead of from the government, but—and he intimated this courteously but plainly—Mr. Ives' preceptions were not of a sufficiently brilliant character to distinguish the difference.

"Now, then, I have never received from the government of this country one solitary dollar, either directly or indirectly. There is not one word of truth in the charge Mr. Ives makes. It is positively false." (Cheers.) No, gentlemen, whatever else I may be, I am not a boodler.

"I say to Mr. Ives I hope the next time he wants to make a charge against me he will make it in a place where he can be brought to book." Most of Mr. McCarthy's speech was devoted to tariff reform. He declared it was time that the protective system should come to an end and that we should have a tariff for revenue only. As long back as 1891 he said at a banquet in Collingwood that the time had come when the tariff ought to be reconsidered and the burdens of the consumers reduced. In the unsettled condition of things preceding and following Sir John Macdonald's death he had been content to wait and hope. He expected when Sir John Thompson was called to power he and his colleagues would formulate a policy to meet the wants of the day.

"Well, he formed his government. You know it; you see it; and perhaps you like it. It is a wonderful piece of composition. It is balanced so nicely between orange and green, its equisopie is perfect. It will move neither backward nor forward." (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. McCarthy asked his hearers if the National Policy was doing for them what was promised. He read from it to show that there were 103 manufactories in Orangeville. When he asked where they were the house came down. Then he showed that while the population of Cardwell was 16,500 in 1871 it was only 15,821 in 1891. In Centre Wellington, where Orangeville is really located, the

population in 1871 amounted to 25,536, while by the last census it had declined to 23,386.

"When the National Policy is swept away, and swept away it will be next election, make no mistake about that, the man who tills the soil, and he is the real backbone of the country after all, will get a chance." (Applause.)

"Without the National Policy we had these industries and we'll have them when the National Policy is no more." At the same time he declared that in the removal and retention of duties the country should largely be guided by circumstances. Illustrations and statistics Mr. McCarthy gave in abundance to show that excessive taxation should go. The farmers, he claimed, the duties were particularly hard upon.

"I think the farmers of this country are entitled to some consideration and should not be treated by the government as hewers of wood and drawers of water as the Finance Minister seems to think. Everything that they have to buy is taxed more or less and the taxes do not go into the treasury either." (Applause.)

"I claim to be as good a Conservative as any member of the government," exclaimed Mr. McCarthy. "I don't know that it is part of the Conservative doctrine to maintain and champion a foreign language in a British colony." (Cheers.)

"Where is the Conservative who will hold up his hand and say he is in favour of forcing a separate school system on Manitoba?"

A Voice—You're not much of a Conservative.

Mr. McCarthy (motioning towards the interrupter)—"He's a separate school man; he's a dual language man, and he wants to interfere with Manitoba. He says he's a Conservative. That's not the kind of Conservative I am." (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. McCarthy said he had never attacked the French. They had attacked him and their opposition dated from the time he took his position against the Jesuits' Estates Bill. They accused him of trying to denationalize them. He wanted to know what they meant by denationalizing.

"I say it is a disgrace that after more than one hundred years since this country was ceded to Great Britain that in the city of Quebec, where the gallant Wolfe laid down his life for his country, the English language is hardly spoken.

"Is this a British country? Are we one nation or half a dozen nations?" (Cheers.) Mr. McCarthy explained that he differed from Mr. Laurier, also, because he, too, wanted to interfere with Manitoba. But he could say that Laurier at least was straightforward while Sir John Thompson was trying to humbug the people by technicalities.

In conclusion he explained that while he had no antipathy to the French-Canadians, he was not going to tolerate either French or Church domination. He gave instances to show that the French-Canadians were aggressive and that they had a preponderance in the present cabinet. A strong resolution endorsing Mr. McCarthy's principles was proposed by A. A. Hughson, seconded by James McMaster, and carried unanimously. The large audience then dispersed to the strains of "God Save the Queen."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Church's ALABASTINE GOLD WATER. The Permanent Wall-Coating. Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface. Coat over coat can be applied. No more washing or scraping of walls necessary. Alabastine is The Sanitary Wall-Coating. Displaces Kalsomines, which decay on the wall. Equally adapted for Ornamental work and Plain Tinting. Please Painters as well as the general public. Easily applied by anyone who can handle a brush. Sixteen beautiful tints and Whites. Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk. The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in Cold Water. No hot water being needed, SAVES TIME AND WASTE. Full directions for use on every package. Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere. Our book, "The Decorator's Aid," furnished Painter. Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names. THE ALABASTINE COY., LTD. SOLE MANUFACTURERS - PARIS, ONTARIO

Nixey's Quick, Lasting Polish for Stoves & Grates. Easy to apply. Nixey's Always bright and beautiful. No Black Lead DUST. W. G. NIXEY, LONDON, ENO., is the oldest and largest manufacturer of Black Lead in the world. An article which has been popular everywhere for nearly a century must, of necessity, be the best of its kind. CHAS. GYDE, Agent, Montreal. Sold by Grocers and Hardware Dealers.

Carving Set. Given for three subscriptions to the "Weekly Witness," at \$1.00 each. The Carving Set is a genuine article from the world-renowned manufacturer of Joseph Rogers & Son, Sheffield, England. The handles are buckhorn and blades 3 inches, highly finished. The set will be sent postpaid to any address in the Dominion for three new subscriptions to the Weekly Witness, at \$1.00 each, or for two new subscribers, along with a renewal and \$2.00. The Weekly Witness and Carving Set, \$3.00. To the person sending a list of twelve subscribers, at the clubbing rate of 70c each, we will forward the Carving Set instead of an address in the Dominion. Address: THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, 110 N. B. ST., MONTREAL.

BROBBDINGNAGIAN.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Brobdingnagian is the biggest adjective signifying bigness that we can find in Webster's Unabridged, and the very biggest only is justly applicable to that most gigantic of corporations, the Canadian Pacific Railway.

How Brobdingnagian it is not realized by even the most prominent rulers and financiers of Canada, or they would be far more anxious in regard to its working than they are.

There is only one thing in Canada that can be compared with the Brobdingnagian Canadian Pacific, and that is the Dominion itself.

Everything else, the Bank of Montreal, the Grand Trunk Railway, the great steamship companies, look absolutely lilliputian when placed alongside of our Brobdingnagian friend. Old and grown up as they are, they all seem dwarfs when contrasted with our gigantic young friend who has just entered his teens.

This giant among corporations presented a few figures to the public on Wednesday, giving some of its measurements, and the public hardly took the trouble to glance at them but threw them aside as if they signified nothing, instead of being, as they are, full of import to the people of Canada.

Here are a few simple comparisons of measurements of the financial height, width, bust and "corporation" measurements of "Young Brob" and those of other financial institutions of the Dominion.

The capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company amounts to \$55,000,000 while that of the Bank of Montreal is \$12,000,000.

The mortgage bonds, consolidated debenture stock and bonds, etc., amount to about \$102,000,000 more.

What may be called the assets of the Company as given in the statement, including a surplus of about six millions, amount to \$225,383,537.

The assets of all the chartered banks in the broad Dominion amounted last year to less than \$270,000,000.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific last year amounted to \$21,409,351.77. This is the extent to which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company taxed the people for its support and profit.

In 1891 the Dominion Government taxed the people to the tune of \$38,579,311. In 1878, when Mr. Mackenzie was in power, and before the era of extravagance began, the Government taxed the people only to the extent of \$22,375,011 or less than one million more than the Young Brob now collects.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has still unused lands to the extent of over 17,000,000 acres, according to its statement.

According to the census of 1871 the area of all the cultivated land in the Dominion of Canada was only 17,335,813 acres, and in 1831 21,897,181 acres.

We would recommend some consideration, nay, some prolonged study of the financial statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which we give to-day. This Company and its working are of immense consequence to the people of this Dominion.

It is hardly too much to say that for a long time the prosperity of the Dominion is more or less staked upon the success of this corporation which has so rapidly made such an astonishing growth. The following is the Company's statement—

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Real Estate, Advances, and various bonds. Liabilities include Capital stock, Mortgage bonds, and other debts. Total assets are \$225,383,537 and total liabilities are \$102,000,000.

LIABILITIES.

Table with columns for Capital stock, Mortgage bonds, and other financial items. Total capital stock is \$55,000,000. Total mortgage bonds are \$102,000,000. Total assets are \$225,383,537.

such issue is to be made when the directors deem it proper, and it shall be for such purposes as the expenditure of capital stock has been so authorized by said Act, in such portions, at such times and at such prices as the said directors may determine.

There was a long resolution dealing with the Esplanade matter, which is now settled. A series of resolutions was passed in relation to the election of directors, the duties of conductors and other matters.

The old executive was elected, and Mr. Van Horne continues president and Mr. Shaughnessy vice president.

MANITOBA SCHOOL APPEAL.

A TEST CASE TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, May 9.—An order in council was passed on April 22 adopting a test case for reference to the Supreme Court of Canada, embodying the questions at issue under the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority for "remedial legislation" against the Manitoba Act of 1870 abolishing separate schools.

HARRIS' LAST MOMENTS.

Sing Sing, May 8.—When Carlyle W. Harris, the murderer of his girl wife, Helen Potts, entered the death chamber he looked slightly pale. He paused an instant on the threshold and looked calmly over the assembled witnesses.

THE C. P. R. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's shareholders was held in the head offices on May 10. Mr. Van Horne, President, was in the chair.

FLED FROM HIS CREDITORS.

New York, May 12.—The "Evening Sun" says: Francis H. Weeks, lawyer, ex-president, ex-secretary, and ex-treasurer of the Land and River Company of West Superior, Wis., and ex-treasurer of the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, is a fugitive from justice.

NO RELEASE FOR THE DUCHESS.

London, May 13.—Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, has finally intimated that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment by Presiding Justice James, of the Court of Probate, for burning a document which she had been permitted to see by sentence remitted by the Home Office, will have to remain in jail the full six weeks.

A WAR VETERAN DEAD.

Toronto, May 15.—Col. Sergeant Alex. Kay, late of the 13th Light Infantry, known here as the hero of Jellalabad, died yesterday. He was 82 years old, and had served under Sir Henry Havelock, the hero of Lucknow, and was in all the important engagements of the Afghan war.

PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES HAVE NO POWER TO PROHIBIT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, THOUGH THEY MAY ESTABLISH A LOCAL OPTION ACT.

Ottawa, May 9.—Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., the well-known advocate of Prohibition, who argued the constitutionality of the Scott Act before the Privy Council in England, is here on Supreme Court business, and expresses the opinion that the Ontario Legislature has not the power to prohibit the liquor traffic.

Senator Scott, the author of the Scott Act, told your correspondent to-day that he was inclined to think the Provincial Legislatures had not the power to prohibit the liquor traffic, though it would seem if they could pass a local option act, such as Ontario now possesses, prohibiting in sections, they would, by natural sequence, have the power to extend the principle to the entire province.

At the Supreme Court this morning the constitutionality of this very local option act of Ontario was called in question in the appeal taken against the validity of a by-law passed under the local option act by the township of South Norwich, county of Oxford. This by-law prohibited absolutely the sale of liquor by retail and the opponents of the local option act also prohibited the sale of wholesale and was on that account beyond the powers of the Legislature to authorize. The friends of the by-law contended that it only prohibits the retail sale of liquor in taverns and places of public entertainment.

During the argument to-day Chief Justice Strong made an important declaration. In Taylor vs. the Queen, when he was a member of the Ontario Court of Appeal, he expressed the opinion that the Local Legislature could not pass a prohibitory law, "but," added His Lordship, "I must not be considered as bound by that opinion which subsequent decisions of the Privy Council have shown not to be well founded."

At another point the learned Chief Justice said: "It is possible that under the provisions of the British North America Act affecting trade and commerce the Dominion Parliament may have the right to pass the Scott Act, and it is also possible that under the policing power, which is clearly vested in the provinces by the judgment of the Privy Council in the Hodge case, the province may have the power to pass a local option act such as this one. There is of course an overlapping of the two jurisdictions, but it is the only way of reconciling the two and make sense of it. Mr. J. J. MacLaren appeared for the by-law, and Messrs. Du Vernet and Galt against. The argument is in progress. Mr. W. B. Meredith, Q. C., leader of the Ontario Opposition, was present in the Court. The question is now about the liveliest one in Ontario politics and consequently excited great interest.

Ottawa, May 10.—The argument before the Supreme Court in a case involving the broad constitutional question whether the federal or provincial authority was the proper one to pass a prohibitory liquor law was resumed this morning, by Mr. Titus for the provincial side of the case. He quoted authorities to show that in the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council their judgment in the case affirming the validity of the Scott Act (Russell vs. the Queen) did not go so far as to declare that the Dominion Parliament had the exclusive power to pass a prohibitory liquor law.

This was the supposed effect of that judgment, but Sir Francis Pescook, a member of the Judicial Committee, remarked in Hodge vs. the Queen that the Dominion Parliament had not the effect supposed.

Mr. Justice Taschereau—"I have always been of the opinion that if Russell vs. the Queen (the McCarthy License act) the judgment would have been different."

