MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

Three of Mr. Winans' deer forests in Scotland have been sublet for $40,000 a year.

One new case of tyhus fever and two deaths from the disease were reported on Friday.

The wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck has been fixed for July 6.

A small black bug is destroying the corn crop in South Chester, Pa., and in Cecil County, Md.

Fifteen thousand prisoners, exclusive of women and children, are awaiting despatch to Siberia in the prisons of Moscow.

Earthquakes continue to shake Attica and Thessaly. In Thebes and the villages near by hardly a house has been left uninjured.

The Emperor William will start on June 29 for a short sea voyage on the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern", to the north of Scotland, returning on July 21.

Mr. Gladstone has sent out a denial of the report that he will propose the making of any special grant by Parliament in connection with the Duke of York's marriage.

Princess Eulalia, the Spanish Infanta, accompanied by her suite, has been the guest of the people of the United States at New York and Washington, and will go to Chicago.

The police have discovered a Nihilist plot at Warsaw in which a number of persons are involved. Forty-eight students, sixty laborers and eight women have been arrested on the charge of connection with the conspiracy.

A despatch from Shanghai says that the departure for Washington of Yan Tsen, the new Chinese minister to the United States, has been delayed pending the Washington's Government's reply to China's questions concerning the Geary Act.

A despatch from Rome says the police of Paris have discovered in that city evidences of a formidable dynamite plot. Lodgings of conspicuous anarchists have been searched, many bombs and materials for the manufacture of explosives have been seized and seven anarchists have been arrested.

Mr. Gladstone's eye has been declared to be free from any injury by the gingerbread thrown at him by a female hand at one of his political meetings. The grand old statesman has been at his home in Hawarden for some days. He has been addressing workingmen, and he praised their parliamentary representatives.

CANADIAN.

The Ross bill for the plebiscite on prohibition passed the Ontario Legislature on May 26 by 49 to 29.

The draft of reference to the Supreme Court in the Manitoba school case has been sent by Mr. Ouimet to Paris for Sir John Thompson's consideration, so that it will not be settled for two or three months yet.

His Excellency the Governor-General has signified his intention of giving a donation of $1,000 towards the fund now being raised for the new Anglican Bishopric of Ottawa which is to be created by dividing the present diocese of Ontario.

A letter from Inverness, Megantic, states that Mr. Wilhemer, whose beautiful children were kidnapped some time ago by strolling gypsies, has recovered the stolen children in the township of Adslock, Beauce.

The Hon. Messrs. Foster and Bowell held interviews at Halifax last week with merchants and manufacturers with regard to the tariff. On their return they had an interview in Quebec city with a number of their friends and manufacturers, who gave them a banquet.

Windsor, Ont., which has so often been alluded to as an annexation hotbed, held a very enthusiastic meeting for Imperial Federation on Thursday last, and the Rev. Principal Grant delivered a patriotic address. The event was very satisfying to the upholders of British Imperialism.

A singular discovery was made in the city of Quebec a day or two since by the workmen employed to dig for the foundation of the enclosure wall of the Parliament buildings grounds. They suddenly came upon the skeletons of a man and horse, some six feet beneath the surface. How long they had lain there it is impossible to say, as every vestige of anything by which they could be identified had mouldered away; but it is generally believed that they are the remains of one of the American victims of Arnold's attack on Quebec in 1775.

GERMAN POLITICS.

A SPLIT IN THE CENTRIST RANKS.

THE SITUATION DISHEARTENING—PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, May 28.—The last week has brought to German politicians only heart burnings and discord. The old parties have been further divided and sub-divided. The old leaders have been more widely separated. The safe constituencies have been rendered more uncertain by the appeals of rival candidates who in former elections have fought shoulder to shoulder. But two parties have remained unshaken by the epidemic of unrest. They are the Conservatives and the Social Democrats. The former seem to be holding their own everywhere, the latter hoping to profit from the Radical, National Liberals and Clerical misfortunes, have already nominated 316 candidates, and are prophesying that their parliamentary representation will be doubled by the election on June 15. The most remarkable spectacle of party disintegration has been provided by the Centre. The party, for almost twenty-five years a unit against the Government, is a great parliamentary obstacle in the way of Bismarck and the stumbling block in the way of Caprivi, famous as the "Solid Centres" and the "Black Phalanx," has been fairly cleft in two, and before election day may be drawn and quartered. The oppposing manifestoes of Schorlemer, Alst and Lieber have announced the domestic quarrel to the electorate and have shown their Catholic voters that they must go to the polls in a state of disorder unparalleled in the history of any political party in Germany.

THE EMPEROR AND THE REICHSTAG.

The "North German Gazette" of yestetrday morning contained a significant leader concerning the Emperor's prerogatives and the constitutional powers of the Reichstag. The leader is regarded generally as an answer to a paragraph in the Lieber manifesto which hinted defiantly that nothing in the constitution limited the right of the Reichstag to control the policy of the Government. After referring to the heavy responsibilities and duties devolving upon the Emperor in case the Reichstag refuses to grant the credits indispensable to the defence of the country, the "Gazette" says: "Such a refusal may bring into action the constitutional prerogative of the Emperor to arrange in time of peace such a military organization as in the event of war shall suffice to preserve the country from the perils of invasion."

Speaking in Frankfort on the same subject Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, while avoiding any such menace, dwelt at length upon the necessity of reorganization of the army. The Government, he said, was not influenced by militarism and had not incorporated in the bill any of the so-called fancies of the militia authorities. It had proposed only what it deemed indispensable for the retention of what it had gained in 1870-71. He alluded to Gambetta's words that France would compel Germany to arm herself to death and then added: "It would be much sadder than all else should France excel Germany morally in patriotism and self-sacrifice."

"I cannot say," he continued, "what would happen if the next Reichstag should reject the Army bill. The dangers threatening the peace are proportionate to the confidence felt in France that the French would be victorious in the next war. Every German citizen realizing this ought to know on which side to take his place. The German people may rest assured that a stronger army will never be a temptation to warlike adventure under our Emperor, but it will be a new guarantee of victory in any war which may be forced upon us."

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Baron Bauer, Minister of the Grand Duchy in Baden, and an intimate friend of the Grand Duke and Prince Bismarck, has not returned from a prolonged visit to Fredrichsrhue. His purpose in visiting Bismarck was ta arrange for a meeting between him and the Emperor. Although the result of Baron Bauer's efforts is still in doubt he is said to be hopeful that they will prove successful and that the Prince will take the first step. The Grand Duke of Baden meantime is doing all in his power to soften the Emperor towards Bismarck and to induce him to take a conciliatory attitude. The ultimate object of the peacemaker is to enlist Bismarck's influence for the Government before the elections, and to this end they are working with all haste and earnestness. There are several indications that the Emperor is more than half inclined to do everything reasonable towards re-establishing friendly relations with Friederichsrhue.

COAL MINES TO SHUT DOWN.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 26.—The preparations of the executive board of the Miner's Union to close down every coal shaft in the state, means the loss of many thousand dollars daily. There is a settled conviction that it will be a three months' struggle. President Walters thinks that in less than 30 days the mining of commercial coal in Kansas, Missouri, the Indian Territory and Colorado will be stopped. After a total suspension in those states his attention will be turned to Arkansas.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY TRACK.

Plattsville, Ont., May 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patton, two of the oldest and most respected residents of this place, were instantly killed this evening while crossing the Grand Trunk track four miles west of here. The old couple had been to church at Ratho and while returning home attempted to cross the track in front of this afternoon's express from Stratford, with fatal results.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

THAT IS THE VERDICT OF THE WORKING MASSES IN SEATTLE—PRESIDENT CLEVELAND CONDEMNED FOR HIS ACTION IN THE MATTER.

Seattle, Wash., May 26.—The street was crowded last night with several thousand people in attendance upon the anti-Chinese meeting. The purpose of the meeting was for a public expression of opinion as to the enforcement of the Geary act. The crowd was enthusiastic but orderly. President Cleveland was condemned in a series of resolutions for interfering with the carrying out of the act. Among other things he was described as the greatest Anarchist in this country. No political significance was given to the meeting with the exception that a few orators of the Populist party attempted to air their views. The character of the crowd was of the solid laboring classes who were apparently deeply interested in the discussions. All appeared determined in the opinion that the Chinese must be driven out. The spirit of injustice felt at the non-enforcement of the law is growing and may break out at any time. One of the resolutions passed was to the effect that Attorney-General Olney should seize all property of the companies and use the proceeds of the sale to deport Chinese.

A LETTER OF INSTRUCTION ISSUED TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Washington, D.C., May 26.—Secretary Carlisle has written the following letter of instructions to collectors of customs: By department circular, dated May 4, officers of the department were instructed to refrain from making arrests under the provisions of the act approved May 5, 1892, entitled: "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," until otherwise directed. This order remains in force so far as it applies to Chinese persons who have failed to obtain certificates of residence under the provisions of the sixth section of said act, but who otherwise would have a right to remain in the United States. It is known, however, that great numbers of Chinese laborers have entered the United States in violation of the provisions of the act approved May 6, 1882, as amended by the act approved July 5, 1884, and of the act approved October 1, 1888. Many of these persons have obtained admission upon false representations that they were not laborers, but merchants, and others have entered clandestinely from contiguous foreign territory. Inviting your attention to the first, second, third, fourth and fifth sections of the act approved May 5, 1892, entitled: "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," which continue in force the provisions of previous acts prohibiting the coming into this country of Chinese laborers, and provide for the trial, imprisonment and deportation of such persons who under said laws are found to be not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, you are directed to use all means under your control to vigorously enforce said provisions of law, and to take such measures as may be necessary to secure the arrest and prosecution of Chinese laborers who are unable to show that they have obtained lawful admission into the United States.

New York, May 29.—The "Press" Cincinati special says: C. A. Carlisle, of Brazil, has been in this city on his way to China, where he goes to engage 100,000 Chinamen annually for a term of years to work on the coffee plantations of Brazil. Since the emancipation proclamation of Dom Pedro it is impossible to get workmen in Brazil. It is estimated that $10,000,000 was lost to the Government last year by the inability of the planters to gather the berries. The Brazilian Government will aid the scheme and a treaty will be negotiated to protect the Chinamen secured. A line of steamers has been engaged and will start from Rio with sugar, coffee, cocoa and rubber, and bring back rice, coal and coolies.

A BOY'S FIGHT WITH EAGLES.

Malone, N.Y., May 20.—Through channels known to be trustworthy, the New York "Times'" correspondent learned to-night that a boy named Fred Dezener, aged thirteen years, had been attacked by two golden eagles on Thursday, just before nightfall, in Bellmont, seven miles from this village. The boy was in the employ of Mr. Frank Winkley, a well-to-do farmer of unquestioned veracity, who, himself, gives the facts. A drenching rain was falling, and Mr. Winkley sent the boy, on horseback, aftetr the cows. As a protection from the storm the boy wore a rubber overcoat and a rubber cap, from which a cape depended, covering almost all his face, and falling to the shoulders. The cows had wandered into a maple sugar orchard for shelter, and just before reaching the trees, the boy saw two eagles rise from the ground. As he came to the point from which they had risen, both birds swooped down upon him, striking with beaks and talons. Dezener was knocked from the horse, and both eagles followed him, continuing their attack. A dog was with the boy, and it at once attacked one of the birds, while the boy, seizing a stick, made the best fight he could with the other, finally dealing it a blow that stunned it. Dezener then quickly took off one of his mittens and drew it over the eagle's head, thus enabling him to hold it. Securing its legs, the boy remounted his horse and hurried back to the house with his prize. The bird had revived long before he arrived, but was restrained from fighting by the boy's sharp grip around its neck. The eagle is now alive and in Mr. Winkley's possession. Its wings spread 7 feet. The other one was driven by the dog into the woods and escaped. Had the boy not been clad as he was, and had his dog not been with him, he has no doubt that he would have been killed, and Mr. Winkley and others cognizant of the facts fully share his opinion.

SIAM TROUBLES.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH WAR-CLOUD.

Paris, May 26.—The French public are chagrined and incensed by the meagreness of the official news regarding the troubles between the French and Siamese in the Mokong valley. The details of the attack upon the French Anamites at Kong were still wanting, and the affair, notwithstanding its evident importance and the serious loss suffered by the French, is barely mentioned in the official despatches. The papers gave voice to complaints of bad management on the part of the French authorities entrusted with the defence of French interests on the Siamese frontier, mingled with invectives against Great Britain, which power is accused of backing the Siamese in their hostile attitude toward the French. The French Government appears to be influenced by the outcry and it is reported that Mr. Verneville, the French resident superior in Cambodia, has been recalled.

New York, May 28.—The New York "Times'" London correspondent says: The week's events have made it abundantly clear that England and France are to be embroiled in a war over Siam. It may prove nothing worse than a battle of blue books, but it is rapidly taking on very ugly features. The calmest of Parisian papers go the length of saying that the existence of Fance's whole Indo-Chnese Empire is at stake. There seems a unanimous demand in Paris that a big army and fleet shall be forthwith despatched. This furor is fed daily by the most explicit declarations that English intrigues are responsible for the whole thing, and that the Siamese are arming their forces and building forts with English money.

Precisely the same featherheaded crowd which hooted Ferry out of public life because he annexed Tonquin, is now clamoring that the Republic shall embark on this new and vastly more menacing adventure, in which every step must raise the peril of a war with England. Of course, it is very hard at this distance to get at the real merits of the original wrangle, but aggression seems to be almost wholly on the side of the French officials in Anam. Even if it were otherwise, titular ownership to one bank of an unnavigable Asiatic river is rather a pitiful pretext for forcing a quarrel upon the only one of the big civilized nations in Europe which is friendly to France. The English are always exasperatingly imperturable under these squalls of Gallic bad temper, but it is beginning to be commented upon here that the continued failure to appoint a new French Ambassador to London is rather queer.

I am told, from a quarter where the truth ought to be known, that in a week or so, at any rate before the election, Prince Bismarck is expected to come in out of the wet and patch up a truce with the Emperor. This and the spectacular smash-up of the Clerical Party are the principal features of the electoral contest, which grows more confused and shapeless daily.

Paris, May 23.—At the Assizes, Arton, the Panama lobbyist, was sentenced in default to-day to 20 years' penal servitude for frauds in connection with the dynamite society and to five years' civil degradation and the payment of 400,000 francs fine for his unlawful and dishonest practices in his relations to the Panama Canal Company.

DISTURBANCES IN HULL.

London, May 23.—The striking Hull dockers caused disturbance yesterday. Two non-union men were beaten unconscious by union men. The police were stoned when they interfered and had a hard struggle before they rescued the two men.

Brussels, May 24.—At the Miners' Conference to-day, after a lengthy discussion, the vote on the proposition to secure a legal eight hour day by means of a universal strike, resulted in an overwhelming majority in its favor. Delegates representing 900,000 miners supported it, while representatives of only 120,000 opposed it.

Brussels, May 26.—The Miners' International Conference closed its session to-day. The next conference is to be held in Germany, provided the authorities do not interefere to prevent it. Should the German authorities forbid a meeting in that country, the conference will be held in England.

HARSH TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

New York, May 29.—The "Herald's" special from La Libertad, San Salvador, says: News has reached here from Managua, which indicates that President Sacaza, of Nicaragua, is treating foreign residents of that country with much harshness. Many Italians and Americans who reside in Managua are said to have been sent to prison because they spoke in opposition to Sacaza's Government.

NEWS FROM PANAMA.

New York, May 28.—The "Herald's" Panama special says: It is reported 5,000 residents of Pasto are suffering from influenza. One-fourth of the cases proved fatal.

Citizens of Columbia residing in the Cauca valley complain of the ravages of locusts.

A decree expelling the Chinese has been issued by the Government of San Salvador.

The newspapers of Ecuador are protesting against the reported sale of Chatham Island to the United States for a coaling station.

A BIG LUMBER "STEAL."

New York, May 29.—The "Herald's" St. Paul, Minn., special says: Minnesota pine to the value of more than $5,000,000 has been stolen from the state and yet the investigation that has been started by the Legislature must fall flat because of the stupidity to call it by no worse name of men who have been in public life more than twenty years.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS OLD.

THE PRINCESS MAY, OF TECK, CELEBRATES ANOTHER BIRTHDAY—GOSSIP ABOUT THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

New York, May 27.—The "Press" has the following cable: Princess May of Teck celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of her birthday yesterday. The White Lodge at Richmond Park was gayly decorated. The Duke of York passed the day at the lodge. He will be married in a naval uniform as befits his character of Sailor-Prince. As soon as the princess is married she will, in accordance with the Queen's desire, be known as Princess Victoria, Duchess of York.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government do not intend to ask Parliament to make a grant of money for the bride and groom. A wedding in the reigning family without a state appropriation is unprecedented in English history. It is another indication that royalty does not want to come in conflict with the radicals who are bitterly opposed to all such grants. The Prince of Wales has a special allowance of $180,000 a year for his children. In consequence of the death of the Duke of Clarence, the portion reserved for his use is available for his surviving sisters and brothers. If this sum is divided according to precedent, namely $25,000 a year to each of the grand-daughters of the Queen, the young couple will have $105,000 a year to begin housekeeping upon.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor will give a reception in honor of the Princess May on June 22. Other members of the royal family will be present.

GIFT TO THE PRINCESS MAY.

Halifax, May 26.—In compliance with a notification sent to the wives of the lieutenant-governors by the Countess of Derby, Mrs. Daly called a meeting of the ladies at Government House this afternoon to take into consideration the suggestion to make a presentation to the Duke of York and the Princess Mary of Teck, on their marriage. A large number were present and an association was formed, officers elected, with Mrs. Daly as president, and a committee formed to take subscriptions. Considerable money was forthwith guaranteed. A letter was read from Lady Derby stating that the idea of a sleigh and robes had been abandoned and asking for suggestions as to a suitable present.

BREAKS THE RECORD.

THE "NEW YORK" SURPASSES EVEN THE FONDEST ANTICIPATIONS OF HER BUILDERS.

Boston, Mass., May 22.—With forward torpedo tubes buried deep in the sea and the water pushed almost as high as her forecastle, the armored cruiser "New York" steamed across the line to-day, breaking the world's record and winning for her owners the largest premium ever paid in any country. When 21 knots was predicted as the speed for the new cruiser many hoped, but few believed, that her engines would ever be able to drive such an immense mass of steel through the water at this rate. When she crossed the line to-day, however, with a speed of 21.09 knots through the water, and some corrections yet to be added for tide, the enthusiasm on board was intense. To-day's performance off the Massachusetts coast will be reported from one end of Europe to the other, for it places the United States in the van among the navies of the world and gives her not only the most powerful, but the swiftest armored cruiser afloat.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, May 29.—Mr. A. J. Taylor, publisher, who disappeared mysteriously in New York ten days ago, has not yet been found. It is said his friends have heard of his whereabouts and he will soon return.

The Protestant Churchmen's Union and Tract Society, the annual meeting of which was held here last week, proposes to establish branches at Ottawa, Montreal and in Huron and Rupert's Land dioceses.

Col. Dawson, of the Royal Grenadiers, will retire from command of the regiment. He has held the position for five years and retires to make way for another.

The North York Liberals elected their delegates at Newmarket on Saturday to the Ottawa convention. Mr. E. J. Davis, M. P. P., in a speech, said the Liberal policy in trade matters had gained wide acceptance with the people of the Dominion, outside of a favored few whom the consumer had been taxed to support. The mass of the people were in favor of the Liberal policy of reducing the tariff. He considered the present opportunity for the Liberals of the Dominion a great one which should be strongly taken hold of.

THE PROVINCIAL LOAN.

AN ARRANGEMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

Quebec, May 26.—Premier Taillon was interviewed to-day in regard to the news from Europe that, in consequence of the Australian financial crisis, Mr. Hall, the Provincial Treasurer, has so far been unable to float the Quebec eight-million loan, but that he has made, or is making, temporary arrangements to meet the obligations of the province pending a more favorable state of the money market. The Premier stated that the credit of the province was excellent, but under existing circumstances, no country whatever could borrow except at great sacrifices and Mr. Hall was not prepared to make these, but would make temporary arrangements for the occasion. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the Treasurer has already made these with the Banque des Pays Bas, which has undertaken to continue for one year the arrangements with the ex-Mercier Government, which expire in July.

A DEATH-DEALING STORM.

ONTARIO VISITED BY A TORNADO

FOUR MEN KILLED AT CLEVELAND—MUCH DAMAGE WROUGHT IN MICHIGAN.

Toronto, May 23.—A most destructive tornado prevailed in Ontario today. Many towns and villages and a small portion of the country district have been heard from, and such destruction is never known to have occurred before. All frail structures went down before the wind, and many substantial ones were considerably damaged. The loss will reach into the hundreds of thousands. The casualties so far reported are few and include but two fatalities. At Perth, Washburn's circus tents were blown down and some ladies seriously injured. At Napanee, Frank Brooks, employed by Sir R. J. Cartwright, near Perry's Corners, was struck by lightning and killed. At Tilsonburg another life was lost by the partial destruction of Mr. E. D. Tilson's oatmeal mill. The wind caught the west corner, knocking out about fifty feet of that side, and as much of the east side. Two men were on the bottom floor of the elevator, Henry Joyce and A. Snively. Joyce felt the wall giving way and rushed out of the east door just as the mass of bricks fell, and was struck on the head by the falling debris, being killed instantly. Snively escaped with slight injuries. When the wind reached Broadway there were nearly a dozen teams on the street, nearly every one of which was turned over. One horse, rig and driver was carried over fifty feet, and landed topside up. Telegraph communication has been interrupted in many directions, and when it is restored there may be more casualties to chronicle.

AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 23.—A terrific thunderstorm raged here this afternoon for one hour. The cupola of St. Jean Baptiste school house blew down and killed a girl named Jane Poulin, aged seven years. A sister received injuries which will likely prove fatal. A small tower on the south side of Bank Street Church was also blown down. Many fences were prostrated. There was a terrific display of lightning.

CLEVELAND VISITED.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 23.—A terrific wind storm struck this city at nine o'clock this morning. Four men were instantly killed and many injured. A scaffold blown from its fastenings by the high wind seriously, and in one case fatally, injured four men employed by the Cleveland Gaslight and Coke Company. It had been found necessary to elevate a brick chimney on top of the Bradley block at the corner of Superior and Erie streets, and for this purpose a scaffold had been built 20 feet above the six-story building. Seeing the storm coming the men employed on it ran to shelter. The wind was soon upon it, and with a tearing of timber the whole mass broke loose. It dropped straight down beside the building till the second floor was reached. Here it was caught by another gust of wind, and hurled with terrific force towards the gutter, where it landed with a crash that could be heard for blocks. Twenty men, under the direction of Jack Fleming, of the Gas company, were at work in the guttter. The mass of heavy timbers fell right in their midst and several were injured. A portion of the plate department of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company undergoing construction gave way at nine o'clock with a fatal result. There were a number of men employed on the structure, two of whom were killed instnatly, another received injuries which will prove fatal, and several more were badly injured. A two-story frame house at the corner of Doaan and Superior streets was blown down and John Cole was killed.

A CYCLONE AT RANGOON.

Rangoon, May 27.—A cyclone has been raging for three days at the head of the Bay of Bengal. The velocity of the wind has been 90 miles an hour. At first the storm was most violent near Sagor. The centre of the disturbance now is Diamond harbor, from which the British barque "Rydalmere" vanished suddenly yesterday.

At Detroit, Mich.; Kingston, Ont.; Sioux Cit, Ia.; Sioux Falls, S.D.; Louisville, Ky.; and other points, the storm was severely felt on May 23. On the same day in Montreal and Quebec, damage was done to a great extent. Several persons were injured in Montreal, and a river man was blown into the canal at Lachine. The damage done is estimated at several thousands of dollars in Montreal and vicinity.

THE "CAMPANIA" ARRIVES.

SHE DEFEATS THE "PARIS" BY SIX HOURS.

New York, May 27.—The steamer "Campania" arrived at the Bar at 7.25 a.m. The time of passage from Queenstown was 5 days, 20 hours and 25 minutes; distance, 2,784 miles; runs, 403, 488, 518, 518, 522, 415 miles; time of passage, from Liverpool, six days, 10 hours and 58 minutes. On May 24 she slowed two hours owing to dense fog.

The steamer "Paris," from Southampton, arrived at the Bar at 2 a.m. Time of passage, six days, 16 hours and 41 minutes; distance, 3,117 knots; had strong west winds and head seas.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND RELEASED.

London, May 29.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who was sentenced April 18 by Sir Francis Jeune, in the Probate Division of the High Court, to pay a fine of £250 and to be imprisoned for six weeks, for having destroyed a document which she was permitted to examine by order of the Court, and which related to the pending contest over the will of the late Duke of Sutherland, was to-day released from Holloway Prison, where she had been confined.

A WILD ROSE

IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

(Mary Bradley in "Worthington's Magazine.")

"If it were not for the child," said Madame Ravenel, eying with an acrid glance the bit of furniture that she was dusting,—"if it were not for the child and her foolish fancy for you, I should have broken you to bits long ago. You have been an eyesore to me, lo these many years."

The innocent-looking object which she apostrophized hardly seemed to justify her spiteful soliloquy. It had the appearance, at first sight, of a toy bureau, or chest of drawers intended for some ostentatious doll. But, on closer inspection, it was seen to be a very careful bit of joiner's work, combining various qualifications. The three smoothly-sliding drawers of the lower part were lined with satin-wood, which exhaled a pleasant odor on opening. Outwardly they were decorated with an inlaying of parti-colored woods, and had brass handles of a quaint, serpentine design, which was repeated in a brass railing at the top. Between this and the drawers was a slanting shelf, which, being let down in desk-fashion, disclosed the usual variety of pigeonholes and other compartments. In short, it was a model of an old-fashioned secretaire, whose pattern was familiar to our great grandmothers. Its distinctive features, for which the young inventor had hoped to secure a patent, were safe-compartment and secret drawer.

The safe-compartment was at present a hollow well, containing nothing of more value than the vain dreams and empty hopes of the dead and buried inventor. The secret drawer held a scrap of paper covered with some careless writing in pencil. Madame Ravenel had read it once, years ago, with scornful indifference.

"It will never buy a pennyworth of soup-greens," she said; and she had easily forgotten its existence—much more easily than she could forget the years of penury which her daughter had borne uncomplainingly, while Peter Sinclair, her husband, was mooning over his endless, good-for-nothing inventions. They were always to make his fortune, these inventions; to buy back the Sinclair estates, swallowed up by carpet-baggers; to restore the landmarks of the Ravenels; to hang jewels around his wife's neck; to seat little Phyllis on her own Shetland pony. But they had only wasted his substance to begin with, broken his wife's heart, and then his own, and finally left little Phyllis stranded on the arid shores of orphanhood.

Madame Ravenel swooped down upon her, and bore her off—also the toy bureau full of papers—to an old rookery perched on a mountain cliff of Virginia. It was rat-riddled, wind-twisted, tumbling to ruin. The winter snows sifted through gaping door and window, the summer rains streamed through the leaking roof. But old Madame and old Charity and Phyllis continued to live there, nevertheless; and the child grew up graceful as a fawn, and sweet as a wild rose, picking up, Heaven knows how, some smattering of education. The threadbare, long-suffering pastor of the poverty-smitten little parish had something to do with this; a mouldy old book-case, in which were ancient editions of certain classics, had more perhaps. Between them, Phyllis reached her eighteenth year "unspotted from the world," and not more ignorant than most girls of her age just graduated form "female seminaries." She knew Walter Scott and Miss Jane Porter by heart; but she had never read a line of "The Duchess," and the lurid literature of the railway stations was an undiscovered country to her. Also, in spite of Madame Ravenel's chronic sourness of temper, the girl grew up as cheerful and lighthearted as she was innocent.

To bring such a creature into the atmosphere of a Washington Department would have seemed to the initiated like leading a lamb to the slaughter. To her grandmother and herself it seemed a marvellous piece of good fortune when she received her official appointment as a "skilled laborer" to a desk in the Patent Office. It came about through the influence of a certain Northern man whom Madame despised as a Yankee, but to whom none the less she had been content to owe the shelter of a roof for years and years. He held a mortgage upon the old house, whose accumulations of unpaid interest made it rather a costly property to him; but he had never distresed her for it, knowing her inability to pay, and had left her in possession until the happy thought occurred of transferring her to the all-embracing arms of the National Government.

By what wire-pulling he effected this transfer, they never inquired, and we needn't. But litle Phyllis had already been copying indexes for two or three months, and Madame had been keeping house on her salary, with a growing conviction that it was not equal to the monthly bills,—at the time when we take the liberty of listening to her objurgation of the meek little model, which was all that remained to Phyllis of her father's many futile inventions.

The girl herself was fond of the pretty little desk. She would have gladly kept her letters in the pigeon-holes, and her valuables in the safe-compartment, if she had owned either. But she had no correspondents and all the family heirlooms had been parted with long ago. She kept her bits of fancy-work, however, her odds and ends of old silk and lace, and the photographs of her father and mother, in the little satin wood drawers. And she had embroidered a silken cover for the table on which it stood, so that its claw-feet of brass might not scratch the old mahogany. In the mountain home, where flowers cost nothing, she had always kept a vase of bright blossoms on the brass-railed shelf at the top; and even here, in the Georgetown cottage which sheltered them now, she continued to afford a cluster of chrysanthemums for its decoration.

Madame, her grandmother, was too well aware of her affection for the toy, and the tender memories of her father embodied in it, to vent her spite before the child. Age and misfortune had not dulled her high-bred sense of propriety. But sometimes, when she was alone, she indulged herself, and to-day there was bitterness in her soul. She had hung a card in her front window two, nay, three weeks ago, as a bait for "single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home." There was a spare room in the cottage, and old Charity had not forgotten how to cook; and one liberal-minded boarder, Madame calculated, would add enough to their income to make both ends meet. She had watched hopefully for this liberal-minded boarder, but he did not appear. Nobody had noticed her poor litle card until to-day, when a tall, lank, seedy individual had presented himself with, evidently, anything but liberal intentions. He wanted the comforts of a home, in fact, for a sum so small that Madame was loftily indignant. She dismissed him with a haughty suggestion that he must have mistaken the locality, and that she only accommodated gentlemen. And when she seized her feather-broom, and while she whisked away the dust of his presence, so to speak, she berated the poor little secretaire as if it had been a human delinquent.

"Only for you, and the imbecile things you represent, one might be spared such humiliation. The last of the Ravenels would not have had to haggle with a threadbare Yankee over the price of board, if she had the money that has been wasted on you and your like, you idiotic little monstrosity! A monument you are, a monumentum aere perennius, of Peter Sinclair's wisdom! And his daughter earns her bread in the Patent Office!"

Madame hung up her feather-duster after she had polished off her enemy with this venerable quotation, and the fine sarcasm following, and sat down to the solitary luncheon which old Charity had spread for her. Phyllis was eating hers—she carried it from home every day, in an ancient beaded reticule—at about the same time, and in as solitary state. She had a sense of delicate reserve which made eating in public not quite agreeable to her, and had not yet joined any of the varied groups that drifted together sociably at the noon intermission. Most of them, she felt instinctively, were not of her kind. Others, whose faces suggested friendlier possibilities, were preoccupied and indifferent to her. One ladylike girl, to whom she had been delegated for instruction in the duties of the desk, had shown her some little kindnesses, and had even invited her to eat her luncheon in the "Old Maids' Corner," where a pot of tea was brewed for a chosen number.

But Phyllis was shy of intrusion. The instinct of her breeding, the seclusiveness of her bringing up, kept her apart from the general congregation. As yet she was solitary in a crowd; and to make herself more so, had piled up certain big books for a sort of screen behind which to nibble her sandwiches. Another screen of more effectual dimensions stretched between her desk and the counter where the attorneys were coming and going at all hours. A voice issued from there presently which distinguished itself, to her ear, from the general buzz of sounds. It was a man's voice not loud but clear, and with a certain ring of youth and hope in it that was pleasant to listen to.

"Yes, I had my journey for nothing," it was saying, "as far as Ingersoll's claim goes. Those old duffers were no good for witnesses, but we got a lot of fun out of the trip. Anything up in the office? I thought I saw some new faces at the mail desk."

"There's a new one closer by," another voice responded, "that's worth looking at, if you like wild roses. Got a complexion that makes the other look green."

"Pity to plant wild roses in the Patent Office," said the first speaker with a touch of regret in his tones. "They'll fade before the year's out."

"They mostly do," returned the other. "By the way, Dobson was inquiring for you yesterday. He's down on his luck, and seedier than ever."

"Where does Dobson hang out now-a-days?" asked the new comer.

But Phyllis did not listen to the answer. The wild rose in her cheek turned crimson with a vexed consciousness that she had heard herself talked about. There was no harm in what the young men said, but she hated to be talked about. And besides—why should her roses fade in the Patent Office?

She looked about her furtively, from time to time, through the afternoon, and searched the women's faces for some hint of youthful bloom. There were all ages of women, from girls of twenty and under, to white-haired dames of threescore. And there were all manner of faces—pale faces, sallow faces, tired and anxious faces, faces with the flush of feverish excitement in them,—but no fresh roses, no peach-blossoms. She went home that night with a headache,—for the stove-heated atmosphere was suffocating,—and with a little heartache also. Was she to spend her life copying indexes in that close room, and to fade like a leaf from year to year?

Her grandmother was swelling still with her own grievance, and her indignant self-importance.

"A shabby creature by the name of Dobson has been looking at the spare room," she announced to Phyllis, loftily.

"He had the insolence to say that the price was high, and the accommodation limited."

"Then he didn't take it, Grannie?—And your first chance, too. I'm sorry."

"I wouldn't have taken him at any price," returned Madam, with dignity. "I told him that I had only room for gentlemen in my house, not for persons of his class. And he went away much humbler than he came. I am not to be intimidated by creatures called Dobson."

She rung the changes upon his name, his shabby appearance and her own lofty demeanor, until Phyllis was more weary and discouraged than before. She went to bed wondering vaguely where she had heard the name which so excited her grandmother's disgust; and chased it all night through restless dreams, to no purpose. But at the office next day one of the young attorneys came to her desk with a polite request for a few moments' use of the index. As he turned over the large pages, and ran his finger down long lines of D's, Phyllis seemed to hear again the careless, kindly words spoken behind the screen yesterday.

"Pity to plant wild roses in the Patent Office."

She blushed vividly as the young man thanked her.

"This is what I wanted. Dobson and Doolittle," he said; and looked at the delicate, downcast face beside him with wondering admiration.

"A wild rose, indeed!" he thought. And like the judge

"Who hummed in court an old love-tune,"

young Hasbrouck found himself haunted with fleeting visions of that wild flower face while he struggled with the intricacies of Dobson's "interference."

He had a fresh looking, wholesome face himself, this young man who had not been a patent attorney long enough to have grown callous in his profession. He still had a human interest in his clients, and was capable of sympathies that did not wholly depend upon the fees to be extracted. At the same time he was shrewd enough to improve opportunity, and was making a name for himself as a good fighter. Already he had come off best in some hard-fought battles, the best part of which to him was the fact that he had been on the right side conscientiously. He would not undertake a case in which he had reasonable doubts on that score; and for this cause had not found his practice yet quite as lucrative as it might have been. He was honestly poor, indeed, though his purse was not so attenuated as Dobson's, who had haunted the corridors of the Patent Office until even Madame Ravenel's modest apartment was beyond its dwindling capacity.

He was walking with Dobson—who had found something cheap enough for him on High street—the following Sunday afternoon. The congregation of St. John's were returning from vesper service; some of them crossing High street on its upward slant, others following the curve of the street railway past rows of brick dwellings, and little green gardens bright with chrysanthemums, to the gray old Post Office on the downward slope of Congress street. Hasbrouck knew Georgetown well enough to understand the "stream of tendency"; and Dobson was expecting a letter from his wife; so they joined the crowd of young men and maidens in the brightly lit lobby, and looked about them while they waited for the distribution of the mail. That is to say, Hasbrouck used his eyes. Dobson's were fixed upon the window through which the letters were passed, and took no notice of the little flirtations that were in full swing around him. He had outlived his day for that sort of thing. A letter from his patient Mary Jane in the far off New England homestead was much more inspiring at present; and he answered Hasbrouck's sudden nudge and whisper with a bewildered air.

"Wild rose, what are you talking about?"

A break in the ranks at the moment, gave him a chance to push his way to the window, and he snatched his letter, rejoicing, while Hasbrouck darted out into the street, close in the wake of an odd-looking, dwarfish old woman who grasped a cane with one hand, and with the other clung to the arm of a slim young girl. It was a minute or more before Dobson, peering round in the dark outside, discovered his companion half way up the square.

"What's your hurry? Couldn't you wait for a fellow?" he asked rather crossly as he joined him out of breath.

"Hush!—Is that the 'witch' you told me about, who wouldn't let you her lodging?"

Madame Ravenel had crossed the street, out of hearing, but full in sight, thanks to the electric light streaming upward. Dobson gazed after the retreating figure, and chuckled grimly.

"That's my witch of Endor. There couldn't be two of her kind in this limited area."

"The girl with her," said Hasbrouck, eagerly, "is a Miss Sinclair, from the Patent Office. Are they related?"

"How do I know?" Dobson answered gruffly. "And what is it to you if they are?"

"I'm looking for lodgings, myself," returned Hasbrouck in a matter-of-fact tone. "Suppose you give me the old lady's address."

When Phyllis returned from the office next day, a golden sunset was gilding the parlor windows and making conspicuous the absence of the familiar card. Madame's bright eyes and parrot nose were on the watch instead; and as soon as Phyllis entered, she was greeted with a shrill note of triumph.

"The spare room is rented on my own terms, without any haggling. And by a gentleman, if you please, not any of your Dobsons!"

"Of my Dobsons, Grannie!"

"Of anybody's Dobsons," said Madame pompously. "Mr. Hasbrouck is a different character altogether. He is a gentleman, and he knows what is due to a lady."

"He has won your good opinion, that's much in his favor," returned the girl, with a laugh and a blush. She was startled at the name, but of course it could not be the Mr. Hasbrouck who had been so often obliged to consult the indexes of late, and who was always so very courteous and considerate. Phyllis made mental comparisons between him and some of the other attorneys, who brought ill-smelling cigars and manners not "of the court" into the presence of the ladies. But it was nonsense to suppose that he would come so far, and be content to live in their poor little cottage. "Oh, no, it is some other Hasbrouck," Phyllis assured herself positively. And yet her thoughts dwelt upon possibilities with a curious persistence that made her blush without cause innumbered times she came home on the day that their lodger was expected to dine with them, in a flutter of excitement; and was not so immensely astonished as she pretended to be when Hasbrouck appeared and performed his own little bit of acting.

Madame Ravenel was the most innocent one of the three. She was so sure that it was her own demeanor which had impressed the young man, that she had no room in her mind for suspicion. It was a mere coincidence that he should have met her grand-daughter at the office. "A very pleasant coincidence, to be sure," she said graciously, "and I trust it is a sign that we shall dwell together in amity. It shall not be my fault," she added expansively, "if it is otherwise."

Hasbrouck made haste to answer that he was sure of that; and as there couldn't be any possible temptation for him to fail in that direction, he thought they had a fair prospect. He only wanted to say that, being a careless sort of fellow, and not having had his mother to look after him lately, he might have picked up some bad habits. But if Madame would play the mother a little—take him to task when she saw anything amiss, you know—he would be awfuly obliged, and it would make him feel so much the more at home.

"Ah, indeed? And if I were to take you at your word," cried Madame, archly, "I wonder how soon we should have black looks? I know how fond of good advice you young men are apt to be!"

But she was flattered and delighted, nevertheless; and being a clever old lady, who had known how to amuse clever men in her young days, she laid herself out to entertain him, so successfully that Hasbrouck did not go out of the house at all that evening. The parlor was quaint and pretty, with its old-fashioned furniture, and its wood-fire blazing on the hearth. There were some old portraits on the walls, which were dreadful daubs, no doub; but they represented ancestry, and as the young man himself had no "family" to speak of, Madame's colonial predecessors were the more imposing. They dropped into her talk incidentally, not ostentatiously, and as he listened he looked at Phyllis, who seemed to him the fine flower of a hundred generations. She had changed her office-dress for a gown of white, and girdled her slim waist with a pink belt-ribbon. Her pale-gold hair lent the last fanciful touch to the wild-rose resemblance; while her velvety-brown eyes, with their darkly-pencilled brows, and long, upcurling lashes, suggested something indescribably remote and aristocratic.

She had little to say to him this first evening. Madame monopolized the conversation, and Phyllis bent demurely over her fancy-work. But the beautiful eyes flashed upward now and then, the shy smile responded to his with innocent friendliness. And as days and weeks went by, and confidence grew with familiar companionship, it came to be Phyllis's part, not her grandmother's, to entertain Mr. Hasbrouck. Madame had settled down to a comfortable condition of mind and body, now that she had not to worry over the bills. It was long since she had known such an era of peace and plenty. It inspired her to gad about a little; to renew some old acquaintances; to busy herself with affairs of the church; and as a consequence of all this activity by day, to drop into restful little naps in the evening.

Hasbrouck displayed a filial tenderness in regard to these involuntary and unacknowledged relaxations. Nothing would have induced the old lady to confess that she had been napping; nothing would have tempted the young man to accuse her of the fact still less to disturb her in it. He took pains to see that she had a foot-stool under her feet, a cushion at her back, and that the light was judiciously shaded from her eyes. Then he retired to the enchanted ground where Phyllis sat with her foolish little fancy-work in her fingers. A volume of Tennyson, or Ruskin, or Rossetti was the pretext for him. When Madame opened her eyes occasionally, she heard the even flow of eloquence, and thought drowsily that it was a great advantage for Phyllis to have some one to read to her and bring her new books. It was all idllically innocent for Hasbrouck was wise enough and honorable enough to take no advantage of the situation. The girl's shy delicacy had never been alarmed by word or look, though her mere presence thrilled him with delight and longing. He had made up his mind long ago that she was the "bright particular star" for him; and he had glimpses of Paradise occasionally in the fleeting, unconscious betrayal of a feeling on her part that mihgt some day respond to his.

But he knew what virgin ground he was treading, and he had the wisdom to tread lightly. Moreover, apart from all the subtleties of passion, there were practical matters which an upright man could not afford to marry while his old parents, who still lived in the country town where he was born, depended upon him; at least until the outlook in business was more promising than it seemed at present. Dobson's matter which he had taken up in a Quixotic way, against the warning of older men, had been a disadvantage to him. He had lent him money that he could hardly spare, had wasted time, and made enemies, and lost business opportunities—all through sticking to what everybody said was a lost cause from the start. He was beginning to feel in thes days rather dolefully sure that it was a lost cause, and to wish he had the heart to "bounce" Dobson conclusively.

"I shall never have any luck till I do," he thought, gloomily; "and yet the old fellow's claim is a righteous one. I'm morally sure of it, while I can't lawfully prove it. There is a missing link somewhere, and the question is, am I bound to cary Dobson on my shoulders till he finds it? Hadn't I better let him drown, and strike out for myself before he pulls me under?"

The junior partner of Wallace Bros.—the rich manufacturers who were disputing Dobson's claim—was of opinion, decidedly, that he had better.

"You see, Hasbrouck"—hooking on the young man as he strolled down F street, moodily pondering the question,—"you must see that you're in the wrong box altogether. Dobson is moonstruck about this thing. He believes (I'll give the man credit for being an honest lunatic) that we're interfering with his rights. But he's mistaken from the word go. He hasn't the shadow of a right, and I'll prove it to you."

"How will you prove it?" Hasbrouck demanded.

"I'll make you an offer. Drop the case—for you'll never make a cent out of it, and neither will Dobson—and take up our general business. We can give you enough to do,at the rate of four thousand a year. And that's better worth your while than fighting windmils for a crank like Dobson."

"It's a queer way to prove that Dobson has no rights," said Hasbrouck, huskily. The other took his breath away. Four thousand a year and Wallace Bros.' general business! It meant the fulfillment of his dearest desires. He could provide for his parents, he could marry Phyllis, he could make his fortune with the opportunities possible in such a position.

"Never mind about Dobson," said the junior partner. "We can wipe him out as soon as we like. What I'm saying is that we want you to work for us. The governor has had his eye on you lately, and it's as much as anything the bull-dog way you've hung on to your shred of a case that's fixed his opinion. He likes your pluck, and your energy, and your honesty. You can put 'em all to good use in our business, and serve yourself, too."

"Throwing over Dobson for an honest beginning," retorted Hasbrouck, bitterly.

"That's all right," said the junior partner with airy unconcern. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and it's time for you to understand that Dobson's hopeless. You might as well adapt yourself to that truth as you do to the facts of day and night and gravitation."

"I've not recognized it for a truth yet."

"You will in good time. Take my advice and don't shut your eyes to your own interest. We've made you a fair offer in good faith."

"It's a splendid offer," said Hasbrouck, soberly. "You don't suppose I'm blind to the chances it opens for me? But I must have time to consider it."

"Take all the time you want. We'll hold it open till I see you again. Day-day."

"I'm very much obliged to you," said Hasbrouck.

"Don't mention it."

The junior partner nodded smilingly, and walked off, a jaunty, prosperous-looking figure in his seal-trimmed overcoat and immaculate gloves. Hasbrouck looked down at his own coat,faded with two winters' wear, and getting frayed at the button-holes, and the devil tempted him with a vision of possibilities. "Four thousand a year would give my old mother every comfort she needs. Four thousand a year would take my wild rose out of the Patent Office!"

He rode home at dusk in a Boundary car, too preoccupied to notice his mistake until the conductor began to distribute transfer-tickets at the Circle. A keen wind was whistling through the open spaces of the park, and the frosty ground rung beneath the horses' feet. Hasbrouck stamped up and down impatiently while he waited for the Georgetown car. Carriages were rolling past on the smooth asphalt. Lights were leaping up in the windows of stately houses. From the deep-arched doorway of one an awning stretched away across the sidewalk, and the wintry air suddenly grew sweet with roses as a florist's messenger went up the steps with his fragrant burden.

Hasbrouck muttered something under his breath which was not a pious ascription. The sight, the smell, the merest hint of a rose brought Phyllis visibly before him, and to-night the thought of her was maddening. Yet the leisurely-jogging car, when it came at last, had never seemed to jog so slowly. He was feverishly impatient to get home, to see her, to talk with her—though to what end he had no conception. His brain was in a whirl of contradictory purposes; his temper was on edge with an irritation that grew fiercely aggressive when Dobson's shivering figure faced him on the home-corner.

"I've been watching every car for you. I thought you'd never come," the old man began, querulously.

"What did you want with me?" Hasbrouck answered savagely. "Don't I see enough of you through the day, but you must dog my heels when I come home at night?"

"I—I—wanted to tell you something important," stammered Dobson. "I won't keep you long."

"See that you don't, then. This wind cuts like a knife."

"It's about the heirs of Peter Sinclair. I mentioned to you"—

"You never did anything of the kind. It's the first time I've heard the name," interrupted Hasbrouck, snappishly.

"I'm not responsible for your memory," retorted the old man, firing up in his turn. "And I say I did mention to you that if Peter Sinclair wasn't dead, or if the man that was with him in the Harrigan Condenser, ten years ago"—

"Oh, come to the point!" cried Hasbrouck, losing his temper irrevocably. "Must I stand here and freeze while you go rambling after Harrigan Condensers?"

"If you'd have a little patience, Hasbrouck,—if you wouldn't snap me up so short, I needn't ramble so far," said the old man with a sudden quaver in his voice. "You—you confuse me."

"Oh, go on then, in your own way."

Hasbrouck backed himself against the lamp-post with a sulky look of resignation that was not encouraging.

"I've found out," Dobson began, blunderingly, "that your old woman—old-lady Ravenel, you know,—trades at the grocery where I lodge upstairs."

"Interesting fact," sneered Hasbrouck.

"It's interesting to me because by means of it I've learned that her daughter married Peter Sinclair twenty years ago."

"And what does that signify?"

"Well, if they've kept Peter Sinclair's papers,—I don't krow as they're likely to have done it, but if they have,there's one that would fix things for me. It's only a pencil memorandum on the back of a letter. There was nothing else handy, and Apsley had to catch a train, you know."

"I don't know, and I haven't a notion what you're driving at," Hasbrouck exclaimed, with increasing irritation.

"That piece of paper," Dobson continued,meekly," was a kind of an agreement. I don't know as it would stand in law. Likely as not it's been destroyed. But I thought if you wouldn't mind asking old-lady Ravenel"—

He stopped, disconcerted by the young man's expression of angry contempt.

"Let me recommend you to go home, Mr. Dobson, and get the woman of the house to rock you to sleep. It looks to me as if you'd lapsed into second childhood."

He was ashamed of his brutal speech as soon as it was uttered. But this only made him more incensed at the poor old man who provoked it, and who was so unconscious of the warring impulses of which he was the exciting cause. It was past the dinner hour by the time he reached the cottage. Madame Ravenel was impatient for her soup, and Phyllis's face had a look of wistful anxiety which changed into one of glad satisfaction when she heard the click of his latch-key. It was so rare a thing for him to be late, that the little heart had begun to tremble with a vague concern. The bright welcome in her eyes made Hasbrouck's heart leap. There was no mistaking their unconscious demonstration, and the black cloud that he had brought home with him melted in the sudden radiance of his happiness. Even Madame's scolding had a genial sound in his ears. She declared, tartly, that the soup was cold, and the chicken roasted to a rag; but he found the dinner delightful, nevertheless; and Phyllis's charming face, her white dress, the rose in her bosom, her happy laughter,—what ravishment in them all! How could one remember the rubbish of contested claims in such a presence? Let Dobson sink or swim,—why should he care? Phyllis was his—her lovely eyes had told him so! And four thousand dollars a year were waiting on his word.

Madame retired to her easy-chair after dinner. The nipping frosts were outside, the soothing warmth within. Her parrot nose drooped over her knitting, presently her nut-cracker chin sank into her bosom. Good-bye, proud world—"old-lady Ravenel" has gone home to dreamland. Hasbrouck pushed a screen between her and the lamp and picked up her straying ball of yarn. A pang of remembrance smote him as he looked at her peaceful slumber, and thought of poor old Dobson shrinking and shivering in the wind,turning away white-faced and despairing from his cruel speech.

"What is the matter?" Phyllis asked, innocently, as he came back to her side. "You are frowning like a thunder cloud!"

"Because I've been a brute," he answered, involuntarily.

"You? I don't believe it."

The frown gave way to a smile. It was sweet to have her outspoken trust, but Hasbrouck's conscience accused him still.

"I've got a problem to solve," he said, with a sudden impulse to put the case to her, and see which side she would take. "There's a client of mine who has patented an invention that Wallace Bros. claim. They've interfered, and my client is getting beaten. Now Wallace Bros.have proposed to me to throw him over, and fight on their side."

"Oh! how could they think you would do anything so mean?" exclaimed Phyllis, indignantly.

"I've stated it roughly," said Hasbrouck, wincing a little. "It's only fair to tell you that Wallace Bros. believe honestly in their prior right. Dobson just as honestly believes in his, but the judgment has been against him in one court after another."

"What do you believe?" asked Phyllis, as if that would settle the whole question.

"Why, I believed in Dobson,of course, when I took the case. For that matter, I believe in him still," the young man added, honestly. He could not look into Phyllis's eyes and speak less than the truth.

"Well, it's very simple in that case," she answered. "Of course you can't fight against your conscience."

"That isn't the problem," said Hasbrouck, hesitatingly. "There's another side to it. Wallace Bros. have made me an offer which tempts me. They want me to do all their legal business, and they will pay me very well for it. It's a chance that may never come to me again. Of course if I accept, I shall have to drop outside work."

"And fight all their cases whether you believe in them or not? And turn against poor Mr. Dobson? Oh! I don't think I would accept that offer," cried Phyllis, promptly. "I don't think you want to accept it, Mr. Hasbrouck."

"It's a temptation all the same. If you knew the reason why,—" He stopped,with a meaning look that made the girl drop her eyes in sudden confusion. A wave of exquisite color flushed her face, and she rose hastily with an instinctive impulse of escape.

"I don't believe you have ever noticed my little secretaire," she exclaimed, her woman's wit coming to her aid. "Do you know that my father was an inventor, too? He was very clever, and very unfortunate. Grandmamma hates this poor little model, but I love it because he made it."

"Was your father's name Peter Sinclair?"

Hasbrouck followed her to the corner where the little desk stood, its brass handles glistening in the firelight.

"Dobson mentioned him to-night in connection with his own affair. He said there were some papers that would prove a point for him, if they had been preserved."

"How funny!" cried Phyllis, wondering. "Did he really know my father?"

"He says he did. Perhaps the papers he wants are hidden away in these little drawers," Hasbrouck added, jestingly.

Phyllis laughed and shook her head. "There is nothing here but my own rubbish. Down in Virginia there was a great box of letters and documents; but grandmamma burnt them long ago. She said they were good for nothing."

"It was only a crank of Dobson's, I fancy. He's full of impracticable notions. But the little desk is very pretty," said Hasbrouck,fingering the brass handles with a secret desire to turn over Phyllis's "rubbish." Did you say it was a model? I used to see a big one on the same order of architecture, in my mother's room at home, when I was a child."

"We have a big one, too, upstairs. But this has improvements," Phyllis returned, dropping the slanting lid upon its rests. "Here is the compartment for jewels,—it shuts with a concealed spring. And back of this is a secret drawer. I wonder if you could find it, yourself, without knowing the plan," she added, gayly. "It's very ingenious and mysterious."

Hasbrouck smiled complacently.

"If you give me leave to try——"

"Oh, yes! But I shall not help you any. I want to see how clever you are. And you need not smile, as if it were so very easy!"

She hung over him, watching with laughing eyes his self-confident air as he began investigations. He was accustomed to the intricacies of many sorts of models, and expected to probe his little mystery without the slightest difficulty. But it was not such a transparent one as he had supposed. His fingers moved over the smooth surfaces with cautious touches, giving a judicious pressure here and there, and searching vainly for some hint of hidden spring or sliding panel. The secret drawer eluded his ingenuity still, and Phyllis triumphed over him with childish glee.

"You are not beginning to burn—you are not even warm—you are as cold as ice!" she cried, exultingly.

"Am I? We'll see about that."

A sudden inspiration came to Hasbrouck with her mocking laugh. He had discovered the spring which opened the little jewel-safe, and found that it slid on grooves, and could be taken out bodily. Lifting it now, and tapping the bottom lightly, his face brightened, and Phyllis's fell.

"Ah, ha! Do I begin to burn?" he cried gayly. And in another moment, the false bottom, hidden under soft puffings of silk, had yielded to his pressure. The shallow drawer slipped forward, and disclosed its hidden treasure, —an old letter, with the blank sheet covered with pencil-scribblings.

"You found it after all," said Phyllis, pretending to pout. "And there's nothing in it but an old letter. I don't remember seeing that before, though it's a great while since I opened the drawer. Not since I was a child, I'm sure."

"May I look at this letter?" asked Hasbrouck gravely. His glance of merry triumph had given place to a look of keen interest, for he caught sight of Dobson's name on the paper.

"Certainly, you may," the girl answered, promptly, putting it, herself, into his hands. Their fingers touched, and a sudden flush mounted to Hasbrouck's temples. He grasped the slim fingers that offered him the letter in both his hands.

"Phyllis, I want to tell you something— I want to ask you a question—"

"Oh, I thought you wanted to look at the letter," she answered, shrinking back a little

"That can wait. Before anything else I have got to tell you that I love you," he said, with a thrill in his voice, and a fire in his eyes that kindled strange tumult in little Phyllis's breast. "There's a chance—just one in a thousand—" he continued, breathlessly, "that this old paper will win Dobson's case. But I don't care a button about that, or the offer from Wallace Bros., or anything under the sun but your answer to my question. Will you be my wife, Phyllis?"

There was a moment's speechless pause. Old Madame slept serenely, the hissing sap of the oak log made a song in the silence, the firelight danced on the brasses of the little desk. Phyllis stood dumb before her lover, but her heart was in a whirl of blissful emotion.

"Will you be my wife?" Hasbrouck repeated with manful determination. "I love you with all my heart and soul, dear. I did from the first hour I saw you."

"And so did I!" murmured Phyllis, in a kind of wondering ecstasy. "So did I!"

His passion was revelation of her own, and she was too innocent, too childlike, too suddenly surprised by her happiness, to conceal it. It was enchantingly perfect; and the old, old story was as ravishing, as amazing, to them both as if it had never been told before.

Madame Ravenel interrupted its rapture, all too soon, with the sonorous impromptu which was apt to herald her emergement from temporary obscurity. Phyllis shrank away from her lover's arms, blushing, as that wakening snort echoed through the room. Hasbrouck began to smooth out the crumpled paper which he still held, though he had forgotten its existence. His interest in it revived suddenly as Dobson's name again caught his eye, and he ran over the blurred pencilings on one side, the faded writing in ink upon the other, with a quick comprehension of their importance.

Madame Ravenel—very wide awake always after her brief retirements—watched him with sharp eyes from the shaded side of the lamp. The light fell upon his face as he bent towards it, and showed a kindling excitement which piqued her curiosity.

"You have something interesting," she remarked, calmly. "And Phyllis, I see, has been showing you her—inheritance," with the faint sneer that she could not help when she alluded to the abortive model. "Did you find a treasure in the secret drawer, perhaps?"

"I think I did," returned Hasbrouck, briefly. "Phyllis, do you remember the record we hunted up at the office last week?"

"Which one?" she answered tremulously. "You—you are always hunting up records."

"Yes, but this was short, and rather indefinite. It was an assignment to Wallace Bros. subject to previous contract with other parties.' Don't you remember?"

"And the other parties were not named?" said Phyllis, trying to bring herself back from the garden of Eden. "It was something about a Sullivan—no, a Harrigan—Condenser."

"Exactly. And this old letter happens to be the contract with the other parties. At least it is legal evidence of a contract. It proves something extremely interesting, Phyllis."

"Indeed," interposed Madame Ravenel with sudden sharpness. "Suppose you explain it to me, Mr. Hasbrouck? And first—I merely ask for information—how long since my granddaughter is Phyllis to you?"

"Since the world began, I think," said the young man, smiling up into the old lady's face, and stretching his arms out to the sweet shame-faced girl. "Isn't it so, Phyllis? Come to me—my wild rose, my darling!"

Phyllis came. From the safe shelter of her lover's arms she was not afraid to face her grandmother's amazement, or even her wrath. But Hasbrouck was tolerably sure there was no wrath to apprehend. And, indeed, after Madame's first sharp surprise, which was genuine enough, she adapted herself to the situation with much complacency, especially when it was made clear to her that their married happiness could not be complete unless Madame's easy-chair continued to ocupy its warm corner by their fireside.

It might have been a rash undertaking for Hasbrouck, but he meant it all honestly when he put his fate in his sweetheart's hand, regardless of consequences. Fortunately the wheel had turned already, unconscious as he was, and the lucky number stood opposite his name. It happens so, oftener than we know, maybe. The honest impulse, the righteous determination, is rewarded even in this world, sometimes. When Hasbrouck asked Phyllis to be his wife he set his foot on four thousand a year, and shouldered Dobson, mentally, to the last ditch. And at that moment, Fate—Providence— what shall we call it? put into his hand the missing link that connected—and assured—the fortunes of all three.

Wallace Brothers were a good deal surprised when they were called upon to divide the profits of the Harrigan Condenser with the heirs of Peter Sinclair; and to indemnify Mr. Dobson for their illegal interference with his rights. It was something of a blow, but they were rich enough to stand it. And the junior partner was as jaunty and self-possessed as ever.

"How were we to know that Peter Sinclair had left heirs, when they didn't show up? It isn't our business to hunt up the universe for a man's heirs. And as for Dobson, only a born fool would have left his invention unprotected. We took it up in good faith; how could we know that Apsley was a fraud? The finding of that old letter was a piece of sheer luck that Dobson didn't deserve. But it's all in the day's work. We're not grumbling. And our offer is open still, Hasbrouck. We don't bear malice."

But Hasbrouck never accepted that offer. He could transplant his wild rose without it, and it did not fade in the Patent Office.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

(From Detroit "News.")



ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.



MORE ADMISSION.



STILL MORE.



THE ARTIST'S DREAM.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLORS.

An exhibition of color photographs was given in Paris on Thursday night. nearly ever color was included in the showing. One photograph represented a bouquet, with red, violet, green, blue and other colors in their various shades. Another showed a corner of a park, with blue sky, gravelled avenues and trampled soil. Another represented a cottage in full sunshine, surrounded by shrubbery. Then there was a series of colored placards in all their glaring hues, and next a photograph of a Japanese screen. As with the early daguerreotypes, each photograph is unique, but how to obtain proofs on paper has yet to be discovered. Nearly half an hour's pose is also at present required, enough to overtax the patience of any sitter.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

THE JEW.

AN ELOQUENT DEFENCE OF HIM IN HIS BUSINESS AND OTHER RELATIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Under the heading "The Jew" in your issue of Saturday, you have come to the conclusion that "the Jew is an unwelcome immigrant." The reason adduced is that "he lives by bargaining rather than by working." This accusation is as unfounded in fact as it is unjust; and I need only lay the following facts before you, which, I feel assured will receive space in your valuable paper, leaving it to your readers to judge impartially whether the Jew is really guilty of being "an extractor rather than a maker of wealth."

Of the incorrectness of your conclusions we need not go further for proof than our own city, in which you will find about 1,600 souls (able to work) who have arrived and settled here within the last ten years. Of these fully 350 men and women, young and old, are engaged in making clothing, earning all the way from $2 to $15 per week, according to age and ability. As to their efficiency, I leave it to their employers to testify whether they receive one cent for which they do not give the sweat of their brow and full value. Over 400 more are employed in cigar factories, at salaries varying from $1.50 to $12 per week. Another 400 are divided amongst shoemakers, working furriers, jewellers, silversmiths, bakers, drivers, etc., etc. Of the remaining 450 no less than 300 are, and have been, seeking employment without success. These people are not refused work because they hold out for a price, or because they are drunkards, or quarrelsome, but because they are foreigners and cannot speak the language, or rather the "languages," of the country, and above all because "we must keep our work for our own people"—such being the answer given to me personally by a corporation foreman when seeking employment for some of these people in the streets.

You say, "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, etc." To this grave portion of your charge may I be permitted to plead on his behalf. "Guilty;" for a peddlar who was formerly a Jew, and who has abandoned his Judaism but not his peddling, and whose peddling is not in jewellery, but in something more precious than gold, recently led away a lad of tender years from his parents and faith under promises of bettering his position, and "planted" him, as he thought, "securely," in an Ontario town to work for his living in this world and in the next. But the boy "has gone off," not "peddling," but to his parental roof.

Some fourteen families who came out here a few years ago without any means of maintenance whatever, kept body and soul together without lazily becoming a burden upon the charitable in the following manner: The heads of the families engaged in peddling, the younger members worked in factories, while the still younger ones sold newspapers in the streets before and after school hours. Their combined earnings were not spent in saloons, or in more objectionable resorts; but were carefully husbanded until they reached from $200 to $500 per family. With this money they did not "begin money lending," but settled on farms in the North-West, where they are very highly spoken of by their neighbors. In support of this, I am prepared to furnish names, some of which are not unfamiliar in your office. I am not now speaking of those who have been assisted by the Baron de Hirsch funds, who are also getting on well, and who are proud of their farms. I refer more especially to those who have deprived themselves of even the most trifling luxuries to return to what was their national avocation before they were persecuted in the name of religion, and to follow the calling of their forefathers who, although shepherds and agriculturists, have enriched the sacred literature of mankind as no others have done.

You further charge the Jew that when he has made a hundred dollars in peddling, "he will begin money lending." From the tone of your remarks one would infer that money lending is the exclusive calling of the Jew, and that it is confined solely to the Jew. But what are the facts? There are in this city fifty Jewish manufacturers, giving employment to over 3,000 persons, and 200 merchants. But you find only three Jewish money lenders. And now mark, that while the Jewish money lender pays a heavy contribution to both provincial and civic treasuries, and not only keeps his business open at all times to the gaze of the law, but is very often the means of assisting the police in unearthing theft and crime, the majority of private money lenders pay no license, keep their business to themselves, charge whatever interest they like, exact any security they choose, and cases are not rare in which such securities have been levied upon the warehouse of the wholesale merchant, whose merchandise, instead of going to the purchaser's legitimate place of business, finds its way into the clutches of the "private banker" in his secluded little office. The Jew does lend his own hundred dollars which he has saved up; but what about those institutions who lend the savings of others, and sometimes those of the widow and orphan, to political organizations for the sole purpose of bribing constituencies?

From the foregoing it will be seen that the number of Jewish peddlars is comparatively insignificant, and after all you will admit that it is better that they should pay for a license for peddling than for saloon-keeping. And, as to money lending, I hope I have proved that Jewish money-lenders are fewer in numbers, even proportionately, and follow a modus operandi less objectionable than that of those to whom you have not referred. Nor will you be surprised when I inform you that Mr. Augustus Wiman, not long ago, remarked in a public address that no Jewish money-lender ever charged half of one percent per day, or one hundred and eighty-two and a half percent per annum, as is sometimes done on Wall street. He observed: "If one wants to be skinned artistically these days, he need not go to the Jews."

The length of my remarks prevents my dwelling upon your assertion as to the patriotism of the Jews. I will only say that their love for the country of their adoption, and loyalty to its interests, have been too conclusively proved to call for further remark here.

In conclusion, permit me, Mr. Editor, to say that the true "explanation" of "the dislike" with which the Jew meets is not so "simple" as you seem to think some Jews believe. Not a stone has been left unturned to make the "Jew," appear, as Haman of old declared, a man "whose laws are different from those of all people," and then charge him with the crime. But, let me ask, what are the laws of the Jew? Laws based upon the dictates of him who is the father of all flesh, of the Christian as well as of the Jew. Nor has the Jew changed these laws, for he believes, with a very eminent Jew, that "till heaven and earth pass away one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the laws. But, alas! the laws of the land are so constituted to-day that the Jew must either break that law, which, we are told, if broken, will render the transgressor "least in the kingdom of heaven," or he has by the simple adherence to that law to become the target of accusers who, from the days of Haman, have assailed him on the ground of his national peculiarities.

HARRIS VINEBERG.

30 Shuter street, Montreal, May 16, 1893.

PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

LOOC AFTER THE VOTERS' LISTS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The subjoined information will be of use to many of our workers in the impending conflict. If you will kindly publish it in your widely circulated journal it will reach a large number of those who are anxious for just such information. Anyone interested in the prohibition cause, and desirous of any further information relating to the same, is respectfully invited to address the undersigned.

F. S. SPENCE,
Secretary Dominion Alliance, 86 King street East, Toronto.

A PRESSING DUTY.

It is of the utmost importance to our cause that every available prohibition vote should be polled on Jan. 1 next. In this contest we do not win by a bare majority. We win a victory that will be of value in proportion to the size of the majority recorded in favor of prohibition. The voting is not upon a direct law. It is simply an expression of public opinion, and its worth will be in its magnitude. Every vote polled will be an increment of strength to our cause, and every prohibition vote unpolled will be a weakness.

These facts place upon us a heavy responsibility to do our utmost in the impending campaign. In order that our votes may be polled it is absolutely necessary that they should first be made pollable. Votes cannot be polled unless the voters' names are on the voters' list. Bearing in mind this important fact we earnestly urge upon prohibitionists everywhere to at once take steps to see that the voters' lists to be used on Jan. 1 next are made as complete as possible, from a temperance standpoint.

There should be at once appointed in every municipality an active working committee to see that this result is attained. The subjoined information has been carefully compiled for the use of workers generally, and such committees in particular.

WHO MAY VOTE.

The persons entitled to vote on the prohibition question on January 1 next are—

1. All men entitled to vote at an election for the Legislative Assembly.

3. All women entitled to vote at municipal elections.

Any male person twenty-one years of age, a British subject by birth or naturalization, has a right to have his name placed on the voters' lists if he has (a) resided within the province for the nine months next preceding the time fixed for beginning to make the assessment roll, or (b) has resided within the province for the twelve months next preceding the time up to which application can be made to the County Judge to insert his name on the list; provided that he was in good faith at the time of beginning to make such roll or complaint, a resident of the municipality in the list of which he is entered. Temporary absence at work, as lumberman, miner, fisherman, or as a student in Canada, shall not disentitle such person to be entered on the list. Any enfranchised Indian, or non-enfranchised Indian not residing among Indians or on an Indian reserve may also have his name placed on the list. A person who is to be twenty-one years of age within sixty days of the date of the final revision of the assessment roll may be placed on the list.

Unmarried women or widows of the full age of twenty-one years and subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization have a right to be entered upon the assessment roll and upon the municipal voters' lists who are:—(1) In their own rights freeholders in the municipality, or (2) householders or tenants in the municipality, or (3) in receipt of an income of not less than four hundred dollars per annum. The property to be owned or occupied in order to entitle a person to a vote, must be worth in towns and incorporated villages at least one hundred dollars; in towns where the population is not over 2,000, two hundred dollars: in towns with a population of over $3,000, three hundred dollars; and in cities four hundred dollars.

The following persons are not permitted to vote: Judges, clerks of the peace, county attorneys, customs officers, registrars, sheriffs and deputies, crown land agents, postmasters, stipendary magistrates, excise officers, prisoners in gaol, patients in asylums, patients in municipal or provincial charitable institutions or receiving aid therefrom.

No person is entitled to vote whose name is not entered on the voters' lists.

The voters' list is made up of three parts: Part 1. Names of men entitled to vote at municipal elections and Legislative Assembly elections. Part 2. Names of men and women entitled to vote at municipal elections only. Part 3. Names of men entitled to vote at Legislative Assembly elections only.

To enable them to vote on the prohibition question on Jan. 1 next, men's names must be entered in part 1 or part 3, and women's names must be entered in part 2.

The voters' lists for the different municipalities in the Province of Ontario are based upon the assessment rolls, and the regular mode of securing a place on the voters' lists for the name of any person entitled to vote, is through the assessor. The law has, however, provided for securing the rights of voters who have failed to obtain recognition in the regular way. The following summary of information will show how this can be accomplished.

FROM THE ASSESSMENT ACT, 1892.

Unless in special cases hereinafter mentioned, the assessment is to be completed in each municipality, and the assessor's roll is to be filed with the clerk of the municipality on or before April 30. This roll shall then be open to the public for inspection. (Sec. 50.) Any person aggrieved by the assessment, or whose name has been wrongfully omitted from the roll, may have the error corrected by giving to the Clerk notice of his intention to appeal. Such notice must be given within fourteen days after April 30, or within fourteen days after the day of the return of the assessor's roll, if that return take place later than April 30. (Sec. 64, s.s. 1, 2.)

A Court of Revision shall then be held to consider all appeals against the assessment. This Court is not to hold its first sitting until at least ten days after the end of the time during which appeals may be made. (Sec. 60.) The sitting of the Court must be advertised ten days in the newspapers. Notice must be given to persons concerning whom complaint has been made. (Sec. 64, s. s. 7.) The work of the Court of Revision shall be complete before July 1st. (Sec. 64, s. s. 19.)

If an elector has failed to secure his rights from the Court of Revision, he may appeal to the County Judge, notice of such appeal being given to the clerk of the municipality within five days from the date fixed for closing the Court of Revision, that is from July 1st. (Sec. 68, s. s. 2.) The County Judge shall fix a date for hearing these appeals, which must be heard and determined before August 1st. (Sec. 68, ss. 7.)

The foregoing provisions of the Assessment Act are those applicable to municipalities generally. It is provided, however, that cities, towns and incorporated villages may pass by-laws providing for the taking of their assessment between the first day of July and the 30th day of September. In such cases the assessment work shall be completed by October 1st, the Court of Revision shall close on November 15th and the Judge's work must be completed by December 31st. Of course, this has all been done in those municipalities in which it could affect the voters' lists to be used on January 1st next.

There are also special provisions for the taking of assessments in the municipality of Shunia, and certain municipalities in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, and Rainy River.

It is also in the power of county councils to fix dates for the taking of the assessment in the municipalities within their jurisdiction. Such dates must be fixed between February 1st and July 1st. If the date for the completion of the assessment is later than May 1st, then the Court of Revision is to finish its work six weeks from the date on which the assessment closes, and the final return of the Judge is to be made six weeks later.

The cases just mentioned are however, exceptional. Full information as to whether or not they apply in any particular municipality may always be obtained from the clerk of that municipality, who will generally be found willing to give all such information.

FROM THE VOTERS' LISTS ACT, 1889.

Immediately after the final revision by the judge, of the assessment roll, the clerk of the municipality shall make and post up in different places a list of persons appearing upon the assessment roll to be entitled to vote at Legislative Assembly elections and municipal elections. This list shall be posted in cities within forty days and in other municipalities within thirty days from the date of the final revision of the assessment roll. (Sec. 3.) Copies of the list shall be filed at every Post-office and at every public or separate school in the municipality. (Sec. 5.) If no appeals are made against this list within thirty days from the time of its being posted, the county judge shall certify to it as being correct. (Sec. 16.)

Appeals may be made against the list if incorrect. Notice of such appeals is to be given to the Clerk within thirty days after the posting of the list. If such appeals are made the County Judge will hold a court to decide them, notice of such court being published ten days. (Sec. 13.)

The Judge shall so hold his court that all complaints shall be heard and the list finally certified to, within two months of the last day fixed for making complaints. (Sec. 15.)

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that appeals may be made to the Court of Revision against the assessment, to the County Judge against the Court of Revision, and again to the County Judge against mistakes in the voters' list. Persons entitled to vote can have their names added to the voters' list by making the necessary application within thirty days after the Clerk has posted his first draft of the list. The Clerk will furnish the necessary forms to those desiring to make such application.

The right plan for committees to take is:—(1.) Ascertain when list is posted. (2.) Immediately after its being posted, carefully scrutinize it and ascertain what qualified voters are omitted from it. (3.) See that application is at once made to have these names added to the list. (4.) See that the application is followed up by the necessary appearance before the County Judge, and the giving of evidence to show that the names should be added.

It will be manifest that this work must be looked after by a carefully selected committee in every municipality.

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THE AKKA DWARFS.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THEM BY DR. STUHLMANN.

Dr. Stuhlmann, Emin Pasha's companion on his expeditions in the neighborhood of Lake Victoria, has succeeded for the first time in bringing members of the dwarf tribes (pigmies), of whom the ancient Greeks related that they dwelt near the sources of the Nile, alive to Europe. He exhibited them here the other evening, and gave some interesting information about them. They are of the negro type, and their size is that of children of nine years old. They traverse the dense primeval forests in troops varying in number from a mere handful up to several hundreds stopping for a while at places where they find animals enough to kill.

The negroes who practice agriculture in the neighborhood suffer severely from their inborn incapacity to distinguish between meum and tuum, and Dr. Stuhlmann's bearers often had painful experience of the excellence of the mantraps, made of cane splinters, with which they try to protect their banana fields from the little folks depredation. The men are inveterate smokers. Their pipes are of primitive, but original, construction, and consist of the hollowed-out stalk of a banana leaf, with a hole bored in its side at one end, in which the bowl, consisting of a rolled-up banana leaf, is stuck. They suck the smoke right into their lungs, and blow it out again in great clouds, an operation which is, of course, always accompanied by a violent fit of coughing. After each such inhalation and exhalation, the mouthpiece of the pipe stalk is cut off. Their love of smoking is instanced by the fact that, when one of them dies, they try to procure him the delight of smoking once more. They stick the mouthpiece of the pipe into the mouth of the corpse, and then blow through the bowl till the smoke comes out of the nostrils.

The institution of marriage is well known to them, but its obligations seem to be by no means strictly observed, and there are people who attribute their dwarfish stature and other bodily peculiarities to degeneracy consequent on incest. They are suspicious, malicious, and cunning, and war with them is much dreaded. In the course of his lecture, Dr. Stuhlmann said:

"During our second stay with the Chieftain Masanbiri, south of the Albert Nyanza, the Maniema made a slave raid in the forest, and brought back with them two dwarfs—a man and a woman—bound hand and foot. They were from the forest northwest of the Kiska Mountains. We bought them, and succeeded about a month later in acquiring another woman from the Meniema. They soon became as confiding as their natural shyness permitted, and went with us to the East African Coast. The man was about twenty-five years old a little over four feet six inches in height, and so shy that it was hardly possible to get him to answer questions.