Mr. Titus quoted Mr. Justice Ramsay's opinion that the meaning of the term trade and commerce reserved in the British North America Act to the Federal Parliament had been ridiculously exaggerated. Mr. Titus gave other authorities to show that the Canadian courts were coming more and more to regard this term as applicable only to foreign trade and to the commerce between the provinces and not to trade within a particular province.

The Chief Justice—"In other words certain general powers are given to the Dominion Parliament and out of these are carved certain exceptions, including municipal institutions and the police power, under which it may fairly be claimed the liquor traffic falls."

All through the arguments both yesterday and to-day, both the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Taschereau appeared to be strongly in favor of the view that the total prohibition of the liquor traffic could be exercised by the provinces by virtue of their power to establish and exercise local self-government. Under the municipal system those members of the court seemed to place great stress on the fact that the Dominion Act of 1854 was purely municipal in character, and in the view of the Chief Justice, can only be repealed by the local, and not the general parliament.

As His Lordship said the Dominion Parliament may have the power to prohibit prohibition, but until they exercise that power it may be that the provinces can, within their municipal and police powers, pass a prohibitory liquor law. Chief Justice Strong and Justice Taschereau leaned to the view that both the Federal and Local Legislatures may have power to pass a prohibitory law. On the other hand, Mr. Justice Sedgewick seemed to hold the view, judging from his remarks, that the Federal authority alone has this power.

Mr. DuVernet replied to Mr. Titus, contending that the Dominion alone had the power to prohibit, and that such a law as the Ontario local option act was unconstitutional.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, May 11.—The question before the Legislature yesterday was how far women should be privileged to vote in municipal and legislative elections. Mr. Waters, who is known as the father of some of the most progressive legislation presented to the House, pleaded in eloquent terms on behalf of the right of women to take a full share of the voting power and almost equally eloquent arguments on the other side were adduced by the Hon. Mr. Dryden. The House sided with Mr. Dryden and declined to go any further just now in the direction of woman suffrage the vote being 57 to 16. Of those who supported Mr. Waters' bill, 12 are Liberals and 4 Conservatives. This smaller number of the vote recorded in favor of woman suffrage when the subject was last before the Legislature. Mr. Waters declared for the equality of women with men in all matters. Mr. Dryden quoted Scripture to make it clear that the Almighty intended that man should rule over woman and that the head of woman is man.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN.

London, May 10.—The British Imperial Institute was opened to-day with brilliant ceremonies by Her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty wore a rich black satin dress, the cape trimmed with guipure lace, and a bouquet of black Chantilly lace, over white, with out steel ornaments. Her Majesty appeared to be in good health and radiant spirits. She bowed incessantly in response to the cheers of the multitudes who thronged the route from Buckingham Palace to the Institute. The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present. The Prince of Wales preceded his august mother into the building and with the other members of the Royal family and the Executive Council awaited her approach. A flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Queen, who was conducted by the Prince of Wales to a dais in the great hall of the Institute. The passage way leading to the hall was lined with Indian and Colonial troops, gentlemen at arms, yeomen of the guard and state trumpeters. The Queen took her seat on a chair of state surrounded by royal princes and princesses and distinguished and representative men from all parts of the Empire, foreign princes, ambassadors and ministers. After the building had been declared inaugurated, a splendid master-key of elegant workmanship was presented to the Queen. The key is made of metals and precious stones from all parts of the British Empire. The face of the handle showed the insignia of the order of St. Michael and St. George, and the reverse shows the star of India. The handle is embellished with precious stones, and the remainder of the key is gold. This key Her Majesty inserted in the beautiful silver model of the Imperial Institute, which was presented to the Prince and Princesses of Wales upon their silver wedding day by the citizens of London. The placing of the key in the model completed the circuit of an electric signal to the Queen's tower of the Institute, where a peal was immediately rung upon the bells. Simultaneously salutes were fired from the guns of a battery of Horse Artillery drawn up in Hyde Park. This part of the ceremony having been concluded, the Queen returned to the East Colonnade and entering her carriage was driven along the Imperial Institute road to Queen's Gate, the enthusiasm of the people being as strongly marked as on her arrival.

Canada represented in the gala of honor to the Queen.

Toronto, May 11.—The following special cable appears in this morning's "Globe," dated London, May 11:—At the opening of the Imperial Institute to-day by the Queen, a detachment of Canadian mounted horse, formed part of the Queen's escort from Buckingham Palace to Kensington. Canadians, with other colonists, were given the place of honor in the escort, coming immediately before the Royal carriage. They were warmly cheered by the crowd in the institute. The scene was very brilliant, the proceedings being the most important state function in London since the opening of the Colonial Exhibition. Sir Charles Tupper, as the representative of Canada on the executive council of the institute, was a member of the procession to conduct the Imperial Institute to-day by the Queen, in the great hall. The Canadian permanent exhibit in the building is wholly incomplete. In all other sections, however, a similar state of things prevails.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

Chicago, May 9.—In reviewing the business of Chicago and the sections of the west, for which it is the chief financial and trade centre, for the expired four months of the year, many striking changes are exhibited in comparison with the corresponding period in 1892.

Chicago bankers report a larger and more urgent demand for accommodations, coupled with higher rates for loans, and at no time since the opening of the year have borrowers shown more willingness to pay outside figures than at the present time, 6 to 8 percent being readily obtained for call loans on choice collaterals. The Clearing-house exchanges for the four months also indicate a material increase in the general business at the banks, and aggregate \$1,722,323,000, against \$1,551,351,000 for the corresponding period last year; increase this year \$240,940,000.

The arrivals of grain and live stock present some striking contrasts each way, the receipts of wheat showing an increase of 9,510,000, while corn decreased 4,883,000, and oats 1,579,000 bushels. The arrivals of hogs were 1,014,000 less. Prices for hogs were materially better than last year, and figuring on a gold basis, sales were recorded higher than at any previous time since Chicago became the centre of the American provision trade. Speculation in hog products was larger than for several years past, and prices correspondingly advanced. The result of the advance was a marked decrease in the foreign exports from last year's shipments.

For the purpose of comparison, the receipts of flour, grain, lard, cured meats, and live stock for the past four months and corresponding time last year are presented in the following table:—

Table comparing receipts of flour, grain, lard, cured meats, and live stock for the past four months and corresponding time last year.

Comparing the aggregate receipts of all grain, including wheat in flour, for the four months, the decrease this year was 5,000,000 bushels. The heavy decrease in flour this year was due to the low rates made by the "800" line from Minneapolis to the East, which sent the flour around Chicago. The receipts of wheat are by far the largest ever delivered here in any corresponding time.

FOREIGN CROP REPORTS.

Rome, May 11.—Reports to the Government from the prefects of the various districts throughout Italy show that the drought has caused such damage to the grain crops that Italy will be compelled to import this year 113,000,000 bushels of grain in excess of the ordinary amount imported. As the duty is five lire on a quintal, the receipts on this account will probably cover the deficit in the Italian budget.

BRITISH WARSHIP DESERTERS.

New York, May 11.—The "Times" says that just before the British fleet sailed yesterday officers of that fleet are reported to have stated that 150 seamen had deserted from the four British ships during their stay in this port. Most of them waited until just before the fleet was ready to sail and many of them left considerable back pay in the Admiralty's treasury.

DEFIANCE TO KING OSCAR.

Christiansia, May 12.—As a sign of defiance to King Oscar and to those who are advising him to coerce the Norwegians by force of arms, the Radicals in the Norwegian Storting have introduced a bill into that body providing that the emblem of the union of Sweden and Norway shall be eliminated from the Norwegian flag.

LOUIS TENNYSON'S SUCCESSOR.

London, May 8.—Mr. Gladstone has offered the place of poet laureate, made vacant by the death of Lord Tennyson, to the distinguished art critic, John Ruskin.

LORD ABERDEEN.

CANADA'S COMING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

HIS SPLENDID CAREER—HE IS WELL-KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY AND JUSTLY POPULAR.

London, May 11.—It is officially stated that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in place of the Earl of Derby, who is about to retire from the office of Governor-General, to which he was appointed in 1838.

The Right Honorable John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, is the grandson of the Earl of Aberdeen who was prime minister in 1854. He was educated at the College Hall, in connection with the University of St. Andrew's, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1871. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Jan. 27, 1870. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but in the session of 1876 he disagreed with some of the principal measures of his party, and in 1878, when the Earls of Derby and Carnarvon resigned their offices, Lord Aberdeen heartily supported the views of these statesmen. In the debate on the Afghan war he voted against the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1875 he was a member and subsequently chairman of a royal commission to enquire into the subject of railway accidents. In 1877-78 he was a member of the committee of the House of Lords on Incompetence. In 1880, having by that time become a recognized member of the Liberal party, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire and High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1881 and four succeeding years. In 1886 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the mission of carrying out the home rule policy of the Government. In this capacity he was immensely popular in Ireland, and the scene in Dublin on the occasion of his leave taking, after the fall of the Gladstone Cabinet, is said to have been such as never had been witnessed there before, at least not since the departure of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1793. Lord Aberdeen is a member of many religious and philanthropic societies, and contributed £1,000 towards General Booth's scheme for alleviating distress. He is married to a daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth. He has made several visits to Canada, and lately resided for a year at Hamilton. He and Lady Aberdeen are at present in Chicago.

Toronto, Ont., May 13.—The following special cable appears in this morning's "Globe," dated London, May 13:—Press comments are favorable on to-day's official notice that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada. The "Daily News" praises the wide sympathies of both the Earl and the Countess. The "Chronicle" says:—"The Earl is young and energetic and alive to the best democratic movements of the day." The "Westminster Gazette" says:—"The appointment is generally approved and will afford opportunities of statesmanship, as commercial union, independence and annexation are all in the air, and the future of the Dominion, even of the Empire, may depend on the course of public opinion in Canada during the next few years." The "St. James Gazette" suggests that when the Earl of Aberdeen's term of office ends the Duke of Devon would be a very popular governor, and that the Duke of Devon would be more popular still.

Ottawa, May 13.—Lord Derby has informed the select Premier of the receipt of an official notification of the appointment of his successor. Lord Aberdeen will, on his arrival here, receive a floral welcome in the shape of two beds of foliage plants on Parliament Hill, near the library. One will bear in foliage the coat of arms of the Aberdeens and the motto "Let fortune follow," and the other the Tweedmouth coat of arms, in honor of Lady Aberdeen, bearing the motto "Advance with courage." The beds are now being prepared.

WHY HE LEFT THE JESUITS.

(Berlin despatch to London "Times.") A distinguished member of the Jesuit Order belonging to the oldest Roman Catholic aristocracy in the country, Count Paul Honsbroch, brother to a well-known Ultramontane member of the Imperial Diet, has publicly severed his connection with the Society of Jesus in circumstances which have caused considerable sensation in both the political and the religious world. These Jesuit father has published in the current number of the "Preussische Jahrbucher" a full statement of the reasons which have compelled him to renounce the Order in which he has for the last 13 years occupied a somewhat conspicuous position as a militant controversialist. This article is an interesting and powerful psychological study of the effect upon the individual of the rigid discipline enforced by the rules of the Society. It analyzes with scientific precision the process by which from the beginning of his novitiate the Jesuit is moulded body and soul into an instrument of mere passive, corpse-like obedience to the mysterious will of the Order. Not only his most intimate feelings and his most secret thoughts, but the expression of his face and the movements of his limbs are shaped by the most precise code of rules and regulations, and subjected to the daily and hourly scrutiny of his associates and superiors until he is packed with almost every shred of individuality, whether of deed or speech, or even of thought. Count Honsbroch examines the bearings of this system successively upon the religious and moral life of the individual, upon his intellectual development, and upon his relations with society at large and with his own fellow-citizens in particular. Seldom, if ever, has such a weighty indictment been brought against the ethics of the Jesuit Order by one who has such deep insight into its methods. Even those who may repudiate his conclusions cannot fail to be moved by the sober but unflinching courage with which the ex-Jesuit father has dissected and laid bare the story of his innermost being.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WORK GOING AHEAD AT A RAPID RATE—A QUESTION OF FINANCES.

Chicago, May 8.—The second week of the World's Fair starts off with plenty of sunshine, work going ahead under high pressure and large crowds arriving on the grounds by rail and steamboats. The roadways, under the combined action of the warm sun yesterday and the steam rollers, were worked to a degree of hardness which now insures good walking in spite of any rain which may come later. Boxes, barrels and other debris which have for a long time disfigured the grounds surrounding many of the buildings, are being carted away rapidly and the grounds smoothed over and put in presentable condition. By the end of the week the grounds, excepting around the small buildings still in process of erection, will present a finished appearance. Exhibits continue to arrive daily in considerable quantity. The Irish Village, which it was hoped would be open this morning, is still incomplete, and its dedication has been postponed until Wednesday. The northern end of the park, where the buildings for social and exhibition purposes have been erected by the different states, present a finished appearance to-day. A large amount of work was done while the gates of the Exposition were closed, and nearly all the buildings are now ornamented with grass plots and smooth gravel or stone walks.

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM. Chicago, May 8.—Now that the gates of the World's Fair have been opened and the exhibitors are beginning to arrive, the number and excellence of the various displays and the architectural merit of the buildings, the directors are confronted with the very serious problem of how to make both ends meet.