"Taking the growth and development of these little people into account, it would not be correct to call them dwarfs since this term is connected with the idea of malformation. The height of men. The feet are thin and slender; in inches to four feet nine and a half inches, but those who are above four feet six inches are probably not of pure descent. The upper part of the body is the portion most fully developed; the legs are thin—those of the women, however, rather less so than those of the men. The feet ar thin and slendor; in walking the toes are not turned outwards, but inwards, or at least held straight. The gait is wavy and cautious, but not at all feeble. The arms are well formed; the hands remarkably small, with elegant, rounded, whitish nails. In the whole formation of their bones is seen a similarity with those of our children. The head is roundish, although strong lateral projections of the forehead and of the parietal bone cause it to look square. The forehead is high and vertical, the eyebrows often strongly developed. The nose is of the broad, flat negro type, and consequently the inner angles of the eyes are very widely separated from each other. The eyes are large and dark brown. The formation of the upper lip, which stretches forward convexly, is very characteristic. The lips are not very thick, and the peculiarity noticed by Emin is clearly perceptible—viz., that their mucous membrane is rose-colored, whilst in the negroes it is very dark-colored. The hair is woolly, and as soon as it grows more than an inch and a half long it forms itself into little bunches. The roots of the hair do not appear in groups, like the bristles of a brush, as is the case with many negroes, but are pretty equally disposed over the skin of the head.

"The clothing of the men consists only of a narrow strip of bast or inner bark from a species of fig-tree. I never saw among them the smallest trace of ornamental dress or tattooing. Their only ornaments are small holes in the upper lip, into which thin grass-stalks are stuck. Occasionally the septum of the nose is also bored through, as well as one of the ear-laps, through which they then thrust small wooden pegs. The teeth are seldom filled. The dress of the women is, if possible, even simpler than that of the men. It consists of a cord round the loins, on which fresh leaves are hung; these are fetched every morning from the woods. The men generally shave away their hair, except a narrow strip above the right ear. They are very dirty, and have an aversion to water; while the negroes are very cleanly—more so, indeed, than the average European. When they sleep they draw up their knees, and lay one hand under the head. They keep up their fires continually; they seem unable to obtain fire by rubbing sticks together, and, therefore, when they change their quarters, they take with them a torch, which they carefully keep glowing. Their weapon is a small bow with a string of rattan. Their arrows are carried in a sack of raw leather, which they hang over one shoulder. They are usually made of wood only, but some have heads of iron, which they obtain by barter from the neighboring peoples.

Their poisoned arrows are deeply notched below the head, and often have barbs, so that an attempt to draw out an arrow causes it to break off in the wound. Instead of feathers they use a portion of a leaf at the hinder end of the arrow. The poison employed is of a vegetable nature, and is greatly feared by the natives. If it remains some time in the wound it causes death, and even if it is quickly removed, it is usually followed by a strong purulent discharge, which causes tetanus. With proper treatment, however, this poison is by no means dangerous.

Our two female pigmies have learned the Suaheli tongue, and it is only when they think themselves quite unobserved that they talk and sing together in their mother tongue. The negroes maintain that they twittered like birds, but the tribes best acquainted with them know that they speak the languages of their neighbors. Our three, at least, have been brought up to speak the Wambuga language. No one has succeeded as yet even in fixing the words which represent the numbers in their native language; probably they are, like the Bushmen, unable to count more than two, all the numbers above two being called "many." They call themselves Ewe, or Baewe; by their neighbors they are called Wambuti, Au, Ango, Wasumbe, Akka, etc. The name Akka is said to occur on an ancient Egyptian monument."

The speaker then recurred to the ethnological hypothesis that these pigmies are the last representatives of an aboriginal race; perhaps related to the Bushmen, who once peopled the whole African forest region between the Equator and the Transvaal. To form a decision on this hypothesis, a far larger basis of observation would be required than we at present possess. In any case, he said, it was to be hoped that the world would, before the disappearance of the last of the Wambuti, learn more about this remarkable race than was known to Aristotle and Homer. Prof. Virchow is to subject the Akka dwarfs to an anthropological examination, and will publish the result.—London "Standard" Berlin Correspondence.

THE ART OF BREATHING.

Major-General Drayson contributes an interesting article on the above subject to the "Nineteenth Century" for April. We give some of his conclusions, but recommend readers interested in the question to read the whole article:

What does moderate exercise do? It increases the rate of breathing, and hence gives a larger supply of oxygen to the blood than is given when a person is sitting still. But why take the exercise to obtain this result? It seems like burning down a house to roast a pig. Increase the rate of breathing, and the same results are gained, assuming that we can obtain pure air, even though we are sitting quietly in an arm-chair. Many people seem to consider that unless they can take one or two hours' exercise each day they cannot keep in health. To some men who eat and drink too much such a proceeding may be necessary; but during several years I have taken, as a rule, very little exercise, yet I have obtained very much the same results by increasing the rate of my breathing during one or two hours a day, and when necessary I can walk ten or twelve miles, at a rate of about four miles an hour, without distress. It has been stated by others that many instances have occurred of persons who suffered from toothache having at length made up their minds to rush off to the dentist and have the tooth extracted. On reaching the house of the dentist the person has found that the ache had ceased, and he therefore changed his mind and returned home. Fear has been the supposed cause of this effect, but I attribute it to the rapid breathing caused by the walk to the dentist's. But why take the walk to increase the rate of breathing? By the action of the will the rate of breathing can be increased up to fifty breaths a minute whilst reposing in an arm-chair; and I can state that I have driven away headache, toothache, and other aches by breathing rapidly during several minutes. Another effect I have experienced from rapid breathing is the cure of restlessness and sleeplessness, from which those who use the brain much not infrequently suffer. In order to avoid breathing second-hand air, it is advisable to get out of bed and walk about the room, breathing very quickly during one or two minutes.

Whilst there are few people who have to experience breathing at a great altitude, and thus to find the results due to admitting to the lungs a less allowance of oxygen than is necessary for health, there are hundreds of thousands who suffer, often without comprehending the cause, from breathing air which is absolutely poisoned. A man sits in his study occupied in literary work probably two or more hours; there is no circulation of air in the room, and he breathes down on the paper on which he is writing, or on the book he is reading. In a very few minutes the air which he has expelled from his lungs is again inhaled, and as he sits quietly pursuing his occupation, he is actually poisoning his blood by taking into the lungs those particles which the lungs half a minute before had thrown off. Persons who do not reflect on these matters seem utterly unconscious that they are committing suicide by a slow but sure method of poisoning. Crowded rooms without proper ventilation, rooms in which there are many gaslights and but little change of air, are more dangerous to health than exposed cesspools or sewers. Like the effect produced by other poisons, such as an excessive use of alcohol or nicotine, persons have a strong desire for a repetition of the poison; they can scarcely endure a room containing fresh, pure air. They will close every window and door because they feel cold, the coldness in the majority of cases being due to the impurity of the blood, resulting from breathing in vitiated air. When any disease attacks such persons, even such trifling affairs as a cold, sore throat, or cough, their blood is so impure that serious illness is usually the result; whereas a person who had not poisoned his blood by breathing impure air would not even suffer from the first disease.

A WEDDING INTERRUPTED.

John Meyers and Lucy Archambault, prominet young people of Faribault, Minn., when they arrived one day last week, at the church where they were to be married, were deserted by their friends because there was scarlet fever in the house they had come from. The chief of police quarantined the couple and sent for the health officer, who fumigated bride and groom with sulphur candles, after which they were married.

WAITERS AND BEARDS.

SOME HISTORICAL INFORMATION OF TIMELY INTEREST ABOUT WHISKERS.

(From the Kansas City "Star.")

The waiters, whose motto is "Strike for your whiskers and your rights," may quote history in support of their position, though none of them have probably the requisite knowledge to do so, despite the fact that they have an organization, one of whose requisites is ability to call for "ham and eggs," "corned beef and cabbage", and other standard dishes in three languages. In the first place, they may confound the stomach caterers who have declared undying war on what may be dearer to some of their whilom employees than all else, by showing that in ancient times whiskers were considered sacred by both the conscript fathers of old Rome and the Hebrews, and were cherished by those rations as the unadulterated visible sign of the true man, the absence of which or inability to raise which caused the unfortunates to be derided as woman-faced. The beards or whiskers of those days were sworn by. Again, the whiskers-strikers could point to the Persians, who adorned their beards to such an extent that they plaited and adorned them with gold and jewels and perfumes. They may also advance as arguments in behalf of their contention the fact that Mahommed, whose followers have numbered countless millions, never touched steel to his face, and that all "true believers" held for centuries that beards were a help to salvation, as, by using them as handles, Allah was the easier enabled to lift their wearers into paradise, where houris devoted a large portion of their spare moments to caressing the manly hairs. Wars in both Europe and Asia have had their origins in insults to whiskers.

Coming down to later days, the strikers may reinforce their position by showing that a Portuguese Admiral borrowed 1,000 pistoles on one of his side whiskers, and that three hairs from the beard of a French King were held to give added security to royal letters and charters, when placed under seals of state, and this belief has been continued to the present day in the placing of crossed ribbons, which have taken the post of honor of hairs on seals. They can also show that the beard of the greatest of old-time German Emperors, Frederick Barbarossa, will always live in history as part of his name—barbarossa meaning red beard. They may still further reinforce their case by proving that Napoleon III. gave his name to a form of goatee, and that the former Crown Prince of Germany—the late Emperor Frederick—originated a fetching style of trimming whiskers.

On the other side, the hotel proprietors may claim that their waiters are supposed to serve ladies and gentlemen, and have no occasion to swear by their beards (or whiskers)—in fact, swearing at all is contrary to ethics; that waiters are not true men or they would not be waiters, and the Hebraic visible sign of the true man is, therefore, out of place on their faces; that with the steady outflow of gold from New York, any attempt of the minions of the napkin to imitate the ancient Persians, would send gold to a premium and disorganize trade, and the use of oils and unguents might not be pleasant to the guests; that no waiter, no matter how lovely per se might be his whiskers, could borrow even a dime on them in any pawnshop in or out of the Bowery; that no notary or conveyancer would think of borrowing a few hairs of a waiter's whiskers to adorn or give value to a seal, and that no barber who would keep his trade would have the nerve to name a new form of cutting the whiskers after a waiter.

The hotel men may still further fortify their case by showing that as Alexander the Great ordered his mighty warriors to shave so that their foes might not be enabled to use the whisker of the soldiers as handles in close combat, so the waiters should not be at a disadvantage, in case a guest should see fit to rise in his might and attempt to smite an offender. They can also show that for centuries the Greek and Roman Churches fought bitterly over whiskers, and that the Roman Church, which declared against the hirsute appendages, has grown steadily, while the Greek Church has not even held its own. Further ammunition may be found in the fact that under Peter the Great, the wisest of Russian rulers, and Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign England was mightiest, whiskers fell into such disrepute, that all who dared to wear them were forced to pay taxes on them. On the whole, the employer seems to have the best of the argument.

The plume of the Prince of Wales, worn on state occasions, is said to be worth £50,000. The feathers, an English writer says, are pulled from the tail of the feriwah, one of the rarest and most beautiful birds of India. Great expense and trouble are necessary to capture the bird, which is found only in the wildest jungles. The feathers are taken from the live cock.



OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON—1893.

DR. W. G. GRACE, ENGLAND'S VETERAN CHAMPION.

—"Pall Mall Budget."

SIR WILLOUGHBY CRIQUET.

Sir Willoughby Criquet sat under the shade
Of a weeping willow tree,
And he said to himself: I am sadly afraid
These lads are too many for me.
Though a stout young blade in the days long past,
I am going, I fear, to pieces;
For my beauty locks, they are whitening fast,
And my features are covered with creases.

But if I was dragged to the block again,
I know I should lose my head;
Miss a gay bold swipe at a short long-hop,
And be miserably bowled instead.
And, in sporting phrase, "I should then elect
To retire" with a sombre sedateness;
And restore the remains of my self-respect
With dreams of my former greatness.

So here's to you all with my company bow,
For your "blazers" and cricketing bravery;
They tell me I'm growing quite crotchety now,
And my voice is a little bit quavery.
But I love to remember the scores I made—
I could carry my bat with the best of you,
Now my innings are over, I'll sit in the shade,
And holloa as loud as the rest of you.

P. SHAW JEFFREY.

It is said that the young Earl of Dudley holds the largest life insurance ever effected, the amount being £1,200,000.

ENGLAND.

(Special correspondence of "Witness.")

London, May 3.—The merry, smiling month is once again upon us, and we have yet had but the faintest promise and indication of the first spring shower. For eight mortal weeks we have been waiting and longing for rain; and last Sunday all signs indicated its swift approach; and it came, a brief shower, repeated at night, after which we have had three days of continued cloudy, threatening skies; but with the most meagre fulfilment of the threatenings. So long a period of drought is without record in the Thames valley, and though to-day's official prognostic bracketed the whole British Islands for heavy rains, here the clouds have nearly rolled away and the sun has been shining brightly all the afternoon. One effect of the long drought is the over-rapid maturing of vegetation, the trees being nearly as leafy as is usual a month later; and before April was out the chestnuts and hawthorns were bright with blossom. Last Sunday the famous Bushbey Park Avenue was fairly crowded with carriages and waggonettes filled with the admiring crowd which always swarms out of town on "Chestnut Sunday." And our gardens and orchards have been a blaze of glory in color; while the suburban roads have done quite enough by giving us their usual sweet May beauty nearly a month before it was due. The trooping crowds who are up for the May meetings and the great annual picture shows, are likely to have an enjoyable time. Indeed, the business is already fairly started; the Royal Academy and the New Gallery having already opend their doors. I hope in my next letter to tell you my impressions of these always interesting exhibitions, which I could not visit in the brief beginning ofthe month. So likewise with the "May meetings," though these have been proceeding all through April; and as it is not in the power of mortal man to attend them all, as there are at least two or three a day for many weeks together, I can only hope to do like other folk and visit

EXETER HALL

on the anniversaries of some of the more important societies. Times have changed since the early days of the "Romance of Missions," when every meeting (for there were but few) was crowded by pretty nearly the same people. Religious and philanthropic societies abound; their supporters and adherents are multitudinous, and although the "Exeter Hall Knitters" are not quite extinct, they are few enough to be remarkable. Besides which, modern Christianity is so liberal in its ideas, that the very same good people who attend a missionary or Bible meeting at one part of the day may, either before or after it, be recognized at the Academy, at Mr. Maskelyne's magic entertainment, or at the semi-theatrical stars of the German-Reeds, or even at Sir Arthur Sullivan's light opera at the Savoy. May is, indeed, a wonderful month in London. Besides the ordinary and stock gatherings and entertainments of the season, or of all seasons, there is something special every year. This season it is to be quite an Imperial function, in which the Empress Queen will be the chief figure of a crowd of royalties and notabilities. Before this letter is in print Her Majesty will have opened with full state ceremonial the magnificent palace, which is to be the future home of the

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

How magnificent and how palatial this beautiful building is, I must leave its photographs to say; enough for me to note that it takes high rank among the non-ecclesiastical structures—not simply of London, but of the British Islands. As to its present purpose and the future that may lie before it, it is difficult to speak. It will house some of the grand interesting or useful exhibits we have already been made familiar with in the temporary buildings which stood on the same ground in late consecutive years. Thus as it is strengthened from time to time it will be a sort of standing exhibit of the powers and possibilities of the whole Empire. As to the part the building may play in coming attempts to realize the beautiful dream of Imperial Federation, it would be impossible for even Lord Rosebery to speak except in the most general terms. Will the dream ever take shape and substance at all? Shall we have a truly Imperial Parliament of the many Sovereign nations into which the British colonies are growing, or will they by-and-by separate by germination, and leave the parent stock to wither and die into the shape of Lord Macaulay's vision of the New Zealander sitting on the ruined arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's? Present signs of decay are hard to find; the tale is still of growth, expansion, consolidation, increase of peoples, strength and wealth; but it is difficult to avoid feeling uneasiness in these very facts of growth themselves. How can Britain direct, guide, protect a fourth part of the whole human race? When a great business grows too large for individual responsibilities of management, it is common to

TURN IT INTO A "COMPANY,"

so as to divide responsibility, to widen counsel and oversight, and to share results. Are we reaching this stage of growth with the British Empire? The new Imperial Institute may help the solution of this question by the concentration of the wide local knowledge and experience of its members. Canada may be amongst the first of the daughter nations of Britain which will have to consider this question, and much may depend upon the answer she is prepared to give. There are other wheels which revolve both within and without the circle of this Imperial question. Irish Home Rule is one. Will it really mean the "dismemberment of the Empire," or will it be an important step towards its consolidation? Will it drive us back into a harder centralization, or will it work so well as to raise a cry in England, Scotland and Wales for a similar local devolution of parliamentary business? It sometimes seems to us that with the adoption of the Federal principle there need be no limit to the natural extension of the Empire; but they are few who are especially clamorous for more worlds to conquer, or for more territory under British rule. The nation sees with different eyes, and speaks with opposing voices. There is clamor to keep us in Egypt or in Uganda, and some even would claim half Africa as a British province. It is hard to say which way madness lies and which wisdom. Is it with nations as with men, that some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them? This last seems to be our present fate. Our rulers of both parties seem to have honestly tried rather to limit our governmental responsibilities in Africa; but still they grow. All this digression has grown out of the opening of the Imperial Institute next week. But, probably, all this and more will be in the mind of our honored Queen when she views the grand tower of the Institute and enters its portals.

SHE WILL LOOK BACK

as well as forward; and will see here not only germ but fruit; fruit of which the germ was the thought in the mind of her dead husband which led to the first Great Exhibition of 1851. That thought has gone round the whole world. The marvellous show in Chicago is itself its fruit. So is the Imperial Institute. And so will be whatever may be the outcome of the Institute in the development of British Imperial government in the years and ages to come. And the thought does not stop even with the British Empire, but sweeps on throughout the world.

V. V.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The editor of the Michigan "Christian Advocate" writes as follows, under the heading, "Among the Canadians":—

A recent errand in Ontario brought us in contact with several thinking men who expressed themselves freely concerning annexation. There is no desire on the part o Canadians as a whole for political union with the United States. There is a wish for more open commercial relations, and much hope is cherished that our next Congress will modify the tariff laws so as to afford better markets for Canadian products. The farmers of the Dominion might be more prosperous. The land is rich and crops abundant, but wages of laborers are high and prices of produce low. Taxes, too, are high. The Dominion debt amounts to $300,000,000, or about $49.10 per head of population. The annual interest on this debt amounts to $1.76 per head. In the United States the national debt does not exceed $13.32 per head, while the annual interest is only thirty-seven cents per head, a vast difference. While the public debt of our country is constantly decreasing, that of Canada is ever increasing. Taxes in Canada amount to eight dollars per head, in the United States, six dollars. The Canadian Government costs heavily. There are nine parliaments, with 723 legislators, seventeen cabinet ministers and sixty-seven Ministers of the Crown. In proportion to population these Canadian Dominion officials and legislators outnumber our American Federal officials and congressmen about eight to one.

Yet the Canadians are not discontented. Their population has increased since 1793 from 70,000 to 5,000,000. There is much wealth, excellent society, splendid educational facilities, good morals and remarkable religious prosperity. The Canadians believe their form of government to be far more popular than ours. They have the strength of a monarchy and the popularity of a republic. The Government is elected by the people. The spoils system in politics is almost wholly unknown. Their method of selecting a judiciary is superior to ours. The people rule. The best classes are in the ascendancy. They look with disfavor upon the thought of entering the American Union. They consider our divorce laws, Sabbath observance and general morality as far inferior to theirs. They believe, too, that the Dominion has a destiny of its own, and that the United States Government has its hands full already. They have no thought of joining hands with us. The few agitators on platform and in pres are without political influence. The rank and file of the people and the body and soul of the leadership are loyal to the English Crown. Our belief is that so long as the Provinces of North America constitute a British dependency, there will be no serious thought of annexation. Should poltical independence ever come to Canada, political union with the United States might then prove an ultimate possibility.

LORD DERBY AND MR. GLADSTONE.

(London "Spectator.")

We have lost a great intelligence in Lord Derby—a great intelligence, perhaps, rather than a great intellect. For we fancy there is a slight difference of significance between the two. For example, it would be hard to imagine minds more different in their constitution than Lord Derby's and Mr. Gladstone's. Lord Derby's pure intelligence was, in many respects, much the wider of the two. He saw with a much more impartial vision both what was not to his mind and what was; but the result was that he often, especially in early life, rather chilled than attracted the sympathy of those whom he addressed. His light was eminently dry light, cold light—almost at times bleak light. He seemed to say, "This is my view, and so far as I can judge, the complete view; but if you cannot follow me, that is no business of mine, and I am quite indifferent whether you agree with me or not." Mr. Gladstone's attitude of mind is almost as unlike as it can be. He seldom gives the impression of any detachment at all. He is eager, vehement, playful, persuasive, sympathetic, in the highest sense impressive. He is nothing less than impartial on any subject into which he enters with his whole mind, but he makes you forget this in the charm of his invitation to agree with him. Lord Derby's argumentative shots were what are technically termed "chilled shots," as compared with Mr. Gladstone's. If those shots did their work they did it with a certain ostentatious frigidity as to the effect. In the earlier part of his career his reasoning was almost repellant. "That is my view, take it or leave it," he seemed to say. Or, as Dr. Johnson put it, "I have found you a reason, sir; I am not bound to find you an understanding."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

LITERARY REVIEW.

ROBERT BUCHANAN'S NEW BOOK.

Robert Buchanan has been for many years an Ishmaelite in English literary circles; his hand has been against everybody and nearly everybody's hand has been against him, or against some of the ideas with which from time to time he has startled his readers. A born fighter, he has always had enough fighting to do from the hour he first set foot in London, a penniless lad with a roll of manuscript in his pocket and high hopes in his heart. If any living writer ought to be impervious to the hard knocks of critics, Robert Buchanan ought to be that man, for upon his head have been poured all kinds of blows, and it must be said that he is always ready to return the compliment by paying back with interest. He is at present the centre of a controversy raging around his presentation of Christianity in his latest poem, "The Wandering Jew." The controversy is at least a good advertisement to the poet, and he does not scruple to make the most of it.

Robert Buchanan scarcely requires an advertisement to be introduced to lovers of literature in our generation. He is known to them as the singer of songs and the writer of books they would not willingly be ignorant of. His genius is as undoubted as his bohemianism. Nature meant him to be a poet, but love of the pleasure money can command has led him of late to devote himself largely to the more lucrative occupation of writing novels and dramas. From time to time he returns to his first love, and then he produces work, marred by distinct blemishes it is true, but still distinctly aglow with

> The light that never was on sea or land,
> The consecration and the poet's dream.

Born 52 years ago, Buchanan is still in the maturity of his mental powers. The dearest friend of his boyhood and the sharer of his ambitions was David Gray, the ill-fated Scottish Chatterton who buried in an early grave great poetical capabilities. The two friends often talked about going together to London in the search for fortune and fame. On what was for both of them a very eventful evening in the month of May, 1860, they met at the corner of a street in Glasgow to discuss a plan by means of which they could carry out the wish of their hearts. The end of the conversation was that that very evening they both started for the metropolis on a road which led one to sickness of heart and body and the other to a career which though chequered in endeavor and experience has always carried with it the distinction of literary celebrity.

Buchanan found London life a battle indeed. It may be that the bitterness of his early struggles developed in him the cynicism for which he is now conspicuous. At first he had to look starvation in the face day by day: But for his Celtic pluck and indomitable perseverance he would have given up the attempt to win a hearing in despair. Slowly the tide turned, and a measure of success came to him. Some of his magazine articles made a sensation, notably one on "The Fleshly School of Poetry," a remarkably able and savagely vindictive onslaught on the purpose and methods of the Pre-Raphaelite band of singers, of which Dante Gabriel Rosetti was the chief. Rarely has the calm of magazinedom been so rudely disturbed as by this phillipic, which yet remains a marvel of the power of the pen as a tomahawk. It signalized the departure of Buchanan from the beaten tracks and the conventional fellowship of literary men. Henceforth he went his own way, saying and doing things so daringly audacious as to be unique even in the Bohemian circles of London. One specimen of his defiant disregard of the canons of literary life was furnished by him the other day when over his own name he gave the readers of "The Daily Chronicle" an "appreciation" of his latest poem, "The Wandering Jew." Some authors have bashfully whispered the advantages of every man being his own critic, but Robert Buchanan has dared to do openly and boldly what they only thought of doing.

The poem which has just been thus praised and explained by its writer is a very strange performance. It is called a Christmas carol, but anything more unlike in spirit and matter what we have been accustomed to associate with Christmas we could scarcely imagine. In it the poet represents himself as wandering through the snow-covered streets of London on the night which precedes Christmas Day. While thus engaged he meets and enters into conversation with a strange figure, a man bowed down beneath the burden of years and woes, bruised and branded, bearing on his hands and feet the marks of crucifixion. The man professes to be the Wandering Jew, not the Ahasuerus of the familiar legend, but Jesus Christ doomed to endless vagabondage because of the failure of the mission he undertook. Then the Spirit of Man appears upon the scene and summons the ever-wandering Christ to trial at his bar, charging him with destroying the old pleasures and hopes of primitive Paganism and with deceiving men by telling them of a Father and a home in heaven which does not exist.

> This Jew hath made the earth that once was glad,
> A lazar-house of woeful men and mad.

A terrible indictment is made out against the Christ. Witnesses of every age who in any way have suffered from injustices done in the name or, under the garb, of the Christian religion speak out in condemnation of him. The other side is heard as witnesses testify how he whispered comfort to the martyr in prison, and how he stole with radiant face to sick beds sad because of the approach of death; but it is evident that the poet's sympathies led him to emphasize the testimony of Christ's accusers far more strongly than those of his defenders. The end is that Christ is found guilty of the charges brought against him, and sentenced to wander homeless through the universe, ever carrying with him the cross, the symbol of his failure and the woe it caused to humanity.

The poem is daring in conception and striking in treatment, but as a contribution to life and thought it is marred by fatal blemishes. A poet ought to be a prophet of the beautiful, singing of hope and strength and comfort. Buchanan would darken the sun, put out the stars and plunge the world into rayless pessimism. Moreover, he is false to history and experience. The man who dares say that Christ robbed humanity of the pleasures and hopes of Paganism is either strangely ignorant of or wilfully blind to the condition of the world when Christianity was introduced, a condition which has been described in memorable words by Matthew Arnold:—

> On that hard Pagan world disgust
> And sated loathing fell;
> Deep weariness and sated lust
> Made human life a hell.

That Christ has deceived men by holding out to them hopes of home and love in the bosom of the Eternal Father is triumphantly refuted by the daily experience of thousands of Christians who live lives sheltered by the fatherhood of God and radiant with light that falls from the Home on high in which life reaches its consummation.

What is best and brightest in Robert Buchanan's poetry comes from the inspiration of that religion which he has traduced and caricatured in his latest poem.

UNIVERSITIES IN OLD TIMES.

In "The Great Educators" series Scribner's Sons publish "Abelard and the Origin and Early History of Universities," by Gabriel Compayre, rector of the Academy of Poitiers, France, who, in his preface, expresses his pleasure at the fact that his book, translated into English before being printed, is published in the United States. The volume opens with a brief sketch of Abelard, whom the writer considers the real founder of the University of Paris, which was the model and prototype of most of the other universities of the Middle Ages, but the book itself is devoted to the study of the origin and organization of the Universities, their course of study, methods of teaching and their general spirit and influence. The subject may not sound interesting to the general reader, but M. Compayré has performed his task in such a skilful manner that one who opens at almost any page will wish to read on. Great were the privileges of the early universities. Teachers and students were exempted from taxes, and frequently from customs, and also from military service. They could summon an enemy from the farthest extremity of the country to be judged before them, and they had special ecclesiastical immunities. One of the astonishing privileges of the ancient universities was the power they had to suspend their courses of lectures or go on strike if for any reason they were dissatisfied. This was called the right of "cessatio." For instance, in 1407 Advent and Lent went by without there being either lectures or sermons in Paris, not even on Christmas or Easter, because the provost had caused two ill-conducted students to be hanged. The university threatened to leave the kingdom and establish its chairs in a foreign country. The provost was obliged to go in person and take down the two students from the gibbet, kissing them on the mouth and conducting their obsequies with great pomp. A university was sometimes seen to take flight and change its place of residence on its own exclusive authority; thus, about 1320, the University of Orleans, vexed at the annoyances to which it had been subjected by the citizens of the town, thought it well to move to Nevers, where, for that matter, it was very ill received. The inhabitants of Nevers threw the rector's chair into the Loire, expressing the hope that, borne by the waters of the stream, and "with the assistance of the devil," it might return to the city whence it came. In guarding a privileged position for the universities the public authorities of the Middle Ages, he says, honored themselves and showed their zeal for intellectual labor.

> There was on the part of kings as well as on that of popes a sort of conspiracy in favor of the universities. It is Philip the Fair who decrees that the student if arrested shall be treated with every mark of respect while in prison and be released on bail. It is Innocent III. who enjoins the Bishop of Toulouse to receive poor students in the hospitals of the city, and who takes the trouble to write to the Count, the Consul, and the people of Toulouse to thank them for their good will toward the university. It is Philip the Fair once more who orders the inhabitants and merchants of the city of Orleans to sell provisions and let houses to the students at the most just price. It is St. Louis who, going to church at daybreak, and receiving on his head the contents of a pot which an early-rising student was emptying out of a window instead of being angered, conferred a prebendaryship on the student, as a reward for getting up at such an early hour to study.

In the thirteenth century in the Paris University in the Faculty of Arts each master hired a class-room on his own account. He needed no furniture but a platform, chair and desk for himself, the students sat on a little straw on the floor, partly for economy and partly, as we read, even as late as 1451 that they may escape all temptation to pride. The Theological Faculty of Paris not only conferred degrees much sought after, but it constituted for the Church of Rome and for all Christendom a sort of consulting committee in ecclesiastical matters, and it occasionally differed in opinion from the Pope, who in those days was not, it appears, infallible:—

> In 1331 the faculty refused to adopt the opinions of John XXII. on "the beatific vision of the saints." In sending the decision of the Faculty of the Pope, the King of France adjoined to it this curious commentary: "Our doctors know better what is to be believed in matters of faith than the jurists and clerics who compose your court and who know little or nothing of theology." King Charles VI., in a formal declaration in 1414, set forth that "the members of the Paris Faculty of Theology hold the first rank in the science of sacred letters." And he added: "The people recognize this fact, and the Court of Rome has itself admitted it when, on several occasions, both former and recent, ambiguity or doubt had arisen concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion it has not disdained to address itself to the council of the faith residing in Paris in order to obtain a clear decision on these points."

(W. Drysdale and W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

ARCHITECTURE.

"Houses in City and Country" is the title of a beautifully illustrated volume published by Scribner's Sons. In it architectural questions of all kinds are discussed by able writers and illustrated by pictures and plans of real houses. Mr. Russell Sturgis treats of "City houses in the East and South," defining the city house as one which, unless built on a corner, can have windows in front and back only, those with windows on four sides being called suburban houses. He distinguishes between Boston and New York as follows:—

> In Boston, the man of some means who wishes to have a house, employs an architect whom he considers the most intelligent or the most agreeable, and builds his house: in New York, the man, even of wealth, goes with his wife to look at ready-made houses, and accepts, buys and pays for the one which is the least objectionable. In building—except in the obviously exceptional case of palaces—elegance, comfort and a careful adaptation of means to an end, are less studied in New York than in any other community which can in any respect be compared to it.

John W. Root, of Chicago, treats of "The City House in the West," shqwing how in architecture and furnishing one fad after another has run riot, but he thinks that at length common sense has won the day. The "Suburban House" and the "Country House" are treated by Bruce Price and Donald G. Mitchell. Samuel Parsons, jr., shows how to make the most of small country places, and a paper on "Building and Loan Associations," by W. A. Linn, contains many valuable suggestions, with pictures of houses built by teachers, clerks and mechanics on this principle. Mr. Linn gives many examples of the beneficial operations of co-operative building and loan associations and says that "beyond dispute it is one of the greatest means for the encouragement of thrift that man has devised. No method has ever been invented in public or private affairs, to render the custody of funds entirely safe. But no investment and management can approach nearer safety than that of a mutual building and loan association in which the officers are well chosen and in which all do their duty." (W. Drysdale & Co., $2.00.)

RELIGIOUS WORKS.

"No thinking minister can stand up before a company largely composed of young men without a strong desire to be plain-spoken and to come straight to the point. They want a man to say what he means and to mean what he says." So says Dr. Van Dyke, of the Brick Church, New York, in the introduction to a volume containing sermons preached before the Universities of Yale, Harvard and Princeton. In these words he describes his own sermons which aim at what, he says, is the hardest and finest thing in the world—to help people to be good, and which teach that the sure way to be good is to trust and follow Jesus Christ the Son of God. The title of the volume, which is published by Scribner's Sons, is "Straight Sermons to Young Men and other Human Beings." (W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

"The Glory of God in Redemption,' by the Rev. Charles Graham, of Shepherd's Bush, London, author of "Scriptural Holiness, not Sinless Perfection," etc., (John F. Shaw & Co., London), aims to unfold truths which are "essentially connected with the highest glory of God, and with our own salvation, holiness, usefulness and happiness." The evil and falsehood of many current and growing errors is pointed out and redemption is looked at in its historic, its present and its prophetic aspects. (F. E. Grafton & Sons.)

"The First Millennial Faith" by the author of "Not on Calvary" (Saalfield and Fitch, New York,) is a further effort by this writer to prove that the doctrine of the atonement held by the Christian Church, during the first thousand years of its history, was different from that which has been generally held since. The author quotes many passages from the fathers to prove that saints and martyrs accepted what he calls the "Ransom" theory which regarded the life and death of Christ as a sacrifice to redeem us from the power of Satan. The "Satisfaction" theory on the other hand, he says, originated with the Monk Anselm at the close of the first millennium. (50 cts.)

FICTION.

In 1867, at the persuasion of Mr. Bonner, of the "New York Ledger," the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher wrote a novel. As a story of New England and the Civil War this novel was of sufficient interest but its chief merit in the eyes of many was that it afforded Mr. Beecher a chance of putting forth religious, philosophical, and social theories in a readable and attractive way. The book, therefore, is still in demand, and Fords, Howard and Hubbert, of New York, have just published a new edition of "Norwood or Village Life in New England." (W. Drysdale & Co., $1.50.)

"Island Nights' Entertainments," by Robert Louis Stevenson (Scribners' Sons) opens with a not very savory tale of South Sea Island life from a trader's point of view. The second story is "The Bottle Imp," an old tale retold for a Polynesian audience, while the third and last is a story of a sorcerer of Hawaii, who, by magic arts, turned sea shells into current coins. The book has a number of illustrations. (W. Foster Brown & Co., $1.25.)

"Stories of a Western Tour," by Octave Thanet (Scribner's Sons) contains a series of tales which first appeared in "Scribner's Magazine." The stories are unusually good for magazine tales, and those who have read them before will be glad to have them in permanent form. The illustrations are by A. B. Frost.

(W. Drysdale and W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

"Twenty Minutes Late," by Pansy, is published by William Briggs, Toronto. It is a book for young girls, and like all of Mrs. Alden's stories, is fascinating in style and earnestly religious in spirit. (Price, 70 cents.)

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

"University of Pennsylvania," catalogue and announcements 1892-93, 350 pages, Philadelphia.——"Presbyterian Year Book for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland." Presbyterian Pub. Co., Toronto. (W. Drysdale & Co.)——"The Past and the Present, or Steam navigation on Long Island Sound," by Henry Whittemore, illustrated. Providence and Stonington Steamship Co.——"The Home Maker," a monthly magazine edited by Jennie June. J. Martin Miller, New York.——"Germania," a monthly magazine for the study of German language and literature. Manchester, N. H.——"Catalogue of Doshisha Preparatory, Collegiate, Theological, Scientific and Politico-Law Schools," from Arthur W. Beall, Kyoto, Japan.——"Presbyterian College Monthly," Montreal.——"The Mentor," Boston, a monthly for the blind.——"The Silver Cross," published monthly by the Central Council of the International Order of the King's Daughters. Putnam & Sons, New York.

MICROBES AND BANK NOTES.

In the recent weekly medical article which appears in the "Herald's" European edition some interesting facts are given showing the extent to which bank notes are carriers of disease. It is popularly supposed that paper money, however soiled by indiscriminate use, is not capable of conveying any serious amount of infection, and hence it is not uncommon to see it handled without caution. But it is not certain that the infection in bank notes is infinitesimal or insignificant. Few persons smitten down with erysipelas, diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid and other microbian diseases can find out how they contracted the disease. But perhaps in not a few cases the malady has been derived from the paper currency, which, unfortunately, cannot be disinfected.

MILITARY TOURNAMENTS.

It has been suggested that a military tournament in Canada once a year would help to keep up the military spirit among the volunteers and that



TENT PEGGING, THE CHARGE.

the exercises attendant upon such an event would tend to make the ideal soldier.

The exercises which are given at a military tournament may be roughly divided into two classes. Those which



TENT PEGGING, SUCCESSFUL.

come under the ordinary routine of the soldier's duty, such as, for instance, the bayonet and sword practice, and those which may be classified as amusements, such as "tent-pegging", etc. These may be further divided into two classes, the spectacular and that which exhibits the expertness, strength or



SWORD VS. BAYONET.

skill of the individual. The most pleasing as an exhibition of docility on the part of the horse and patience on that of the master is the musical ride. Next to this in picturesqueness is the artillery competitions more especially the trotting and galloping of gun teams, through various evolutions.

Of the other sports, not strictly drill, perhaps the most pleasing is "tent-pegging." The peg is an ordinary wooden tent peg, three inches broad



LEMON CUTTING.

and a foot long, driven nearly perpendicular into the ground until about only half of it remains in sight. At this, lance in hand, the trooper rides full tilt, strikes it on the gallop and, without relaxing for a moment the grasp of his lance or the speed of his horse, he has, to be successful, to wrench it out of the ground and carry it away. Then there is the foot competitions of sword versus bayonet and many other interesting combinations chiefly that where an unmounted infantryman, whose magazine is emptied is swooped down upon by a cavalryman armed with the sword, who rushes at the other as if dear life depended upon it. The bayonet is set on a spring and retires down the barrel, instead of entering the man's side, which it seems to do, and the round-edged Wilkinson's practicing sword safeguards are used to provide against accident. Many other interesting exercises are sometimes gone through.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa



which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BBB CURES HEADACHE

By acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing morbid matter and thoroughly cleansing the entire system, Burdock Blood Bitters promptly removes Headaches of all kinds, no matter how obstinate or severe. Constipation, Dyspepsia and Bad Blood are the usual causes of Headache, B.B.B. removes these and with them also the Headache disappears. Note the following

STRONG EVIDENCE:

"My Sick Headache occurred every week for forty years, I took three bottles of B.B.B., have had no headache for months, and recommend it highly."