How serious a problem this is may be shown by a plain statement of fact. Over \$33,850,000 have been expended in the construction of the two hundred or more buildings within the limits of Jackson Park. Of this amount the National and State Governments have spent over \$12,000,000. The United States has appropriated \$27,000,000 for the Government Board and National Commission, and \$2,500,000 in fifty-cent silver pieces for the general purposes of the Exposition. There have also been received from various sources up to May 1 over \$1,500,000. These receipts amount to about \$18,700,000, leaving \$14,300,000 of the \$33,000,000 received from other sources. Of the amounts enumerated the fair officials will only have to take into account in settling their business at the close of the exhibition the \$2,500,000 received from the United States Government in fifty-cent coins, and that only in event of violating the contract made with the Government in accepting the appropriation, which binds them to keep the fair closed on Sunday. The \$14,300,000 which will have to be accounted for under any circumstances includes the following amounts:—Six percent debenture bonds, due Jan. 1, next year, \$4,094,500; loan from the city of Chicago, secured by bonds, \$5,000,000; on stock subscriptions, \$5,553,760, the exact amount being \$14,648,260.

Not counting the interest on, say, in round numbers, \$15,000,000, the amount which must remain in the treasury at the end of the fair, after all expenses are paid, is either \$15,000,000 or \$17,500,000; the fair is kept open on Sundays. This does not take into consideration the daily operating expenses. At the present time these expenses aggregate \$45,000 daily. It is expected that this enormous amount will be expended daily during the entire period of 183 days, not counting Sundays, for which the fair will be open. The directors have already taken steps to cut this expense down to the lowest limit. Just now, while exhibits are still arriving and installations are going on, much cannot be done in this line. But later it is expected that the daily operating expenses will be reduced over half.

The directors have figured all along that the operating expenses would be paid by the receipts from the concessions which have been granted. In all cases where concessions have been granted the Exposition has insisted on receiving from the concessionaires from ten to seventy-five percent of the gross receipts. The Department of Concessions refuses to give out any figures, but it is estimated that about 250 concessions have been granted. Some of them are very valuable and others will not bring much money, but, taking the fair officials at their own estimate, that the receipts from concessions will offset the daily running expenses, there is still the \$15,000,000 or \$17,500,000 to be provided for. The daily gate receipts must aggregate either \$82,000 or \$95,000 in round numbers to cover the amount, which means a daily attendance of either 164,000 or 190,000 people paying 50 cents each. On the opening day 155,665 people paid to get inside the gates. Since then the paid admissions have fallen off to 10,000 or 20,000 a day. It will be seen from this that, even with the big attendance of the opening day, the receipts were not large enough to come up to what must be the average receipts for 183 days.

ONE OF THE DEPARTMENTS IN A BACKWARD STATE.

Chicago, May 9.—Foreign commissioners to the fair are making a general demand for the immediate appointment of the judges of awards. For weeks the representatives of foreign exhibitors have urged Mr. Davis, director general, to announce the selections at once. All of the commissioners sent their lists to Col. Davis some weeks ago. Col. Davis forwarded the lists to Mr. John Boyd Thatcher, who filed them away in his desk and as yet has not announced whether any of those recommended to him will be appointed or not. The question has become so serious that Mr. Davis will send a letter to the National Commission calling attention to the long delay and urging that European and Asiatic commissioners be notified at once whether the men nominated will be selected or not. It is intimated that several foreign delegates regard this matter so seriously that they refuse to unpack any more exhibits until they have been informed exactly what representatives they will have on the fairs.

PROGRESS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago, May 10.—The green flag of Ireland and the Stars and Stripes floated from the battlements of Blarney Castle this afternoon on the occasion of the opening of the Irish village in the mid-planting, over which the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen preside. A good crowd was in attendance. The centre of attraction was the primitive concert hall, where Lord and Lady Aberdeen addressed the assembly on the philanthropic object of the village enterprise, and the commendable object of the Irish Industrial Association. A real Irish musical programme was carried out in the hall, all the musicians, and singers, pipers and jig dancers, being from the "Ould Sod." The different booths and cottages were crowded with invited guests sight-seeing, talking to the Irishmen and girls, and buying the wares which Lord and Lady Aberdeen want to find a permanent market for in this country. Vermont's building was dedicated at noon to-day in the presence of the Governor, and many citizens of the green mountain State.

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QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

SOME PERSONS WHO ARE LIKELY TO BE SINGLE OUT BY HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA FOR DISTINCTION.

Ottawa, May 8.—The gossips are busy awarding the birthday honors expected on the twenty-fourth of May. As a rule the Governor-General transmits the names of those the Government desires to see selected for some distinction, but it does not follow that Her Majesty's Government will act on all the suggestions, nor are they confined to any list sent over by His Excellency. It is surmised that the Governor-General will take advantage of this the last royal birthday in his regime to express some personal preference. His Excellency is in a position to do this, because he writes by command a confidential letter to Her Majesty each week from Rideau Hall, a fact which is not generally known, and has never been published. In the event of His Excellency expressing a personal opinion as to who in Canada is deserving of recognition, it is not unlikely that Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., Clerk of the House of Commons, will for one, be knighted. He is this year President of the Royal Society. If any of the politicians of Canada are singled out for honors, there is one man who can no longer with decency be ignored, and that is the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. Of the four Conservative Knights in the House of Commons, he is the senior of three in length of service, and at present ranks first among Her Majesty's Privy Counsellors for Canada as a junior minister. Although Mr. Bowell is the only remaining member of the Government formed by Sir John Macdonald in 1878 he has seen this one and that among his colleagues decorated with royal honors while he, the veteran of them all, had to be content with the honors of war. A plain democratic citizen, Mr. Bowell may say he is prouder of these honors than in any which could be bestowed, yet it must seem strange to an ultra loyalist to find himself studiously ignored, especially when the important Province of Ontario has no titled politicians in federal public life, Sir David Macpherson having practically retired. If titles are to be distributed in Canada on the coming Queen's Birthday it would be a shame to overlook Mr. Bowell any longer. Chief Justice Strong is pretty certain to be made Sir Samuel Strong, and Chief Justice Hagarty of Toronto may possibly fill the vacancy on the list caused by the death of Sir Adam Wilson. Five Canadian Knights died during 1892, so that the list has been depleted considerably.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE—SIR CHARLES TUPPER SCORES A POINT.

Toronto, May 9.—The following special cable appears in this morning's "Globe," dated London, May 8.—The usual meeting of the Council of the Imperial Federation League, held on Saturday to consider Sir Charles Tupper's statements respecting the desire of some prominent members to secure contributions from the colonies for the Imperial army and navy, led to an interesting and lively discussion. Lord Reay and Sir John Colomb, in moving their resolutions, disclaimed any such desire. Sir Charles Tupper fully accepted the disclaimer, but produced a mass of evidence to support his inference as to his critics' views. Messrs. Faithful, Begg and other members expressed the hope that a split would be avoided and moved the previous question. Mr. Edward Stanhope, chairman, suggested a resolution recording satisfaction at Sir Charles Tupper's acceptance of the explanations offered by Lord Reay and Sir John Colomb. Sir Charles Tupper accepted this, which was adopted by unanimity. The meeting was brought to a friendly close, having served the purpose of bringing to an issue this question, which had been so long smoldering. Sir Charles Tupper claims a distinct victory for the principle which he has always advocated, that in relation to joint action for Imperial defence the starting point is colonial outlay, and that action for self-defence is just as much Imperial expenditure as funds voted for the army and navy.

A SCHOONER DAMAGED BY A WHALE.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says:—The Victoria schooner "Mermaid," owned by J. Stevenson, of Victoria, and now commanded by Capt. Whiteley, is in dock at Yokohama repairing damages and incidentally picking pieces of whale flesh out of the damaged stern and forward works. The schooner, which is an ex-revenue cutter, bought from the royal navy, and uncommonly staunch as well as fast, left this port on a sealing cruise in February and was sailing off the coast of Japan when the adventure befell her. It was a stormy day on April 18, and the schooner was proceeding under easy sail, when the man at the wheel sighted an immense whale asleep a little ahead of the schooner on the starboard bow. He called the captain, who was asleep, and the latter ordered the vessel kept away from the big fish. The monster had awakened, however, and possibly annoyed at his nap being disturbed, made for the vessel, showing signs of rage and repeatedly striking with his terrible tail. The seamen, almost paralyzed with fright, kept the vessel away until the big fish made a dart and landed a blow on the stem, breaking it and carrying off all the forward rigging, the stem being held by threads of broken wood. The blow evidently pinned the whale almost as much as it damaged the ship, for, diving, he disappeared, and was not seen again. The schooner put back at once for Japan, and reached Yokohama with very little water in the hold, to repair her injuries.

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THE STATE OF RELIGION.

The document was a very lengthy one, covering the religious life of five Presbyteries, recommendations were as follows:

- 1. That sessions be exhorted to continue their watchful care of the flock by systematic visitation of the congregation, and to give such assistance in the Sunday-school as they may be able.
2. That the young people of our congregations be encouraged to form themselves into religious associations for Christian culture, and for missionary objects; and that the session exercise due supervision over them by having a representative present at their meetings, whenever possible.
3. That ministers give due prominence in their pupil ministrations to the subject of family religion, reminding parents of their duties to their children, and children of their duties to their parents.
4. That this Synod hereby recommends the Assembly to appoint the first Sabbath of each year as the time to have sermons preached on this subject in all our churches.
5. Sessions are recommended to meet, at least once a year, for devotion and conference.
6. The General Assembly's Committee on the State of Religion is humbly asked to send its schedule to the convenor of the Presbytery's committee, or to clerk of Presbytery for distribution to sessions.
7. That if possible the Questions on the State of Religion be printed for the ensuing year in the Assembly's Minutes as is done now in the case of several others of our reports.

AT COLONY COLLEGE.

At the invitation of the principal and teachers the members of the Presbyterian Synod took tea at Colony College, last evening. The tables were set in the Assembly hall and were most tastefully decorated, and the hall itself. Upwards of one hundred sat down and were waited upon by the lady students. The Rev. Dr. Warden presided.

THE MODERATOR ELECTED.

The Moderator then thanked the Synod for the honor which it had conferred upon him a year ago, and stated that the time had now come for the Court to elect a successor. Three names were put before the meeting for this office, viz., the Rev. James Fleck, Montreal; the Rev. J. A. G. Calder, Lancaster, and the Rev. A. A. Scott, Carleton Place. Mr. Calder not being present his name was dropped.

The Rev. Mr. Fleck asked the Synod to allow his name to be withdrawn. This, however, was refused. On the vote being taken, it was found that the Rev. Mr. Scott was elected.

A warm vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring moderator for his services during the year, and his sermon to-night.

CHURCH AND STATE.

This brought the Rev. James M. Crombie to his feet with a vigorous protest and a motion to strike out this theme, on the ground that we have nothing to do with it in this country, and that where it was a live question, it had been a source of untold trouble.

The Rev. C. Dondie, at once seconded Mr. Crombie's motion and emphasized his remarks. Some sharp retorts followed and in a few minutes the motion of the Committee passed and became the order of the house.

The Rev. W. Burns, of Toronto, and agent of the Aged and Infirm Minister's Fund appeared before the Synod to urge it to take greater interest in the scheme which he represents. His first point was that the fund has a deficit for the year. This arose from the fact that some 250 congregations in the western section of the Church had sent no contributions every minister of the church to connect himself with this fund. Next he spoke of the efforts which have been made and which are now being made towards the establishment of the \$200,000 endowment fund. Of this amount \$113,000 had already been promised, and \$88,000 of this had been paid in. To encourage the weaker churches in this matter, he stated that there were two such churches in the Presbytery of Hamilton, which had contributed respectively, \$500 and \$600. Mr. Burns was thanked for his address, and re-appointed the committee to co-operate in the work.

The Presbyteries of Quebec, Montreal and Brockville applied for permission to take a number of students on trial for license to preach the Gospel. The names of those from the Montreal Presbytery have already appeared in the "Witness" in its report of the proceedings of that Court. The applications were all granted.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

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to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Watson. The Rev. Kenneth McLennan, was therefore, unanimously elected to the position and a committee was appointed to draft a resolution of condolence with the family of Dr.

WATSON, AND EXPRESSIVE OF THE SYNOD'S APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

THE NEW CLERK.

The Rev. Kenneth McLennan, M.A., of Levis, P.Q., chosen to succeed the late lamented Dr. Watson, as clerk of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, is known as a minister chiefly in the charges of Whitby and Peterboro; Ontario, and Charlottetown, P.E.I. For a few years he has been living in somewhat impaired health, but has lately resumed ordinary ministerial work in the Presbytery of Quebec. Acquainted for years to clerical work and church procedure it seems natural that he should be chosen to the post of Synod clerk—for which duties by taste and training he is admittedly well qualified.

THE WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN.

Dr. Armstrong presented the report of the mission to lumbermen. This gave details of the literature which had been distributed among the workmen. Bible colporteurs and missionaries were the bearers of this, and had been received with gladness by those for whom it was intended. The total vols. were 1,120 and parts, and 22,318 tracts and numbers—these among 124 camps. It is proposed to send two missionaries into this work next winter. One to the Upper Ottawa and the other to the Gatineau region. The report was received and adopted and the convenor of the committee was specially thanked for his services.

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TO THE CHURCH NEWSPAPERS FOR PUBLICATION.

This was agreed to and the two gentlemen who read them were warmly thanked. The fourth sederunt then closed with the Benediction.

OTTAWA, MAY 10.—THE SYNOD RESUMED AT TEN O'CLOCK.

The Rev. George McArthur, of Cardinal, Ont., read the report upon temperance. Among many other things it expressed the pleasure of the committee that full reports had been received from the respective Presbyteries within the bounds. All of these are very decided in saying that total abstinence is on the increase among the congregations. Two sessions in the Quebec Presbytery reported every member as a total abstainer. In the bounds of one session in Quebec the last hotel has been closed. As to the liquor sold in the amount of the sale of liquor some of the answers are very discouraging and only one session under the synod states that there is a noticeable decrease in the amount of liquor consumed. The increase in consumption in some cases is set down to the incurring of railway men, the indifference of Roman Catholic priests, remissness on part of officials, lack of encouragement given to officials in the discharge of their duty, political partisanship, influence and help of liquor men in municipal elections, disloyalty of temperance people during elections, sympathy for the law breakers, difficulty of conviction for breaking the law, issuing druggists' licenses to unprincipled men. Montreal reports that the law there is practically in favor of the liquor dealers. Brockville says that there is now no restriction to discipline members for drunkenness and were it not for the navvies employed on government works, the hotel-keepers would have a dull time of it.

In answer to the query as to whether the sessions favor the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law at an early date, there is a wonderfully unanimous expression of opinion, only one session giving an emphatic negative. Giengray states that 13 sessions out of the 14 are of the opinion that the country is ripe for prohibition. In the Ottawa Presbytery all favor prohibition. In short the reports as a whole demand nothing short of the extinction of the traffic. The cry is "tear it up root and branch." The committee express their surprise that the year was not during the year to promote the teaching of temperance in the public schools. The text book in Ontario is considered to be advanced for children. One session in Quebec is opposed to teaching temperance in the schools. The report from Ottawa makes honorable mention of the W.C.T.U. and the county alliance. The recommendations which were adopted were that the synod express its gratitude to God that notwithstanding the terrible opposition there is still progress, and very few of the members of the church now being contaminated therewith. That congregations are urged to avail themselves of the privileges of having authorized text books in schools, and, in conclusion, that the synod approved and commended by the General Assembly be especially considered by the sessions. That the assembly be asked to press upon the minister of education the necessity of examination among the public school scholars on the subject of temperance. The report was received and adopted, and the committee were deservedly congratulated on their excellent compilation of facts and figures.

THE REPORT ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE,

which was presented by the convenor, the Rev. J. Nichols, of St. Marks, Church, Montreal, called forth considerable enthusiasm. The whole question having been evidently dealt with in a most studied and thoughtful manner. The recommendations were dealt with serially, and some strong expressions were given out on the Sabbath work on the Ottawa canal. The various forms of Sabbath desecration were very similar to those reported in other years. Sunday labor has become an evil of great magnitude. In Montreal there is a Sunday newspaper, a scurrilous and sensational sheet. Sunday excursions on river boats, work on canals, loading and discharging of vessels in the port of Montreal, working the cotton mills at Valleyfield and in the cheese factories at Russelltown. One notable feature has been the work upon the new Wellington street bridge across the canal.

In concluding the Committee say, "The Christians of the northern part of the continent have good reason to congratulate themselves and gratefully thank the Almighty that their hard struggles against their unscrupulous enemy has been so far successful, and that the World's Fair at Chicago did not open its gates last Sabbath."

Parents are urged to impress on their children the necessity of honoring the Lord's Day. The synod expresses surprise and regrets the action of the Ladies' Committee in Chicago in passing a resolution in favor of keeping the World's Fair open on Sunday, as the Synod cannot conceive any consideration or circumstance which can excuse a violation of the law of God.

The Synod expresses its regret, through the press, at the action of the Dominion Parliament in again rejecting Mr. Charlton's Bill for better observance of the Lord's Day. The Synod expresses an emphatic protest through the press, against all forms of unnecessary labor upon the Lord's Day, and hopes that the time will soon come when all workmen, and all employers of labor, will unite in refusing to earn money by breaking the fourth commandment.

THE AFTERNOON SEDERUNT OPENED AT 2.30.

After devotions, the Rev. D. MacLaren, of Cardinal, presented the report upon Sabbath schools. He stated that there are 236 schools in the Synod, and that of these, 268 had sent in returns. These returns showed that in the schools reported there were 2,482 teachers and officers, and 23,406 scholars upon the roll. The average attendance of the scholars was 68 percent. Thirteen thousand and seven hundred dollars were raised by the schools, \$6,539 of which were devoted to missions. Special reference was made to the very complete report from the Presbytery of Montreal, which gave returns from 78 schools; this number was said to represent every school within the bounds. The recommendations were:

- 1. To use the Sunday School Register more generally.
2. To reduce the number of questions sent down to schools for information.
3. To print Sunday School statistics in every Presbytery.

ROEHL WAS MURDERED.

THE FUGITIVE FROM SING SING WAS STRUCK DOWN BY HIS COMPANION A FEW HOURS AFTER HIS ESCAPE.

Sing Sing, N.Y., May 10.—One of the condemned murderers who escaped from the murderers' cell in the State Prison on the night of April 20, and who has since defied the pursuit of the best detectives in the State, is back in Sing Sing, where he now lies buried in the prison cemetery. Another chapter has been added to the story of one of the most remarkable escapes recorded in criminal history. Hundreds of people, spurred on by promise of reward, were scouring the country for the escaped murderer, but it remained for old Father Hudson to produce one of them and to prove that the other had added one more to the list of his victims. That Frank W. Roehl was only the tool of Thomas Pallister, and was murdered by him within a few hours after their escape from the prison, was clearly shown to-day when the body of Roehl was fished out of the river, with an ugly fracture in the skull and a bullet in the brain from his companion's revolver. It was either a deliberate murder or a duel in the warden's boat while the storm was at its height. Unless Pallister is caught and seen fit to tell the story of that night on the Hudson river will never be known.

The body was found at 8.45 o'clock this morning by Frederick Cronk, a fisherman of Sing Sing, who had left his house early to look after some had nets which he had set off the west bank of the Hudson just above Rockland, which is opposite this place. In the boat with Cronk were Benjamin Flynn and Benjamin Stratton, two boys who were helping him. As they rowed up the stream, about 100 yards from the shore, Cronk noticed some black object bobbing up and down with the swell of the water. He had noticed the same object the day before, but he paid little attention to it. This time, however, he got a closer view of it, and thought that it looked like a human head. It was some distance up the stream and he told the boys to row to it. As they got nearer he could see that it was the back of a man's head. The body was floating upright and the head was bent forward. Nobody had been missing from Sing Sing or any of the neighboring towns as far as Cronk could remember, and it suddenly occurred to him that it might be the body of Roehl or Pallister. He passed a rope under the arms of the dead man and towed the body towards the shore. They rowed into a dock near the prison, and Cronk proceeded at once to notify the authorities of his find, leaving the boys to stand guard over the body, which bobbed up and down in the water and quickly excited the curiosity of the people along the water front. There is a law prohibiting the landing of a body found in the river except with the coroner's permit, and so the boat had to keep off shore.

Cronk ran to the prison and excitedly told of his find. Connoughton, chief keeper, and State Detective Jackson, at once went with him to the dock and took a look at the body. "It's Roehl," said Connoughton. "It's Roehl, as sure as I live," Jackson was sure, but admitted that it looked like the escaped murderer. The body was drawn as near to the shore as possible and a hasty search of the pockets made. The first thing they found was a prayer-book with the words "Prison Library Association" stamped on the cover. A knife was found in the side pocket of the coat and in another a cardboard frame holding the photographs of Roehl's mother and two sisters. It was the latter picture that was said to have contained \$14,000 paid to Roehl by his brother. On the feet of the man was a pair of the prison "sneak" slippers worn by the guards and which had been taken from Hulse by Roehl on the night of the escape. The revolver, which he had also taken, was gone. The identification of the body was complete. Detective Jackson ordered the body to be towed around to the prison dock and sent a messenger for Mr. W. Terwilliger, the coroner's clerk. Mr. George H. Sutton, coroner, who lives at Peckskill, had already been telegraphed for.

From the cursory examination of the body made by Jackson and Connoughton, they came to the conclusion that the boat in which it is known that Roehl and Pallister escaped across the river, had been upset in the frightful storm that raged on the night of the escape. The boat that had been found deserted at Haverstraw and which had been stolen from the dock next to the prison, was too small to hold two men comfortably in calm weather, and could scarcely have lived through the storm with two passengers. The natural inference was that it had capsized, and that Roehl, and perhaps both of the men, had been unable to reach it again. As soon as the people along the river heard of this searching parties at once set out to find the second body, and a reward of \$250 had been offered for each by the state. While the prison officials were waiting for Coroner Sutton, Dr. Irvine, prison physician, washed the mud from the face of the dead man, and then any remaining doubts as to the identity were at once dispelled. The body was somewhat bloated, but the face was scarcely changed, except that the left side was bruised where the face had scratched along the river bed. And then Dr. Irvine made a discovery which completely changed the theory of the prison officials as to the cause of Roehl's death. Above the right ear, at the top of the head, was a bullet hole and on the top of the head a V-shaped fracture that in itself would have caused death. Roehl had been murdered beyond doubt, and Pallister had not only made sure that the boat in which they escaped was not overturned but had rid himself of a possible "squealer" in case Roehl was ever captured. An inquest was held and a verdict of murder by person or persons unknown, but supposed to be by Thomas Pallister, was rendered. The body was interred in the prison grave-yard.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

AWFUL CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT OF THE IOWA STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

New York, May 10.—A special from Dubuque, Iowa, to the "Press" says:—Rolling the corpses of patients in the slaughterhouse cauldron to make skeletons dumping the brains of dissected patients down vaults, and beating trouble some patients to death, are some of the charges, supported by sworn testimony, made against the Management of the State Insane Asylum at Independence, containing over 1,000 patients. These charges are to be investigated at once by the State visiting committee, by order of Governor Boies. Attendants are accused of having beaten patients so badly that they died, and then reported to the authorities that the wounds were self-inflicted. The patients have been fed on the meat of lumpy-jawed cattle and other diseased animals. Their food has been insufficient, and, owing to the thickness of their clothing, some have been frozen while working outside.

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the "Witness.")

Toronto, May 13.—Woman suffrage came up this week in the Legislative Assembly for its annual airing and annual quietus, with Mr. Waters, of Middlesex, for its proposer, and Mr. Dryden for chief objector. The question was treated by the Government as an open one, and individual members voted without constraint of any kind from the party organizations. All the ministers voted against the measure with the great majority of each party, but five Conservatives voted along with ten Liberals for it. An analysis of the vote shows that the proposal to give women the parliamentary franchise on the same terms as men is relatively as popular on one side of the House as on the other. No doubt, the advocates of woman suffrage would rather have it thus than to have all their supporters on one side, for under the present conditions the Opposition may some day make a break as they did on the liquor question and come out fairly and squarely for an advance movement of a radical kind. The only speech of consequence in the debate was that of the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Dryden is a prominent layman in the Baptist denomination, and he has frequently shown by his public addresses, not merely that he has good natural powers as a thinker on a wide variety of subjects, but also that he has, in some way and to an extent not usual among practical farmers, acquired that kind of culture which enables a man to discuss a difficult and delicate question in a vigorous way without any violation of good taste. His speech was a model one of its kind whatever one may think of his arguments. I have taken occasion before, and I may be permitted here again, to express my conviction that the advocates of woman suffrage are persisting in

A GRAVE TACTICAL BLUNDER

in the course they are taking on this question. History and common sense are alike against their method, and if they do not change it they will have to petition for a long time before they win any concession. To ask for a sweeping measure of woman suffrage is utterly futile in the present state of public opinion, and it has this positively injurious effect on the cause that it gives its opponents in argument a decided advantage, to which they are not entitled, but of which they do well to avail themselves. A moment's consideration will make this clear. A few years ago the only political franchise open to women was the right to vote at the election of school trustees, and this right belonged to married and single women alike, just because they were not expressly excluded from it as they were from the municipal and provincial franchises. Because there has not been any discussion of the question, however, no woman ever voted at school elections, and few, whether men or women, were aware that they had a legal right to do so. When advocates of woman suffrage first took the question up in the Legislature no one referred to the franchise the women already possessed without exercising it or even knowing that they had it. They made the same mistake then which they are making now—that of demanding that women shall be placed in precisely the same position politically as men. So long as the demand for reform came in this extreme character no progress was made, but meanwhile it had become clear that under the provision of the Municipal Act which requires certain kinds of money by-laws to be ratified by a vote of the property-holders, a great injustice was done to women who owned property and paid taxes on it. The Legislature promptly remedied this real and practical grievance, so far as women without husbands were concerned, but left married women under disability, though so far back as 1872 it had passed a law enabling married women to own and control their own property and earnings. A few years later the right to vote at all municipal elections was given to women without husbands, and since that time no advance has been made. The demand for an extension of