MRS. E. A. STORY, Shetland, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

CLOSE OBSERVATION.

Teacher—"Now you see why some substances absorb moisture. Can any of you name a substance which so easily absorbs moisture that it is nearly always damp?"

Boy—"I can."

Teacher—"Good. Nothing pleases me more than an evidence of careful observation. What is it, Johnny?"

Boy—"Mud."

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Editor—"I don't see anything in this article. It's dreadfully stupid—a great pile of listless twaddle, on a subject that no one cares anything about. Why do you bring it to me?"

Space Writer—"It's a beat on all the other papers."

Editor—"Whoop! Write six columns more of it, and rush it up before ten o'clock. Tell the leader writer to work up a two-column editorial, calling attention to it."—"New York Weekly."

BROUGHT UP ON THE SLAUGHTER OF TARGETS.

Ensign Newbuttons (showing her the sights on the flagship)—This Hotchkiss, Miss Rhapsode, is capable of terrible execution. By simply turning this crank I can fire six hundred shots a minute, and put a hole through almost anything afloat, while strewing the enemy's decks with the dead and maimed!

Miss Rhapsode (appalled but admiring)—Dreadful! However do you become inured to such scenes of carnage.—Puck.

A PÆAN OF JOY.

Blow d' horn en call d' people,
Fetch d' barnjo en d' bones;
Ring d' bell from out d' steeple,
Yell en shout in glory tones!

"Whad's d' mattah?" Lawd a mitey,
Doan' yo' know whad's raised d' roof,
Aint yo' heard about d' Rigby?
It am d' only Waterproof.

SICK HEADACHE? Beecham's Pills

SUBACIDITIES.

Gladys—"Oh, Muriel dear, that heavenly frock I think it looks lovelier every year!"—*Punch.*

AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

Enthusiastic Expert—Observe the rich plumage of that Leghorn, Miss Rhapsode.

Miss Rhapsode—Oh, my! How beautiful! What lovely Easter eggs it must lay!—*Puck.*

WHY?

Beaver (jocosely)—"I wonder why you hard headed western men wear soft hats?"

Slouch—"And I wonder why you soft-headed eastern fellows wear hard hats?"—*Judge.*

OBVIOUSLY.

London Genius.—Yes; tremendously fagged—brain work, you know.

Simple Scottish Maiden.—I see. You're giving it a rest to-night—*Judy.*

PUBLISHING THE BANS.

I have heard from a brother clergyman an incident, the truth of which internal evidence may be said to guarantee, inasmuch as it seems beyond the power of invention. The good old minister of whom it was told always used to have the book containing the bans put on the reading desk just at his right hand. One Sunday morning he began as usual, "I publish the bans of marriage between —," and, putting down his hand in all confidence for the book, found to his dismay that it was not there! In his nervousness, while searching for the missing register, he kept on repeating the formula, "I publish the bans of marriage between —I publish the bans of marriage between," till at last the clerk from beneath, in sheer pity, came to the rescue with a suggestion whispered loudly enough to be heard all over the church, "Between the cushion and the desk, sir." The book had simply slipped under the cushion. The result of the accident was a publication of bans which I should imagine to be unique.—"All the Year Round."

POLLY had been making herself a general nuisance in the kitchen all the morning. At last Bridget, who had a bad temper, could stand it no longer. "Get out o' here, you sassy little brat, you!" she cried. Little Polly drew herself up with some dignity. "I never allow anyone but my mother to speak to me like that!" she replied.

"DEAR FATHER, We are all well and happy. The baby has grown ever so much, and has a great deal more sense than he used to have. Hoping the same of you. I remain your daughter Mollie."

THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT is from the columns of a daily contemporary:—"For sale, by best maker in London, a strong iron safe for a very little money."

"MY DEAR YOUNG LADY," said a gushing artist to her, "you are positively lovely! Wouldn't you like me to do you in oils?" "Sir," exclaimed her father, indignantly, "do you take me for a sardine?"

"REGINALD, what did you say, you know, when you were pwesented to the Pwince of Wales?" asked one American snob of another. "Why, deah boy, the first thing I did was to apologize for the American wevolution," was the reply.

He was going to propose to her, and he prefaced his proposal with the following conundrum: "Why," he asked, "is your house more notable than the whole city of Chicago?" "Is it so?", "It is." "In what respect?" "Chicago contains only the World's Fair, but this house contains the world's fairest."

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.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE SUMMER GARDEN — ROSES AND HOW TO GROW THEM — A HOUSEKEEPER'S PLEA — "TOO MUCH SOARIN" — EQUAL RIGHTS FROM A LADY MED.'S STANDPOINT — DON'T LEAVE THE MEN ALONE ALL SUMMER — THE HOUSEHOLD CAT.

SIDE LIGHTS OF RURAL CANADA.

(By Mrs. Annie L. Jack.)

SUMMER ROSES.

Without any rival the rose stands ever as queen of all the flowers, and all the month of June is full of its delicate fragrance.

"The June's with the roses are straying." There is an ancient tradition that these flowers, the favorites of Venus, were at first all white, till the goddess stepped on a thorn, and bleeding therefrom, changed the color of the rose. At any rate, roselovers are to be found everywhere, and their beauty is to be desired by every flower lover who has a plot of ground.

Just now the interest centres in the out-door roses, that are divided into two classes, viz., summer roses, that blossom in June, and hybrid perpetuals, that blossom then, and all through the season give a few flowers, with a second crop in September, if well cared for.

The planting must be done by a careful hand. They will grow in ordinary soil, but the richer it is the finer will be the blossoms and more prolific. The soil must be good loam mixed with well-rotted manure or rich earth that is full of the chemicals needed for growth. A liberal dressing of marl is of great benefit to roses, as also is liquid manure. They require a deep soil and plenty of sun and air to keep them free from disease. They are generally grafted or budded on wild rose roots, and any wild canes of small foliage that may grow up should be at once pinched off. In the humid air of England the Remontants or Hybrid Perpetuals flower steadily, but in a dry climate they are not so sure, needing plenty of water and mulching to bring out their best qualities. For rich coloring a top dressing of soot is beneficial, and soap-suds on washing day are a safe and nourishing plant food.

Insects nowadays revel in our choicest treasures, and roses are not exempt. The rose bug must be conquered by the slow method of searching for it under the leaves and it can be detected often by the bites it takes out of the leaf where it hides. The eggs are deposited in the soil, and when hatched out to the grub state begin their work of destruction by feeding on the roots. Keeping the soil clear of weeds and encouraging the birds is of good effect, while for the green fly or aphis there is the application of whale oil soap and tobacco water, also a mixture of the powdered white hellebore in water. But in a country garden where birds are encouraged and protected, where boxes for small birds, such as wrens, are put in the notches of the trees, the insects are not so numerous, for our feathered friends are good scavengers. The wise ants are also useful where the green fly exists, for they feed upon them.

The qualities we mostly desire in a rose are hardiness and vigor, fragrance and coloring, but all these qualities cannot be found in a single variety. If they were we should have reached perfection, and this is not to be found in any earthly garden. As to the care of roses in autumn, they do not stand the winters of this province uncovered. They are generally killed down to the snow line if left so. But a shovelful of earth put over the plant after it is laid down or a piece of board will keep it safely. But the covering must not be put on too early or the shoots will decay if the early winter is mild. The amateur is apt to cover too early and uncover too early as well, being deceived by a warm spell before the season is safe. The covering must be thickest on the stems near the root or else the tops will stay green under the earth thrown over them, and the centre of the plant decay from the exposure.

The moss roses, especially the red, are hardy and strong growing, and seldom fail to flower well. Nor should a garden be without its white rose, which is hardy and stands the winter well, as a rule, and is a general favorite. No one need be afraid to attempt rose growing who will give the intelligent care they would devote to anything else in which they desired to succeed. But the pruning knife must keep out all decaying wood, and vigilant eyes must detect enemies. When mice are troublesome, grass must be kept away from them, and if these depredations are very persistent, a bit of tar paper may be tied around the stems before bending them down in the fall, but if well covered with earth mice will not seek them.

Even as I write buds are forming in the heart of the roses, soon to break forth into a wealth of bloom and beauty, for cold as the winter has been it did not injure these treasures of the garden. And for that one month of June with its floral richness, one is well repaid for all the toil and care—a labor of love. Only the true flower lover can fully succeed. And, though, the situation be cold and the soil not all we desire, roses will do well and thrive if nurtured as I have tried to show, and cared for by a loving hand.

TOO MUCH "SOARIN."

Dear Home Editor,—The "Home," to use one of Samantha's expressions, seems to have "been soarin" lately, and the flight has been so long sustained that I scarcely dare venture a suggestion on a lower plane. Fashion notes and pin money, cooking recipes and evening amusements, have given place to questions of woman suffage, social purity, and others of similar import.

Would it not be of interest to its readers to have a series of papers on the various occupations of women in general or of those who usually take part in the Home discussion.

I am a housekeeper of such short experience that I feel qualified to write on the subject. I am sure that if the added years bring added knowledge, in a very short time I shall know enough to say nothing about it.

Before getting into it I knew exactly how things ought to be done; how to cook to please the epicure of the family; how to keep the cranky one in good humor; how to have the house in perfect order for the tidy one; how to avoid hash dinners the day the minister dropped in; how to keep a supply on hand that would bring me triumphantly out of any emergency and so on, ad infinitum. In imagination I had a place for everything and everything in its place; in reality I have a place for everything, but, alas! everything is not always where it should be.

As a matter of fact, the epicure is more exacting than ever; the crank has his usual fits of harmless grumpiness; just as soon as perfect order reigns below stairs, the realm above stairs is in a state of anarchy. The minister, like the war-horse, "scents the battle from afar," and it is still hash-day when he happens to be visiting in the neighborhood; and the tide of supply is sure to be at its lowest ebb when friends drop in informally for dinner or tea.

By the way, I do not like the words, housekeeper and housekeeping. They are not wide enough. Many a housekeeper is not a home-maker, and much of the current housekeeping has little connection with home-making. Only rare women can combine immaculate housekeeping with happy home-making.

The pictures of two friends rise before me just now. The first is known as an almost perfect housekeeper. Her house is always in order; no dust that can be detected by the naked eye, spotless windows, sparkling glass and silver, shining door-plates and bell handles, a kitchen stove that at a pinch would serve as a mirror; not a "glory hole" is to be found in the whole establishment, and a plentiful supply of pastry and pickles furnishes the requisite aids to the family indigestion. This housekeeper is able to have help in the household duties, but no woman can fulfil her ideal of a day's work, and no girl can wash, iron, or clean to please her. It would be a pleasure to see that house if you could see it without its mistress. But after being in a little while you begin to feel as though you would prefer a bright face to a bright door-plate, and that you would like to transplant a few of the wrinkles in the brow to the faultless linens and graceful house draperies; and as though it would be a relief to rise for just five minutes, a little higher than the last new recipe for layer cake, or the shortcoming of the last unfortunate washerwoman.

The other friend is of a totally different type. Her house certainly shows to best advantage in a dim light, but as you notice a wealth of books and music scattered about the best room and see a bright-faced mother drop her work to submit to the bear-like hugs of three or four mud-splashed boys, and in the evening hear that same mother thrill her little audience with fascinating tales of Cæsar or Frederick the Great, or listen to the babel of talk and laughter around, you feel that she has kept a truer sense of the proportion of things than the other.

Just in this question of proportion seems to lie much of the secret of good or bad housekeeping, or rather of home-making. Few women have all the qualifications necessary to the keeping of a house in spotless order and a family in happiness. When the house and the people in it clash, would it not be best to assume that of the two the people are the more important?

In no womanly occupation is the training of both head and hand more necessary to success. How many hands have been wonderfully trained! The same deft fingers that handle the most delicate of dainty fancy work will fly swiftly through the week's ironing or the Saturday cleaning and cooking, but alas! for the head. Nothing to talk about but the probable introduction of the crinoline or the shortcomings of the last new maid of all work. The happiest women are those who have neglected neither the one nor the other. The beauty that age cannot dim and sorrow can only soften is the beauty of the mind that lives in a high realm of thought and of the heart that works that thought out in ever so lowly a realm of action.

To the housekeeper spring invariably brings visions of housecleaning. All the April home magazines have been repeating the same old story, one room at a time that the whole house may not be upset at once.

Yet as I looked out one April day and saw old Mother Nature in the midst of her herculean spring cleaning operations I could not help wondering if there was not here one of those subtle analogies between the natural and the artificial that usually contains some hidden lesson. Her carpets of snow, whether in forest or meadow, were all torn up at the same time. What a perfectly wild upsetting and tearing out of everything from the garret of the mountain top to the cellar of the valley. The April skies could scarce furnish the buckets of water necessary, and April winds were weary ere the settling was well done. It is true that at the first whisper of Mother Earth's intentions, her shining lord and master moved off to a more respectful distance in the heavens, and like his earthly compeers, will keep it until quiet and order are restored.

The "one room" method may not, after all, be "accordin' to natur."

One letter could never do justice to such a subject as this, and this one is in danger of going beyond limits. So, wishing the Home all prosperity in its new quarters, and all success in every new struggle for right, I will bring it to a close.

ERIE.

Montreal, May, 1893.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

In reading "Annie's" letter, a feeling of disgust passed through my mind at such an anathema of one's own sex. Men and women are equal. How can it be otherwise, if they are intended for helpmeets? True, we see many men and women yoked together for life, who are unequal; but if that man had sought for an equal, he could have found one; but because he took a wife not his equal, that is not to say that he is superior to all women. A man and woman intellectually and so forth mismated present somewhat the appearance of a camel and ox yoked to a plough. The yoke has to be placed in a slanting position from the back of one to the other presenting a very misshapen appearance. An ignorant woman is more likely to drag her husband down to her level, than he is to raise her to his. The downward road is the easier.

It is all very well for "Annie" to talk about earning money to buy the household supplies. Every woman has not the opportunity to do so. How can a mother of a family of small children, who does her own work find time to keep boarders—she has boarders enough—or raise vegetables and plants for sale? If she does her husband, children and house will suffer. Why should she earn this extra money and use it in buying house supplies, when she is doing just as much as her husband towards their support and therefore is justly entitled to what he earns without feeling like a beggar when she asks for the necessary money for food. If before matrimony this much-vexed question of the necessary money to run the house were settled by the husband giving his wife an allowance for this purpose according to his means, much worry and many quarrels would be obviated. Many women who are blamed for extravagance are so just because their husbands keep them ignorant of their financial circumstances, instead of treating them as rational beings. Many women are worried almost into the grave by the continual thought of "How can I make one cent go as far as two and not have to ask him for any more for a few days."

The asking him and then being, nine cases out of ten, treated as if you were the greatest of beggars, is exasperating to the last degree. The money with which he pays his dog's tax is not grudged half as much as the weekly sum for household expenses, which he seems to think ought to last an interminable time.

Loving, sensible mothers there are and will be. Education does not make a woman less loving. What mother, possessing a medical degree, is not invaluable to her family. If "Annie" were only here, I could take her to see two ladies, graduates of a medical college, who have homes of their own, which they manage with all the dignity, grace and common sense which such an education united to womanly instincts has generated. Medicine does not render its students masculine. In the college of which I am a student, the girls are as lady-like as any others. True, some who are practising are masculine, but they are that by nature, and no matter what their sphere, those traits would have been developed.

None of us are foolish enough to think that if women were allowed to vote, that all would want offices. It is not so with men, neither would it be with women. They do not want to usurp the reins of government, but to be represented there by their own sex. There are many women unmarried and widowed who would be eminently suited for such places of trust. Would not our Government be purer with Christian women such as Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Willard and many others at its head, than men such as some of our Canadian statesmen. Why should every man, however vile have a vote, and noble women be excluded.

The most amusing part is that the women are all in the wrong, and the poor, patient men are the persecuted ones. For every potato fired at that poor, bald-headed, long-suffering husband's head, ten, nay a hundred boot-jacks, pokers, etc., have been hurled at defenceless women.

As to women boxing one another's ears in prayer-meetings, I have never attended such turbulent meetings. Do men never quarrel?

A LADY MED.

KINDNESS HIS STRONGEST POWER.

Dear Editor Home,—I have just read your letters of the Home Department of last week's issue. Allow me to state some of my experience as I am one of the many whom you will meet in everyday life. My husband's ideas are that a woman should do everything her husband asks, right or wrong, and should not murmur. He holds that a woman is the main root of good or evil. That is his view of submission. I ask, cannot a man commit a wrong at all? Some writers say a woman has such an influence over the man. I think it is time the shroud was being prepared for that notion. The Bible teaches us that man is the head of the family, and, therefore, must give an account of his charge at the judgment seat. If a man is kind, unselfish and provides for his wife and family to the best of his ability he will have a happy home. If, on the other hand, he gives his wife all his earnings, not being able to trust himself with it, and must get an exact list of every cent expended to see what she might have done without (as he thought) then the wife must, indeed, have a strong will and Christian courage to withstand such an insult to her better feelings. Let a man consult his wife as to the amount required weekly and see that the sum is paid punctually to her, and I feel safe to say she will not only stay within her limit, but will often save a little out of it, as that is woman's greatest pleasure. But let kindness be man's strongest power in his home. That is the most needful of all the necessaries of a woman's life, married or single. Sincerely yours, S. J. S.

Manitoba, May 15, 1893.

IN EIGHTY YEARS.

Editor of the Home,—I was surprised to see my letter of acknowledgment in print, and also to see the closing line read "look on and advise," instead of "admire," which I had much rather do at my age. I am satisfied with the privilege of saying "amen" to all the facts asserted by the ladies in regard to advancement in the line of secular, moral and religious life; but outside the circle, as a visitor, by your invitation, I will give a few items of experience on the question of earning and spending money. Of course it is old-fashioned, so different according to my knowledge of the customs of Canada and the United States, where children attend school until their majority and are not thrown on their own resources so early in life. I was one of twelve children born of poor but godly parents, at Selby, England, good, merry, old England, despite its overcrowded population. At the age of five I was taken to a Union Sabbath-school where poor children were taught to read and write. In seven years I advanced from the alphabet class to the 12th Bible class, and writing, from first to 12th. Meanwhile, I attended the day free school for nine months, when my education was finished. My father being a farm laborer, my mother, as customary, worked in the fields in summer, and took her children with her to do light work at small wages. From seven until twelve years old I worked in this way, save the nine months named, and helped some in family expenses, learning all the time to be industrious and saving. At the age of twelve I was converted to God in a Methodist revival and joined the W. M. Society, and at once became an earnest worker and supporter according to my ability, henceforward making the Lord my trust, relying on that promise, "Trust in the Lord and do good so thou shalt dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." In order to earn money I left my home with all its blessed associations the day after my conversion, and hired as house servant, thereby supporting myself respectably without thereafter receiving aid from anybody. I spent all my leisure time in church work somewhere, and so on for 25 years pursued my independent course of earning and of giving of my own. This, I think, is the best way for boys and girls to begin. Adopt some way to help themselves, and not depend on father for support. There is nothing degrading in any legitimate employment to get an honest living. For 14 years of servitude in the 25 named, I occupied a prominent position in a high family, and was brought in contact with all the ins and outs of fashionable society, always protesting against sin, especially wine drinking, by ministers and church members, and while I was there I often thanked God that I was born poor, and had to work for a living. I chose to be a servant in preference to learning the milliner's trade, and saw nothing degrading in so doing, although at first I had to polish shoes and stoves, do washing, ironing, sweeping, dusting, cooking, dish washing and all the paraphernalia of duties that mortal hands and feet, eyes and ears could do. All was done, however, in the name of the Lord, and sorrows joyfully borne for his sake. As a girl, young woman and old maid, as a wife, mother and grandmother, I have pursued a straightforward course, keeping the testimony of a good conscience. My day has passed for doing, but a grand opportunity opens before the cultured, intelligent sisters of the Home Circle to prepare by self-consecration to Christ, to meet the irrepressible conflict now upon us—Romanism, Mormonism, Spiritualism, Secretism, the liquor, opium and tobacco traffic. All these menace the peace and prosperity of Christian nations, and now God calls for the emancipation of women, as helpmeets to govern better the homes, churches and nations of the earth, hastening the millennial glory. This is too long, so I must close, and leave unsaid all that is in my heart. If "Thornbush" is a real personage I think she is somewhat abused.

Yours for onward movement in all special lines,

(Mrs.) ANN PALEY.

Lanark, Ill., May 15, 1893.

LEAVING MEN AT HOME.

I write on this subject of leaving the men of families alone in closed homes during the heated term, because I had the results of it brought home to me very directly and very sadly last summer, writes Edward W. Bok in an earnest article on the advantages and disadvantages of the summer outing, in the June "Ladies' Home Journal." Four of my friends, during the terrible heat of last July, died in homes where every convenience was possible, but from which women were absent. With their families scattered in the country these men were forced to remain in the city. In each case the thousand and one little attentions that a man's home receives at the hands of woman were neglected by the servants. Meals were irregularly served and more irregularly eaten; rooms were ventilated just as the servants remembered or forgot them. That terrible week of incessant heat, which we all remember, came and exhausted these men. Dysentery and kindred summer ills are not far behind a man when he is run down by sleepless nights, harassed by business, living in a cheerless, dismantled, uncared-for home under torrid days and stifling nights. In one instance it was a young man in the flush of success, who came home one evening, only to die during the night, too weak even to ring for assistance. In another case a man of millions, with his family away at one of the fashionable resorts, succumbed to the heat and was found dead the following afternoon. In the other two cases the blow came not so suddenly, but yet within a week. And in each instance the families knew not that the mainsprings of their support were ill until they were dead. Perhaps the presence of mother, wife or daughter might not have stayed the hand of death, but who will deny the efficiency of womanly care in sickness?

THE CARE OF THE CAT.

The Home commends to the attention of its circle a few wise words from Mrs. Oliver Thorne Miller. There are, she says, among civilized people, two strange but almost universally prevalent errors about the cat—first, that if he is fed he will not catch mice, and second, that he attaches himself to places, and not to people.

Whoever wishes to have the family cat in good condition to keep the house clear of mice, to play with the children, to be a credit to his owner, must see that he has good food and care, and that he is made contented and happy.

In regard to diet. A cat should have sweet milk to drink, and water always fresh and clean where he can get it if he desires. He needs meat once a day, and it should be mixed with some vegetable, such as asparagus, of which he is very fond, cabbage, or some other that he likes. Fish is not indispensable in pussy's menu. He likes it, to be sure, but not so much more than meat, as he is popularly supposed to do. Raw meat is good for him, but it must always be accompanied by vegetables. One meal a day is said to be enough where there is a chance for successful mousing, but a family pet who sees his human friends eating three times is apt to consider himself entitled to the same number of meals.

It seems hardly necessary to say that the home pet should have plenty of fresh air, and all the sunshine he can get, but it is imperative that something should be said about the sleeping-quarters. It is a surprising fact that many persons deliberately and regularly turn the family cat out of doors for the night. The poor beast is thus forced to become a vagabond, to make night hideous with his yowls, to sleep where he finds shelter, and to keep himself from freezing the best way he can. There is a moral obligation on the part of one who takes a helpless animal into the family to see that it is comfortable, and also that it is not an annoyance to the neighbors.

The cat should always have a bed, warm in winter and cool in summer. If he is allowed to enjoy his back-fence promenade during the evening, any well-treated cat will be glad to come home at bedtime, unless he has been made a confirmed vagabond by former neglect. In that case he can soon be cured by forming the habit of giving him some dainty just at bedtime. A round basket, with clean straw or a bit of carpet, makes a good bed. A warm cellar is a comfortable place, and a barrel, prepared like the basket, is a convenient bed. If he sleeps in the kitchen or sitting-room, it is well to have a box of dry earth beside his quarters. No living creature should be shut into a closet or cupboard for a night; fresh air is the life of beast as well as man.

A well-kept cat is the pink of neatness, forever washing and brushing its fur. The short-haired almost invariably keep themselves in perfect order, but to the long-haired this is a herculean task. They require washing and brushing.

More than any other beast the cat needs gentle treatment. Ages of persecution have made him suspicious, and it will require ages of kindness to eradicate that trait from his character. He is, therefore, on the lookout for injustice and cruelty; a rough word makes him shrink as from a blow; harsh reproof strikes upon his sensitive nerves with terrible effect. He must be won by gentleness and loving care before he will be convinced of the friendship of a human being, and be his natural self; and he must not be blamed for it either; it is the fault of the race which has so long ill-treated him. He cannot, like the dog, take good-will for granted, because the whole experience of his life teaches him otherwise.

To keep this charming pet in health it is well, in addition to proper food and air and a comfortable bed, to have a pot of growing grass where it is always accessible, at least in city homes, where the natural article is not always to be found.

In "cat-pox," in which the hair falls off, should be administered a cooling diet and plenty of grass, while the spots are rubbed with flour of brimstone, mixed with lard which has no salt. This will cure eruptions, and as the patient licks it he will swallow some, which is also good. I think it is the Irish who give medicine to a cat by daubing it on his coat where he can lick it off.

If a cat is hopelessly ill or injured, or if for any reason it is desired to be rid of him, the only humane thing to do is to take his life, provided that it is done in a painless way. A few cents' worth of chloroform, with which a sponge or cloth is saturated and held close to his nose, will very soon put the unfortunate into his last sleep. If one demurs at performing this last kindness to poor pussy, the same sponge placed with the animal in any tight vessel, like a common wash-boiler or covered tub, and closely shut up, will have the same effect in a little longer time.

It is a cruel thing to take a whole litter of kittens away from the mother at once. It should be done gradually, or else one left for her to bring up. Putting the cat's feelings out of the question, her physical system suffers.

I cannot close the subject of our treatment of the cat without a protest against an unkindness, to say the least of it, which we see perpetrated every summer. How many families do we in the city see who pack up their belongings and depart, bag and baggage, children, servants, and even dogs, and turn the key upon the family cat, who has just as strong a claim on them as the dog, just as much right to be provided for as he. Do they ever give a thought to the abandoned wretch, forced to spend his days on back fences, his nights where he can, to have no shade from the heat, no refuge from street boys, no water to drink, and to steal or starve through the long summer months, while the family are enjoying themselves in the country? Let nobody say the cat would not go. If well treated, and therefore fond of the family, he would be glad to go, and it were far kinder to put the beast forever to sleep with chloroform than to abandon him to the life of a vagabond.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE CREATOR REMEMBERED.

JUNE 11.—Eccl. 12: 1-7, 13, 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.—Eccl. 12: 1.

EXPLANATORY.

SUBJECT,—THE TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE CONCERNING THE BEST LIFE.

I. How to live the Best Life.—Chap. 11, ver. 9. This verse is closely connected with the first verse of chap. 12. Some have taken the "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth," as a sarcasm. But it is a plain teaching of duty. The young ought to rejoice in their youth, in its delights, its opportunities, its hopes, its possibilities. God has given so much to youth that the young should rejoice in it with great joy. Their "heart should cheer them." They should "walk in the ways of their heart," enjoy the pleasures that are natural to youth, have a free play of their activities,—but always within the limits of righteousness, always in a manner that meets the approval of God and their consciences, always with regard to the future in this world and in the world to come.

II. When we should begin the True Life.—Vers. 1-7, 1. "Remember now thy Creator." Call to mind who and what he is, and his relation to us; live conciously as in his presence and under his government. "In the days of thy youth." Youth is the best season for beginning to serve the Lord, (1) because there are fewer hindrances, the heart is more tender, there are fewer bad habits to break off, and fewer alliances with evil men. (2) Because it gives a longer life for the service of God. (3) Because we may not live to grow older. (4) Because it preserves from the dangers that wreck many souls. (5) Because the danger grows greater every day, of never becoming good. Here, however, the great enemy meets us with the ungodly adage, "Youth for pleasure, age for business, old age for religion." "Let the devil have the prime, and God the dregs. Time enough to think of religion when we are old, and can serve the world no longer. Now is the time for pleasure, to see as much of life as we can. Religion will come in course." "While the evil days come not." The days of old age, with dimmed faculties and failing powers, when it will be too late to do the work, make the choices, enter the right paths of youth, as it is too late in harvest time to sow the seed of spring. "The years...., when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." This pictures the inevitable decline and decay of the powers of mind and body, when the work of youth cannot be undertaken. "There is an implied warning that unless a man has remembered his Creator in his youth, it will not then be easy to remember him in 'the evil days' of age or infirmity."—"Plumptre."

Then follows the world-famous picture of decay.

There are two leading interpretations of the imagery that follows. In one the decay of old age is represented under the image of a rich mansion or castle falling into decay. In the other the imagery is of a town swept into ruin by a rising storm.

THE HOME FALLING TO DECAY.

2. "While the sun, or the light....be not darkened." The light which brings cheer to the home is taken away by the clouds, and all is sombre and dreary. Nothing is seen clearly; nothing is bright.

This verse refers to mental infirmities. The memory, understanding, will, affections, and imagination all fail. The failing of these is the darkening of the light, the sun, the moon, the stars.—"Young." The mind which is the light of the body grows dimmer by age. Nothing seems as bright, cheerful, and hopeful as in youth. "Nor the clouds return after the rain." In youth there may be a shower, but it is soon passed away with a cloudless sky. In Judea and other countries they have their rainy seasons: and when the rain seems to be ceasing, it gathers again and again for another and yet another shower. The clouds returning after the rain represents the winter season of life. One mental infirmity follows another in quick succession.—"Young."

3. "When the keepers of the house shall tremble." The image is that of a decaying and unprotected house which represents the body in old age. The keepers of this "house" of ours are the arms and hands which in old age often tremble with palsy.—"Young." "The strong men." The legs which support and serve the body as laborers furnish provision for the household. "And the grinders cease." The women that daily grind the corn, whose diminution in a decayed and impoverished house sets forth the decay of the teeth all the more aptly, in that the action and result of the millstones that grind is greatly similar to that of the teeth (molars) in mastication.—"Kitto." "Those that look out of the windows be darkened." The eyes are the windows of the soul. The eyes are represented as the windows of the decayed old house because foul and opaque, so that one cannot any longer see through them.

4. "And the doors shall be shut in the streets." The way of entry and exit is stopped; little or no sound issues forth to tell of life stirring within. The old man, as he grows older, has less in common with the rising generation; mutual interest and intercourse decline.—"Bible Com." All the senses that connect the outer world with the soul are dulled. The hearing fails: speech becomes more difficult. "When the sound of the grinding is low." That "the doors shall be shut in the streets when the sound of the grinding is low," is first a statement of the fact that in old and decayed mansions, in which much of the activities of life have ceased, the outer door towards the street is seldom opened: and there the song of the women as they grind the corn is seldom or but faintly heard.—"Kitto." "He shall rise up at the voice of the bird." He sleeps so lightly that even the voice of the bird wakes him early in the morning. An allusion to the sleeplessness of old men.—"Lange." "All the daughters of music shall be brought low." The old man loses the power of making music, or loses his love for music, or musical strains seem to him to be low on account of his deafness.—"Young."



EASTERN FUNERAL.

5. "And they shall be afraid of that which is high." Indicating the timidity which characterizes old age, or the difficulty the aged find in climbing a hill. "And fears shall be in the way." The old man must walk slowly and carefully. There are many dangers in the crowded thoroughfares from which he cannot escape. He cannot hear their approach, nor move quickly out of the way, nor see obstacles plainly. "And the almond tree shall flourish." This translation is supported by the ancient versions. Dr. Thompson "(The Land and the Book," p. 319) says of the almond tree, "It is the type of old age whose hair is white,....the white blossoms completely cover the whole tree: the green leaves do not appear till some time after." "And the grasshopper (or locust) shall be a burden." A hyperbolical expression of feebleness. "He cannot bear the least weight."—"T. Lewis." Heaviness and stiffness shall take the place of that active motion for which the locust is conspicuous.—"Cook." "And desire shall fail." Luther's translation, "and all desire fails," appears at least consonant with the sense.—"Lange." The appetites and passions have all diminished in force.—"Young."

"Because man goeth to his long home." Not the grave simply, but the other world in distinction from this. An interesting parallel is found in the Assyrian legend of Ishtar, in which Hades is described as the "House of Eternity," the "House men enter, but cannot depart from; the Road men go to, but cannot return."—"Records of the Past, I., 143." "The mourners go about the streets." Literally, in the singular, the street or market-place. The words bring before us the most prominent feature of the Eastern funerals. The burial-place was always outside the city, and the body was borne on an open bier through the streets and open places of the city: and the hired mourners, men and women, followed with their wailing cries, praising the virtues, or lamenting the death, of the deceased (2 Sam. 3: 31; Jer. 22: 10, 18; Mark 5: 38).

6. "Or ever the silver cord be loosed." The silver cord denotes the thread of life. "The golden bowl" has reference to the body as a vessel containing the life blood. The shattered "pitcher" suggests in particular the destruction of the organs of respiration: "and the wheel broken at the cistern" implies the cessation of that cyclic action by which the life while it endures is maintained.—"A. Roberts, D.D., Old Testament Revision." "The silver cord" probably refers to the cord by which the lamp was suspended from the ceiling. "The wheel broken at the cistern" is the system of veins and arteries which carry the blood round and round continually, like a wheel, 25 or 35 pounds every three or eight minutes.—"Young."

7. "Then shall the dust." Our bodies which are made of the materials of which the earth is made. Our bodies shall be resolved into the elements from which they came. "The spirit." As distinct from the body, as the "rower from his boat," or the works of a watch from its case. "Shall return unto God who gave it." The fact here stated by the inspired writer is simply that the spirit, being separated at death from the body, returns to God. No more is said here of its future destiny. To return to God who is the Fountain (Ps. 36: 9) of Life, certainly means to continue to live.—"Cook." The spirit of every man after death, good or bad, in some sense goes to God, either as a father or as a judge.

III. The Conclusion from this broad study of life as to What is the True Life to live.—Ver 13, 14. 13. "Let us hear." This verse begins in the Hebrew with a large letter (as Deut. 6: 4), as Baxtorf, remarks, to excite the more attention.—"Bridges." "The conclusion of the whole matter," The sum of the whole discourse: the main thought toward which the whole discourse has tended: the practical conclusion to which, after all this wide view of life, we come. "Fear God, and keep his commandments." The fear of God denotes eternal piety, and the keeping of the commandments of God denotes the expression of it by external obedience. This religion of heart and life is said to be the whole duty of man, or rather the whole of man.—"Emmons." In beautiful order, under the genial rays of the sun of Righteousness, the implanted fear of the Lord ripens into a golden harvest of duty.—"Young." "For this is the whole duty of man." The word "duty" is not in the Hebrew, and we might supply "the whole end," or "the whole work," or with another and better construction, "This is for every man; i.e.," a law of universal obligation. What is meant is that this is the only true answer to that quest of the chief good in which the thinker had been engaged.

14. "For God shall bring every work into judgment." At the last day, the final judgment. But also very often long before that. Everyone must meet the results of his actions in his character, in their influence on others, in the results of the laws of God in nature. Every one is compelled to meet the results of his life, be they good or bad. "With every secret thing." That which is unknown to others: that which may have been forgotten by ourselves. "Whether it be good, or whether it be evil." We forget many of our good deeds as well as our bad, and much that good people do is entirely unknown to the world. The good will be as much surprised as the bad when the hidden and forgotten things of life are brought to life. (See Matt. 25: 37-40.) The judgment is as great a comfort to the good, as a terror to the evil. Each one eats the fruit of his own doings.—Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.

HOW TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

A large decrease in the number of accidents in Germany has resulted from a law relating to shops in which machines are used. Under this law the maiming of a workman entails upon the proprietor the payment of doctor's bills, a life pension to the employee in case of permanent disability resulting from the accident, or, in case death results, a pension to the family of deceased. The effect of the law has been the general discharge of careless help and the shielding of such parts of machines as are ordinarily dangerous when left exposed, and these measures are said to have produced a remarkable diminution of casualties in the use of machines. It would be wise in the absence of such a law in this country, for proprietors to instruct superintendents or foremen that carelessness on the part of workmen as to their personal safety will be immediately punished by suspension or discharge. More accidents result from heedlessness and recklessness on the part of employees than from all other causes combined. It is probably no mistake to attribute the decrease in accidents in German workshops more to the elimination of careless operatives than to the boxing in of the dangerous parts of machines.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WITH THE RIDGEFORD BOYS.

Ridgeford Academy was very select and had accommodation for only a limited number of pupils; so when Charlie Stoughton found himself actually enrolled as one of its members, he naturally felt very much elated. For Charlie was a poor boy, without family influence and with little idea of its importance as a social factor. At home he had been one of the most popular boys in the village school, and in spite of the fact that his mother took in washing and plain sewing, had felt himself fully the equal of any of his companions. That they had to contrive and economize in every way, in order to furnish his school outfit, had not seemed a disgrace. Far from it. He had told his companions that an aunt was to pay his schooling, and that the proceeds of his odd jobs about the village were to go towards a new suit of clothes. And they had sympathised with him and admired his pluck.

But a few days at Ridgeford opened his eyes to many things. Among them was the fact that family had something to do with social position, even among boys.

Not that they were rude or overbearing. They were a splendid set of fellows—with one or two exceptions. But they had a way of alluding to their set and speaking of the positions they expected to occupy after their education was completed that aroused the first feeling of discontent in the mind of the country boy. Many of them had been to Europe, and they frequently compared notes, or related odd adventures. And listening to their talk with the avidity of one who was fond of travel, Charlie sometimes felt his face burn as some one asked him a question, then turned it off with an "Excuse me, I forgot you had never been there."

No one asked him directly about his family; but he was always afraid that some one might. At first he would not have minded; but as the weeks went by and brought him more under the influence of his surroundings, he felt it would be awful to have them know about his sawing wood and peddling huckleberries. He fancied he could see the elevation of their eyebrows.

But the worst of it was the false impression he was creating. He knew they regarded him as of good family, but without the advantage of travel. Sometimes, when he was alone, he would take himself to task and resolve to make a clean breast of it. They could no more than boycott him, and anything was better than this mean feeling of passing under false colors. And perhaps it might not be so bad as he imagined. They were a fine set of fellows, and they seemed to like him.