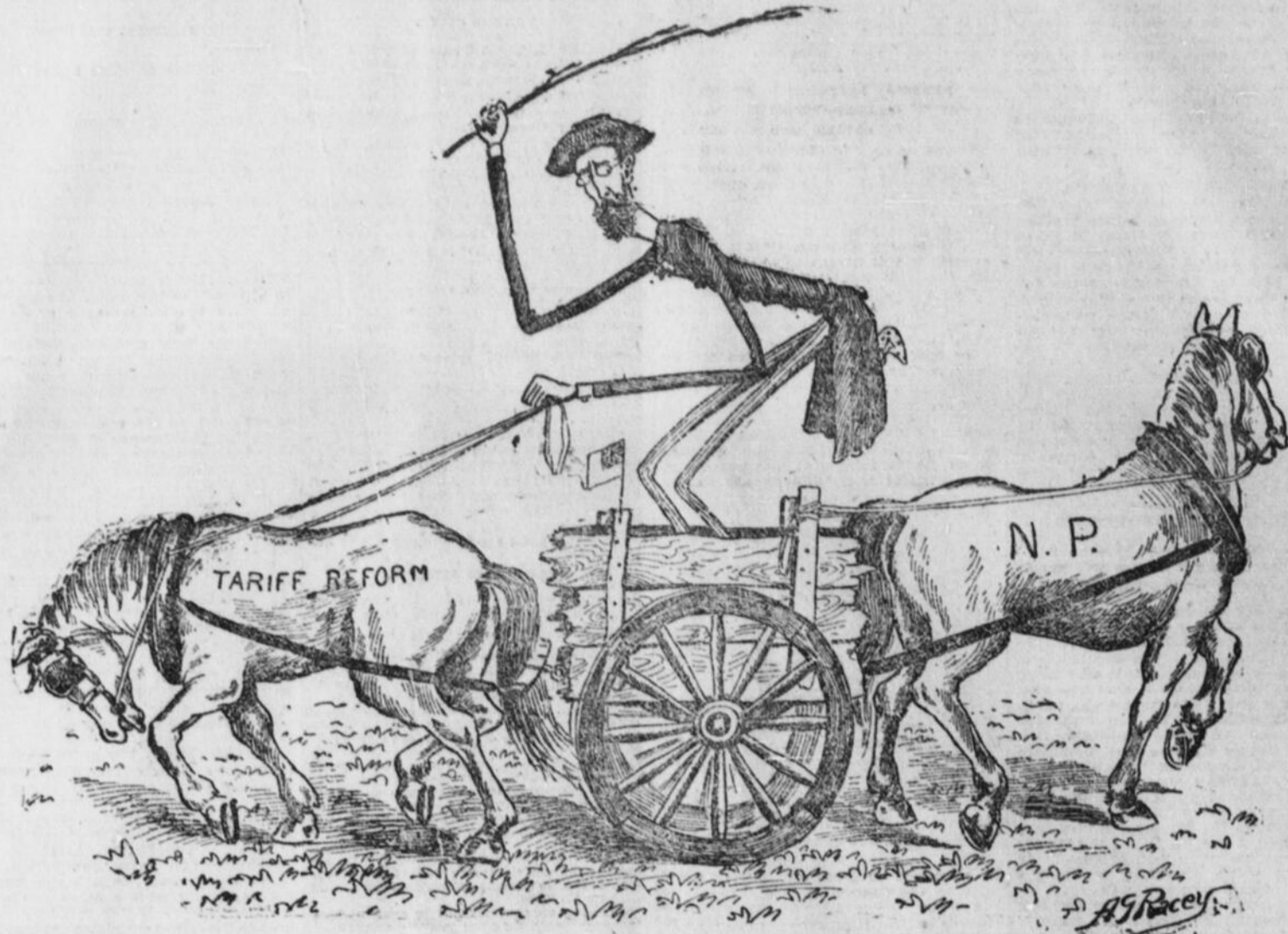
A DISGRACE TO AMERICA.

THE WORLD'S FAIR TO BE OPEN ON SUNDAYS—THE QUESTION DECIDED BY THE LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Chicago, May 13.—The World's Fair will be open to the public daily, including Sundays, on and after Sunday, May 21. This vexatious matter, after months of heated agitation and much bitter opposition on the part of Sabbatarians was decided last evening by the local directory, the members of which considered the question all the afternoon. Mr. Edwin Walker, attorney chairman of the committee on legislation, had been requested to submit an opinion whether or not the World's Fair could be opened on the seventh day, in spite of the restrictions placed by Congress on the money appropriations. He therefore gave the construction of the act the closest attention, and he appeared before the directors at 3.30 o'clock to read his opinion. He held that the act of Congress did not obligate the Exposition Company to keep the gates closed on Sunday. That act, he said, provided simply that the Exposition should be closed, or, in other words, that the buildings holding the exhibits only must be closed. The lawyer declared that the opening of the gates in that manner would, of course, be taking advantage of a technicality; nevertheless, the gates of the Exposition could be legally opened for admission, and patrons could legally walk around the grounds of the Exposition, could patronize the gondolas and everything else from which concessions had been given, and could see Midway Plaisance in all its glory; that the Midway and other concessions could operate their plants and entertainments, and, in fact, that everything could be wide open except the exhibition buildings proper.

THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

has been recently made in three different forms: (1) To give to women the right to vote, on the same terms as men, at all elections; (2) to give the right to vote at provincial elections to those women who can now vote at municipal elections, and (3) to confer on married women who have estates of their own the same franchises as are now enjoyed by unmarried women or widows who have their own estates. It should be perfectly obvious that the least of these measures of suffrage reform is the one to press for, and that to press for the others is to court defeat of all the contentions. By keeping the question on some ground of undeniable equity such sweeping pleas as Mr. Dryden's would be made irrelevant. It is quite apparent that a Legislature which has abolished the distinction between single and married women in the matter of owning property cannot reasonably refuse to abolish the distinction between them in the matter of these franchises which are based on property ownership, of which the right to vote at municipal elections and on money by-laws is one. Again, married women have long possessed, and do now freely exercise, the right to vote at school elections. No harm is alleged to have resulted from this state of affairs either to the women themselves or the cause of education. On the contrary, in this city women are freely elected to the public school board by popular vote and are appointed to the high school board by the City Council, and the practice has in each case been justified by experience. If the woman suffragists desire to make a step forward instead of marking time they will for the time limit their demand to an extension of the municipal franchise



MR. FOSTER'S TEAM.

When Monopoly agitates, he pushes the N.P., but when the people agitate he urges on the Reform Horse. He is now pretending to drive very fast.

[Drawn by "Witness" Artist.]

THE "WITNESS."

WHAT CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT ITS CHANGE IN APPEARANCE—A TREASURED "COPY."

It was to be expected that much attention would be attracted to the "Witness" because of the change of its home, to probably the most central position in the city of Montreal, as well as because of its change in appearance. As was intimated on Wednesday, it is wonderful that the paper was issued at all, on that day, as well as on some days since, the difficulties, owing to the hurried change of residence, were so great; but it was issued and it is satisfactory to learn that the change in appearance, on the whole, met with the commendation of its readers. This is more than was expected at first, because it is natural to look with a jealous eye upon any change in that which we esteem.

A gentleman from Ottawa, who is much interested in the typographical appearance of newspapers writes:—"Let me congratulate you on the improved "Witness." I may be partial, but I have always regarded the "Witness" as one of the few good newspapers in Canada. If you can keep the first page free of advertisements it will be a good thing. I know you are still laboring under difficulties, but your first issue of twelve pages on Wednesday was astonishingly good."

The Rev. Dr. Douglas expressed his congratulations and said the "Witness" office was now in the most prominent position in Montreal. But, he said:—"The great strength of the "Witness" is its character. People know they can rely on what it says."

"Beautifully convenient," was the opinion of another critic. "If the system of classification of news, which was so conspicuous in the old paper, can be adhered to it will be very advantageous." Our friends will bear with us for a few days in this respect. Classification and good print will both come very soon.

A gentleman said yesterday that he had a copy of the first issue he would be loth to part with. It had six or seven first pages, two blank pages and other eccentricities. He marvelled at the ingenuity displayed in its construction. He was surprised to find such a wonder laid beside his plate at the dinner table and would treasure it as a curiosity. The explanation is, that he had, by mistake, been sent a paper which had been printed when the new press was being tested, and in which a number of odd pages were grouped together. It is not impossible that he is not singular in this respect, and if others were so unfortunate, or fortunate as he considers himself, they will please accept this explanation.

As a matter of course, the aldermen are interested in the change and their opinions are given, especially in respect to the location of the "Witness" building.

Ald. Thompson—"The "Witness" will be seen by everybody now. I regretted very much when it moved from St. James into that out of the way spot on St. Bonaventure street. I think the establishing of a live newspaper office will improve the adjacent property. It has already improved it. I think, as an adjacent proprietor, it has improved mine considerably. I should like to see a lot more good business people come along and improve the locality."

Ald. Wilson—"It is a good move. It would have been a good thing if the "Witness" had moved there ten years ago. It was a mistake ever to go where it did. It lost business because it was out of the way. I am glad to see the "Witness" established there, and hope it will retain its new domicile for a long time."

Ald. Nolan—"It's a grand move. The most conspicuous newspaper office in the city of Montreal to-day. The "Witness" is to be congratulated."

Ald. James—"A fine site that, the best in the city for a newspaper. If the "Witness" does not publish a paper second to none it won't be the fault of its business stand."

Ald. Farrell—"An excellent spot." Ald. Stearns—"The "Witness" is going to have a grand place. I don't know of a better for the purpose in the city. It's very central."

Ald. Kennedy—"I think it a big improvement. Far better as a business stand than the other site. That was too far out of the general run of traffic for a newspaper."

"MAY IT CONTINUE TO PROSPER."

Under the above heading the Ottawa "Evening Journal" of Tuesday welcomes the "Witness" in its new form in the following manner:—"An experiment in daily journalism is being tried by the Montreal "Witness." This consists of its issue in a smaller size of page than, we think, any other prominent daily paper has, and in giving twelve to twenty pages in each issue. Of course, in the great cities of the continent, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, the ordinary issue of the leading dailies is twelve to sixteen pages of large size, but in most cities other than the largest, the dailies cannot afford more than a certain quantity of paper in each number.

The "Witness" in its new form is printed on a specially built Hoe press, one of the finest machines in the country, capable of great speed. The paper is also to be "set up" henceforth by type-casting machines of the Mergenthaler patent, similar to those in use at the Government Printing Bureau here. In short, the "Witness" now possesses the most approved mechanical appliances in every department.

That the "Witness" can afford the great outlay necessitated by its new equipment is a proof of prosperity in the past. Continued prosperity is deserved by the character and course of the paper. Perhaps one hardly goes too far in saying that no other newspaper in this country, even if it may be on this continent, has been conducted from the beginning with more resolute honesty, independence and desire to be just and right than the Montreal "Witness." This does not imply the admission that its judgment has always been good, or its views in all respects liberal or magnanimous. A paragon of such perfection would be a miracle. But there are few even of those who occasionally try a fall with the "Witness" regarding its opinions who will not cheerfully concede the integrity of its motives; and in this age of concessions to party, concessions to social influences, concessions to money and concessions to one's own ambitions, it is a good thing indeed for the public to have with it a thoroughly honest channel of public opinion such as the "Witness" is.

Further, the success of the "Witness" is an evidence of the fact, often denied privately and sometimes publicly by newspaper men, that character counts for success in journalism. Until now, the mechanical outfit of the "Witness" has been a laughing-stock of journalists. An antiquated cylinder press, which required half a dozen men to feed it with sheets of paper, and required half a dozen folding machines around it, each with another feeder to handle it, constituted an extraordinary outfit for a metropolitan daily of large circulation. In the columns of the paper little care or newspaper instinct in the "make up" was shown, and often the results of real enterprise and serious expenditure seemed practically thrown away. The paper has always refused advertisements of theatres, opera, lotteries, doubtful medical schemes, and other announcements which usually pay well. In its career it has been excommunicated, or at least placed under the ban, by the Roman Catholic Church, and we have been told that this stroke when delivered cost the "Witness" a large number of subscribers. Most dangerous of all, there has been in competition in Montreal with the "Witness" for twenty-five years another evening journal, probably as shrewd and well managed a newspaper enterprise as there is in Canada. Nevertheless, the "Witness" has prospered steadily, nor is it too much to say that the mainpring of its prosperity has been public confidence in its motives and character. The respect and esteem felt by the community took a striking form when, on one occasion, many years ago, a public testimonial placed the "Witness" in a handsome new building.

Montreal and the country are the better for the existence and prosperity of the "Witness," and they will benefit by its future growth so long as the same principles govern its growth. The "Journal" wishes its contemporary ample success in its new departure.

(Moncton, N. B., "Transcript.")

The Montreal "Witness" appeared on Wednesday as a twelve page daily. It

is set by machinery and printed on a fast perfecting press. All will rejoice at this evidence of our contemporary's prosperity. The "Witness" has pluckily stood for principle in a community where expediency is too generally worshipped. Its moral tone is healthy; and its influence is always on the religious and moral side of public questions. It is hoped the "Witness" will by means of its enlargement find an enlarged sphere of usefulness.

KIND WORDS FOR THE "WITNESS."