But when he once more found himself in their midst the evil day was put off. Could he tell his room-mate, the senator's son, or Jack Tracy, whose grandfather had discarded a title, that their companion was the son of a washerwoman? And, after all, whose business was it but his own? It would be time enough to tell when they asked him.

Vigorous country training had made him an adept in most outdoor sports, and he soon found himself not only popular with the teachers, but with the boys also. It was "Stoughton, lend a hand here," or "Come, Stoughton, we're waiting for you." In the face of all this could he tell them that he was an impostor?

"It seems curious, old fellow," said Jack Tracy to him one day, "that a chap like you has never been anywhere—not even to Boston or New York. The "pater" must have kept you pretty close."

"My father has been an invalid for a good many years," replied Charlie, slowly, and—there have been reasons for my staying at home."

"I see, timid women and remote country house; afraid to have you go away. But really, old fellow, it's too bad. You don't know what you have missed."

Charlie flushed, but did not answer.

Like most schools of this class Ridgeford had its secret society. It was known as the M. T. H., and every boy who was not a member had an intense longing to be one. The rules were supposed to be very peculiar, but no one outside the society knew just what they were. Professor Taber himself had organized the M. T. H., and outsiders generally understood that eligibility depended on personal character. But there were many of the best scholars who had gone through their three years at Ridgeford without wearing the coveted badge.

Every one who wished to join made application by letter, and his name was put on file. Then, when a vacancy was to be filled, these names were voted upon by the members. When Charlie entered the school there were several of these vacancies, caused by graduation of students, but for some reason, no one had been voted to fill them. It was currently reported that every student who was not a member had his name on file, although most of them refused to acknowledge it.

For some months after entering the school Charlie was so absorbed in his books that he paid little attention to what was going on around him. He felt that he did not belong to their set, and kept as much as possible to himself. But, gradually his proficiency as a pitcher leaked out, and he was forced to join the ball club. Then the boating and other amusements naturally followed, and it was not long before he found himself one of the popular boys of the school. It was very surprising, but none the less pleasant.

Then he accidentally discovered that Tracy and the senator's son had sent their names to the M. T. H. nearly a year before, but as yet had not received the coveted badge. This rather surprised him, and gave him his first real desire to become a member. If it could refuse such applicants, it must certainly be an honor to belong to it; and the next time he met the secretary, a bookish young man from Georgia, who was seldom seen on the playground, he bowed very deferentially. He had never spoken to the stately young Southerner, but it might be well to cultivate his acquaintance.

A few days later he had the double honor of a commendation from the Professor and an election to the office of captain by the ball club. Elated by this, he went early to his room and indited a polite note of application to the M. T. H.

But as the weeks went by without bringing any response his vague expectation gradually died away. Occasionally he met the secretary, but that reserved young man either passed him with a preoccupied nod, or else failed to notice him at all. But Charlie did not feel particularly hurt at this. None of the fellows were intimate with Charlton Calhoun. He was older and more studious than most of them, and was understood to be preparing himself for the ministry. And there was something about the absent-minded, chivalrous young man that Charlie found very attractive. Ever since he had seen him walk calmly into the icy water of the mill pond to rescue a drowning kitten he had been glad of even a passing nod.

It was a custom for the Ridgeford boys to have frequent excursions during the spring and fall months. Sometimes it was to the mountains, and hammers and collecting bags were taken along; again it was to the seashore, and nothing was too small or apparently insignificant for the Professor to explain or comment upon. For these excursions were not mere pleasure trips, but were part of the school system and one of the features that made Ridgeford so popular with the boys.

Professor Taber was not in the habit of making long announcements. When he had decided upon anything he was ready to carry it out immediately. This gave the enterprise the zest of novelty and kept the boys in a state of subdued expectation.

So one day when he announced that on the morrow the school would make a trip to Island End Beach to study the sea mosses and shells no one felt surprised, although every face beamed with pleasure.

Island End Beach was a popular summer resort, some sixty miles distant, and noted for its fishing and bathing. Many of the boys had been there and they were loud in their praises of its attractions to their less fortunate companions.

Charlie listened to their remarks in silence, and when questioned merely said that he had been to the place. Then, as if to avoid further explanation, he walked away toward the river. But his mind was in a tumult. Island End Beach was but a few miles from his home. Could he go there and spend a day without being recognized—without having even an unpleasant explanation forced upon him? If only he could avoid the excursion. If he could be sick, or have some reasonable excuse for remaining behind. But he could think of nothing that would be likely to satisfy the Professor. He must go, of course, and trust to chance to escape recognition. The worst would be when the train stopped at his own village. There was always a crowd of boys around the depot. Suppose they should see him? Suppose one of the village newsboys who cried papers through the train should stop and call him "Chud" as they used to. The thought made him shiver. And the ugly little factory tenement where he lived was close beside the depot and in full view of the car windows.

The dread followed him through the afternoon and evening, and at night entered into his dreams.

The next morning as the train neared the little village he took an inside seat and carefully pulled his hat down over his eyes. He wanted to turn his coat collar up also, but he was afraid it would attract attention. Nevertheless, as the train slowed up, he counted every window in the little unpainted house opposite. The water barrel and the broken wooden steps were just the same, and—yes, there was actually little Ben swinging on the clothesline. For a second he wanted to call to him, then he shrank back into the seat as low as possible. It was not until the train had passed through the village and left the last house behind that he breathed freely and pushed the hat back from his eyes. Then he glanced around apprehensively. What if some of his old companions had entered the car? But a quick glance reassured him.

A few seconds later Jack Tracy rushed into the car. Holding up a hat filled with choice pears, he shouted:

"Hi, fellows, look at these! Real Beurre Giffards, and a big basketful in the next car. Owner said she was taking them down to the Island End Hotel; but I assured her we came first and would pay her better prices. They're prime!" and he sank his white teeth into the delicate flush of one of the juicy pears.

A wild scramble was made for the next car, and Charlie found himself eagerly elbowing his way in the midst of it. In the excitement of the moment he forgot his former dread and pushed on with as much ardor as the rest. The sight of the pears brought up old associations. There were several trees in his own dingy back yard and they had always yielded abundantly.

It was not until he reached the forward end of the car that he saw the person who was selling the pears. Then he stopped with a low cry of dismay. Had she seen him? Could he slip back before he was recognized? But even with the thought came a flush of shame to his face.

After a moment he stood up again. Yes, it was the same old shawl and faded bonnet. And there was Calhoun and Tracy and the senator's son selecting pears and dropping pennies into her hand. At that moment she looked up and he saw her face plainly. Every wrinkle and gray hair seemed familiar, and the sight of the tired face drove everything else from his mind. With a few vigorous shoves he forced his way to her side, and taking the basket of pears, said quickly:

"It is too heavy for you, mother; let me sell them." Then turning to the astonished boys, he added quietly, but with two red spots burning on his cheeks:

"Come, fellows, they're genuine Beurre Giffards; I can warrant that. You don't often find such fruit in market."

For a moment there was an awkward pause, then Calhoun stepped forward and selected some of the fruit. Others followed, and it was not long before the basket was empty. Charlie felt the boys were regarding him curiously and thought he could detect a difference in their tones. But what did it matter? After this he was sure to be boycotted, and he might as well be getting used to it. If it was not that his aunt had paid his schooling he could leave Ridgeford; but still it was his one chance for an education, and he chose to cling to it as long as he was allowed.

Somehow he did not feel about it as he had expected to. Perhaps the caressing touch that he occasionally felt on his arm had something to do with it. He had not seen his mother for months and it was good to be able to look into her loving eyes; and he would make it up to little Ben the next time he saw him.

Arriving at Island End depot, he helped his mother from the train and took her into the small waiting room.

A moment later Calhoun walked in.

"Come, Stoughton," he said, "the fellows are forming into line to march down to the beach. You will have to hurry."

"I am not going," replied Charlie, quietly. "I shall take the next train back with mother and spend the day with her. I will join you when the train comes up in the evening."

For a moment the young Southerner looked at him, then glanced at the patient face half hidden by the sun bonnet.

"You are right," he said, and went out.

It was late in the evening when the last train arrived at the village. From his place on the platform Charlie saw that most of the boys were in the forward car. So he made his way to the rear compartment and slipped into an obscure seat. None of the boys were in this car, and when the train reached Ridgeford he stole out unperceived and hurried toward the school buildings.

He was not surprised a few moments after entering his room to have the senator's son come in and treat him with cool impertinence. They had never been on very cordial terms, and Charlie did not feel the loss of his friendship except that it indicated the line the other boys would probably take.

He did not leave his room the next morning until it was nearly time for the classes to form. Only two or three boys were met in the hall, and they nodded carelessly. He breathed more freely. Perhaps it would not be so bad as he had feared.

But the real test would come when school was dismissed for the day and the boys assembled on the playground. He looked forward to it with increasing dread, and when at last the boys filed out through the great open doors he lingered irresolutely in the hall.

While there a sealed envelope was handed him, and he opened it mechanically. Inside was a badge of the M.T.H., and instructions to be at the next meeting. At the same moment a great shout arose outside:

"Stoughton! Stoughton! Hurry up there, the game is waiting!"—Frank H. Sweet, in N.Y. "Independent."

SUGGESTIVE REPLIES.

A letter was received by the late Col. Shepard, of the "Mail and Express," containing a number of questions which had been also sent to other prominent men with the understanding that all the answers received would be published in a book to be sold for the benefit of a hospital for working girls in Newark, N.J. Col. Shepard wrote his answers to the questions the evening before his death, and these answers show that with all his eccentricities he had an unusually clear mind, and was not lacking in the species of genius which enables a man to look through the outer rind of a question and see the truth that lies at its core. A few of the colonel's replies seem to us to be worthy of reproduction here, because of their incisiveness and suggestiveness.

What is your favorite creed? Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shall be saved and thy house.

What is your favorite occupation? Sleeping.

What is your favorite proverb? "The truth lives."

What is your favorite quotation? "Life owes to sunshine both its light and shadows."

What is your favorite sensation? Victory.

Are you optimistic or pessimistic regarding the tendencies of human nature, or so-called civilization? Optimistic, for Christianity, the only civilizer, is to extend everywhere.

If married, what are the chief characteristics of your spouse? The soul of the home.

What do you believe to be your own? Loving her.

What is your favorite artistic work? Home-making.

If not yourself, who would you rather be? St. Paul.

Almost any hard-worker, especially one who works constantly with his brain, can sympathize with Mr. Shepard's remarks that his favorite occupation was sleeping. Yet these are just the persons who are in least danger of over-indulgence in that pleasure, because, like Colonel Shepard, all hard-workers find a joy in victory, that is, in achivement, which stimulates them to fight against drowsiness. Every man is a bundle of contradictions, but few realize the fact as clearly as Mr. Shepard seems to have done.—New York "Witness."

THE RISING OCEAN OF BEER.

(London "Daily News.")

A French statistician has taken the trouble to ascertain the number of breweries at present existing in several great countries, and the quantity of beer annually brewed in them. There are in the entire world, he declares, 51,000 breweries. Germany easily heads the list with 26,240 which produce every year 4,750,000,000 liters of beer, the liter being equal to about 1 3-4 pints English measure. Next comes England with 12,874 breweries, and an output of 2,000,000,000 litres; then the United States, with 2,300 breweries and 3,500,000,000 litres; Austria, with 1,642 breweries and 1,300,000,000 liters; Belgium, with 1,270 breweries and 1,000,000,000 liters; and France, with 1,044 breweries and 800,000,000 liters. In Bavaria the annual allowance of beer per head of the population is 221 liters; in Berlin, 191; in Belgium, 169; in England, 143; in Switzerland, 81; in Denmark, 33; in the United States, 31; in Sweden, 11; and in Russia, 5.

There is some speculation as to the name of the Duchess of Fife's new baby. Its mother and aunts, it is said, are tired of Victorias and Louises and Margarets, and would like to introduce some new names into the family. The Queen, however, likes these names, and generally manages to talk over her relatives when the question is being discussed.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

WHAT ONE CHURCH DOES.

(By the Rev. E. M. Southgate, Worcester, Mass.)

Connected with the main building of Pilgrim Church, Worcester, is a wooden L, 40 x 80 feet in size. A spacious vestibule, having also an independent entrance from Main street, opens from the Sunday-school rooms of the church on the same level, striking half-way between the two stories of "Pilgrim Hall." The upper story contains a large hall, seating 450, which is used for entertainments and festivals, in conjunction with its well-appointed kitchen. The printing office also is on this floor. On the floor below comes, first a cheery reading-room, well stocked with fit literature and games. Next is the gymnasium, 48 x 40 x 15 feet, and dressing-room connected, with lockers and bath-room. Beyond the gymnasium is a carpenter shop, with double rows of benches and many kits of tools, all good and in order.

On Sunday the upper story and the reading room are used for the two sections of the Primary Department of the Sunday-school. But it is of the week day uses we are to speak.

Saturday afternoon the Girls' Industrial Class meets in the upper hall. Another section of this report covers that kind of work, and I will not describe it. It forms one of our best missionary agencies. The 121 children attending during the term just closed represent 8 different nationalities, and 15 different churches, 3 of which are Romanist. Expense very slight.

The Boys' Industrial Class has had 63 pupils, who have been taught ordinary carpentering and cabinet work a system modelled from that of the wood-working department of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The equipment of the shop cost something over $80. The main expense is for an instructor one half day a week. Two are needed. Boys who make any sizable piece of work furnish their own stock. One series of twelve lessons has been given free, and a second series of twelve lessons for $1.00 is now in progress.

For the gymnasium we got the best apparatus and instruction obtainable. That is the kind that pays best. Apparatus cost $300. One-half that sum would furnish the most essential pieces, and a third of it the dumbbells, clubs, and bars most used. Two classes of boys, about sixty in the two, meet Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; fee for three months' work, $1.00. The young men had three evenings a week; fee, $2.00. The ladies and girls, ages from fourteen to forty years, had two evenings a week, under one of the most accomplished teachers of Boston. The drill includes exercises in breathing, walking, etc., besides many forms of gymnastics. Men and boys were not admitted to the building during their drill hours or exhibition. As usual with gymnasiums, the classes are suspended during warm weather. I may add that the whole building is closed on Wednesday evening, the time of our church prayer-meting. We do not run the hall in opposition to the church. Fees, with exhibitions by boys' and girls' classes, have covered all expenses, including interest on the plant.

On the printing press are printed the calendar containing the weekly notices, programmes of Sunday-schol concerts, entertainments, dodgers, special hymns and chants for the Sunday-school, in short, practically all of the church work. By taking a second-hand press in perfect condition we got the printing outfit for $100, and as the boys do the work for the privilege of bringing in jobs of their own under proper restrictions, the establishment quickly pays for itself. The boys have had no outside instruction, though it was our purpose to give it, and do very neat work.

Such, in main, is the attempt of Pilgrim Church to entertain and instruct young people. Now comes the question, Is all this legitimate church work?

We have no doubt of it. Each separate form of activity is good in itself, and leads out strikingly into opportunities for distinctly spiritual helpfulness. One who has heard the thanks of mothers with many children and little money, or of fathers whose motherless girls are trying to keep the home, will appreciate the value of the sewing class, often with moistening eyes. Besides the skill in sewing, such as few busy mothers can give, the instruction given each week in "good morals and gentle manners" and simple religious truths blesses or even reforms a home. Teachers follow pupils to their dwellings, and find countless opportunities for most Christ-like helpfulness. The carpenter shop keeps busy hands that might be idle, develops mechanical ingenuity, positively fits for trade, adds many conveniences to homes, besides teaching constant lessons of patience, care and thoroughness. The instructor is continually on the watch for chances to help the speech, character and temper of the boys. That man never misses a prayer-meeting, and never prays without remembering the boys and girls. Setting type and correcting it is a high moral, educative, training, besides being the best drill known in grammar, spelling and rhetoric. As to the gymnasium, besides St. Paul's very frequent and accurate use of illustrations from athletic games, put the testimony of the president of the Y.M.C.A. of Yale College, recently given in our own pulpit: "The majority of the boys on the ball team and boat crew are Christians, and go to their work praying, not that they may win, but that they may acquit themselves like men; and I believe, and they believe, that this helps win the victory." Athletics have a high place in moral training; not only in the courage and perseverance required for success, but as demanding abstinence from liquor and tobacco, while next to a pure heart, hard exercise is the best preventive of the youthful lust so prevalent and so deadly.

The whole establishment teaches the young people to think of the Church as a wide-awake, business-like institution, touching their life with frank sympathy and encouragement. When it is open we know where to find our young people, and many is the chance for closer friendliness between Sunday-school teacher and scholar, between pastor, parent, deacon, trustee, any elder and wiser, and these eager young lives. The gymnasium will not convert boys, but it will give you a better chance to convert them, for not a few who have no connection whatever with any church will be drawn into Sunday-school and services. Let it be noted that no effort is made by us to use these attractions for proselyting, all being received without question or care as to their denominational home.

But if any object to these forms of influence, use others; only I beg of you all, in some way get hold of and keep boys and young men. You have seen the statistics published by the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. In our cities and large towns one-sixth of the whole population are young men. Of these seventy-five in every hundred attend no church, and ninety-seven one-hundredths are taking no active part in redeeming the world to Christ. If the figures are but half true they are appalling. You doubt them? Canvass your own town. The Y.M.C.A. of Worcester found in our city, with all its flourishing churches, but eight hundred church members between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five, a paltry one percent, and yet the general average. Ask the secretaries of associations in large cities how many Christian parents appeal to them to look up missing sons. Some years ago Mr. Deming in Boston, told me he had a hundred on his list. Ask the chief of police how many boys run away. Ask your constable and truant officer as to the number of reckless boys. Look into the saloons, pool-rooms, gambling places, houses of prostitution, court rooms, jails, these all fatten on young men. With all the magnificent work the Church of to-day is doing for the young it must do more.—"Christian Statesman."

HENRY VARLEY IN INDIA.

Mr. Varley writes from Madras to "The Christian" as follows:

The Lord has graciously blessed the ministry of His Word in this large city. Nearly a month ago we erected the capacious tent which Dr. Pentecost used here with such marked success. Our esteemed brother kindly granted me the use of this famous canvas house and very near the same site it has been re-erected. I have given more than forty addresses in the city during the month, and week by week the interest has spread through the community. The lectures have been attended by hundreds of the students who go to various colleges, and an aggregate of from 15,000 to 18,000 persons have heard the twenty-two addresses given on the esplanade. Fully one-half have been from among the educated natives, and the exhibition of Christ has been signally owned of God.

The latest meetings at the tent were simply wonderful. At one of these, many hundreds bore their testimony to Christ as their Redeemer, Lord, and King. All classes have attended the meetings. Civil and military, Europeans, Hindus, Eurasians, and Mohammedans. I believe backsliders have been restored, whilst many believers have been revived and afresh furnished with living and vital truths. Many careless ones have been aroused, and we have seen in measure the fulfilment of the Word, "If I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me." Oh, for power to exalt the Christ! This is India's greatest need.

On the closing day I met as inquirers thirty of the students, and fully forty the following Friday. As an illustration of the interest taken by the natives, I may add that a leading Hindu, who has a large business in the city, supplied us in the tent with a very handsome chandelier (two of which, by an unfortunate accident, fell and were smashed), lamps, oil, and attendants for the whole mission. On the closing day I asked for the account. This gentleman writes: "In token of my sympathy and appreciation of the great and glorious work you are engaged in, and for the interesting addresses you have delivered here, to which several of my fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, including myself, have listened with much attention, you will permit me to make no charge for the little I have been able to do in assisting your mission."

I rejoice that quite a number of students are impressed with a deep sense of sin, and the power of the Word of God, and they are shaken utterly as to any confidence in the idolatries which have been and are common. I ask fervent prayer for our fellow-believers in England in regard to them and to this deeply interesting work.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, who has recently had his quarter century anniversary, has received in twenty-five years, 1,683 members by letter, and 1,682 by confession, 3,365 in all.

A reform movement seems to be sweeping over Mexico. Several states have passed laws abolishing bull fighting, and it is expected that the National Congress will complete the work by a general prohibitory bill. Mexico without bull fights and without revolutions is Mexico under the control of the new civilization.

Rev. E. P. Hammond, the revivalist, has been holding meetings at the Covenant Church, in Chicago, with a result of some 200 conversions. Mr. Hammond has been in the evangelistic field for thirty years, and multitudes have been converted under his ministry. He held a great union revival in Detroit twenty-eight years ago. For extensive results it has not since been rivalled by any work in the city.—Michigan Paper.

An appointment significant of the progress of Christianity in India, has been made, by the unanimous election of the Rev. Gogon Chunder Dutt as honorary chairman of the Khoolna Municipality. "As a mayor," says Mr. Dutt, "I shall have several advantages. The Town Hall and Public Library, the Girls' School, and the Charitable Dispensary will be absolutely under my care, and, when the Town Hall is finished, I shall be able to permit Christian missionaries to deliver Christian lectures in it. I think I can serve the mission and the best interests of my people by retaining the post." It will be remembered that Mr. Dutt some few years ago visited England.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

The following are sent by the Press Department of the National W. C. T. U.:—

Out of 70,000 British troops in India, 18,000 are teetotalers.

There are in the United States 36,000 more saloons than public schools.

The President of the South African Republic never takes wine or spirits.

Belgium has extended the right of suffrage to women on an equality with men.

The Norwegian Total Abstinence Society has 100,000 members in 853 local unions.

Scientific temperance instruction is now given in all the public schools in Sweden.

It cost Ireland last year ten million dollars more for intoxicating liquors than it did for rent.

Dr. Harlow, of Maine Hospital for the insane, says: "The pernicious effect of tobacco on the brain and nervous system is obvious to all who treat the insane."

The amendment giving women the right to vote at all state, county and municipal elections finally passed the Minnesota Senate, March 21, by a vote of 21 to 19.

Lady Henry Somerset states the fact that in one district in Liverpool, in which are no saloons, there is but one pauper to every one thousand inhabitants. In another district, in which are two hundred saloons, there is one pauper to every twenty-eight inhabitants.

"Teaching Truth," by Dr. Mary Wood Allen, superintendent of work in social purity lines in National W. C. T. U., is a clear, forcible presentation of the vital facts which mothers are finding they cannot ignore in the training of their children. The price of this most excellent little book is but twenty-five cents, and can be obtained at the Women's Temperance Publication Association, the Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Several of the largest railway systems of the country have inaugurated a temperance reform, insisting that all train employees shal be abstainers from drink, and a number of men have been discharged recently on their refusal to be total abstainers. The authorities argue that even if a man is sober during his hours of duty, if he overdrinks one day, he cannot as safely perform his duty the next in a position where human life depends upon a clear head and a steady hand.

"There is a time," writes Miss Willard, "when, with very little extra work, names can be taken for the Polyglot Petition, now being circulated in all parts of the world against the alcohol and opium trades. We have already made it the greatest petition of which there is a record, and within the next three years it will be presented to every government. The reflex influence of such a movement must be of great service in the education of those who read the lengthening annals of the Polyglot Petition, now signed in fifty languages.

Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, vice-president for Spain of the World's W. C. T. U., has recently sent 490 signatures for the great petition to governments of the world, also 438 autograph pledge cards signed by children to be used in decorating the booth for the temperance children's exhibit at the World's Fair, and a contribution of five dollars has been received from Spain for Willard Fountain, the gift of the temperance children all over the world, to Chicago. These facts are significant when we remember that Spain is a wine-growing country, and that the work is new.

The "International Magazine" says: "Alcoholism is yearly becoming more prevalent and more severe in France. French savants have most accurately described it in all its effects, but what has been done to remedy it? During the last year the result of the discussion has been that the tax on spirits must be considerably raised, and that wine, beer and cider must be entirely free from taxation. And before anyone can do anything further, it will be deemed needful to await the result of such a measure as this. Opium intoxication has been superadded to that from alcohol, especially in Paris."

Scotland, Ireland and Wales have already the benefits of a law prohibiting, to a certain extent, the sale of strong drink on the Sabbath day. Legislation on this question is not so rigid as that to which we are accustomed in Canada. It is, however, effective and has proved of great value in curtailing the evil of Sunday drunkenness. Lately the Central Association for stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday memorialized Mr. Gladstone in favor of a similar law for England. The reply given by the Prime Minister was that the subject is now engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The Sunday-school Department of the World's and National W. C. T. U. is steadily fulfilling its motto: "And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children." Over two million of lesson leaves have been sold by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association in Chicago during the past year, to say nothing of the vastly greater number sent out by the regular Sunday-school channels. Through the efforts of the white ribbon women Bible temperance lessons are regularly given four times a year in the International Sunday-school lessons series for the United States and Canada. These lessons with the circulation of the Temperance Pledge and literature in the Sunday-schools, and the placing of temperance Sunday-school books in the libraries read by teachers and children, are a force of incalculable value in the moulding of public sentiment, and also in favor of total abstinence and the removal of legal safeguards from the liquor traffic. Miss Lucie E. F. Kimball, who has remarkable intelligence and education combined with devoted Christian zeal, resigned her position in 1874 at the head of one of the schools in Chicago because the Bible was voted out of the school by the municipal council, the majority of the members of which were publicans. Since that time, Miss Kimball has devoted herself to the introduction of Temperance lessons in the regular Sunday School lesson series, and with the remarkable success herein described.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness				$3.00
Weekly Witness				1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)				30
"	"	10 copies to one address		2.25
"	"	20 "	"	4.40
"	"	50 "	"	10.50
"	"	100 "	"	20.00

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

For Newfoundland add 52c per annum for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 26c; "Daily Witness" add $3.00.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 28c;" "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order.

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

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

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

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893.

FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The "marvellous power of a single man" to which Lord Salisbury ascribes the measure of success which the home rule movement has met, was at one time unsuccessfully exerted against that movement. Ireland blocked the way, parliamentary government became almost an impossibility, and that at a time when the franchise was not broad based as it now is. When the franchise was extended, and the demand for home rule was backed by a large majority of the whole people of Ireland, including a majority of the representatives of Ulster itself, and there were eighty-six Irish nationalist members of Parliament instead of only forty-six to obstruct legislation, Mr. Gladstone came to the conclusion that it could no longer be withstood. Then the British Liberals like Earl Spencer, Earl Rosebery, Mr. Morley, as well as the British Radicals like Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh, who held that home rule must be granted Ireland, and that Parliament must be relieved of a large mass of the work it was charged with but incapable of performing, were heard in the councils of the party, and Mr. Gladstone bowed to the inevitable and adopted the home rule policy, which he had already declared might become the best thing possible for England should the entire people of Ireland, by a large majority, declare in favor of it. What home rule needs to make it a logical measure, is the completion of the federalization of the empire or, at least, of the three kingdoms. This is a consummation towards which, whether it is desirable or not, the realm is evidently hastening, as Parliament is so congested with local business that even the local government measures already enacted will prove but a very temporary relief. The Liberals are fast coming to this conclusion. If we are ever to have a truly Imperial Parliament, in which representatives from Canada, Australia, South Africa and India shall meet with representatives of Great Britain and Ireland, the federation of the three kingdoms is clearly necessary as a preliminary step.

LABORING LEISURELY.

Among the words that have recently been added to our common speech, although not yet granted a place in the dictionaries, is "hustler," meaning thereby a person who contrives to impress upon everybody with whom he comes in contact the idea that he is an incarnate steam-engine, a dynamo in breeches. Such persons are apt to be spoken of with a certain degree of admiration. People say of Mr. Pushing Striver, "He is a hustler," intending to be complimentary, and it is therefore, perhaps, rather a rash undertaking to advance anything in disparagement of so worthy an individual. Yet we must confess frankly that our admiration for Mr. Pushing Striver and his class is not unmixed with scepticism as to whether quite as satisfactory results could not be achieved with much less obtrusive bustle than characterizes the manifestation of his energies. Because a man or woman seems to be in a chronic state of hurry and flurry, it by no means follows that they are accomplishing more in the course of their day's work than other men and women who move, apparently, at much slower speed, and certainly with far more regularity in their orbits. The "Christian Union" tells of a great surgeon whose motto might be read "It is but lost labor that ye haste" and of whom a professional brother has said: "I know no man who accomplishes so much in a day, and yet I have never seen his pace hurried by a second. How this is arranged I do not know, but I have never gone to him to seek advice, or ask active services, that I have not found him with time apparently on his hands and ready to give attention to me, and my affairs." It was Nelaton, the renowned surgeon of Paris, who compressed a whole library of wisdom into a single sentence when he said with a quiet firmness that compelled obedience on the part of the young assistant, flurried in the face of a critical operation that required immediate attention, "Now don't hurry—we've not a minute to lose." There are two sides to this matter of laboring leisurely rather than hustling, and they are both right ones. Not only will the work on hand be better done, but the worker will be able to do a great deal more of it. The busy man who never hurries, and the busy man who is always hustling may be not inaptly compared to two merchants selling goods side by side on the same street, the annual turn-over in each case being about the same, and the profit on the sales equal, but the one paying twelve or fifteen percent upon borrowed capital while the other pays no more than the regular bank discount. The hustler practically mortgages his own future for the sake of the present. The man who labors leisurely spends no more than the proper proportion of the capital wherewith nature has endowed him. A most desirable accomplishment then is the art of laboring leisurely. It means not only well done work, but well-lived lives, not only peace for ourselves, but the diffusion of placidity through our environment. And there never was a time in this world's history when attention to this art was more sorely needed. There is altogether too much stress laid upon hustling.

OPPOSING REFORM.

If anyone supposes that the Government, their organs or those Conservatives who are protected manufacturers, like tariff reform because the Government have been driven by public opinion into promising it, that person is very much mistaken. Now and again when the progress of the movement makes it manifest that the Government are in danger of being openly disavowed by the many Conservatives who are sincere tariff reformers, the Government organs publish long, reassuring articles in favor of the reduction of the tariff. Except for these occasional breaks both the Government and their organs steadily persist in crying down, ridiculing and otherwise obstructing and opposing tariff reform or anything resembling it. Exactly in this way did they treat the question of reciprocity with the United States before the last general elections. They pretended to be in favor of it, they promised to do all they could to secure it, and they even announced that preliminaries had been arranged or something to that effect. When it came to actual negotiations, our Ministers, with Mr. Foster leading them, in discussing the question with the American Secretary, instead of trying to find a basis of agreement, brought up, first of all, one after another, all the points upon which argument was most difficult, and in such a way as to suggest that the obstacles were insurmountable. They pretended o adopt the policy of reciprocity only in order to betray it and to destroy it. They think they have destroyed it. We doubt whether there ever was a time when the farmers of this country were more settled in their own minds as to the advantages of reciprocity with th United States. Every coarse grain purchaser, every horse and sheep and poultry buyer in the country is a powerful preacher of the advantage of the American market. "I can't give you the "same prices as formerly," the buyer says, "because we are closed out of the "American market." "You can't expect "to get as much for your stock as you "did when we sent animals to the United "States without hindrance," he tells them. And these reasons for low prices stick in the farmer's mind; he puts them in his pipe and smokes them and they will have their effect when the question of reciprocity or no reciprocity comes to be decided.

Tariff reform should include the largest measure of reciprocity that it is possible for us to secure without sacrifice of our commercial freedom. Now that the Democrats are in power, pledged to tariff reform for the United States, it would not be hard for our rulers, if they were only really in favor of tariff reform and reciprocity, to arrange with the American rulers for large reductions of the two tariffs which would be mutually advantageous, and that without granting or agreeing to any preferential duties. The trouble is that our Government are not in favor of tariff reform or reciprocity, but of protection, and they will only arrange for either when driven to it after every possible evasion, and then only the smallest measure will be agreed to. The other day the "Empire" displayed the sternest opposition to tariff reform though promised by the Government. Now the "Gazette" does its best to ridicule the Liberals who have sounded the Democratic majority in Congress as to their attitude toward reciprocity, and the reduction of the American duties affecting Canada. Mr. Charlton, the Liberal member for North Norfolk, after making enquiries, has communicated the result to a Liberal paper, which says:

Mr. Charlton, who has been in communication with William J. Springer, chairman of the committee of ways and means of the American House of Representatives, Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, and John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, expresses his conviction that the Democrats are willing to negotiate a treaty, which may include manufactures. "As to discrimination against Britain, that was not necessarily involved. There were a great many articles which Canada does not import from Britain which might be included. Here were a few of them: Coal, coal oil, barb wire, agricultural implements, nails, spikes, railway cars, locomotives, common cottons, twine, carriages, clocks, glassware, sewing machines, machinery of some kinds, edged tools, leather, printing presses, picks and spades, etc., etc."

Anyone reading the above will agree that Mr. Charlton did a service to Canadian farmers by eliciting the views of American legislators, and the information is as satisfactory as it is important. Yet the Government organs which pretend to be in favor of tariff reform and reciprocity at times, try to ridicule the information and also Mr. Charlton. Their ridicule is not very spontaneous, nor is it likely to meet with much response on the part of the public, which probably holds that a member of Parliament who is in earnest in doing his duty is not ridiculous when he seeks to imform himself, his constituents and the electors generally in regard to the most important matter which is up for legislation at the present time. The fact of the matter is that the Government do not want to bring about tariff reform and reciprocity themselves and they want to prevent all others from attempting to do so.

THE LAST STRAW.

We are really at a loss whether to ascribe the following paragraph from the "Canadian Manufacturer" to the impudence and greed of the protected manufacturers or the sarcastic humor of some hoaxing free trade advocate who has determined to fool the "Manufacturer" to the very top of his bent:—

"It looks as though Hamilton is really to have what will be the first blast furnace ever erected in Ontario. The New York capitalists who have been engineering the matter for some months seem to have made arrangements satisfactory to hem by which they will invest $400,000 in an iron plant, and later a steel plant at similar cost, the City of Hamilton to donate eighty acres of land at a cost of $40,000, to pay a cash bonus of $40,000 when the blast furnaces are completed, and $60,000 more when steel works are ready for operation. Now let the Ontario Government give a bonus of $2 per ton upon the pig iron the concern may produce; and let the Dominion Government allow the coke for fuel to come in duty free. Also let it put a duty of not less than $10 per ton on all imported scrap iron, so as to make a market for pig iron, otherwise much of it cannot be sold."

At a time when the people of the Dominion, and more especially the farmers of Ontario and Manitoba, are demanding that the protection tariff which has impoverished them shall be greatly reduced, the "Canadian Manufacturer" has the hardihood to propose that the people shall be more heavily taxed than ever for the support of the iron manufacturers. The Dominion Government already gives the big iron manufacturers a bounty of two dollars per ton besides protection by tariff to the extent of four dollars more per ton. While the people of the Dominion are groaning under this burden of about sixty percent upon the material necessary for the manufacture of the tools and implements necessary to their industries, the "Canadian Manufacturer" confessing that all this has failed to secure a single blast furnace in Canada, coolly proposes that for the enrichment of some New York millionnaires the same Government shall grant a sort of preferential tariff in favor of this already highly bonused manufacture by abolishing the duty of fifty cents per ton upon coke. The Ontario Government is asked to tax the people of Ontario so as to bonus the manufacturers to the tune of two dollars per ton upon their product, while the people of Hamilton are asked to pay one-eighth of the cost of erecting the manufactory of these pet manufacturers. We suppose Hamilton is prepared to exempt the property of the iron manufacturers from taxation for all time, too. Even with all their extraordinary gifts, subsidies, grants, preferential duties and exemptions, the "Canadian Manufacturer" is not certain that the manufacturers of pig iron will be able to compete with other manufactures unless the protective duty on imported scrap iron is raised from four dollars to ten dollars per ton and it therefore recommends that change. That is surely an anti-climax. It is also very noticeable that the protectionists, who claim to be so excessively patriotic that they will no more have any dealings with an American than a Jew would in old times have with a Samaritan, are extremely anxious, it appears, to create a profitable investment for American capital at the expense of Canadian taxpayers. They would have the Government of Ontario as well as that of the Dominion lay fresh burdens upon the Canadians in order to bonus American capitalists and enable them to earn high profits by extorting high prices from Canadians. These American manufacturers would probably be absentees and would spend the profits thus extorted from Canadians in the United States. But what of that—the protectionists are patriotic men! Surely this is protectionism gone mad, run utterly to seed. Are these the views which are being poured into Mr. Foster's ears when he seeks information from the manufacturers as to the shape tariff reform is to take? The farmers will have their say at the polls, and if they do not follow the example of the farmers of the United States and consign the protection policy and the protection tariff to the limbo of things which have been humbugging and oppressing them, they will deserve the punishment which they will thus bring upon themselves.

ENGLAND'S LIQUOR CONTEST.

Misrepresentation and bad logic, everywhere the chief weapons of the liquor traffic, are being wielded for all they are worth just now in England by the opponents of the Local Veto Bill. The principal misrepresentation consists of the circulation of an alleged authoritative assertions that Mr. Gladstone's cabinet only introduced the measure for the purpose of deluding and cheating the temperance men with the intention of dropping it as soon as they could possibly devise a plan for doing so. So persistently was this statement circulated that Sir Wilfrid Lawson, president of the United Kingdom Alliance, wrote, bringing it to the attention of Mr. Gladstone. The Prime Minister's reply was characteristic and emphatic. He said "There "is no sort of foundation for the state-"ment which you quote as in use against "you that the Liquor Traffic Bill was "never intended to pass and only "brought in for show." The author of the bill, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, has also published a similar contradiction of the same statement. The leading supporters of the bill are confident that good progress will be made with the measure during the present session. Great meetings in support of it have been held nightly in all parts of the country for the past ten weeks, and are increasing in number and enthusiasm. The public demonstrations in its favor are to culminate in a huge gathering in Hyde Park on June 10. In urging temperance workers from all parts of England to attend on that date the "Methodist Times" says: "There is every probability that this de-"monstration will surpass in numbers "and enthusiasm the vast gatherings "which have been held in recent years "to protest against compensation, "and, indeed, will be a quite unpre-"cedented assembly of Christians and "philanthropists. All temperance or-"ganizations, the vast unions of skilled "and unskilled labor, and all political "organizations that sympathize with the "poor will probably take part in the pro-"ceedings. Never were the friends of "humanity and justice so unanimous as "they are to-day." Evidently the temperance workers have not been deceived and discouraged into silence by the cunning falsehood that the bill was introduced in bad faith. The liquor logic, too, is as amusing as it is weak. At the meetings called by liquor associations, speakers will with one breath argue that the law is one which cannot be enforced, and then paint in the blackest colors the ruin which its enactment will bring upon brewers, distillers, publicans and the employees of the traffic and their families. Splendid public meetings express the enthusiasm of the temperance people in favor of the measure, and it is to be hoped that the demonstration will have the effect of strengthening the support of the bill in Parliament, whose members on its introduction were flooded with remonstrances against the bill from their constituents, influenced probably by the local liquor interests. Speaking on this point at a public meeting at Bethnal Green, London, Mr. Conybeare, M.P., said:—"On the question of local option "there is less likelihood of the "Government's majority dwindling than "on others." Mr. Conybeare added that he had good authority for believing that Sir William Harcourt had expressed himself as determined to pass the measure this session, and had coupled the statement with the declaration that he would rather resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer than see the bill put back. The opposition to the bill is, however, very strong, and it may be that this measure with some other of the bills embodying the Newcastle programme will fail this session partly through lack of warm general support and partly for want of time.

THE PEOPLE WITHOUT A NAME.

George Washington and the other fathers of their country would have saved the people of this continent a good deal of worry and embarrassment had they christened their offspring by some other name. They were men of little imagination or fancy, or they would have foreseen the difficulties they created for themselves and for posterity by calling the federation "the United States of America." Names are cheap. Good ones for any purpose whatever are to be had for the making or the choosing. They had the names of a score of discoverers to choose from and Columbia, which was not then preempted, would have done very well. They had the whole range of classical mythology which dominated the fettered imagination of that age, and Atlantis would have done; or like us they might have chosen one of the beautiful Indian names with which the woods in those days were full. Washington, however, preferred to go to the same shop for his name as that to which he resorted for what he called his "breatches," and because in England the country was spoken of as the "colonies in America," Washington could think of nothing better than the very literal description of "the United States of America." We wonder if it never occurred to Washington that the people of the United States of America could not very well call themselves "United States of Americans," nor "United Statesers" for short, and that the people of the other nations would object to their assumption of the name of "Americans." It would serve our neighbors right if people were to call them "United Statesers," though such a punishment for the sins of their fathers and their own presumption in assuming the name of Americans would entail too much suffering upon the innocent people of countries compelled to use it. Nor would it at this date be a distinctive name in America, for there is another people on this continent who have an equal right to that appellative. There is a confederation called the United States of Colombia in South America. By using the words "United States" as an adjective to distinguish men and things of the United States, therefore, as urged by an indignant correspondent in another column, we would be using a name that is not truly distinctive for our neighbors. It would be open to our good American friends, the people of the United States of Colombia, to object to that use of the words, on the same ground as our Canadian correspondent objects to the use of the word American. Of course, it may be argued that no one could mistake our meaning in using the words "United States" instead of "American," that everyone would know that "United States stocks" meant the stocks of the United States of America, not the stocks of the United States of Colombia. But then the same is true of the use of the word "American"; no one misunderstands the meaning attached to it. The use of the word "American" as applied to things of the United States of America has in its favor historical usage. The great writers and statesmen of our century, as well as of the eighteenth, have used it as distinctive of the greatest nation on this Continent. We cannot speak of our neighbors as United States of Americans, nor can we call them Yankees, as our correspondent does, for that term is applicable only to New Englanders and their descendants, nor is it even accepted by them as polite. No one would think of calling Southerners or Californians Yankees. They hate the word and the spirit implied in its use. We need not grudge this use of the word American to the people of the United States. To be called Canadians and in a larger sense British, is all that the people of Canada ask. We do not want to be called Americans nor yet British North Americans. The distinction between American and European is hardly used, European, as used, being a distinction under which all the peoples of America but the aborigines are classed with the people of Europe as distinct from the races of Asia, Africa and the aborigines of America.

THE NATION AND ITS SABBATH.

The authorities of the United States have determined to assert in the courts the rights of the nation involved in the terms of the national grant to the Chicago Exhibition, and, if possible, prevent the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. It is bad enough for Chicago to make a side show of her morals, but it would be disgraceful to permit these to be shown to the world's visitors as a United States exhibit. There is something fatuous about the Exhibition managers thus opposing the will of the nation and insulting all its best feelings. It is obviously not done in the interest of the Exhibition which will lose by it, but in that of the railways, hotels and liquor shops, in which the managers are interested. They may think that the objections of the defenders of the Sabbath will count for very little in the attendance on the Fair. They will say it is all very well for the Methodist Church and the Christian Endeavor Societies to pass resolutions, but those of their members who want to attend will do so all the same. The facts will certainly seem to bear out this conclusion, for thousands of Methodists and Presbyterians and Christian Endeavorers are certain to be there. But it will be much harder to measure the influence of these public denunciations upon those who do not come. There are hundreds of thousands of people who are not decided whether to make the journey to the Fair or not, and a very large proportion of these will be easily swayed. Their decision will, indeed, be determined unconsciously to themselves by influences of liking and disliking which they could hardly formulate to themselves. With all such the spirit of opposition aroused by the insult offered to their religion will count for much.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The statement of the Canadian banks for the month of April bears date May 17, and is perhaps the earliest yet published. It is to be hoped that this promptitude may be maintained, as a much greater value attaches to a statement of the banks if only a short time has elapsed between its preparation and publication. The statement made each month by the banks of this country affords to a considerable degree guidance to the financier and merchant as to his course, but unless the statement for one month can be seen before the end of the following month the statement loses in value and becomes what may be termed ancient history. The statement for April exhibits several of the changes incident to the month. There was a decline of $793,810 in circulation, which amounted to $32,633,073 at the close of the month, having risen as high as $35,015,086. Notes and cheques of other banks have also declined, the falling off being $663,000, so that it may be said that the banks redeemed fully $1,400,000 of their paper during the month, a considerable portion, however, being wiped out by cross entries. The deposits in the banks show an increase for April, the demand deposits, however, scarcely gaining $6,000, which is a bagatelle. The Government deposits (provincial and Dominion) show an increase of $558,000, while the public deposits payable after notice show their usual large augmentation of over $1,000,000, and stand at $104,216,667, the actual gain during the month having been $1,016,000. There was a small increase in the amount due in foreign countries, while on the other hand the banks have decreased their obligations in Great Britain to a consider-

able extent, probably on account of the awakening of trade. The amount due in Great Britain at the close of the month was $6,101,000, a decrease of $311,000, while the amount due by agents in that country was $2,324,891, an increase of almost the $2,000,000. From now on it may be expected that Great Britain will show greater balances in our favor.

The foreign relations of the banks show that there is no real cause for the cry that the banks have been pinching domestic commerce in order to reap large profits from the panics in the United States. Last month and the month before show a considerable falling off in foreign loans, the decline in April being $3,884,000, the item now standing at $17,165,455. Call loans have been further reduced by more than a million dollars, indicating that the banks are finding employment for their funds in other branches of business. With over seventeen millions invested in the United States, Canadian banks have an interest in the situation there, and we are glad to find, although we should have been surprised had we not found, that they are proceeding cautiously in their United States relations, and preparing also by strengthening themselves at home for any trouble that may arise. They have increased their holdings of specie by over $900,000, and their Dominion notes by $867,000, thus adding $1,700,000 to their cash reserves. There was a considerable increase in the amount of current loans outstanding during the month, the figures being $206,789,141, against $204,903,094. The discounts are at a high figure, but the proportion of overdue paper is small, no doubt on account of the usual writing off which takes place towards the close of the bank year, as well as partly on account of more energetic dunning and possibly renewals, which are also customary at this season.

The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at four percent, and the Bank shows a specie increase of £604,000 during the week. The street rate in London is four percent also. The New York money market continues to be disturbed by gold shipments, $3,000,000 being contracted for for shipment to-morrow, with no likelihood of the drain ceasing as yet. Quite $1,000,000 went abroad yesterday. Locally the exchange market is steady, In New York it is unchanged.

"AN OLD TORONTO READER" uses an argument which has done infinite harm to Canada. Briefly stated it is this: Party A is better than party B. Therefore nothing is to be said in criticism of party A because that is helping party B. Canada is becoming notorious for political degradation, and we have no scruple in saying that it owes its degradation very largely to this argument underlying the acts of good men. The influences that are at work to make political parties corrupt are tremendous in their strength and of incredible subtlety. If the people who respect a party are not to criticise its acts what is to save it? The strongest bulwark of Sir Oliver Mowat's Government is the fact that its supporters are so largely men of independence who will resent corrupt dealings on its part, even more than on the part of a party for which they are not responsible. It has to walk straight or suffer for it. We are not saying that Sir Oliver Mowat is not the most virtuous of statesmen, though we have never been informed before that he was a total abstainer. But it is of no use to tell us that any party would long remain pure or would retain Sir Oliver Mowat at its head under the workings of such a system as proposed by our correspondent, in which, while the workers of evil were as busy as they are wont to be, the friends of righteousness kept their mouths forcibly shut rather than give aid and comfort to their political opponents. We may add that our correspondent's remarks about Mr. Meredith are not warranted by anything we have ever heard about him. Even his opponents are in the habit of acknowledging his high character and for his services as leader of the Opposition, the Liberal majority proposed granting him a salary of one thousand dollars a year.

THE FRENCH HAVE REALLY, it appears, discovered how to reproduce by means of photography all natural colors. Bouquets of flowers and cages of gorgeously colored birds are accurately reprinted. All the shades and tones of landscapes are also reproduced, and that so beautifully and with such fine effect that the art of landscape drawing in water colors might appear to be in danger of being superseded. Of course real art has nothing to fear as its charms are due to the "charmed magic casements" through which poetic natures view natural scenes. It is not so much that much has to be charmed "into" a scene perhaps, or even that much has to be charmed out of it, but that its features of beauty are dwelt upon and interpreted. As the process of photographing colors is very slow, the exposure lasting for at least half an hour, moving things cannot be taken. This seems curious in view of the assertion that in the photographs of landscapes shown, "the laughing blue which surreptitiously passes through fleecy clouds," is seen. The atmosphere of France must be very different from that of Canada, if the clouds remain stationary without changing or dissolving for half an hour at a time so that the blue may be seen through a rift in one of them for so long. Landscapes reproduced by this process will, for a time at least, prove much more costly than ordinary photographs as each photograph is the production of a separate exposure; there is no known means of reproduction. As time goes on, however, improvement will both cheapen and improve photography in colors.

A WARNING comes from the United States to those Canadians who are inclined to invest in the stocks and bonds of trusts or combinations. The American trusts have about worked out their own destruction, and in their ruin they have unhappily involved some better institutions. Since the first of January last—that is within five months, the total value of "trust" securities has, according to trustworthy estimates, shrunk over a hundred millions of dollars. Shares, which were quoted in December at from sixty to one hundred and twenty, are to-day offered at from ten to forty, and some of the companies are in the hands of receivers, or, in other words, have failed. The most of these trusts were really frauds, though we suppose they were legal frauds. The New York "Commercial Bulletin," a high class commercial paper, declares that "sugar refineries worth, at a liberal "estimate, fifteen million dollars, were "capitalized at fifty millions, besides being "burdened with issues of twenty-five "millions of preferential stock and "two millions of bonds. Linseed oil "wells, worth six millions were capi-"talized at eighteen millions, and "distilleries worth a couple of millions "were capitalized at thirty millions." The people who bought the capital stock of these trusts have, of course, lost nearly all the money they invested while the promoters have, in the vigorous words of Tennyson, "dropped off gorged by the "scheme that left their victims flaccid "and bare." Trust and combination securities should be shunned by all investors; they are the most unreliable of all investments, as has been proved by the latest financial trouble in the United States, in which these securities were the first to collapse simply because of their inflated values.

WITH ALL DUE DEFERENCE to the throng of emperors, kings and princes that still decorate the stage of the world's action, it may, nevertheless, be safely asserted that the most remarkable man alive to-day is the Premier of England. Whatever opinion may be held of his statesmanship, his sincerity, his wisdom—whether one is willing to endorse the lines of William Watson in the "National Review," some years ago:

"Lord of the golden tongue and smiling eyes,
Great out of season and untimely wise,
A man whose virtue, genius, grandeur, worth,
Wrought deadlier ill than ages can unde."

or whether one regards him as the very incarnation of political wisdom no less than of profound learning or profounder pity, the fact remains that, take him all in all, the world has seldom known his like for intellectual activity and personal influence and greatness. The following sentence therefore, taken from an address of many years ago, to a gathering of students, is of particular interest, inasmuch as it gives some revelation of the great man's conception of life. "Believe "me," he said with almost passionate earnestness, "that thrift of time will re-"pay you in after life with a usury of "profit beyond your most sanguine "dreams, and that the waste of it will "make you dwindle alike in intellectual, "and in moral stature beyond your "darkest reckonings." Perhaps no man may be considered Gladstone's superior in regard to thrift of time. He signally practises what he preaches, and his example should be of surpassing value in these days when in spite of the pressure of modern life there is still so much time wasted in frivolous and unprofitable ways.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE," whose party committed the United States to the policy of laying before an arbitration claims to property rights in wild animals roving over the wide ocean, and to rights of jurisdiction over Behring Sea, has assumed a lofty moral attitude in anticipation apparently of defeat. With its hands clasped in front of it and the whites of its eyes fully displayed, the "Tribune" solemnly remarks: "Whatever be the "result at Paris, Americans may feel con-"tent that their position is a creditable "one; that in order to justify the conduct "of their Government it is not necessary "for their counsel to argue against right "and progress. They are proud to have "Mr. Carter's arguments stigmatized as "ethical, as a lecture in metaphysics, "as visionary and all that, and it is "to be hoped that as often as the "United States may find occasion to ap-"pear before an international tribunal, it "may be with a cause the vindication of "which will be, as in the present instance, "the vindication also of good morals, good "sense and justice." This same Mr. Carter, in order to establish his case, repudiated the judgments of United States courts pronouncing British vessels forfeited, though the Government he represents held, and still holds, those vessels as a result of the repudiated judgments. The Government has acted the part of a pirate, and for a pirate when about to be convicted by the courts to claim that he was moved by the loftiest moral motives is the absurdity of hypocrisy. The Americans are welcome to such "moral victories"—their diplomatic victories have hitherto been of a very "immoral" character.

THE DISPUTE which, for a couple of years, has been going on over the depth of the new channel in the Galops Rapids, involving the good faith of the contractors and the reputation of several Government engineers, has culminated in open war being declared by the Minister of Railways and Canals, who refused to pay the contractors any more money on account of this channel and who even, it is said, intends to institute proceedings at law against the contractors for damages for non-performance of contract. The only report made public by the Department is a vindication of the contractors and resident engineers; but for some mysterious reason the Department have refused to make public the report of Mr. Kennedy, engineer-in-chief to the Montreal Harbor Commission, who acted as final judge in the long standing dispute. What will strike the ordinary reader most on perusing the account of this affair, given by our Ottawa correspondent in another column, is the blind obstinacy of the Department of Railways and Canals in refusing to credit the testimony of river pilots and other experts as to the work being wholly unnecessary. From present appearances, whether the contractors have acted in good faith or whether Mr. Haggart is right in charging them with bad faith, the one thing clear is that the public have had to pay over half a million dollars for a channel which mariners declared before it was made they would not use and which they refuse to use now that it has been made.

THE SUBSTITUTION of biennial sessions for the annual sessions of our Provincial legislatures, so long advocated by the "Witness" alone, is at last being taken up by other newspapers, and it is to be hoped that the proposition will develop into a well-sustained demand. The "Gazette" says: "Commenting on the "work of the session, one Western paper "thinks nothing was done that could not "have been equally well done next year, "by which postponement a hundred thou-"sand dollars would have been saved to "the province. There is a point in the "suggestion. Biennial sessions would "do the work of all the legisla-"tures as well as annual ones, "and remove much temptation to "indulge in the introduction of mis-"chievous laws as well as save money." Many of the States of the American Union have compelled their legislatures to adopt biennial sessions, and the reform has worked well. Some of our provinces which are running head over ears in debt and which now find it difficult to borrow abroad, or further burden the people at home with fresh taxes, should be compelled by the electors to adopt this economical reform.

IT IS NOT SURPRISING that Controller Wallace expressed wonder when he saw the Montreal docks. To any person who saw the dreary aspect of our river front three weeks ago the bustling aspect of the wharves to-day must seem startling. There is a rush and bustle to be seen no where else in the Dominion. If a few more of the Ontario representatives should visit this harbor and take a look over it, they would easily conceive that its bustle is not at all local, but that it is the focus of the nation's commerce. It would strike them that so much business could not be simply Montreal business, and would show even more plainly than do the figures at the Custom House, that in seeking good accommodation at Montreal for shipping and in the desire that the St. Lawrence route should be made popular and inviting the Montreal merchants are not seeking their own advantage at the cost of the country.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT as illustrated by the congresses, commissions, committees, directorates and what not of the World's Fair is not a very edifying spectacle for the nations of the earth nor is it likely to inspire the representatives of effete monarchies with a strong desire for such a quarrelsome, turbulent system of rulership or lack of rulership. In nearly every department there have been quarrels; the system of awards was complained of as unfair; the appointment of the judges was delayed; the pianomakers were driven away; the Sunday opening question has been settled and unsettled half a dozen times; the great piano player with the enormous shock of hair, what's-his-name, has been insulted and driven into hysterics; the great orchestral leader Thomas has been the football of commissions and committees until he, too, is in hysterics; the artists of New York were greatly offended, and now the women, whose affairs have been up to the present splendidly managed, and with comparatively little fuss, have got to pulling one another's hair—metaphorically of course. Alas for this display of the working of Democratic institutions.

LORD SALISBURY deprecates the delay caused in the passage of the Home Rule bill through the House of Commons, by the policy of his own party of obstructing the bill in committee. He cannot see, nor can anyone else see, that anything is to be gained by sending the bill to the House of Lords in September, rather than in July. The obstruction policy is really Mr. Chamberlain's, rather than Mr. Balfour's, and now that Lord Salisbury has publicly condemned it, it will likely be abandoned; the result will be that the House of Lords will throw it out and then the third appeal to the people will be made just as soon as the British legislation now before the house has been dealt with. That legislation, dealing with local option, parish councils and government, labor conditions, etc., is the embodiment of the Liberal pledges to the people of the larger island, and before the Liberals go to the people again they would naturally like to carry out their pledges or place upon the Conservatives the responsibility of rejecting their proposals.

HOW MANY TRIAL TRIPS is the United States cruiser "New York" to have? She had one some weeks ago, which the first reports represented as being the fastest on record. It was afterwards discovered that half-a-dozen British cruisers, among the rest the "Blake," had made much faster time, not merely on a trial trip of a few miles but on one of hundreds of miles. Then it became public that the "New York's" performance had not been satisfactory. Now another trial trip has been made, and it is declared that she has proved herself the fastest cruiser in the world. Her record is given as 21.09 knots an hour, whereas that of the "Blake" and the "Blenheim" is twenty-two knots an hour. Something must be allowed for the enthusiasm and patriotism of the reporters of the "New York's" trip, as well as for tide and weather, which seem to have been against her.

THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE with no eye for color, some with no ear for music, many with no ear for verse. We suppose there are many with the latter defect of whom nobody knows, because they have never attempted to make any verse. What is puzzling, is when some one who has no ear at all for measure attempts to write poetry. The problem is, what impels such an effort and what charm can poetry have for such persons. The editor, however, knows that there are not a few who are tempted to give to their thoughts and feelings, metrical form, who have no conception of that quality which constitutes the charm of verse. If they make a number of lines of apparently equal length, with rhymes, or what seem to them to be rhymes, at the end of them, they think they have written verse and seem to enjoy it, and wonder why other people do not.

THE UNCLAIMED BALANCES of depositors in banks are shown to have reached an enormous sum, the City and District Savings Bank showing something over one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars. If these unclaimed items were advertised in the manner of unclaimed letters, it is likely that the owners or their heirs would be very quickly on hand with their claims. There is no reason why such a list should not be so published. The interest would easily pay for the advertising, or it could be made a charge against the particular item. Not unfrequently persons have a suspicion that their deceased relatives had money in some bank, unaccounted for, but are unable to find any trace of it. A published list once a year would easily solve such a difficulty. The same rule might apply to unclaimed dividends.

"WHY DOES THE "WITNESS" copy out of so many Yankee papers, such as the Philadelphia "Presbyterian," the "Union Signal," "Harper's Monthly," "Demorest's," etc., asks a reader. We prefer, other things being equal, to copy from British papers to copying from American ones, but it has to be confessed, as a matter of fact, that the religious and social conditions represented by the American press much more closely resemble those in Canada than those represented by the British press, and that the religious and social organizations of the two countries on this side of the Atlantic are more in touch with each other than those of Canada and Great Britain.

HOW THIN A VENEER upon the coarse animal nature of man civilization is, may be judged from the cruel and blood thirsty conduct of the Michigan mob which lynched a murderer the other day. The wolfish natures of the men who were, in all probability farmers, were merely aroused, not created, in them by the passion of anger, which, when unrestrained, vented itself apparently in much the same brutal fashion that the anger of their victim had manifested itself in his crime. Michigan is the one State in the Union in which capital punishment has been abolished. It is apparent that its abolition has not had the predicted effect of making human life seem sacred or of making bloodshed and brutality abhorred.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING OPENED—MONTREAL MEN PRESENT—A REPORT ON MONTREAL'S LONGITUDE SUBMITTED.

Ottawa, May 23.—The Royal Society of Canada met in annual session this morning in the House of Commons. Dr. Bourinot, C. M. G., president, occupied the chair. Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, read the report of Council. Reference was made to the loss sustained by the deaths of Sir Daniel Wilson, Toronto, and Mr. F. N. Gisborne, of Ottawa. Prof. Ashley, elected last year, had left Canada to accept a chair at Havard. The importance of filling these vacancies with the most suitable men was pointed out. Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, and Dr. R. W. Ellis, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, were declared elected to sections 2 and 4.

Special copies of the transactions of the society has been forwarded as usual to the Queen, the Pope, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Lansdowne and others. A complete set of the writings of the distinguished French writer, the late M. Xavier Marmier, France, a corresponding member of the Royal society, have been received as a bequest. In view of this early departure, an address to the Governor-General had been prepared,

A HEATED DISCUSSION.

Ottawa, May 25.—This morning's meeting of the Royal Society was enlivened by a rebellion and heated discussion. Prof. Wright, of Toronto University, as president of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, said that the institute was moving in the direction of securing a visit to Toronto of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and he asked that the Royal Society should endeavor to secure a money grant from the Dominion Government to assist in carrying out the suggestion. The Ontario Government had promised assistance.

Dr. Bourinot, who, as president, occupied the chair, resented the audacity of the Canadian Institute asking the Royal Society to co-operate with them in the matter. The Institute, which was affiliated with the Royal Society, had failed to present any report.

Finally, on motion of Prof. Johnson, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this society deems it of prime importance, in the interests of science, that the British Association for the Advancement of Science should be induced to make another visit to Canada.

This was tantamount to a refusal on the part of the Royal Society to accede to Prof. Wright's request to co-operate with the Canadian Institute of Toronto for a meeting in the Queen City.

FELLOWS ELECTED.

The following were elected fellows of the Society:—Dr. Samuel Dawson, Queen's printer; Dr. N. E. Dionne, librarian of the Legislature of Quebec, and Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax. Mr. Henry Harrisse, of Paris, was elected a corresponding member, also M. Jules Chartie, of the French Academy, to replace the late Xavier Marmier.

FAREWELL TO LORD DERBY.

Ottawa, May 25.—The Royal Society waited on the Governor-General yesterday and presented him with a farewell address. His Excelency, who was much touched, made a brief speech in reply. He referred to the fact that this would be the last occasion of his meeting some of them. He thanked them for the kindness they and all classes in Canada had bestowed upon him. To Lady Derby and himself their stay in Canada had been one of the happiest periods of their lives. They had found the hospitality of Canadians surpassing all expectations. They would carry with them across the Atlantic remembrance of the friendships which distance would not impair nor time obliterate. His successor, Lord Aberdeen, would come to the performance of his duties with a lively appreciation of all the great resources of Canada. He was certain Lord Aberdeen would achieve here that success which in former official positions he was conceded to have attained. His Excellency next made an appreciate reference to the Royal Society and its work. As this was the Queen's birthday he would, as their hon. president, send a humble and sincere message of congratulation to Her Majesty. It would be a fitting ending to the last discharge of his official duties. He would always feel the deepest and most sincere devotion to the Dominion and to the Imperial cause, and hoped they would ever continue in the warmest alliance. What the nature of that connection in future times will be time alone would show. He hoped that the position which fifty years ago was that of a dependency, which now was a connection in name only, possessing entire freedom, may in subsequent years be drawn into an alliance that the child may be taken into partnership. He did not known whether he ought to make a confession of his adherence to that conservatism which, as a retiring Governor-General, he felt no reason to disclaim, and also to the constitution of the country, and whether he ought to say anything to his French confreres. Expressing the hope that Mr. McCarthy would excuse him for taking the liberty His Excellency proceeded to speak in French. He was loudly applauded on concluding his reply.

Ottawa, May 26.—The Royal Society met again this morning. The following officers have been elected:—President, Dr. Geo. M. Dawson, C.M.G.; Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Lemoine, Quebec; Hon. Secretary, Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G.; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Selwyn, C.M.G. Prof. McLeod, of McGill, and the Rev. M. D. Fauville were elected fellows. A resolution approving of the tablet in the Parliament Buildings commemorating the first transatlantic trip of the "Royal William" recommended by the Council of the Society, was adopted.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

of the Royal Society of Canada is one of the best known geologists in America. He comes of distinguished stock, being a son of Sir William Dawson, the veteran scientist and Principal of McGill University, Montreal. Dr. Dawson was born at Pictou, N.S., in 1849. His college course was brilliant. At the School of Mines, where he graduated in 1872, he won several prizes and soon after was appointed geologist to the Boundary Commission, exploring the border region from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. In 1875, Dr. Dawson was assigned to the Canadian Geological Survey, doing valuable work in British Columbia and the North-West Territories. In 1877, he commanded the Yukon River expedition in Alaska, making a journey of 1,300 miles in boats, with one portage of 50 miles, from the basin of the Liard to that of the Yukon. Previous to this expedition, Dr. Dawson travelled extensively in Europe, inspecting mines and metallurgical works. He has written many books on geological subjects, and they are generally regarded as authorities. He writes extensively for the magazines. He belongs to numerous scientific societies, and had recently conferred upon him the high honor of being elected a member of the Royal Society in England, in recognition of his services to geology. Last year he was made an L.L.D. by Queen's University, Kingston, and acted as a Behring Sea Commissioner, receiving for his services a C.M.G.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONIAL.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND LADY PAUNCEFOTE HONOR THE NATAL DAY OF THE QUEEN.

Washington, May 24.—The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote celebrated the seventy-fourth birthday of Her Majesty the Queen by a reception, which was the most magnificent entertainment in the long line of brilliant ceremonials ever held within the walls of the embassy. The presence of the Infanta Eulalia gave occasion for the intermingling in the decoration of the colors of England, America, and Spain. The flags of this powerful trinity were combined with happiest effect. The Spanish colors greeted the guests upon their arrival, the drapery of scarlet and yellow on the outward walls of the embassy being thrown into strong relief by an arrangement of arc lights under the porte-cochere. Entering the grand hallway was like suddenly stepping into the midst of a gorgeous picture, from which on every side the lights shone down over a wealth of foliage, a bed of flowers, a riot of bloom, a mass of brilliant colors that were fairly dazzling. The broad stairway leading up from the centre, dividing at the first landing to reach the balcony on each side, from which the apartments on the second floor opened, was lined with a double row of palms. The newel posts were transformed into a tropical splendour of plants that reached high above the heads of the company, and were surrounded at the base by clusters of pink and white azalias. The walls of the hallway on all sides were hung with immense flags of all nations, which were also used in drapery of the balcony overhead. On the first landing, facing the entrance, the large portrait of the Queen in her coronation robes was draped with the British flag. The guests, upon laying aside their wraps in the dressing rooms on the second floor, descended to greet Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote in the second of the suite of drawing rooms on the left of the entrance. Beyond this doorway, occupying the space from there to the ballroom door, at the side of the stairway, was the Marine Band in full uniform.

In the drawing rooms the decorations were of smilax, asparagus vines, and cut flowers in bowls and ornamental vases. In the supper room the decorations of the table were in scarlet and white, the British colors. A large British flag on the wall was draped to meet, on either side, portieres formed of the Stars and Stripes. Facing this from the opposite wall was festooned the Spanish flag. The Red Parlor, directly at the left of the entrance, was reserved for the Infanta, in whose honor, above the doorway, was a white flag, emblazoned with the royal arms of Spain.

Upon the arrival of the Infanta and Prince Antoine, at 10.30 o'clock, the British Ambassador, accompanied by Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, and the Secretaries of Legation, assembled in the hallway, whence they passed out on the crimson-carpeted steps to the carriage, to greet and escort into the embassy the nation's guest, to whom royal honors were accorded. The night was a most imposing one throughout, such as Washing-

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.

Machinery is helpful to solve the road problem.

Kind treatment is as much better for human help as it is for animals.

Farmers as well as other folks should take time to sleep, eat and drink.

Weeds are the enemies of the farm as dirt is the enemy of the house. Keep clean.

It has been shown by tests on European roads that on a macadamized road one horse can draw twice the haul that the same horse could draw on the best dirt road, and from five to ten times as much as a single horse could draw on a dirt road in poor condition.

It is easy enough to keep stock in good condition while they have abundant pasture, but as soon as the grass begins to fail it requires some management to do it without undue cost. To provide against this contingency it is a good plan to have a field sown especially for late pasture with sweet corn, millet, or something that will keep green after the natural pastures are exhausted.

Prune first and spray next is the advice given by Mr. T Greiner, and it is good. If the tres are properly pruned and kept headed back and open to the sun, the fruit will not only be of better quality, but the spraying will be much more easily done.

If all the brush and litter of last year is gathered up from about the garden, orchard, door-yard and out-buildings and burned, the ashes will be useful for fertilizing purposes and there will be fewer places for insects and vermin of various kinds to harbor.

It is a common belief that grapes pruned after the sap begins to flow will bleed to death, but this is a mistake. Prof. Meehan says that it does not hurt them, and our own experience confirms him in this. We doubt if it does injury enough to make any difference in the crop. At any rate we are going to try it on a vine and know for ourselves.

It really begins to look as if "good roads" might become a cry popular enough to figure conspicuously in State politics. When legislatures and local governments become interested in the building and maintenance of good roads one of the severest criticisms now passed upon this country by intelligent foreigners will speedily be out of place.

Experience seems to indicate that tomatoes planted on the same soil are very apt to rot, even after an interval of one or two years. One man, to be quite sure, planted some on land on which tomatoes had been grown two years before; they rotted badly. Two rows which extended over the limits of the original field bore fruit all sound, while not three feet away in the field no good fruit could be found.

Mr. H. E. Weed, of the Mississippi Experimental Station, who has given much attention to the insect enemies of the cabbage, finds that most of them are still more partial to mustard and radish plants, and he therefore advises planting a border of these plants entirely round the piece of ground intended for the growth of the cabbages, and to destroy the insects when on the mustard and radishes, which he says can be done best by spraying them with kerosene oil, either pure or in a strong solution with soap and water. Mr. Weed gives a list of some twelve species of cabbage enemies to be dealt with in this way,

It is commonly understood that the young growth of fruit trees bears better fruit than old and feeble trees. But trees young in years are not always better than old ones, for a young tree may be neglected after planting in ungenial soil, and then allowed to become choked with weeds and grass. On the other hand, those of many years may be preserved in health and vigor by pruning and cultivation, and by the application of manures and fertilizers. We have seen apple trees that were supposed to be worthless from old age restored to vigorous growth and good productiveness by such means. Orchards which the owners are about to cut away or grub up may be brought into profitable bearing by generous treatment. Those which have long stood in grass may be restored by pruning and by annual top-dressing, or if this is not sufficient, shallow ploughing with manure may be employed instead of top-dressing alone. The treatment must be modified with the conditions.

No arbitrary rule can be made for distance apart to plant ensilage corn. Each section of country has its own requirements. The sunny South must have corn rows nearly five feet apart, while the frozen north will do best at three feet. The intervening space needs that distance apart that farmers have found by actual field trials will produce the largest amount of well matured ear corn per acre, and when that fact is once ascertained on each farm it is then perfection for that farm, and should always be its rule of cultivation. The thorough tillage of the crop, both before and after planting, is applicable to all farm lands, no matter where situated. Millions of bushels of corn are annually wasted on our most productive soils, because the crop is so easily made large they never think or try for perfection in their work.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

There is no question but breeds of hogs have had their constitutions weakened and made more liable to disease by the hot house system than under that by which many of them have been reared.

An extremely large draught horse is not the most valuable for farm work. A medium weight, say 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, will accomplish more, wear longer and cost less to keep. The big horse may be the best to sell, but not to keep on the farm.

Many fattening hogs often suffer from lack of pure water. Milk is sometimes given as drink, but it is too solid, and does not assuage thirst as water does. Dish-water that has so much of the swill barrel is often quite salty, and makes the pigs drinking it more thirsty than they were before.

The spring pigs, says "Colman's Rural World," must be turned into pork within nine or ten months at most, if you expect any profit from them. To this end they must be well looked after from the start. The sow and pigs should have a warm, clean and comfortable nest. Milk, bran and oats, with plenty of good water should be the principal diet for the sow. Within two weeks from birth the pigs will begin to eat, and within four weeks can use considerable milk. As soon as they can eat grass turn them out on the pasture, and for five months feed them for lean meat and muscle. Not much grain should be given during this period. Save that until you are ready to fatten them.

A swine breeder of large experience states that buttermilk is the best possible appetizer for pigs. He says that pigs fed it mixed with ground feed will always prosper. That such pigs are attentive at ration time and delight their owner, if he is a liberal feeder, by their ability to consume all the food offered. This man disapproved of assembling large numbers of pigs together, as in his opinion they do not thrive so well. His method is to divide them into small lots, none of them containing more than a dozen, each lot receiving equal care and attention in the things needful for their improvement. By such means he claimed that fine pigs must result, and his great reputation as a breeder rested entirely on the observation of the simple requirements we have outlined.

To describe the typical draught mare for breeding purposes, says a writer, let us commence at the ground. Her feet should be tough and open, free from ringbones, the pasterns should be strong and not too perpendicular; the cannon bone should be short, flat, and broad, from a side view, and should have a flinty appearance, a nice fringe of silky hair, not too much of the imported hair ornaments. The hocks and knees should be broad, the latter from the front, and the former from a side view. The thighs and arms should be big and muscular and set well on the outside of the body. She should have a wide chest and erect crest, the head should be clean cut and the eye lively, indicating sense, docility, and pluck; neck, good length, and well set between the shoulders, which should be slanting and not too perpendicular; a mare should not be too short backed, but should have length and room. The ribs should be well sprung from the backbone and deep both before and back. The quarters should be fairly long and not drooping; viewed from behind they should be broad over the top and across the hips; as she goes from you she should leave you well. Avoid leggy, split up mares, and be sure they are sound in every respect, her temper right, for the offspring often take after the dam in their nervous energy; both sire and dam as I have described will surely, as far as nature is concerned, bring a typical foal for draught horse.

DAIRYING DOTS.

The St. Albans (Vt.) butter factory made 2,557,000 lbs. of butter in 1892, besides being burned up and rebuilt in that time.

The first thing necessary is the preparation of the milk; vessels, which should first be rinsed in cold water adding a little salt, then washed in as hot water as the hands will bear, adding plenty of powdered lye, which is better than soap. Then scald with boiling water, adding a little soda, after which put them out in the sun to air, using at all times tin vessels, and at no time allow sour milk to remain in the transportation cans. When brought from the factory empty at once and clean as suggested.

As soon as the cream is taken from the milk it should be set in the coolest place it can be kept without freezing until you get a churning, which should never be longer than three and a-half days so you can churn twice a week. As each skimming is added to the cream can mix thoroughly by stirring with a ladle or large spoon, and when the last skimming is added and well mixed, set in a warm place where it will warm up to sixty-two degrees and in about twelve to twenty-four hours it will be refined (that is thickened and a little sour) and ready to be churned, and should be churned before the cream gets sour enough to whey off in the least. Cream raised in shallow pans can be churned at sixty-two degrees in winter and sixty degrees in summer.

Those who want to make dairy cows do their best must in some way provide clover pasture in summer and clover hay in winter. The cow is doing hard work when she converts her food into milk, and ought not to be required to "hustle" much for her living. If it takes her all day to get three square meals she cannot do what she would really like to do in the milk-producing line, but when she stands half deep in fragrant clover, and has only to take a few nips for a "well-balanced ration," and then lies down with a grunt of content and meditatively chews her cud, she will do justice to her pedigree, and show what she was made for. Clover seed is high and likely to be higher, but clover seed is the one thing that the progressive farmer must have, no matter what it costs. If he grows his own seed so much the better, but he must do it, if he has to buy at the seedsmen's prices.—"Northwestern Agriculturist."

A writer from a dairy district says: If we use the shallow pans or crocks as so many families do yet, the manner and time of skimming are of very great importance, both as affecting quality and quantity of butter obtained. If the skimming is done too soon or in a careless manner, you will not get all the cream; while on the other side you can defer skimming so long as to spoil the quality of your butter beyond any redemption by the most careful handling of cream and butter. If the quantity of butter obtained was not of much importance we would say skim at twenty-four hours' setting, always, but there are times when we get more butter by waiting thirty-six hours. Probably the best time is just as the milk begins to thicken or "lopper" on the bottom of the pans; but as that point is often reached in the middle of the day or night, when it is not practicable to attend to it, we would say better err on the right side by skimming too late. Therefore we would say in warm muggy weather, when milk sours early, skim at twenty to twenty-four hours from setting, and in cool, nice weather, when milk keeps sweet a long time, skim at thirty-six.

THE GROWTH AND USES OF RAPE.

Very few farmers in Ontario grow rape, which probably is one of the most useful and profitable green fodder crops that can be grown, beside being an excellent plant for ploughing under as a manurial crop. Bulletin LX., of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, says the soils which are best adapted to the growth of rape are those of a free working character. Any soil that is well adapted to the growth of turnips will grow rape readily. It will also grow well on peaty soils rich in humus, and fairly so on clay loams; but the results will not be satisfactory where the attempt is made to grow it on stiff clays. On the humus soils there is also difficulty in getting the seed to germinate properly in hot weather.