The Montreal "Witness" is to the front, and with youthful energy is pushing for a high place in public estimation. It is now in a new building, is issued from new presses and with new type, much of it being composed by machines. It has also changed its form to smaller and squarer pages. When everything is shipshape, the "Witness" will rank with any paper in Canada, and superior to many in point of cleanliness of its news. Nothing salacious can find a place in it.—Kingston "Whig."

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Quebec, May 8.—There is quite a boom in immigration business here just now. On Saturday afternoon over 1,100 passengers by the "Labrador," mostly Scandinavians, of a fine healthy class, were handled and sent west and this forenoon the officials are wrestling with nearly as large a batch by the "Laurentian," while the "Stubbenuk," which is also coming in to-day, is bringing 700 more.

A BIG AUSTRALIAN BANK FAILURE.

Melbourne, May 9.—The Bank of Victoria, limited, has suspended. According to the balance sheet of last December, deposits amounted to over £7,000,000. Mr. J. D. Law is the general manager and Mr. A. E. Wall is the accountant. The failure is of great importance. The bank had several branches, and its London Office was at 28 Clements Lane, E.C. The subscribed capital of the bank is £1,200,000. The liabilities are about double that amount.

MR. MCKAY'S MEDICAL BILLS.

San Francisco, Cal., May 8.—Dr. J. W. Keeney and Dr. Morse, who attended Mr. J. W. McKay after he was shot by Rippi, have presented bills, the one for \$7,500 and the other for \$5,000. Mr. McKay thinks these are extravagant demands for medical services for five or six weeks, and has indicated broadly to the doctors that they must be cut down.

MR. WARNER ASSIGNS.

Rochester, May 8.—Mr. H. H. Warner, the patent medicine man, to-day gave up the struggle against adverse fate and filed his general assignment for the benefit of creditors in the Monroe county clerk's office. The assignment is in the usual form and gives, of course, no hint of the amount of either assets or liabilities. Mr. Job E. Hedge, of New York city, is the assignee.

A BRITISH SHIP GOES DOWN.

Colombo, Ceylon, May 8.—The British ship "Earl of Shaftesbury," Capt. Marquart, sailed from New York, Oct. 3, for Bombay, and arrived in Bombay March 14, has been wrecked in deep water off Amblangode, on the coast of Ceylon, about one hundred miles from Colombo. The captain and five of the crew were drowned.

NORTH-WEST CROP PROSPECTS.

SEEDING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY—INCREASE IN ACREAGE REPORTED.

Winnipeg, May 8.—The backward spring which has prevailed has caused considerable anxiety in the public mind that Manitoba and the North-West farmers would not be able to get in their crops early enough to have them ripen in time. With a view to ascertaining the exact state of affairs, the Winnipeg newspapers have collected telegraphic reports from nearly every section of the country, and these reports not only relieve public anxiety, but indicate that the prospects for our farmers were never more favorable. The weather of the past week or two has been excellent, enabling the farmers to make greater progress than ever before in their seeding, and all reports agree that by the end of this week seeding will practically be over. It is noted that seeding has been more satisfactorily done this year, owing to the favorable condition, and to the fact that the farmers now appreciate the fact that the work should be performed more thoroughly. Southern Manitoba reports an increase in the acreage of wheat, and the acreage of oats and barley the same as last year. Portage la Prairie district shows an increase all round. Along the line of the Manitoba & North-Western, seeding is progressing rapidly, with the acreage all round slightly increased. Regina reports most farmers through seeding, and the acreage twenty-five percent greater. Prince Albert district will increase its acreage from thirty to forty percent, and sends an enthusiastic report regarding the season's prospects. The Edmonton district will increase its acreage by more than 50 percent, and correspondents there say that the many new settlers who have gone in there recently are delighted with the conditions and prospects. It is estimated that the increase of acreage for the entire province and territories will this year be about 25 percent. Oats and barley will show the largest increase.

THE BORDEN MURDER CASE.

New Bedford, Mass., May 8.—Miss Lizzie A. Borden was brought from the Taunton jail this afternoon and arraigned in the Superior Court on three indictments of two counts each. Two of them charged her with the murder of Andrew J. Borden and Abbie Durfee Borden separately, and the third charged her with the murder of both. At the end of each indictment the clerk asked: "Lizzie Andrew Borden, what say you to this indictment? Are you guilty or not guilty?" To each she replied clearly, calmly and steadily: "I am not guilty." She did not seem to be stolid or stubborn, but acted as if she was fully alive to the gravity of the situation. Mr. Andrew J. Jennings, her counsel, was present. After the arraignment was over Mr. Jennings stepped forward and asked Judge Hammond if he would assign counsel for Miss Borden. The judge asked who had been acting, and Mr. Jennings said he had, together with Messrs. George D. Robinson and M. O. Adams. Judge Hammond asked if this counsel was acceptable to Miss Borden, and Mr. Jennings answered in the affirmative. Judge Hammond said there appeared to be no necessity for the assignment of counsel, and told Mr. Jennings he could enter the appearance of himself and Messrs. Robinson and Adams. The court was then adjourned. Miss Borden was taken back to the Taunton jail.

MR. TARTE TAKES EXCEPTION.

Quebec, May 9.—In an article in the "Electeur," last evening, Mr. Tarte, M.P., severely criticizes certain passages in the address lately presented to Archbishop Fabre by Mayor Desjardins of Montreal on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of His Grace's episcopal consecration such as that containing the assertion that "the powers established seem to have now become the special objects of hostility and attack"—alluding, of course to the attacks of the "Canada Revue." The member for L'Isle thinks there is nothing whatever in the situation to warrant any such statement in this country, as the church enjoys the fullest liberty and peace and the Sanvalls case is only a mere incident—the publishers of the "Canada Revue" having no pretension to represent the Catholic sentiment and being alone responsible for their attitude. But, he adds, "let no one dream in this century and this country of robbing the multitude, who bear the burdens and who are the greatest of all powers, the right to control, to criticize and to reform the powers that be; as that right is inherent to their privileges as electors and to our parliamentary and democratic institutions."

A NEW OCEAN RECORD.

Queenstown, May 12.—The new Cunard SS. "Campania," Capt. Harris, which sailed from New York for Liverpool, May 6, arrived at Queenstown at half-past nine o'clock this morning, having made the passage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in five days, seventeen hours and forty-two minutes, the best passage eastward yet made by any steamer. The passengers cheered enthusiastically while coming into the harbor.

ABSCONDED WITH THE FUNDS.

Chicago, May 11.—A special to the "Times" from Indianapolis says: John L. Lamb, of Scranton, Pa., until Tuesday Grand Treasurer of the International Organization of Machinists, has disappeared. It is alleged he has taken \$5,000 of the funds belonging to the organization with him. He brought the money here and deposited it in the Meridian National Bank. It was for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Grand Council of Machinists in session here. Tuesday afternoon he was defeated for reelection and left the hall immediately, drew the funds from the bank and the executive officers have so far failed to locate him.

BANDITS IN HAVANA.

New York, May 10.—The "Herald's" Havana special says:—There is increased excitement in the province of Havana owing to a danger from an unexpected source. Manuel Garcia's band of guerrillas encamped on Saturday near Matanzas and immediately began a series of depredations. They made a dash into the town on Monday and raised the place. Farm houses were pillaged and many defenceless persons were shot down. On receipt of the news in the capital a force of Government troops was ordered to pursue the bandits. They are now advancing on the encampment.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Basteria

WORLD'S FAIR SCENES.

HOW SOME OF THE VISITORS AMUSE THEMSELVES AND OTHERS.

There are a great many uncatalogued exhibits wandering round the grounds of the World's Fair, says the Detroit "News." The man from Iowa arrived there last Friday. He got the thing weighed up in a trice. "It'll be two months yet before the thing gets to runnin' full blast." He seemed much struck, and not a little disgusted, to be met by the



Legend "closed for the present," inscribed on many of the doors. He wanted to learn about the kind of farming they have "down to Egypt," from a fellow faced native of that country. "Come away," said his better half,



"What do you want to stand here talkin' to an idolator for?" Groups of Orientals and Occidentals display quite as much interest and curiosity about the Americans as the latter do in them. In the manufactures building,



Just now, the principal exhibits are packing cases and boxes. They are everywhere, a connoisseur in boxes can just revel among such treasures to his heart's content.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE.

ALD. FRANKLAND'S MISSION TO ENGLAND. Alderman Frankland, of Toronto, the well-known cattle exporter, was seen at the Balmoral before leaving for England by the "Sardinian." Speaking of his departure from Canada and its relation to the cattle trade, he said: "I am going in the interests of the cattle trade between England and Canada. The City Council of Toronto have granted me three months' leave of absence, and I shall determine my future movements when I reach the other side. I am deeply interested in the cattle business, and I have spent years in endeavoring to develop it in a manner that would enable the poor in England to enjoy what I know from the experience of my youth they could not obtain—an abundant meat supply. In view of what has been done it grieves me to see that Canada, so loyal to England, should have her cattle scheduled without cause. Pleuro-pneumonia is not known among the cattle and no one ever heard that it was existent until the regulation was enforced. Now, the cattle imported into the United Kingdom will be placed side by side on an equal footing and it will be seen by the authorities that Canadian cattle are not only superior to the majority sent across the ocean, but are free from disease."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TO BE SOLD.

New York, May 10.—The stockholders of the Madison Square Garden, at their meeting yesterday, decided, on the representations of the manager, Mr. K. Sturges, to sell the property for three-quarters of its original cost, which was \$4,000,000. The garden has never paid a dividend. Mr. J. A. Bailey, the showman, it is believed, will try to secure control of it. He sent a letter to the meeting yesterday severely scolding the management.

KILLED BY FELLOW STUDENTS.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—The police have learned that the student whose body was found in the woods on the Warsaw Railway, had been associated with Nihilists. The student's secret society, suspected of the murder, was a Nihilist organization with which the young man had been connected, and from which he was trying to separate himself. The members of the society killed him because they feared that he would betray them. Two men who confessed the murder will be executed.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

London, May 9.—The Queen held a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. The ladies received by Her Majesty were Mrs. Edward M. Phelps, wife of Mr. E. J. Phelps, formerly American Minister at London, and at present one of the counsel of the United States before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration; the wife of Gen. Geo. B. Williams; Mrs. Howell, of New York; Mrs. J. B. Morgan, Miss Ursula Morgan, Miss Romola Dahlgren, Miss Day, Miss Alice Day, Mrs. Henry White, wife of the American Charge d'Affaires, and Mrs. Huntong, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr.; Mrs. Jackson, Miss Alida Chalmers, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, and Miss Elizabeth Blake.

AN INDIAN REVOLT.

Calcutta, May 10.—Advices from Keunihar, capital of the native state of that name in Orissa, shows that a serious revolt has broken out in that state. The palace of the Rajah is beleaguered by ten thousand insurgents. The palace is defended by four hundred native troops under command of four European officers. Keunihar is tributary to the British, and the Rajah has demanded that reinforcements be sent him.

THE C. P. R. SAID TO BE ENDEAVORING TO IMPROVE ITS MAIL-TIME FACILITIES.

Halifax, May 13.—The "Echo" gives currency to the following:—The latest rumor in railway circles is to the effect that the C.P.R. are taking steps to acquire the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railways. The manager is said to be on his way to England in connection with the matter. The rumor goes further, and says that if the big Company gets the Windsor and Amherst, it will put on a line of steamers from Yarmouth, to Boston, and run a fast daily service by which a person can go from Halifax to Boston or vice versa in a day and a half. It is thought that when this arrangement is in running order the C.P.R. will bring all its passengers and freight for the Lower Province through Boston, thence to Yarmouth by water. A big hotel here, for which a block of property is said to have been appraised, is also spoken of, and which the C.P.R. decided upon. It is said a fast line to Great Britain may be looked for.

WANTS ARMS ENGRAFTED.

Tacoma, Wash., Special, May 8.—Theo. Lee, a news stand proprietor in this city, has gone to Chicago and New York to submit to treatment by surgeons in the hope of having arms grafted on to his stumps. His arms were blown off by the explosion of a shell at West Point, N.Y., during the war, and with artificial ones and various contrivances he has managed to carry on his business here. He has had an uphill time of it to make a living. Many persons are inclined to joke about Lee's mission, but Dr. McCutcheon, who counseled with the armless man, says there is very good prospect that he will have his arms extended on the same plan that flesh is grafted from one person to another. While there is a wide difference of opinion regarding the results of experiments, Dr. McCutcheon claims there are about as many skilled surgeons who believe it can be done as there are who laugh at the idea of grafting arms, and legs too, to people.

A RUSSIAN DUKE TO MARRY A PEASANT.

London, May 9.—The Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says:—"It is rumored that the Grand Duke George, second son of the Czar, has become enamored of a pretty Cossack telegraph clerk in the Caucasus, where he is staying for his health. He is determined to marry her. His parents are annoyed, but they are expected to give their sanction, as the Grand Duke is not expected to recover."

OBITUARY.

City of Mexico, May 9.—Gen. Gonzales, ex-President of this republic, whose death was prematurely announced a short time ago, died yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, May 15, 1893. C. P. R. SHARES. (To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir,—In 1890 four proprietors held 50,000 shares, he cost of which, to them at 25 percent, amounted to \$1,250,000. In 1891 those proprietors held 44,500 shares, the cost of which, at the same rate (25), was \$1,112,500. In the report just published for 1892, it would appear that the holdings of the leading C.P.R. shareholders were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Shares, Value. Includes Lord Mount Stephen, W. C. Van Horne, R. B. Angus, etc.

FINANCIAL.

There is no change in the local money market, which is steady at former rates. Sterling exchange is dull but firm. We quote: Between Banks. Over Counter. Drifts on New York, 1-10 per. 3-16 par. Sterling Exchange 60. Day bills, 1099 1/2 to 1099 1/4. Demand bills, 1110 to 1104 1/2. Cables, 1103 1/2 to 1105 1/2. Money, 5 on call. 6 to 7 discount. Morning sales—35 Canadian Pacific at 78, 175 at 77 1/2; 75 Commercial Cable at 145; 25 Montreal Telegraph at 145; 600 Gas at 148; 75 Montreal Bank at 230; 2 Peoples at 115 1/2; 30 at 116; 5 Merchants Bank at 150.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Bell Telephone Company has permitted the issue of \$400,000 of new stock, at par, the shareholders being given one share in five, the same to be paid for in instalments quarterly, commencing in July. Montreal public school teachers' salaries have been increased after two years of petitioning on the part of the teachers. They are to get five percent increase in some cases and ten percent increase in others. The Bank of Montreal semi-annual statement shows handsome earnings. Last half year besides paying ten percent the bank carried forward to profit and loss account

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Asked, Bid. Includes Canadian Pacific Railway, Do. L. G. Bonds, Duluth S. S. & A., etc.

STATE OF TRADE.

Dry Goods.—There has been a great change for the better in the 1/2 of dry goods since the summer weather came in. Travellers are looking fair orders for the lighter class of goods and the wholesale houses are very reasonably busy. Reputations are somewhat better. Under the influence of the fine weather the city and suburban trade is of considerable activity, and the hopes of the retailer appears to be abated.

LEATHERS.

The demand continues light in all leathers excepting perhaps, black leather. Prices are about as follows:—Manufacturers' sole, No. 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 2 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 3 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 4 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 5 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 6 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 7 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 8 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 9 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 10 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 11 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 12 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 13 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 14 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 15 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 16 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 17 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 18 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 19 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do, No. 20 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

The iron market remains quiet and without interest. Prices are easier. We quote: American, \$18.50 to \$19.75; Cast-iron, \$18 to \$19; Carbor, \$17; Steel, \$18 to \$19; Pig-iron, \$17 to \$18; Bar-iron, \$17 to \$18; Tin plates, unchanged. We quote: Canada plates, \$2.50 to \$3.00; term plates, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

CEMENT AND FIREBRICKS.

The demand for cement continues to improve as the season advances, and firebricks meet with good enquiry. We quote: Cement, English brands, \$2.10 to \$2.15; Belgium brands, \$1.95 to \$2; firebricks, \$1.50 to \$2.00, according to quality.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

Japanese advices report some shipments for Montreal by S.S. "Empress of India," due about 24th inst. at Vancouver. Reports as to quality continue good, and settlements are 12,000 piculs in advance of last year at same time, owing to the season being earlier than last year. Pure firm at \$1.00 per picul, and \$1.10 per picul. Sugar.—New York shows a drop of 1/4 on raw, also on refined. With us, values remain practically unchanged. Molasses.—Barbados-Late advices report values there as 14c to 15c.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, May 13, May 6, May 14. Includes Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, etc.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—The market is quiet but the feeling is strong. Following are the quotations:—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 80c to 85c; No. 3 hard, 75c to 80c; corn, duty paid, 65c; peas, per 60c lbs. in store, 74c to 75c; alfalfa, 70c to 75c; oats, per 31 lbs, 35c to 38c; rye, 57c to 58c; feed barley, 42c to 43c.

FLOUR.—There is no material change in the market. Prices are steady and there is a satisfactory enquiry for export. We quote: Patent Spring, \$4.85 to \$4.35; Sir D. A. Smith, \$4.50 to \$4.25; Straight Roller, \$4.50 to \$4.25; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.25; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.25; Strong Bakers' (Man.), \$4.00 to \$4.10.

MEAL.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

Grain and flour prices are steady. We quote: Grannated, in bags, \$2.05 to \$2.15; Standard, in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; Standard, in bulk, \$1.85 to \$1.90.

FEED.—There is a fairly good demand for feed at steady prices. We quote: Bran, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Shorts, \$15.50 to \$17.00; Moulins, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

How PRODUCE.—The local market is quiet. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Canada short cut, mess, \$22.00 to \$21.25; Bar, city cured, per lb., 0.18 to 0.18 1/2; Lard, compound, 0.11 to 0.11 1/2; Lard, pure, 0.12 1/2 to 0.13; Bacon, 0.12 to 0.13.

BUTTER.—New creamery and dairy is in good demand, but other grades are slow. Prices are steady. We quote: New creamery butter, 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c; creamery, 2c to 2 1/4c; western dairy, 1 1/2c to 2c.

CHEESE.—There is little doing in the local market for cheese. We quote 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c.

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MAPLE PRODUCTS.—There is no change. We quote: Syrup in wood at 5c to 5 1/2c; tins, 5c to 6c; sugar, 6c to 7c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—MAY 15.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves, 250 sheep and lambs and 63 lean hogs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers, but were in no hurry to buy upon seeing that there was a steady enquiry for cattle, and trade was slow, with more or less decline in the prices of all kinds of cattle. The best butchers' cattle were sold at about 4 1/2c per lb. with pretty good stock, including large fat cows, at about 4c to 4 1/2c, while the half-fatted beasts and milkmen's strippers sold at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. A few cattle were bought by shippers at from 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb. Calves sold at from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c for good ones and from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c for poor ones. There is an active demand for good lambs as the market for 1 1/2c. Sheep are slightly lower in price, as from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb. for the unshorn and from 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c do. for the shorn sheep. There is an active demand for good lambs as the market for 1 1/2c. Sheep are slightly lower in price, as from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb. for the unshorn and from 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c do. for the shorn sheep.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, May 12.—Receipts, 120 carloads, or 8,838 head, including seven carloads for exportation in dressed quarters, 25 carloads to be sold and 117 carloads received direct to local slaughterers. Owing to the scarcity of choice cattle the sales of a few fairly prime steers were a shade stronger than the close on Wednesday. But the trading was dull and dragging, with a very light demand, and a half dozen carloads were unsold at the close. Poor to fairly prime native steers sold at \$4.45 to \$5.40 per 100 lbs. oxen at \$3.75 to \$4.75; spotted bulls at \$3.50 to \$4.25, dry cows at \$3 to \$4. Dressed beef, a shade easier, at \$c to 9 1/2c per lb. for poorest to best quality, the sides. Latest private cable advices from London

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LIVE STOCK MARKET.—MAY 11.

There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 700 calves and 250 sheep and lambs, besides a considerable number of lean hogs offered at the East End Abattoir yesterday. It being a holiday, trade was rather slow and the prices of cattle were about the same as on Monday; a few of the best beefs were bought by shippers at about 4 1/2c per lb.; good butchers' cattle sold at about 4 1/2c and pretty good animals at from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. In the morning there were 63 cows for sale, including a number of large bulls, at from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb. There is still an active demand for good calves and most of these are bought up before reaching the market at prices ranging from \$5 to \$8 each. Common calves are dull of sale and prices have a downward tendency ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET.—MAY 12.

There were about 43 milch cows offered on this market to-day and nearly as many more were sold at the yards yesterday evening and early this morning. The demand for good cows was brisk and prices have been advancing of late. An extra cow was sold to-day for \$61; three others at \$25 each and three more at \$20 each, and another pair was sold for \$50 and a number of sales were made at from \$30 to \$40 each. Two small heifers were sold for \$50 for the pair. Among the sales made at the yards yesterday evening, this morning there were six cows for \$60, or \$45.35 each; two cows at from \$40 to \$45 each, and twelve more at from \$30 to \$35 each.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—MAY 12.

There were very few farmers in attendance at the markets to-day, even the basket brigade up in the market hall who come to the city by rail, were nearly all of the female sex. The supply of grain and potatoes were nearly all in the hands of traders and prices are higher, more especially potatoes for which \$1.40 per bag was asked in some cases although the ordinary price of common stock is from \$1.20 to \$1.35 per bag. The Market gardeners were not so numerous as usual, as like the farmers, they were detained at home preparing for another crop while the weather is fine. There is a general advance in the prices of anything good in the line of roots and cabbage; green stuffs, especially green onions, are offered in large quantities. There are no changes to note in the prices of poultry, butter and eggs. The fruit market is active and prices in most cases are firm, excepting bananas, which have a downward tendency. The supply of hay is not large but there are no changes in prices.

THE FOLLOWING ARE TO-DAY'S PRICES:—

GRAIN.—Oats sold at from 80c to 90c per bag; peas, \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel; buckwheat, 55c to 60c do.; beans, \$1.20 to \$1.30.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.40 per bag; Swedish turnips, 60c do.; carrots, 35c per bushel; onions, 75c to \$1 do.; beets, 40c do.; parsnips, 60c do.; cabbages, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel.

FRUIT.—Lemons, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per box; apples, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel; oranges, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per case; Malaga grapes, \$10.00 per small barrel of 50 lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, from 20c to 25c per lb.; fresh eggs, 15c to 20c; packed eggs, 12c to 14c per dozen.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$7.00 to \$10.00 per 100 bundles of 18 lbs.; pressed hay, 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw, \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

WEST END MARKET. (Reported by the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.)

The receipts of horses at these stables for the week ending May 13 were, 297; left over from previous week, 88; total for week, 385; shipped during week, 194; left for city, sales for week, 40; left on hand, 293. The horse trade at these stables during the week was good, and 46 horses were sold at fairly satisfactory prices. We have on hand for sale 53 comprising heavy and medium draft coach drivers and saddle horses, with two cars to arrive early in the week. Arrivals of thoroughbreds and other imported stock at these stables and shipped per G. T. R. One horse consigned to Chas. Mason, of Seaforth, Ont.

WEST END LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending May 13, were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and lambs. Values in dollars and cents.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS, May 12.—Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 13,000; Saturday's receipts, according to official returns, 3,473; shipments, 2,940; left over, 4,000. Quotations:—Light mixed, \$7.05 to \$7.30; mixed packing, \$7.10 to \$7.60; heavy shipping, \$7.25 to \$7.50; rough grades, \$7.05 to \$7.25. Receipts of cattle, 14,000. Market strong.

WILL ULSTER FIGHT?

A FORECAST OF HOME RULE.

(By T. W. Russell, M.P.)

This question is now everywhere being asked, and men are answering it, not according to their knowledge of the situation, but as they may personally desire peace or strife. It may be useful, therefore, under the circumstances, to review the situation and to endeavor to estimate the probabilities. And in the first place, Englishmen will do well to get rid of the impertinences of Mr. Bryce and of Mr. Broadhurst. The former asserts that the Ulster farmers are more anxious about a reduction in the judicial rents than about Home Rule. The latter goes the length of declaring that there is no fight left in the people of Ulster. The result of the general election in the North of Ireland is a sufficient reply to Mr. Bryce. Mr. Broadhurst hardly needs an answer.

What, then, is the actual situation? Out of a population of four and three-quarter millions at least one and a half millions are fiercely opposed to an Irish parliament. They feel that they are being cast off by Great Britain, that they are being betrayed and flung to their enemies. Whether they are right or wrong in this estimate, this is the fact. The feeling is there; it cannot be eradicated. Then it is important to remember that between the two parties in Ireland there are deep-seated race and religious animosities. The majority belong to a conquered race, and they feel that Mr. Gladstone's legislation is about to undo the whole effects of the conquest. The minority represent the conquerors, and, as I have said, they feel that they are about to be betrayed and ruined. The majority is Catholic, priest-ridden, largely illiterate, and without enterprise. The minority is Protestant, and full of the memories of Londonderry, Enniskillen, and the Boyne. They loathe priestcraft, they are educated, enterprising, and industrious. In fact, they have made Ulster what it is. And in the other parts of Ireland they are the captains of whatever industry exists.

It is proposed, therefore, that this minority shall be placed under an Irish Parliament, and in the Bill which proposes to do this the utmost care is taken that the illiterate peasant majority shall have not its fair share, but far more than its share, of the representation in that Assembly. What is likely—I had almost said what is certain—to happen? The first result of passing a Home Rule Bill is a certainty. A very large number of the people whom Ireland can least afford to lose will leave the country, taking, of course, their capital with them. I know many manufacturers and merchants whose minds are fully made up on this point. They will not consent to risk their capital in a country certain to be governed by such men as Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien—men who suffer from something like chronic emotional excitement, and whose capacity for government may be tested by New Tipperary and thousands of ruined homesteads throughout the country. This is the first thing that will infallibly follow the passing of a Home Rule Bill. And this, of course, means that the labor which these men employ must also drift across the Channel, and help to still further glut the British labor market.