The proper place for rape in the rotation is between two crops of grain; and as is the case with turnips, it may be used as a cleaning crop instead of the bare fallow. As a cleaning crop it is even ahead of turnips, especially when it follows rye grown for the silo, owing, first, to the smothering influence of the rye, and, second, to the season at which the ground is ploughed and cultivated.

The time for sowing the rape in Ontario is a little later than that chosen for sowing turnips, viz., the last week in June. The ground is put into low drills by using the double mould-board plough; these may be from 20 to 25 inches apart, and the seed is sown at once with the turnip drill, which should follow closely after the plough when the weather is dry. The field roller may then also be run over the drills as soon as sown. When rape is sown earlier than the period indicated its later development is arrested. When it is sown later it is too succulent for very profitable feeding.

The quantity of seed sown is about one pound when sown in drills; if dry weather, more than this quantity should be sown. Three pounds may be sown when scattered broadcast, but when thus sown the cleaning of the land is not effected. The variety in common use is known as the Dwarf Essex. When rape is sown on the bare fallow, to be ploughed in as a green crop, from three to five pounds of seed per acre will suffice. It is useful for this purpose.

The cultivation of rape after it has been sown is much the same as that applied in the case of turnips, with the difference that it is not usual to thin the rape. The horse hoe may commence to work as soon as the rough leaf appears, and may be kept going at short intervals until the leaves meet between the rows. If the drills are gone over with the hand hoe once or twice, all weeds may be prevented from going to seed.

The pasturing of the rape may commence in September. The exact time in the month will depend somewhat on the time of sowing. The pasturing may continue until the time of snow, which is usually in the last half of November.

Any class of sheep or lambs may be pastured upon the range, but some caution should be used in pasturing breeding ewes upon it, lest they become too fat for breeding in best form. It is especially adapted to the fattening of sheep and lambs which are to be sold for meat. The latter are more frequently pastured upon it than any other form of live stock. Cattle may also be pastured upon it, but they destroy more of it through trampling than sheep. Hence, it is not nearly so much used for fattening cattle.

Sheep, or indeed any class of animals, should never be turned in upon the rape when hungry. They are then liable to eat too much, which may induce bloating, followed in a short time by death, unless relief is given. As scouring is also likely to be induced at first, the sheep should have access to an adjoining grass field, and salt at will, and if they are given a small ration of oats per day, not necessarily more than half a pint, it will in some degree counteract the tendency to scour. If they are trimmed with the shears before going on the rape, the injury from scours is reduced.

PREVENTING HARM FROM DEHORNING.

Prevention is better than cure in dehorning, as well as in other matters. To avoid dehorning mature cattle the growth of the horn should be stopped in the very young calf. To accomplish that result, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, states:

The following mixture has been successfully used in preventing the growth of horns upon calves in experiments conducted by the bureau. The mixture is prepared by taking 50 parts of caustic soda, 25 parts of kerosene oil and 25 parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene oil and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture should then be placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. In applying, the following directions should be observed: First, the calf should not be over three weeks old, from five to twenty days being the proper age. A horn will sometimes be killed on calves that are even four to six weeks old, but it cannot be depended on with certainty. Secondly, with a pair of scissors clip the hair round the embryo horn so as to expose a spot about the size of a nickel. While an assistant holds the calf securely, drop two or three drops of the mixture upon the horn and with the end of the rubber cork rub it in thoroughly over the bare spot. Apply the fluid first to one horn and then the other until each horn has been gone over three or four times. The rubbing shoud be continued until the caustic has softened and removed the hair and surface skin immediately around the horn. Third, care should be taken that the fluid does not spread over too large a surface and run down the sides of the face. To insure success, the mixture must be carefully and thoroughly applied. If used carelessly the embryo horn may not only not be killed, but the face of the calf may be disfigured by allowing the fluid to spread or run down over the skin.

REARING THE CALF.

In successful stock management (writes Professor Henry in the "Farmer and Stock-Breeder") we must start with a strong, vigorous calf. This means good blood in both sire and dam, and that there has been liberal feeding and good care for generations back. Where cattle are reared under practically natural conditions the rule that young stock come in the spring must continue, but I am not sure that spring is the best for the dropping of calves in older settled portions of the country. Spring calves are incapable of receiving much benefit from grass the first season, because some time after birth the ruminating stomach is undeveloped, and between summer heat and the pestering flies the thin-skinned creature has a sorry time of it. Winter comes on with its dry food just when good progress has commenced, and this is apt to check growth, so that the animal is a full year old before it starts on its career untrammelled. Our experience in America corresponds with that of thousands of farmers who are strong advocates of having calves dropped in the fall. There is then more time to give to them the little attentions needed and since they subsist largely on milk they are easily managed in barn or shed, and occupy but little room. When spring comes the youngsters are large enough to make good use of the pastures, and the result is good progress from the start, and when fall comes again they return to the barn large enough to get full benefit of the food there provided. Cows fresh in the fall yield a good flow of milk all winter, if well fed and comfortably housed, and just when the milk flow begins to decrease materially, comes the favorable change to grass, under the stimulus of which the yield is increased and held for some time. From our experience I put the annual yield of milk at 10 to 15 percent greater from cows fresh in the fall than those that calve with the coming of grass. Breeders of pedigree cattle will find equal advantages with the dairyman, I think, with fall calves, for the six months gained make stock a year from the next spring of sufficient age to show up in excellent style, and practically command the prices of two-year-olds. I believe no breed of cattle can be continued as a first-class dairy breed, where the calves run with the cows. There is something about hand milking which causes a cow to give more milk and for a longer period than when drawn by the calf. Fine calves even for beef purposes can be made where they drink full milk from the pail, but the stockman will usually choose to have the calf do its own milking, or if not, to subsist on skimmed or partially skimmed milk.

HATCHING GOSLINGS.

Geese should be kept quiet and undisturbed. The gander and his partners should be mated together some little time before the breeding season begins, in order to ensure fertility. The breeding season commences early in the year, but to some extent depends on the mildness or otherwise of the season. As a rule, geese lay two clutches of eggs, and it is a pretty general, as well as an advantageous practice, to give the first lot to ordinary hens to incubate. For this purpose some large hens are needed, such as Cochins, Brahmas, and Langshans, and they are able to perform the duty uncommonly well. The number of eggs any individual hen can take depends on her size, also on the size of the eggs, and the time of year. Fewer eggs should always be given in the early season than later on when the weather becomes warmer. Generally the number varies from three to seven, according to the above-named conditions. By employing hens as hatching machines, more eggs can frequently be obtained from Mother Goose. Many also are of opinion that a hen mothers the goslings much better. Turkey hens are sometimes entrusted with the incubation of geese eggs, and they cover about 11 or so. If a goose be allowed to sit later in the season, after she has been laying she will manage 15 or so. Geese are often very clumsy at the business, and go about it in anything but a satisfactory way. The nest should be made in the ground, a hollow being scooped out with the hand or trowel, and nicely lined with hay. The period of incubation in the case of geese is 30 days, but probably a day or two more will elapse before all the goslings have been hatched. As the shells and lining membrane are exceedingly tough, plenty of moisture must be supplied, or the goslings will have great difficulty in extricating themselves. A goose while sitting enjoys a swim in the pond now and again when she comes off the nest to feed, and the necessary moisture is then supplied by her returning to the nest with damp plumage. In the case of a hen, of course, other means must be resorted to. All along, especially if the weather is at all dry, the eggs should be sprinkled with tepid water occasionally, and this is best performed whilst the hen is off the nest for her daily feed and a ramble. This daily recreation, and the consequent airing and cooling of the eggs, is most necessary for the well being of both. During the last week of incubation, when the development of the young bird in the shell is rapidly approaching completion, the eggs should be freely damped daily. They may, if preferred, be withdrawn from the nest, and allowed to float for a few minutes in moderately warm water, care being taken not to have it too hot. By the adoption of these measures, not only will the goslings emerge from their shells in less time after they are once chipped, but the risk of their being shell-bound is greatly reduced.

THICK AND THIN SEEDING.

There has been an interesting discussion going on in the columns of the "Country Gentleman," recently, on the above subject. A forcible article in advocacy of thin seeding appeared in the issue dated May 18th, and though too late to be of practical use the present season, it is calculated to do good in directing attention to the crops borne at the coming harvest in their bearing on the question. The author of this article quotes the opinion of an agricultural professor whom he does not name, and who has been strongly urging thinner seeding, asserting that half a bushel of wheat to the acre is quite enough, if sown at the proper time, and put in carefully. In view of the fact that from one to two bushels of wheat is the usual quantity of seed used per acre, it will be seen that an immense saving can be effected if, by a right system of management, half a bushel may be made to yield as bountiful a crop as the larger quantities generally put into the ground.

The advocates of thin seeding urge with much show of reason that wheat is its own greatest enemy, from the fact that it is natural for it to tiller or stool, so that if sown too thickly, there is not room for the stoolings to develop. They crowd one another so that a certain proportion of them are choked to death. It is also contended that thick seeding makes too great a demand on the resources of the soil, which, while sufficient to nourish a moderate supply of plants become exhausted with the effort to support too large a number. It has been a strong argument in favor of the grain-drill, that by means of its use the seed is more evenly distributed, buried at a uniform depth, so that none of it is dormant by being put down beyond the reach of vegetating influences, or lost by being left to dry up on top of the ground. It has been argued that this uniform sowing as to depth and distances apart would effect such a saving in the cost of seed as would soon amount to the price of a drill. A noticeable fact in connection with the discussion is that some, at least, of the advocates of thick sowing, are in favor of the old time style of sowing broad-cast, and are opposed to the use of the grain-drill altogether.

British farmers are, generally speaking, advocates of thick seeding, and the late Mr. Mechi was looked upon as an agricultural heretic because he advocated thin seeding. The "Country Gentleman" is, editorially, of the opinion that thicker seeding is probably required in a cool climate, and that thinner seeding will do in a warm climate where growth is rank and rapid. Hence the prevalence of thick seeding in England. High culture is also, without doubt, one reason for the larger crops raised in Britain, and also for the practice of sowing large quantities of seed, With the soil in a very rich state, and the bestowal of the best cultivation, even to the careful hand-picking of weeds, thicker seeding and heavier yields, are characteristic of British agriculture, as compared with that of this country. Forty bushels to the acre is a not uncommon wheat yield in the Old Country, but it is a rare and phenomenal crop in the United States and Canada.

The author of the communication in the "Country Gentleman" referred to at the outset of this article, presents the following strong array of facts in reference to thin seeding:—

"I have four men farming my land on shares, I furnishing seed and water. [The letter is written from Colorado, where irrigation is largely practised.] As the yield after a few years fell from twenty-five to fifteen bushels per acre, they asserted that it was because enough seed was not sown; so I told them to sow as much as they pleased. The man who had the nearest and best land sowed one and a half bushels, two others sowed a bushel and a peck, and the fourth intended to sow a bushel, but for some cause he found when he was through that he had sown only three pecks. When the grain was six inches high, the man who sowed a bushel and a half had the finest field—as fine as any I ever saw; but at harvest time his was the shortest and thinnest, and yielded the least, while the man who sowed three pecks on the oldest land had the best yield of any. Where one man was sowing five pecks, I got him to sow a few rounds with one-half shut off, and at harvest time (this was on old land) it was plain to see that there the grain was taller, the heads larger, and it ripened more naturally. It was harvested with an automatic binder, and I found that in counting the bundles, one hundred and sixty rods and back, there was exactly the same number of bundles in the one case as the other, but the bundles on the thin sowing were the heavier. At another time, when one of the men was sowing a bushel, I had him sow twenty acres in the middle of the field, running one hundred and sixty rods in length, with exactly one-half bushel to the acre. This was treated exactly like the remainder of the field, and was harvested and threshed by itself, and it yielded two bushels to the acre more than the rest of the field. One of my neighbors one year sowed two bushels to the acre; his field looked very fine indeed in June, but at harvest time it was the shortest, thinnest, poorest field in the neighborhood. One of my men last year sowed wheat on a piece of sod land, and thought that there he ought to sow more seed, and commenced with five pecks, but he got a little short of seed and finished the piece with only one-half bushel to the acre; he admitted that where he sowed only half a bushel, the crop was decidedly the best."

All the above experiments were made on land that was never manured, and never had grown any alfalfa, or lucerne, which is largely used in that region to plough under as a green manure. This correspondent of the "Country Gentleman" asserts that on land which has been in alfalfa one or more years, it is an easy matter to get from forty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre with from thirty to forty pounds of seed. He gives the following example in proof of his assertion:—

"Two years ago I selected about 27 pounds of wheat, one head at a time, so as to have some that was pure Defiance (our wheat is generally more or less mixed). Last year it was sowed on newly-ploughed alfalfa ground. It was sown very late (May 3). The ploughing was poorly done, and when it came up it did not seem to be a quarter as thick as the piece adjoining, where about 27 pounds was sown, but there grew from each root from ten to fifteen stalks with large heads, and although it was sown late, and shrunk so that the kernels were only about two-thirds the proper size, the yield was 85½ bushels. The 27 pounds was sown on one acre."

On a careful consideration of the discussion, I am strongly inclined to the belief that whatever may be true in regard to the cooler climate of England, it is beyond question, that, other things being equal, thin seeding is best for this country. If this opinion is correct, it is one of the points of advantage in Canadian farming as compared with that of Great Britain, which is not without its practical value. I would suggest that the readers of this department of the "Witness" make this matter a special subject of attention and study during the present season, and that, in future years, the respective merits of thick and thin seeding be put to the test. Unlike most agricultural experiments, this is one which individual farmers can easily make for themselves. It is also one that needs to be made in a great many different localities, likewise with soils of varying quality and of different texture. While carefully observing the practice of others, it is not wise to be a slavish copyist of examples, but rather to "prove all things," and "hold fast" that which experience has proved to be "good" in our own case.

LINDENBANK.

UNPLEASANT REMOVINGS.

"Three removes are as bad as a fire. A rolling stone gathers no moss," was the inscription which I saw printed on the side of a child's mug nearly fifty years ago, and since that time I have had considerable experience of the unpleasant concomitance of removing and burning my goods and chattels, and the older I grow the greater is my dislike to the periodic removals which seem inseparably connected with city life. But of all the unpleasant removals with which I have been more or less a participant, the late removal of the "Witness" establishment to their much more commodious, though still unfinished building at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in this city of Montreal, was about the most uncomfortable and protracted, owing to the immense amount of machinery, type, paper and other printers' truck which had to be removed, together with the unfinished condition of the new premises, the unusually showery weather during the time the moving was being done, and last, but not least, the unnecessary harshness of the owner of the building vacated.

How happy must be the lot of the average countryman who has little or no practical experience of the evils attending moving and removing his domicile like his city cousins. Quite a number of my youthful acquaintances are still residing on the same farms on which they were born, while others of them have removed only once, and that was from off the old homestead to the new one when they first set up housekeeping for themselves. Now, removing in the country, when such a thing happens, is not usually attended with the many vexatious incidents connected with city removals. In most country places the old neighbors do all they can to help their departing comrade with the free services of themselves and their teams, and if it is necessary that a portion of the goods and chattels should be sold, they will generally give a reasonable price for them, but it is far otherwise in the city, where extortion and shaving is the rule of conduct at removing time. But although removing is not fashionable in the country, yet the appearance of a large majority of the homesteads and their surroundings seem as if their occupiers were intending to remove very soon, else they would have been at more pains to make them permanently attractive as well as more convenient and comfortable.

While we commiserate the lot of the oft-removing citizen who puts in his summer evenings cooped up in close quarters located between a dusty street and a bad-smelling yard, we are also prepared to excuse his refraining from a more liberal use of whitewash and flowering plants to add greater attraction to his temporary abode which he will probably vacate before another year comes round, but the farmer who intends "staying on" for several years more should let his neighbors know it by the liberal application of whitewash on his outbuilding and garden fences and also by a more careful cultivation of his garden and by planting trees for fruit and shade.

RUSTICUS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

NON-REGISTRATION—LOST DEED.

R. S., Que.—Q.—A gives a deed before two witnesses of certain property, one house and two pieces of land, described in the deed in 1884. The deed was not registered in 1887. The parties signed joint notes, for which he was sued and judgment went against him. Having no other property the house and lands were seized for the judgment. The deed that was given before the witnesses is lost or destroyed, but the witnesses are alive and reliable. Does the non-registration invalidate the deed. The party has been in possession from the date of the deed and are now in possession. The one who deeded is dead. Ans.—The non-registration could not be invoked by the owner against the seizing creditor. The lost title can be proved by testimony, as all lost documents can.

SECOND WIFE'S RIGHTS.

An Old Subscriber, Que.—Q.—First wife had children. The second wife marries without a marriage contract. When the second wife marries, no inventory of goods was taken, and the husband was very much in debt at the time. All this debt was paid off in the second wife's time. Did not get the deed of his farm recorded until the time of the second marriage. Will that make any difference to his deeding away the place? What support could she claim at his death? Ans.—From your statement it appears that the farm was acquired during second marriage, and forms part of the community in which the wife has a third interest. The husband, as head of the continued community, has the right to sell the property. He cannot dispose of more than his own share by will.

A VOTER'S RIGHTS.

City Subscriber.—The writer pays assessment on two properties owned by him in the same ward, i.e., one his place of business and the other his residence. Recently, he wished to declare against an application for a saloon license in the neighborhood of his business premises. Those in charge of the petition say that his name not appearing on the voters' list for that district, his signature is not valid. On the writer applying to the City Hall for an explanation, the civic notary informs him, "that being qualified" as a voter from both places, and being in the same ward, they follow the custom, unless otherwise requested, of placing his name in the voters' list for that district in which he resides, but this does not take away or invalid his rights as a voter on such a question touching him locally. This explanation seemed reasonable, but the parties in charge of the opposition, take an opposite view. Which is right? Ans.—You are clearly not entitled to oppose, as the law requires "an absolute majority of the municipal voters residing within the municipal polling district." It is only in the polling district in which you reside that you can vote on such an opposition.

WIFE'S RIGHTS—DONATION DEED.

Melbourne, Que.—Q.—G was married to A in the year 1870. A died in 1873, leaving two children. G married again M in the year 1876. M died in 1877, leaving one child. G married again in the year 1878. His wife is living and six children. At the time of G's marriage to his third wife R let him have a farm on shares, and three years after G was married to his third wife R gave him a donation of said farm. R died in 1884. The point we want to know is this: When G dies what claim has his wife on said farm, if any? This is how the deed of gift reads: The present donation is also made under the express condition that the beneficiary shall never have the right to mortgage, sell, give or in any other way alienate the hereby given tract of land, and at the death of the said recipient the hereby sold tract of land shall belong in full property to his lawful heirs and assigns. Ans.—The statement is rather extraordinary. The deed is called "a donation deed," but the property is referred to as "the hereby sold tract of land." If the title were in reality onerous and not gratuitous, it is probable that the wife may have an interest in it. If, on the contrary, the deed be a simple donation, the property would, we think, go to the heirs at law of G. The word "assigns" is evidently meaningless, in the face of so express a prohibition to alienate.

TAX A PUBLISHING FIRM.

G. P. S., City.—Q.—A publishing firm doing business in the City of Montreal, wants to know if it is liable to a tax not having any known place of business, the publishing being done by contract. Ans.—We regard your firm as a trading firm and prima facie liable to the tax. We think you can obtain exemption by filing a statutory declaration to the effect that you never have at one time stock amounting to $500.

LEASE, NOTICE OF TERMINATION.

Sillo, Que.—Q.—Please answer the following in the Legal column: A rents a house of B in May last year, at so much per year. Can B compel A to give three months notice when there was no agreement signed? Can B hold A for another year's rent, or any part thereof, A having given notice in the latter part of February, 1893, that he would vacate on May 1, 1893? Ans.—B was entitled to three months notice. Notice in February was too late and B can therefore hold A for another year.

A WIFE'S ESTATE.

Quebec.—Subscriber.—Q.—1. A lady having a sum of money and other valuables gets married and afterwards is called away by death, without a will and leaving no family. In a few months the husband marries again. Can the first wife's friends claim her property? 2. And if so, by what means can they obtain it? Ans. Her relatives succeed to her estate. You had better consult a local lawyer as to proceedings.

SEIZURE OF A MINOR'S WAGES.

Subscriber, Quebec.—Q.—Can a minor's wages or property be seized, etc., by his father's creditors. Ans.—No.

(ONTARIO.)

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

J. W. M., Bethel, Vermont, U.S.—Q.—1. Does the Queen of England herself attach her signature to bills passed by her parliament? 2. If not how is the royal assent indicated? Ans.—1. No. 2 It is given by the Queen in person, robed, crowned, and seated on the throne in the House of Lords, the commons standing at the bar; or by a commission appointed by the crown for that special purpose and for the single occasion.

AN UNDATED WILL.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—Q—A spinster died lately, leaving a written will, bequeathing about three hundred dollars to thirteen nieces. The will seems to be drawn-out all right, with two witnesses, but has no date. Is it lawful or not, or can it be made lawful and how? Ans.—The omission of the date does not invalidate the will. It is to be construed with reference to the estate comprised in it, to speak and take effect as if it had been executed immediately before the testator's death, unless a contrary intention appears by the document.

INTESTACY—SUCCESSION.

Guelph, Ont.—Q.—I had a sister married in 1863. She had no issue. She died in 1888, her survivors being one sister, four brothers, her mother and her husband. She had acquired, largely from her father's estate, separate real and personal property. 1. What can her husband claim successfully? What share of the realty and what of the personalty? 2. And how do her own people take in the whole and among themselves? Ans.—1. Half of the whole estate. 2. The other half, and, as between themselves, equally. We have, of course, assumed that your sister died without a will.

INSPECTION OF MEASURES.

Subscriber, Bobcaygeon, Ont.—Q.—1. Has an inspector of weights and measures any right to inspect measures that are stationary and fitted in a counter, and measures that have been in use with several stamps on? 2. If so can he collect a fee for the same? The inspector is appointed by the Government of Ontario. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. Weights and measures are subject to the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada and the inspector is, therefore, most probably, one appointed by the Dominion Government pursuant to "The Weights and Measures Act," and not an Ontario official.

BURIALS—PARKS—SHADE TREES.

Reader, Ont.—Q.—In view of a possible invasion of cholera, I submit the following questions. 1. What are the proper steps to be taken to stop the interring of human bodies inside of an incorporated village. 2. Can a municipal council cause the removal of bodies therein interred? 3. If so, at whose expense should said removal be made? 4. Could said cemetery be converted into a public park? Are shade trees on streets entirely under the control of the municipal council? Ans.—1. The village council may, under sec. 496, s.s. 7, of the Consolidated Municipal Act, pass by-laws for regulating the interment of the dead, and for preventing the same taking place within the municipality. 2. We think so. 3. Probably at the expense of the owners of the burial plots from which the removals are required to be made. 4. Yes. 5. Yes.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H., Platteville, Ont.—It would be necessary to see the deed, or a copy of it, and to have some further particulars of the facts in order to advise you. Better consult a lawyer personally.

S. W., Burlington, Ont.—You should see a lawyer and instruct him in the regular way to look after and protect your interests.

W. A. B., N.S.—It will be necessary for you to consult a local lawyer.

MEDICAL.

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

WEAK BACK.

A Constant Reader of the "Witness."—Q.—I am a single lady, twenty-five years of age; live on a farm. Two years ago I had measles and was obliged to work hard before I had regained my usual strength. Since then I have a very weak back, almost a constant pain between my shoulders and across the small of my back. My stomach is very weak and I have a gnawing heavy feeling, with very little appetite. Nervous, easily excited, despondent at times. Please prescribe. Ans.—Take a hot bath at bed time, three or four times a week. While in the bath have the back sponged with very hot water. Allow it to dry without rubbing. Take a dessertspoonful of the following mixture after meals: Sulphate of quinine, half a drachm; dilute hydrobromic acid, two drachms; glycerine, one ounce; water, to make six ounces. Take as much out door exercise as possible.

SALT RHEUM.

A Reader of the "Witness," Ont.—Q. A young lady has had salt rheum for a number of years; swollen and covered with deep scars; always worse during the fall and spring. Has tried salves of every description. Some give relief, but none cure. Please advise as to the best possible cure. Ans.—A permanent cure can only come through a careful regulation of the diet. Stop all meat, tea, coffee, pastry, cakes, fresh bread and sugar. Drink skimmed milk freely between meals. Bathe frequently with hot water. Use no soap. As much daily exercise in the open air as possible.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

A Farmer's Wife, P.E.I.—Q.—My eldest child, a girl just fifteen, has been troubled with eczema for four or five years, rough spots coming on her back, arms and limbs. She is dark, very tall, thin and pale. For the last year her hair has been turning grey. The under part at the back of the neck is half grey. What causes the hair to turn grey in one so young? Please prescribe. Ans.—For the eczema stop all meat, tea, coffee, pastry and cakes. Give grain foods, fruits and skimmed milk freely between meals. Give a warm bath at bedtime and as much outdoor exercise as possible daily. Want of nutrition is the cause of the hair turning grey. It is doubtful if the color can be restored to that already turned, but the changes in the other can be greatly retarded by giving foods containing a large percentage of mineral matter, as preparations of corn, oatmeal and the root vegetables.

EVILS OF THE USE OF SALT.

J.M., Ont.—Q.—Along with thousands of your readers, we accept your health hints with great confidence. We find ourselves in a dilemma as to the use of salt and water for the throat as a means of hardening it and preventing taking cold. We have used it every evening in winter for a long time. Lately we have read in the "Witness" that it acts badly on the throat and induces catarrh. Please let us know if we should give up this practice. Ans.—Salt taken internally, in the mineral form, makes its exit from the system, in part, through the mucus membrane of the nose and throat, diminishing the secretion of the glands of these parts and finally causing atrophy, atrophic catarrh. Applied locally it has the same action, but less marked. For this reason its prolonged use is not recommended by leading throat specialists.

CATARRH.

J. A. D., Ont.—Q.—I am a widow, thirty-two years of age. For some years I have been troubled with catarrh, but for the past two years it is getting worse. When I lie down my head is so stuffed up I am unable to breathe through my nose. When I can, the air hurts it or affects the nose and head, as if it was sore or tender. There is also a dry, burning sensation about the nose and extending upward. The discharge from the nose often contains little clots or streaks of blood. For about two months I have had a ringing sound in the left ear, both day and night. I often have pain in the head, as if the whole head was affected. I have a dull pain and burning sensation in the upper part of the lungs, and chilliness, followed by hot flushes often. Easily tired, with spells of languor and despondency; coated tongue, with unnatural taste in the mouth; eyes often burning, as if affected with smoke; cold feet, and take cold easily. My memory and eyesight appear to be failing. 1. Please state the nature of the trouble. 2. Do you think I can be cured? 3. Please prescribe course of treatment and diet. 4. From your personal knowledge can catarrh, when in its advanced stage, be cured? so many say it cannot. 5. When inhalers are advised, what name or make? 6. What can I do to strengthen the eyesight and memory? Ans.—1. Catarrh and general debility. 2. Yes. 3. A diet of grain foods and fruits, no meat, white bread, tea nor coffee; very little salt. A free use of water between meals. For the catarrh and bronchial irritation use the inhaler several times a day. 4. Yes. By improved methods of application. Drugs can be applied locally to any part of the respiratory tract in sufficient quantities to be of therapeutic value, thus placing catarrh of these parts, in all its forms, among the curable diseases. 5. See reply to "A Sincere Friend of the Witness." 6. Improve the general health by a grain and fruit diet and daily out-door exercise with bathing.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.

S. M. P.—Q.—I am a married woman, twenty-eight years of age. I am troubled with catarrh in my throat above the soft palate. I have used astringent medicines with an atomizer for the past six months, but the discharge still continues. 1. Would a few drops of carbolic acid in water be injurious to use constantly? 2. Is there any other lotion you could prescribe which would heal as well as cleanse? 3. What would you recommend for the face when the skin is rough, dry and scaly? Ans.—1. It would not be injurious, but would be useless to effect a cure. 2. To cure catarrh it is necessary to apply the remedy to the whole of the affected surface. This cannot be done for the reason that spray from an atomizer cannot be made to reach the whole of the affected surfaces, and neither air, water, nor steam, are capable of carrying medicinal substances in sufficient quantities to be of any practical value. An inhaler, the vehicle of which is capable of carrying any medicinal substance that may be indicated, is the only successful method of treating catarrhal affections. 3. Wash with hot water without soap and apply a mixture of equal parts of lanoline and cocoa butter, rubbing it well in with the palms of the hands.

MARRIAGE AND CIVIL LAW.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

SIR,—The case of Pichette vs. Desjardins has excited much comment and some inconsiderate criticism. The decision of Judge Loranger was in accordance with the law of the Province of Quebec, which declares that formalities are requisite for the solemnization of a marriage. The Legislature having declared that marriages must be solemnized in conformity with the formalities presented by the Church of the ecclesiastic who performs the ceremony, Judge Loranger decided that the marriage of Pichette with his fourth cousin, without having obtained the dispensation from the Pope, was illegal, because not in conformity with the ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec by Art. 127 of Civil Code declares that impediments to marriage are recognized by the law according to the different religious creeds of the different Churches and religious societies. The proper remedy for this state of things is to amend the Confederation Act and give marriages a uniform civil status (as in France) throughout the Dominion by presenting the same formalities, having no regard to the religion of the parties contracting. So that Jews, infidels and Turks and Chinese would be equally bound.

In the United States and in Great Britain difficulties and troubles have arisen owing to the lack of uniformity in the requirements of the formalities essential to the validity of marriages in the different parts of these countries, and legislators are seeking to remedy this by federal and imperial legislation, overriding state legislation.

Christ, the founder of Christianity, declared that the union by marriage, of one man to one woman, was instituted by our Creator when the race of mankind was first established on the earth.

The existence of civil society requires the institution of marriage on this basis, as prescribed by the nature and constitution of man. The Church of Rome, after its alliance with the kings of France and other monarchs, called marriage a "sacrament" of the Church of Rome, a name unknown in apostolic times, but which made it a religious rite of that Church. As a consequence, all Roman Catholic monarchs, in accordance with their consecration oaths were compelled to consider it as such. So that we find under Louis XIV. of France, the children of Protestants who were married by their own ministers with all the formalities of their faith, were treated as illegitimate and many of tender years were taken from their parents and baptized and educated as Roman Catholics. The French Revolution overturned this tyranny and re-constituted the law of marriage and declared it to be an act of civil society and presented the formalities for its legality. This is the remedy now made. This remedy will be applied when the French Roman Catholics of this province by reading the Bible for themselves, become sufficiently intelligent to follow in the teaching of Christ and his apostles, instead of the teaching of the bishops of the Church of Rome.

I may add for the information of Roman Catholics that there is no prohibition in the Scriptures to any one marrying his fourth cousin, or even his first cousin. See Leviticus xviii. Cousins are not mentioned, therefore the Roman Catholic Church has no right or authority to forbid such unions, and besides if the Bible did forbid it; paying $100 to the Church for a dispensation could not mend the matter, the Almighty gives no right to ordain anything contrary to the Scriptures for money or any other consideration. St. Peter refused Simon's money and quickly gave him to understand the gift of God could not be bought for money: Acts 8.20. This law as it stands is an outrage and should not have a place in the statute book of any British colony and reflects little credit on those who placed it there. It is contrary to the fourth article of the definite treaty of peace, February, 1763, which stipulates that Catholics were to be allowed to profess their religion "as far as the laws of Great Britain permit." This statute is a direct infringement of British liberty and should be altered.

C. G. JONES.

"OUR MOWAT."

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

SIR,—I am an old man and an old reader of the Montreal "Weekly Witness." The improved shape of the paper is quite convenient. I was lost last week, couldn't find at once, the old and familiar departments, but I'm all right this week. I don't know any paper more welcome in our home than the "Witness." But I don't always agree with you when you discuss our Mowat and his Government. Had he not ruled those last twenty years, and Meredith instead, Toronto would have been as foul as Ottawa. I cannot understand how the high morals of the "Witness" could ever pen such an editorial as in to-day's edition, "Ontario License Scandals." Of course you do not say they are true, but simply say—"investigate." Surely the leader of the Opposition's career must be known, and does not warrant you in putting faith in the truthfulness of his charges. You must know that he has largely been the nominee and elected by Carling of London, the brewer. Can you recall his election cries and their consistencies? Has he not shady political transactions that he would like blotted out? Has he ever condemned Tory political corruption? Were his skirts clean when the attempt was made to buy out the Ontario Government? Is he a temperance man? Would you want quiet, sober, clean and thoughtful folks to be led by him on such pretences as he sets up? His very presumption shows he terribly underestimates the electorate. Our answer to him is, "physician, heal thyself." And as for our member Clark, we temperance bodies contemptuously ignore him. Mr. Mowat is a temperance man and of unsullied character. I honestly confess it gives some of us up here much pain to read sometimes in the "Witness" articles on the Ontario Government as seen through Tory spectacles. The "Witness" is the natural ally of the Ontario Liberals; Christianity and political purity are our bonds. Surely we cannot afford them to be sundered. May I ask you, would you like to see the Mowat Government replaced by Meredith? Then you do not know our mind. May we be delivered from such a catastrophe.

AN OLD TORONTO READER.

VANCOUVER ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

SIR,—As your admirable paper is a standard in the way of correctness, you will, no doubt, thank me for pointing out a slight misapprehension in regard to the electoral district in British Columbia, which was lately made vacant by the death of Mr. Gordon. It is very obvious from your short editorial on this constituency that you have made the usual natural error of mixing Vancouver City with Vancouver Island. It is the latter place that on May 2 last returned a supporter of combines and monopolies by acclamation. It was hoped one time that Mr. Marchant, who was so unwisely cast out by Victoria at the general election, would enter the field, but I have no doubt his experiences at the time have made him choose discretion as the better part of valor. You are just a little hard on us, I think, in the matter of Government gratuities, because, though the majority are, unquestionably, blind supporters of the powers that be, yet there is a considerable element who have not and will not soil their governments with such a policy, and as good an indication of it as you can find is the considerable circulation and favor which the "Witness" receives here. I am very sorry that element is not stronger, as we have almost everything to lose and little to gain with protected industries here. WILLIAM HERD.

Vancouver Island, May 5, 1893.

NO TEMPORAL HEAD.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

SIR,—Please allow me to correct an erroneous statement in the "Witness" of Tuesday, May 9. In the editorial headed "Moderators for 1893," it is said that "the General Assembly of the Established Church has . . . . always some distinguished peer of the realm to preside on its deliberations as the representative of Queen Victoria, the temporal head of the Church in virtue of its state connection." The Church of Scotland has not two heads, only one. She must distinctly disown any head but him who is the Head of the body, the Church.

Woodbridge, Ont. T. FENWICK.

HE WAS OVERSEER OF WORKS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

SIR,—In your notice of the new hotel now building in this city, in your daily issue of the 18th instant, you name my late grandfather, Mr. James Thomson, as sergeant-major. He was not a sergeant-major, but was Overseer of Works in the Royal Engineers. The situation required the services of a civil engineer (which he was), as work on the fortifications and elsewhere was in those days done by daily labor under a foreman, and not by contract, as now.

J. T. HARROWER.

Quebec, May 20, 1893.

A MINISTERING SPIRIT.

I wandered far into the spring, and met
A shining one.
"Art come, the soul of rose or violet,
That earth with flame-like fragrance may be set
Where thou dost run?"
Her tripping feet with morning dew were wet.

"Or art thou that sweet spirit of the trees
That rises red
To flush their tips, till, to the warmer breeze,
Leaflets are spread?"
Young leaves, like woodland sunbeams, crowned her head.

"Pilot of floating cloud, hast left the blue,
Lighting to play?
Or wind-wraith that with wings of sunrise flew
From gates of day?"
She passed in sun and shade, now grave, now gay.

"Or this glad song the birds are piping forth
Didst thou indite—
Thy very beauty is of music's worth,
Child of delight?"
Her voice brought memories of tears and mirth.

"I come from God, to give in weary eyes
New light on everything;
I am the Joy of Spring.
I teach the heart of man to leap, and bring
Him fancies fair and holy prophecies."
—The "Academy." L. DOUGALL.

ST. RHADEGUND'S NUNNERY.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL "FIND" AT CAMBRIDGE.

The recent archæological discovery made at Cambridge is certainly the most interesting addition to the historical relics of the University town that has been made for some years. The discovery comprises portions of the old Nunnery of St. Rhadegund, which had been immured for centuries in the wall of the Cloister Court of Jesus College. The portions discovered consist of an arched doorway, probably the entrance to the old Conventual Chapter house, with a



ST. RHADEGUND'S.

window on each side. The windows have two lights, with the shafts of oolite and the arches of the indurated chalk marl locally known as "clunch." The capitals of the columns are carved each to display a different style. The two lights are surmounted by a diamond-shaped aperture, the moulding round which has shallow holes sunk to receive an osier-lattice, which served as ventilator and to keep out birds and bats. This piece of thirteenth century stonework is in a fairly good state of preservation, but in places it is badly scarred, rough-tooled in fact, to give a grip to the stucco with which it was over-coated. St. Rhadegund's was a Benedictine Nunnery, founded in 1133, and enlarged by Malcolm IV, King of Scotland, Earl of Cambridge.—London "Daily Graphic."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE BRIGGS CASE.

IT IS UNEXPECTEDLY REACHED IN THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY AND HIS FRIENDS EXPERIENCE A DEFEAT.

Washington, May 23.—The feeling in regard to the Briggs case manifested itself unexpectedly yesterday in the Presbyterian Assembly, and at the end of a brief but somewhat exciting controversy the friends of the New York professor were defeated. The matter of the distribution of overtures was up and Dr. Herrick Johnson asked what had been done with an overture from the Chicago Presbytery asking the Assembly to refer the Briggs case to the New York Synod. It appears that the overture had been sent to the Committee on Church Polity. Dr. Thomas Hall, of Chicago, who is a friend of Professor Briggs, moved the reference of all overtures relating to the Briggs case to the Judicial Committee, and this was done after much confusion and debate, during which Moderator Craig seemed inclined to ignore the partisans of Dr. Briggs and recognize only his opponents.