But, of course, the number who can afford to act in this way may be limited. What of those who remain? In the first place, they will take no part in the elections to, or in the proceedings of, an Irish Parliament. That body, should it ever meet, will contain no representatives of the Ulster Protestants. And not being represented in that assembly they will certainly refuse to recognize its decrees. This much was solemnly resolved upon at the Ulster Convention last year. And this much, at least, will be carried out. What then? Well, I should like to know how this assembly is going to bum-bailiff Belfast, how it is going to govern the six counties of the Plantation? The Ulster Protestants will take care not to be the aggressors. But I should like to see a Dublin Government sealing the goods of Belfast merchants, say for income tax. Everybody who knows anything knows what would immediately happen. Belfast would at once be in a state of siege. Blood would be spilled. And the first drop of blood spilled in Belfast would be the signal for Ulster. The race and religious animosities, always slumbering and ready to be aroused, would at once break out. These men on both sides are armed. There are very few houses in Ulster without firearms, and a sanguinary conflict would at once ensue. I may be told that, under an Arms Act, they could be deprived of these weapons. Very good. I should like to see the attempt made. This, if nothing else, would produce a state of civil war.

Now this is exactly the situation. I shall, no doubt, be told, that in such an emergency the Imperial power would come to the assistance of an Irish Parliament; that the Imperial troops would intervene and put down any disturbance. Imperial troops could not act without Imperial authority. And there is nothing more certain than that any proposal to shoot down Ulster men for their loyalty would shake Great Britain from Cornwall to Calcutta. No Government would live a week that proposed anything of the kind. And if the Irish members are totally excluded from the Westminster Assembly—as they may be—no British House of Commons would allow British troops to be used for such a purpose. And without Imperial aid the Irish Parliament would be powerless against the Ulster men. Indeed, the probabilities are in such a case that the Ulster men might march on Dublin.

But in any case the outlook is most deplorable. The Ulster men are descended from a godly race. The Puritan blood is there, and it is allied with the heroic spirit of the Covenanters. James and Tyrconnel failed to crush this race. Behind the ramparts of Derry they left a record, the mere reading of which to-day makes the blood in our veins flow quicker. And it may be taken for granted that should occasion arise, the men who build the White Star liners, who till the fields of Ulster, and who work in the busy hives of the industrial North will prove themselves worthy of their ancestry.—London "Daily Graphic."

A NEGRO EXODUS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10.—The California craze among the negroes is becoming a serious matter. John Lovell, a wealthy negro, is working up a scheme and has the negroes very much excited over his stories of the promised land where lynching never occurs. Yesterday Mr. Lovell informed a reporter that he proposed to run a number of excursion trains, the first to leave Chattanooga on June 1, and that he would carry five hundred negroes to Los Angeles, Cal. This scheme has been talked of so much of late that it is expected there will be an unprecedented exodus of negroes within the next sixty days.

"AMERICANISM."

A JESUIT PRIEST'S DEFINITION.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—The Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman, son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, preached last night at the Church of the Annunciation on "Americanism." He said liberty meant not only civil but religious liberty, and religious liberty, at least, for Catholics was rapidly becoming circumscribed in the United States. His first attack was on the Orangemen of Canada and Ireland. He then proceeded and produced a manual of the secret rites and services of the junior order of American Workmen, from which he read the initiatory service. This service, according to his reading, caused the novitiate to swear allegiance to a constitution, the principal object of which was the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, the service including the use of a Jesuit in a cowl. After reading that part Father Sherman exclaimed:—"A thousand and one things have been ascribed to and heaped upon my order but I protest against this last indignity. You do not put a cowl upon our heads." Father Sherman denounced all secret societies.

LYNCHED AS A WARNING.

Bedford, Ind., May 15.—At 2.10 o'clock this morning, a mob of 200 men appeared before the jail, forced the sheriff to give up the keys and took John Terrill, who murdered L. F. Price, a conductor, at Seymour, from his cell and hanged him in the jail yard. Terrill begged for his life, but his appeals were met with silence. The mob hanged Terrill to a tree in the jail yard, within 12 feet of the railway track, so that all persons passing on trains this morning could see the body.

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE CRASH.

New York, May 15.—It is alleged as a bit of inside history of the big crash in National Cordage that Mr. James R. Keene is a \$1,500,000 winner. Private information, it is said, conveyed through a trio of brokers' wives, enabled Keene to pay off some old scores and at the same time make a fortune. The ex-Californian is said to have been the mysterious bear in the great crash of this industrial stock.

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 40c, 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.

- BARRINGTON.—At No. 16 Abbott ave., Cote St. Antoine, on the 8th, the wife of Finlay D. Barrington, of a son.
BIGGS.—At Taylors, Ont., on May 5, 1895, Mrs. James Biggs, of twins, girls.
HALBERT.—At 1114 Maple street, on the 23rd April, Mrs. T. Halbert, of a daughter.
KERR.—At 771 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, April 25, 1895, the wife of M. R. Kerr, of a son.
LAVES.—At 9 Prince Arthur street, on May 2nd, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. Laves, jr.
LEE.—On the 5th inst., at 29 Congregation street, the wife of A. M. Lee, of a son.
LESTER.—In this city, April 28th, 1895, the wife of George H. Lester, of a son.
MOCK.—On Friday, May 5th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mock.
MOULDEN.—On May 9th, at 61 Arcade street, the wife of Henry F. Moulden, of a son.
RYLAND.—At "Darnoc," Beauport, Que., on May 8, 1895, the wife of Hermand Ryland, of a daughter.
SIMPSON.—At St. Cuneogde, on April 23, the wife of J. S. Simpson, of a daughter.
SWAN.—At 4 Abbott Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, on the 5th inst., the wife of Nicholas Swan, of a son.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, papers please copy.
YOUNIE.—At South Georgetown, Que., on the 7th inst., the wife of Robert Younie, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

- BADGER—HAWKSHAW.—On April 26, in St. Stephen's Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., Samuel Joseph Badger to Catherine Hawkshaw, both of Montreal.
CAINES—DENBY.—At Forest Hill, Ont., on April 26, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. K. Adams, Jesse L. Caines, of Fairland, to Emma, eldest daughter of Henry-Douby Esq.
CARMICHAEL—MACRAE.—At the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, on May 3, 1895, by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, of the groom, assisted by the Rev. H. Grasset, J. Baldwin, Eva Jessie, your est daughter of thy late Alex. S. Macrae, to Fred. Carmichael, of the Bank of Montreal, Toronto.
DEBJARDINS—HOLLAND-DREW.—On the 2nd instant, by the Rev. E. Wood, E. Dejarbins to Annie Holland-Drew, both of this city.
GOODWIN—LAMB.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Valleyfield, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of May, by Rev. J. E. Ducloux, E.A., Minnie Lamb, of Valleyfield, to Samuel Goodwin, of Montreal.
HELM—BEATTIE.—On the 4th of May, at the residence of the bride's father, Oranstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., Thomas A. Helm, Huntington, to Agnes, daughter of Mr. Francis Beattie.
HERSEY—HOLIDAY.—In St. Jude's Church, Montreal, on the 10th May, 1895, by the Rev. James H. Dixon, Milton Lewis Hersey, B. A. Sc., youngest son of Randolph Hersey, to Emma Adeline, (Ada), elder daughter of Joseph Holiday, of this city formerly of Bradford, England.
No cards.
LAFFOLEY—PATTON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday, May 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, D.D., Edith Bertha, daughter of the late Richard Patton, to Giffard L. Laffoley, of this city.
Channel Islands papers please copy.

- ORTH—MARTIN.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Merriton, Ont., by the Rev. J. H. Collins, on May 4, 1895, Mr. Newman Henry Orth, of Allanburg to Miss Celesta Martin, daughter of Mr. Israel Martin, of Campden.
SHAW—GARVEY.—At Merrisburg, Ont., on the 8th inst., Arthur Shaw, of Montreal, to Adeline Emma, youngest daughter of William Garvey, of Merrisburg.
SPRINGETT—GALT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Saturday, May 6th, by the Rev. Edward Torrance, of Peterborough, Evelyn Cartier, daughter of Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., to Arthur Richard Springett, of the Oxley Ranch, Alberta, second son of the late Vicar of Brattleton, Yorkshire, England.
TOWNSEND—HIGGS.—On the 11th of May, S. J. Townsend, youngest son of the late J. E. Townsend, to Miss Sarah J. Higgs, both of this city.
DIED.

- ABBOTT.—On the 5th inst., Matilda, third daughter of the late John D. Abbott.
BEYMER.—At Fort York, Ont., on April 30, 1895, Anna Wilhelmina, the beloved wife of Arthur L. F. Bryner.
CHRISTOFFERSON.—At 207 Conroy street, on the 12th, Arthur Hermin, son of John Christofferson, aged three years and eight months.
COMERFORD.—At Spencer Cove, Quebec, on May 3, 1895, John Comerford, aged 68 years.
DEGENER.—At his residence, Mongellia, Ont., April 27, 1895, James DeGeyer, aged 58 years and 6 months. His end was peace.
EGAN.—Suddenly, on the 3rd inst., at 52 Aylmer street, Florence Rebecca, and Alice Emma Miers, dearly beloved twin daughter of Robert and Annie Egan, aged 11 months and 26 days.
Upper Canada and U.S.A. papers please copy.
FRASER.—At Kilkenny, P.Q., on April 15th, Jenny Smith, beloved wife of William Fraser, aged 67 years.
FRASER.—At 47 Fullum street, May 11th, 1895, Mary Helen Fraser, late of Inverness, Scotland, aged 70 years.
Scotch papers please copy.
GLEN.—At East Hatley, April 23rd, of inflammation of the bowels, Mary J. Dean, widow of the late Alex. B. Glen, formerly of Hatley, aged 46 years.
GRAY.—On May 7, at his late residence, Gray's Mills Ont., Alexander Gray, aged 59 years.
HARDIE.—At Toronto, Ont., Saturday, May 6th, Matthew Hardie, a native of Littledale, Roxburghshire, Scotland, and one time a resident of Montreal. Interred in Mount Pleasant, Toronto.
HIGGINS.—On Wednesday, May 10, 1895, Joseph John Higgins, aged 82 years.
ISAACSON.—On Friday morning the 12th inst., Eliza Melver, in her seventieth year, wife of John H. Isaacson, of this city, notary public.
KERR.—On the 7th May, 1895, of ovarian disease, Lizzie, beloved wife of M. R. Kerr, and daughter of Mr. Peter Tickle.
LAWLOR.—At Quebec, on May 9, 1895, after a long and painful illness, Timothy Lawlor, aged 87 years, a native of Queen's County, Ireland.
LEARMONT.—On Saturday morning, May 6, 1895, at 783 Sherbrooke street, Jane Feltus, youngest daughter of the late William Learmont.
LYNCH.—At New York, on April 25th, 1895, Ellen Rigney, widow of the late Michael Lynch, of Quebec.
MAHONEY.—In this city, on May 12, 1895, Danic Mahoney, aged 72 years, a native of Bandon, County Cork, Ireland.
MONTEITH.—On Monday, May 8, Robert Henry Monteith, aged 21 years and 4 months.
O'FLAHERTY.—Margaret Mills, relict of the late William O'Flaherty, aged 61 years.
OROURKE.—Accidentally killed, in this city, May 11, 1895, John O'Rourke, aged 39 years. Member of St. Patrick's Court of Foresters, No. 95.
PHILIP.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Albert M. Philip, aged 5 months, youngest son of George Philip.
RAINEY.—Died at Lisieux, Que., on the 3rd May, Alexander Rainey, after a long and painful illness, aged 55 years.
ROBIN.—At his residence, 92 Wolcott street, Toronto, on May 2, 1895, James L. Robin, a native of Paisley, Scotland.
ROPER.—In Calcedonia, Ont., on May 7, 1895, Mr. J. M. Roper, druggist, in his 70th year.
SCOTT.—At the Shrubby, Edith, Kent, England, April 9, 1895, Mackay Hugh Bellie Scott, aged 74 years, one of the earliest Australian settlers.
TWEDELL.—Drowned, at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 17, 1895, John Tweddell, aged 27 years, youngest son of the late John Tweddell, of Quebec, Canada.
WALDRON.—On the 12th inst., Arthur W. Waldron, aged 31 years.
WARDLAW.—At 55 Carlton Hill, St. John's Wood, London, on 28th April, Annabella McKeand, widow of the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, D.D.
WATSON.—On Monday morning, May 6th, 1895, at 56 Simpson street, Rebecca Watson.

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

Please mention the "Weekly Witness" when replying to any advertisement therein. This will always be esteemed a favor by both advertisers and publishers.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE. WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE. Sailing from Montreal every THURSDAY MORNING. SS. Tritonia, 6,000 tons, 18th May; SS. Anarchy, 4,500 tons, 25th May; SS. Alcides, 3,500 tons, 1st June; SS. Hostia, 6,000 tons, 8th June; SS. Indral, 5,000 tons, 15th June. Glasgow Agents—DUNN & BROWN, 163 St. Vincent street.

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ROSS LINE. LONDON SERVICE. Sailing from Montreal on or about SS. Storm King, 3,500 tons, 10th May; London Agents—WILLIAM ROSS & CO., 27, Essex Street, London, E.C. ALL THE VESSELS OF THE ABOVE LINE, are 1100, highest class at Lloyd's, and have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the MOST IMPROVED FACILITIES for carrying GRAIN, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS and CATTLE. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted by any of the above lines to any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES. And by any of the CANADIAN OR WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES. Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargoes. For further particulars apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.

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