At one time Dr. Johnson was on his feet shouting "I claim the right to be heard," and his friends were applauding him. At another Commissioner Cutchings, of Detroit, whose presbytery had sent up an overture, sought to support Dr. Hall's motion, and when the Moderator failed to notice him, he declared he would appeal to the assembly, and he, too, was applauded. Mr. Cutchings is a big man, and when it was explained—the anti-Briggs men applauding—that the Moderater could not see him, he remarked sarcastically that it was probably because of his diminutive size. This seemed to arouse the Moderator, who with a flourish of his gavel exclaimed: "Don't you try to overwhelm us with such points at this stage of the game," a remark which was cheered.

But this did not end the scene. A little later Dr. Young, chairman of the committee on overtures, announced that the Chicago and Detroit overtures were general in their character and did not deal specifically with the Briggs case, and he moved that they be sent to the committee on church polity, as first recommended. This precipitated another debate, in which the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, of New York, opposed the motion and the Rev. A. N. Hallifield, of New Jersey, tried to effect a compromise. When Dr. Charles H. Booth arose to oppose the motion an attempt was made to shout him down with demands for the question, but he stood his ground and made his speech.

"If you were to call for the question for an hour," he said to his opponents, "you could not put me down. I am from New York."

In the end, the motion was carried and the overtures were taken from the Judicial Committee. There is a general desire in the assembly to get the case out of the way, for until it is disposed of interest in all other matters will flag. The situation is interesting to the point of being feverish. That the assembly is against Dr. Briggs is conceded even by the adherents of that gentleman. Adverse majority is estimated by some of the members at four to one.

The retiring Moderator, Dr. Young, and the newly elected Moderator, Dr. Craig, are openly anti-Briggs, and some of the latter's rulings in the chair are criticized by the friends of Dr. Briggs as needlessly partisan. The Judicial Committee which will report on the case is anti Briggs, and lastly the influence of Dr. Sunderland, which is considerable in this city, is being thrown energetically against the accused clergyman. Dr. Sunderland's explosion in his own pulpit yesterday morning, in rebuke of young Dr. Smith, of New York, who had preached the sermon for a sympathetic reference to Dr. Briggs, indicates the depth of the feeling aroused.

But, although the Assembly is against Dr. Briggs, the precise nature of its action cannot be forecast. The minority is strong in talent and character, and is composed principally of the younger men of the ministry. The controversy, indeed, has taken the form of the older against the younger men, and is, therefore, fraught with the gravest moment for the future of the Church. The younger men, who agree and sympathize with Dr. Briggs, are not all equally pronounced, but some of them, headed by the Rev. Thomas Hall, of Chicago, son of the Rev. John Hall, of New York, have declared that if Dr. Briggs is driven out of the Presbyterian Church, they will follow him. This is bold talk, and it is circulating freely here. The question is asked of the elder ministers, who are equally as pronounced against Dr. Briggs, what will the Church do, with the old men on the brink of the grave and the young men, who ought to be her hope and stay, driven out and established in new connections? They reply that a surrender to Dr. Briggs would mean death to the Church, and that if the Church is to die her last days should be marked by a vigorous assertion of the old faith.

THE CASE RE-ARGUED.

Washington, May 24.—The Briggs' case was argued before the General Assembly this afternoon and evening. Dr. Briggs re-stated his opinions from his point of view.

Washington, May 25.—In the Presbyterian Assembly, this morning, Dr. Briggs resumed his speech in defence of the action of the New York Presbytery in the case of the prosecution against him and in opposition to the entertaining of the appeal from the judgment of the Presbytery thereon.

Washington, D.C., May 26.—The Presbyterian Assembly, by a vote of 409 to 145, decided to entertain the appeal in the Briggs' case.

BEGINS BEFORE THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY THIS MORNING—THE GEARY LAW CONDEMNED.

Washington, May 27.—The trial of Prof. Briggs by the Assembly upon the appeal from the Presbytery of New York, which was expected to begin this morning, has been postponed until Monday.

The leading feature of the morning session was a bitter attack by the Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield, of Newark, upon the Episcopal Church. This was incidental to a discussion on the report on "Church Unity." Mr. Hollifield said the Episcopal Church was nothing more than a back door to Rome. The Rev. Chas. M. Booth, of New York, expressed deep regret at this attack and was applauded.

The question of the Geary law was then taken up as a special order and discussed until the midday adjournment.

The General Assembly, after recess, adopted resolutions declaring the Geary law in contravention of treaty obligations and in violation of the fundamental principles of our Government, and urging its appeal.

Washington, May 28.—The trial of Prof. Briggs upon the general charge of holding gross error in his teaching will begin before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning. No witnesses will be introduced, the evidence being before the Assembly in the records. The Judicial Committee of the Assembly, the Rev. Geo. D. Baker, of Philadelphia, chairman, have agreed upon an allotment of time among the parties, which, if it be approved by the Assembly, will permit of a vote being taken on the question: "Shall the appeal be sustained?" Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning.

Washington, May 29.—In the Presbyterian General Assemby this morning at ten o'clock Col. McCook took the stand, and the trial of Dr. Briggs might be fairly said to have begun. His purpose at that time was merely to notify the court and appellee of the citations and references which the prosecution expected to use in presenting their case.

DR. BRIGGS DENOUNCED.

A Washington despatch says:—The absorbing topic in church circles is a sensational incident which occurred on Sunday in the First Presbyterian Church, the pastor of which is the Rev. Dr. Sutherland. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, in the congregation being many Commissioners to the General Assembly. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. W. Marie Smith, pastor of the church attended by Mrs. Cleveland in New York, who is a guest at the White House, and the Rev. E. J. Thurber, a brother of the private secretary to the President, were present. Dr. Smith had been invited to preach the sermon, and took for his text: "Bear ye one another's burdens." He spoke at length on the evangelization of the masses, stating that one-half of our population was out of the church. 75 percent of our young men and two-thirds of the laboring classes not being within its influence. The average Presbyterian church of 115 members, he said, was bringing in only 8 additional members a year. The young preacher charmed his hearers by his eloquent plea for union in the church. At the conclusion of Dr. Smith's address Dr. Sunderland arose and said: "I am sure we have all enjoyed Dr. Smith's sermon this morning. But there is one important omission. He neglected to state the cause of the dissension and distraction in the Presbyterian church at this time—the reason why the church has failed to accomplish what it ought to. I want here and now to state the cause. That cause is Dr. Briggs. I would not be in that man's shoes to-day for all the world. Let us sing hymn No. 533." His remarks were delivered in a deliberate and emphatic manner and in a loud voice. The white-haired ministers in attendance were eager to catch every word. Many of those present went forward and congratulated Dr. Smith on his eloquent effort, but the latter, who keenly felt the rebuke of the aged pastor, could say nothing.

THE LATE F. X. VALADE.

DEATH OF A NONOGENARIAN SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

Mr. Francois Xavier Valade, a well known citizen, who has been connected all his life with the cause of education, died at his residence in this city, yesterday afternoon, at the advanced age of 89 years and 8 months. Deceased's name was a household word to all the present generation of Roman Catholics of this district, he having filled the position of school inspector for over forty years, during which long term of office he always secured the respect and esteem of all those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Valade began his career as a teacher in Terrebonne whence he was transferred to Longueuil. In the latter town he remained several years, and was afterwards appointed school inspector, a position which he held until old age forced him, some twelve years ago, to seek a well deserved rest.



Mr. Valade had seven children and thirty-eight grand-children and twenty-eight great-grand-children, making a total of seventy-three descendants. Only three of his children survive him, Dr. F. X. Valade, of Ottawa, Mrs. Jos. Parant and Mrs. A. Thibault. Among his grand-children are Mr. L. D. Gareau, deputy prothonotary, of this city, and the Rev. Abbes Alex. Defoy and Henri Defoy, and Mr. Eugene Defoy, druggist, sons of Mr. J. A. Defoy, former deputy attorney-general for this province.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A MOTHER DELIBERATELY KILLS HER CHILD AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

North Wales, Pa., May 22.—After deliberately planning for several weeks, Mrs. Agnes Burton yesterday murdered her daughter Alice, and then committed suicide. The double crime was evidently the result of despondency, caused by financial reverses. The husband and father is a dyer in England, and it is said the family was at one time quite wealthy. The couple lived with Mrs. Van Forsen. While in her garden yesterday Mrs. Van Forsen heard a cry of distress from the house, and, running in quickly, she found Mrs. Burton and her daughter lying on the kitchen floor, groaning and in great pain. A partly empty vial and a white powder on the table showed plainly that the two were suffering from the effects of poison. The mother, who was still conscious, begged her not to send for a physician, as they wished to die together. The daughter was nearly dead and did not recognize her. Dr. Bergey arrived too late to save the lives of the sufferers. The Coroner held an inquest, the evidence showing plainly that the self-murder was planned for some time.

SUNDAY LAW BREAKERS

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR—SWITZERLAND'S DISPLAY SEIZED—HOW THE BRITISH CELEBRATED THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Chicago, May 22.—The Swiss exhibits and Liberal Art Building is temporarily closed. Mr. James Perrenoud, the Swiss commissioner, claims that his government has been treated with indignity by the United States custom officers, and he ordered the Swiss exhibit to be closed until the minister of Switzerland at Washington, who has been notified, has obtained satisfaction. On Saturday afternoon Mr. P. B. Nesbit, agent of thirty Swiss exhibitors, and having in charge over $100,000 of exhibits, was arrested for selling a diamond brooch, which was held in bond by the United States custom office. As soon as he was arrested two custom officers were put in charge of the exhibit, which was closed by them.

Commissioner Perrenoud did not hear of it until late Saturday night when one of his assistants told him. He at once communicated with the custom house department and demanded to know why United States officers had been placed in charge of the property under the guardianship of Swiss officers without notifying him. He also sent a despatch to the Swiss Minister at Washington notifying him of the alleged indignity, and demanded a settlement. Commissioner Perrenoud temporarily closed the Swiss exhibit. Speaking of the affair this morning he said that he did not hold that the United States officers were in the wrong in arresting the agent, but he claimed that he, as representative of Switzerland, should have first been communicated with. "As soon as I heard of Nesbit's arrest," he continued, "I formally dismissed him from the service. But I claim the Swiss exhibits are practically on Swiss soil and that the United States officers have no right to trespass. Without saying a word to me they came and took possession of the property of certain subjects of the Government of Switzerland and placed it in charge of United States officers. This they had no right to do. I had issued orders to all the agents telling them that they must under no circumstances sell any of the exhibits under the penalty of the United States laws."

Commissioner Perrenoud met Collector Clark this afternoon and the matter was satisfactorily adjusted. Nesbit's goods are still in charge of customs officers, but the Swiss exhibit will be opened to-morrow.

EDITORIAL CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Chicago, Ill., May 22.—The second of the series of World's Congresses opened this morning in the Art Palace on the lake front. It is that of the press, and for the next six days representative moulders of public opinion from all parts of the earth will meet to exchange views and enlighten each other regarding the peculiar characteristics of newspaperdom in their respective countries. There will be four separate congresses during the week—one of the daily press, another of the newspaper women, a third of the religious press, and a fourth of the trade press. The Congress opened at two o'clock to-day with a public reception in the large hall of the palace, President Bonney and officers of the Auxiliary, the President of the Women's Branch, and the Committee on Arrangements acting as the hosts of the occasion. Among the participants were Col. McClure, of Philadelphia; Governor Peck, of Wisconsin; Mr. A. F. Pirie, President of the Canadian Press Association; Mr. Walter Williams, President of the National Editorial Association; Mr. Frederick Villiers, of London, the noted war correspondent; Mr. Joseph Howard, of New York; Mr. Henry Haynie and Mr. Theodore Stanton, of Paris; Mr. H. Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia; Mr. Albert Shaw and Mr. Murat Halstead, of New York, and the representatives of the foreign newspapers who are now in the city. The reception was entirely informal.

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

Washington, May 22.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the Committee on Sabbath Observance, recommended the adoption of resolutions setting forth that the Assembly expresses its profound gratitude to Almighty God for the success of the effort to secure in our National Legislature a prohibition of Sunday opening at the Columbian Exposition, and its appreciation of the action of Congress in deciding by so large a majority, to continue the time-honored course of the American people in doing reverence to the Lord's Day. It joins the whole Church in hearty thanksgiving that we have been spared the humiliation, as a Christian nation, of a public sanction of the Sunday opening of the World's Fair, and it hereby voices what it believes to be the well nigh unanimous judgment of the Church it represents, in declaring that any attempt after this public and official expression of the nation's will, to open the gates of the Exposition on the Sabbath, would be a gross affront to the Christian conscience, and a flagrant breach of faith.

QUEEN'S BITHDAY HONOURED.

Chicago, May 24.—The colors of Great Britain were unusually prominent at the World's Fair to-day. The British building and those of Canada and India were brilliantly decorated. "God Save the Queen" was played in each of the buildings controlled by Her Majesty's subjects and the day was given over to festivities by all loyal Britishers. It was all in celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday. The event was formally terminated by a banquet at the Virginia Hotel this evening given by the World's Fair Commissioners of Great Britain and her colonies to 150 prominent British subjects and residents of Chicago. The Canadian World's Fair representatives held a reception at their pavilion to-day. There were toasts and responses and music and refreshments and the affair was most delightful. The German section in the Agricultural building was formally opened to-day by Imperial Commissioner Wermuth. A number of prominent German-Americans, German exhibitors, and World's Fair officials were present. After the opening an elaborate luncheon was served at the German village. The Austrian section in the Fine Arts building was also formally thrown open to the public to-day.

METHODISTS WILL WITHDRAW.

New York, May 24.—The Methodist clergymen at their regular meeting yesterday resolved to withdraw the Methodist exhibit from the World's Fair because of the proposed Sunday opening.

The resolution introduced yesterday at the regular meeting was short and to the point. It read:

Resolved,—That in view of what has transpired during the last week, and the present status of the question, we hereby confirm our action of last week relating to the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, and withdraw our exhibit."

Then follows a postscript which authorizes the agents of the exhibit at Chicago, Messrs. Hunt and Eaton, to withdraw it as soon as the doors of the World's Fair are thrown open on the Sabbath."

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE COURTS—ACCIDENT TO THE RUSSIAN EXHIBIT.

Chicago, Ill., May 25.—The first shot in the Sunday opening fight has been fired. United States District Attorney Gilchrist, following a conference with Attorney-General Olney in Washington has sent a lengthy telegram of instructions to Assistant District Attorney Hand, in Chicago. That official has already begun the work of drawing up a bill for an injunction restraining the World's Fair officials from opening the gates Sunday. The application for an injunction will be filed in the United States District Court as soon as completed, which will be Friday or Saturday. This afternoon Mr. Hand said: "Congress provided for Sunday closing without giving the commission any discretionary power in the matter. This is the stand we will take. What the District Court will decide is a question. We expect to file the bill in time to secure an injunction which will close the gates this Sunday. It will be directed to both directory and commission."

Baltimore, May 25.—The remainder of the great Russian exhibit for the World's Fair arrived here to-day on the British steamship "Wivenhoe," Capt. R. D. Clark, which left Hamburg on April 26. The exhibit will be shipped to Chicago at once. Capt. Clark says that among the Russian exhibits were ten cases of chemicals. The notice on the top of each case stated that they were not dangerous, so they were placed on deck. On the third day out from Cardiff a gale sprang up and raged throughout the night. As he was going aft about daybreak he was astounded to see the whole after part of the ship one solid mass of fire. Flames leaped from the deck and apparently from the hold, and swept the towering masts, while both sea and storm at times were very violent. Capt. Clark felt that his vessel was doomed. Just then a tremendous wave struck the "Wivenhoe," throwing her on her beam ends. Darkness also took possession of the deck, the leaping flames had disappeared. A hasty examination was made to see if the hold was on fire, but it was not, nor was there a sign of the ten iron-bound cases that were shipped at Hamburg. The bills of lading were gotten out to see what they contained, and he learned from them that he had been carrying metal sodium, a chemical used by photographers which burns when exposed to air or water. The cases had been carried overboard.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BUILDINGS CLOSED—FIFTEEN STATES AND TERRITORIES FOLLOW SUIT.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, May 28.—It is estimated that one hundred and twenty-five thousand people visited the World's Fair to-day. This was the first open Sunday, but it was not observed by all, for the doors of fifteen states and territorial buildings were locked for this day, and visitors were generally informed to that effect by cards. Missouri, Delaware, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and Massachusetts were among the buildings of which people obtained an outside view. Utah had the closed sign on its doors, and North Dakota added to its announcement the invitation, "Come on Monday." On the doors of the Bay State house was the following type-written legend, "By order of the great and general court of Massachusetts this building is closed on the Lord's Day."

The influence of the Anglican church was seen by the visitors who desired to enter the buildings erected by Great Britain and Her Majesty's buildings. All were closed tight, and no person could even be seen inside, which was not the case with the "closed" State buildings. Machinery hall was a remarkably quiet place. Two or three high speed and but one big engine were all that ran during the day to furnish the power necessary to run the fair and their hum could be scarcely heard one hundred feet away. The crowd in this building was not very large, but every other departmental structure was jammed. Columbia avenue in Manufacturers' building and the main aisle in Transportation and Fisheries buildings were crowded all day, and it was with much difficulty a spectator could force a passage. The officials in charge of the Government buildings and the battleship "Illinois" did all in their power to show the thousands of visitors who passed by that Uncle Sam officially did not approve of allowing American citizens or foreigners to view on Sunday the panorama works of art and genius or the industrial works of the nations. Big painted signs "closed" were placed in front of the doors and guards were stationed to prevent an entrance. The other structures which form part of the United States Government exhibit were also closed.

THE INJUNCTION FILED.

The expected bill for an injunction to prevent Sunday opening of the World's Fair was filed yesterday by United States District Attorney Milchrist in the Federal Circuit court. The case will not be argued until next week. Mr. Milchrist prefered to wait until Chief Justice Fuller arrives in this city. The Chief Justice will probably hear the case with two judges of the Circuit court on Wednesday next. The bill says the contemplated opening of the gates will be a great injury and a grevious prejudice to the common public good and to the welfare of the people of the United States.

MR. CARTER GETS ANGRY.

HE DOES NOT RELISH THE IRONY AND RIDICULE OF SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

(Special Cable to the "Gazette.")

Paris, May 23.—The Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration resumed its sittings this morning. Sir Charles Russell continuing his argument, first taking up the property claims in the seals of Behring Sea made by the Americans. Assuming, he contended, that question five of the Treaty of Arbitration did refer, as claimed by the American counsel, to the property right in seals, it asserted no distinction between property in the land and property in the individual seal. There was no American legislation asserting a property right in the seals. Possession was essential to a property claim, and the American company in this case did not obtain the possession they claimed to have, until the seal was killed. He discussed the natural history of the seal, and estimated that the Alaskan seal consumed six million tons of commercial fish annually. Seals derived no sustenance from land products and they have no means of locomotion except in the water. They spend the greater part of their life in the ocean, and are, therefore, sea animals.

A BRUTAL AMERICAN PRACTICE.

He quoted from Elliott, an American author, showing the brutality of the practice of driving seals upon the islands, their progress being a series of rapid flounderings, which are succeeded by a great exhaustion, many cases having occurred where they were smothered or otherwise fatally injured. He mentioned one case where three thousand seals, driven upon an island, had precipitated themselves over a cliff sixty feet. Handling on the islands was unnatural and cruel. He alleged that the gentleness of the seals arises from their helplessness while on land. He ridiculed Mr. Carter's contention that the seals visited the islands voluntarily to submit themselves to human control. He showed in like manner that the seals returned to the ocean and submitted themselves to the killer.

A BASELESS CLAIM.

The seals' animus revertendi was no greater towards the islands than towards the ocean. A property right had never before been claimed in a migrating animal. An animus revertendi must be inspired by an act of man, but the United States could do nothing to induce the seals to visit or return to the islands. They could do nothing for their comfort or their sustenance while on the islands, and if kept on land they would die. He said that the institution of property, so far from being based on a law of nature, was really in restraint of it. Alluding to Mr. Carter's appeal, he argued that the book of nature said that the reference was worthless, without edition and without page. He referred to the American charge of the wasteful character of pelagic sealing, and asked what that had to do with the property claim and how could waste on the part of the Canadians give the Americans a title.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Paris, May 24.—Sir Charles Russell continued his argument on behalf of the British case to-day before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. Sir Charles said that before the Pribyloff Islands were discovered pelagic sealing had been exercised, and the discovery and ownership of the Pribyloff Islands could not destroy the previous right of mankind. Sir Charles reproached Mr. Carter, one of the American counsel, with having argued on metaphysics and ethics instead of law, and he refuted the contention that killing female seals was wrong. No law, Sir Charles said, supported such a contention.

Mr. Carter objected to the version of his arguments used by Sir Charles Russel for the purpose of quotation. A warm passage of words ensued between Mr. Carter and Sir Charles Russell. The latter then proceeded to argue that Mr. Carter's contention that it was the duty of the United States to preserve the seals for mankind and to appropriate the usufruct, was only of academic interest. Sir Charles quoted cases mentioned in the American argument to prove there could be no right of property in the seals.

Sir Charles Russell went into a minute analysis of the municipal law of France, of England, and of the United States respecting property in wild animals, to prove that the law could not be invoked in support of the American claim to property in the seals. The onus lay on the United States, he declared, to prove that international law laid down the principle that seals were not ferne naturae, or that nations were agreed to except seals from the common right to take from the sea whatever was found in the sea. The United States had not proved that pelagic sealing or even the slaughter of gravid female seals was an offence against international law.

Mr. Carter challenged Sir Charles Russell to show when the United States Government had vouched for Prof. Elliott (formerly American Treasury Agent for the Pribyloff Islands) as the sole authority on seal life. In response, Sir Charles quoted from letters written by Mr. Bayard, Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Charles J. Goff, American Agent for the Pribyloff Islands, in which Prof. Elliott is thus referred to. He further submitted that the appointment of Prof. Elliott as American Commissioner, by special act of Congress, was further proof that the United States Government considered him an authority on seal life.

TERRITORIAL PROTECTION.

Paris, May 25.—At the opening of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration today Sir Charles Russell continued his argument, reading a cablegram he had received from the Parliamentary Librarian at Ottawa, conveying information regarding the Royal prerogative in swans, asked for by the president yesterday.

Sir Charles then discussed the written argument of the Hon. E. J. Phelps, of American counsel as to property rights in the sealing industry on the islands, defining them as exclusive within the three-mile limit but common on the high seas, where sealing by other nations was perfectly lawful. The counsel suggested the possibility of malice in the prosecution of pelagic sealing, but Sir Charles Russell said that this was not even alleged.

Sir John Thompson put an end to the discussion by enquiring under which branch of the questions submitted to the Tribunal was the question of malice relevant.

PROTECTION OF SHORE INDUSTRY.

Resuming his discussion of extra territorial protection of shore industries, Sir Charles asserted that if the claim of a right to extend this protection was valid in this instance it was equally applicable to the salmon, codfish and guano industries. Sir Charles asked if the owners of the guano deposits had ever attempted to imprison sportsmen who had birds which made those deposits or had the Canadian salmon canners ever protested against others taking salmon outside the ordinary limit as being prejudicial to their industry.

Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Phelps had a lively discussion as to the effect of the judgment in the "Sayward" case, but Sir John Thompson furnished an interpretation which was acceptable to both parties.

Sir Charles Russell explained, regarding the "hovering" statutes, that the acquiescence of the nations interested was necessary to their enforcement, as they could not be enforced by international law.

In answer to one of the counsel for the United States, Sir Charles Russell showed that property in a copyright was not analogous to the present claim for the seal industry, inasmuch as it depends on a treaty agreement and not on international law. He examined Mr. Phelps' precedents for seizures outside of territorial waters, including the case of the "Caroline" in 1838, which Sir Charles Russell showed was essentially an act of self-defence by the Canadians.

The Royal prerogative regarding swans, explained in Mr. Griffin's cablegram, is one of the curious customs of mediæval England. Swans are, according to the law of England, birds royal; when they are found in a partially wild state on the sea or on rivers, they are presumed to belong to the Crown, and this is one of the prerogatives of the Crown, though it may be delegated to a subject. The royal birds generally have a mark on them, and the king's swan-herd once was an important person. A subject is not entitled to have a swan-mark unless he has a qualification of land, and has a grant from the Crown, or prescriptive use. But any person may have swans in his grounds in a tame state, and then he has a property in them. Whoever steals or destroys swans forfeits five shillings for every egg, and whoever steals a marked swan of the Crown or a tame swan commits a felony. In Scotland there is some trace of the bird having once been treated with royal honors, but latterly they have been in the category of other tame birds.

BEHRING SEA CLOSED.

Victoria, B.C., May 25.—Collector of Customs Milne to-day began payment of the claims of the sealing schooner owners. He has announced officially that Behring Sea will be closed till the first of May next unless Her Majesty specially orders otherwise.

Paris, May 26.—In his argument before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day, Sir Charles Russell disputed the American contention that the Newfoundland fishery right, claimed under the treaty of 1783, sanctioned American claims to the exclusive right of seal-catching in Behring Sea. Sir Charles argued that the seizures of vessels in the open sea were unjustifiable for any reason except piracy, and that the right of visitation and search of vessels upon the open sea was non-existent, save as a belligerent act, or as conceded by treaty. France and the United States had always staunchly denied the right of visitation except under agreement for the suppression of the slave trade, and had never allowed their national rights in this regard to be overruled.

THE "COQUITLAM" SEIZURE.

Victoria, B.C., May 26.—The "Coquitlam" case came on for trial to-day before Justice Drake. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Rithet, Earl, Carne and Munsie, commenced action on October 10, 1892. When they applied for an order for delivery to them of the seal skins on board the "Coquitlam," the Chief Justice directed that the skins be delivered to them on paying into court $9,000. The plaintiffs claim repayment of $9,000, with interest thereon, and $5,000 damages occasioned by delay in delivering the skins, whereby plaintiffs lost benefit of the October market, and by depreciation in value of skins, owing to want of proper care. This case is well known. It arose out of the seizure of the "Coquitlam" at Point Etches. The defendant company's counter claim for $8,966.98 is made up as follows: Hire of "Coquitlam" from June 4 to July 4, $2,000, and from July 4 to October 4, $6,865.98; due for three passengers she carried north, $101.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—Writing from St. John's, Nfld., Lieut. Peary says the sealing steamer "Falcon" will be ready to sail by June 15. The same route will be taken as in 1891, on the "Kite," going by way of Baffin's Bay into Smith's Sound and thence to McCormick Bay. Here the winter quarters will be established in latitude 77 degrees, 43 minutes north, near the site of the former expedition. The supplies, arctic clothing, sleeping bags, sledges, etc., will be taken from St. John's to avoid delay in securing them in Greenland, but a stop will have to be made at Godhaven or Upernavik for sledging dogs. The present expedition will cover at least two years and the party will include Lieut. Peary, Dr. F. A. Cook, surgeon of the former expedition, Eivard Astroup, the young Norwegian who went the farthest north with Lieut. Peary on the first expedition, Samuel Entriker, of Manchester, now a teacher in the manual training school at Aiken, S.C.; Mr. Davison, manager of Peary's lecture tour, and Mr. Peary's colored body servant, Matthew Honsen.

CATARRHAL EPIZOOTIC.

Belleville, Ont., May 26.—Mr. Cowan, V.S., inspector of contagious diseases for the Ontario Government, and Mr. D. H. Ackerill, V.S., yesterday examined a number of horses which recently died at Browe's cheese factory in Sydney. It is thought that the disease is catarrhal epizootic, but the facts will be elicited by a microscopical examination of the tongues of some of the animals.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

THE FINANCE MINISTER ON THE EFFORTS TO EXTEND TRADE—EGGS, HAY AND CATTLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ottawa, May 20.—The commercial relations of Canada with other countries form the subject of a blue book issued by the Department of Finance, which includes the report upon trade of Sir Charles Tupper and of the emigration agents in Great Britain, in their dual capacity as commercial agents, as well as the reports of the commercial agents for Canada in the British West Indies.

It is prefaced by a report, signed by Mr. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, who reviews our relations with leading countries. At the very outset, referring to the address passed by Parliament in 1891, asking for the exemption of Canada from the operation of the treaty with the German Zollverein, he says: "No action has as yet been taken in this direction." Mr. Foster must know that action was taken by the British Government on this address, because he himself presented to Parliament an official communication from the Colonial Secretary, that the British Government refused to do what they were asked to do. While Mr. Foster's sentence is literally correct, it is so put as to convey the impression that the application of the Canadian Parliament was not disposed of and is still pending. He points out that, owing to a reduction made in the German tariff in favor of Great Britain, in which Canada shares, our exports to Germany have considerably increased, as well as our imports. There is a long reference to Spain and the Spanish Antilles, where we have failed to make any headway, and a still longer reference to the Treaty with France, which concludes with a table showing the duties on certain articles imported by France since 1882, which, the Minister says, "will also illustrate the course of French legislation." It might be remarked, that the course of French legislation on this subject is the same as ours, namely, from high to higher, and Mr. Foster can scarcely blame the French for pursuing the same trade policy as he does himself.

RECIPROCITY.

Under the head of the United States, are the following remarks:—"The result of the adoption, from October, 1890, by the United States of the McKinley tariff has been a large decrease in the exports from Canada to that country. It will be seen from the table given that by far the largest decrease was in agricultural products, such as apples, barley, beans, split pease, malt, and potatoes, and there was also a falling off in the exports of horses, poultry, and eggs, on all of which articles there had been a heavy increase of duty under the McKinley tariff. Since the abrogation in 1866 by the United States of the reciprocity treaty, Canada has, time and again, made advances for the resumption of the old or the inauguration of new relations upon some fair and equitable basis. A standing offer to make free or reduce the duties on certain named articles, in case of equivalent reductions, on the part of the United States has been on the Statute-book for years and still remains open for acceptance. In addition, the Government has sent at different periods delegations to Washington to endeavor to arrive at a basis for more extended trade relations, the last visit being in February, 1892, when members of the Canadian Government met the then United States Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, and for five successive days had a full, frank, and prolonged conference upon the trade and other questions existing between the two countries. The result of the conference, so far as the trade question is concerned, may be briefly stated thus:—That it was found impossible to frame a treaty upon the basis of the mutual free interchange of the natural products of both countries alone; that manufactured goods must be included, and that any agreement for an interchange of natural and manufactured goods must be based upon preferential treatment in favor of the United States, and upon a uniform tariff for that country and Canada, as against the rest of the world. As this involved discrimination against Great Britain and practical tariff control by the United States, the Canadian Commissioners declined to accept these conditions. How far the recent change of Administration in the United States will affect Canadian interests remains to be seen."

In the latter sentence, Mr. Foster fondly indulges the hope, which swells in the bosom of every one of his colleagues as well, that the United States will open their markets to our products without stipulating for any quid pro quo, thus enabling the Government to keep up its protective tariff, taxing, as it does, British goods highest of all.

PROPOSALS TO BRAZIL.

In the case of the Spanish West Indies, as well as of the British West Indies, Mr. Foster dwells on the advantages which the United States have in those markets and reports from our newly appointed agents in the British West Indies are appended. But though Mr. Foster refers to the "efforts" which have been made by the Government to extend our trade in those quarters the facts show that the efforts have not been rewarded with any special result. A special notice is taken of the new steamship service between Vancouver and Sydney and it is to be hoped that some results will be obtained, because our exports to Australia, which were $657,000 in 1889, were only $436,000 in 1892. It is learned that the subject of the South American markets has also been under the consideration of the Government, and it is announced that proposals have been made to Brazil for participation in the advantages accorded to the United States under the provision of section 3 of the McKinley tariff. In this case also there are no results. In dealing with steamship subsidies no new light is thrown on the effort to establish a fast Atlantic service and there is no new announcement with regard to any other line.

Tables are given showing the recent large increases in our exports to Great Britain, and it is noted with gratification that the export of eggs and horses to Great Britain has increased since 1890.

The book contains a rather voluminous report from Sir Charles Tupper, our High Commissioner at London, who makes the following reference to barley:—

"Considering the comparatively short time in which attention has been given to the British market for barley, the result cannot but be considered as eminently satisfactory. I doubt, however, whether the exports from Canada have been as large in 1892 as they were in 1891. Prices have been very low, and the Canadian samples were deficient in weight, and not satisfactory in color. In fact, the year does not appear to have been an average one; and, in any case, the prices that have prevailed could hardly have yielded any return to the shipper. Whilst barley is so cheap, it is a question whether it is not more profitable to send the grain over in the shape of meat, and I am glad to notice that this matter is receiving considrable atttention in Canada."

Mr. Roffey, one of the great grain dealers of London, writes to Sir Charles on the millers and bakers' exhibition in London, as follows:—

"I take it that you can very seldom grow barley with sufficient sun in it to compete with the fine qualities of Europe, and out of the many thousands of quarters that annually pass through our hands it is all of very medium to inferior quality, and has to compete in price with the low class barleys of southern Europe and Russia, and they, the Canadian, always give one the impression of having been cut before they were thoroughly ripe."

Sir Charles also asserts that fraud was practised in Canada by sending over two-rowed barley of inferior quality, sometimes mixed with six-rowed and with rubbish, and not up to samples on which purchases were made.

The latest British tables show marked decrease during 1892 in the quantity and value of animals imported from Canada. Sir Charles deprecates the importation of cows from Canada and notes that in the last two years Canada exported more cows to Great Britain than any other country. Denmark has almost ceased exporting cows, although in 1890 that country sent over 32,000 to Great Britain. It may be noticed that the figures of the British returns, showing the marked decline in the imports of sheep and lambs from Canada for the past three years correspond almost exactly with the returns of the port of Montreal, published at New Year's.

A letter carefully prepared for Sir Charles on the egg trade discloses serious blunders and enormous losses, and a table of comparative prices shows Canadian eggs as steadily declining in price until on Jan. 2, 1894, when Danish were selling at eleven shillings and Irish for twelve per ten dozen, Canadian eggs were as low as seven shillings and nine pence. Sir Charles, therefore, while beginning with a declaration that the trade "is developing satisfactorily," devotes two printed pages to explanations of why it has been a disastrous failure. In his preface to this volume, Mr. Foster says: "It is gratifying to note the success which has attended the efforts of the Government in regard to the export of eggs, poultry, barley, horses and hay to Great Britain." Sir Charles Tupper's report refers "to the heavy losses sustained by Canadian shippers of eggs and others in 1891," and the present low market value of Canadian eggs in 1892 and 1893. This is what Mr. Foster notes as a "gratifying success," simply because under Government stimulus the quantity increased to an export in 1892 of $592,000.

HAY TRADE A FAILURE.

Mr. Foster finds the same gratifying success in the hay trade with Great Britain, which warrants him in congratulating himself. This in the face of Sir Charles Tupper's report in the appendix is simply atrocious audacity, from which the High Commissioner himself shrinks. This Ottawa policy of diverting trade from its natural channels because it swells in volume, temporarily making that the test of success, shows how sadly the Government lacks business men in its personnel. The test of trade is the margin of profit and not as Mr. Foster evidently thinks, the absence of profit. Here is Sir Charles' testimony of the success of the Government's active interference in the hay trade:

"Many thousands of tons of hay have been sent from Canada during the last year, and I trust that it has proved profitable to the shippers; although, during a part of the season, the freights were higher than the price of the commodity would seem to warrant, and more than it could fairly stand. A firm, whom I induced to go into the trade—Messrs. Underwood & Sons, limited, of Nine Elms and Brentford—have handled several hundreds of tons, and I quote a letter they have written to some of their friends in Canada, as it seems worthy of careful perusal and attention:—

'With reference to the Canadian hay trade, it is manifestly impossible to carry it on the way it is being done at present.'"

To this Sir Charles adds:—

"Of course the present season has been exceptional in England. Hay has been very scarce, and prices have ruled much higher than usual. In ordinary years, unless the price is low in Canada, and freight charges light, it is a question whether there would be much margin for profit. However, the trade has fairly been started, I am glad to say, and I trust it may be found possible to continue and extend it."

Mr. J. W. Down, Canadian agent at Bristol, states in his report to Mr. Foster that some Canadian hay was sold there, but without profit, owing to the cost of freight.

It is a remarkable thing that all through this volume of 125 pages the repeated failures of the Government in every instance where they have tried to divert trade from the United States to Great Britain or the West Indies are blamed on the business men of Canada, who are told that they do not pack or ship goods properly, and do not understand the requirements of the trade. Mr. Foster's plan is to keep on congratulating the Government on their "efforts" and blaming the Canadian commercial community for the poor results.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

The following commercial agents were appointed, from April 1, 1893:—

Mr. Edgar Tripp, Fort of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.

Mr. Edwin McLeod, Georgetown, Demerara, agent for British Guiana.

Mr. W. Ogilvie Bennett, St. Johns, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.

Mr. S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Mr. Darnly C. DaCosta, Bardados, agent for Barbados.

In France the Hon. Hector Fabre has for a number of years past acted as agent for the Government of Canada, and so far as Great Britain is concerned, the services of the emigation agents have been utilized.

LIST OF SUBSIDIZED STEAMERS.

Mr. Foster says that the only lines connecting Canada with foreign countries, and which are receiving aid in the way of trade subsidies, are the following, all being direct lines and not calling at ports other than those named:—

1.—Furness Line—Between St. John and Halifax and London, England; at least twenty trips a year; annual subsidy $25,000; three steamers employed en route.

2.—Halifax to Cuba and return, calling at Havana and Matanzas; one steamer making monthly trips; subsidy $30,000 a year.

3.—Halifax to Jamica and return, calling at Bermuda and Turk's Island both going and returning; one steamer monthly; subsidy $15,000 a year.

4.—St. John, N.B., to Demerara, British Guiana, and return, calling at Halifax, on the outward voyage, and at Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad, both going and returning; two steamships employed; subsidy $68,000 a year, namely, $5,000 a trip for twelve trips and $2,000 a trip for four extra trips.

5.—Between Sydney, Australia, and Vancouver, B.C., two steamers, monthly, calling at Honolulu; subsidy $125,000 annually.

The total of these steamship subventions amount to $253,000 a year.



TARIFF REFORM.

[Drawn by "Witness" Artist.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS

THE PINES OF MICHIGAN AND THE UPPER LAKE REGION GOING FAST.

Cleveland, O., May 21.—The destruction of the great pine forests of Michigan and the upper lake region goes steadily forward in response to the constant increasing demands of civilization and the pitiless exactions of modern industry. The day draws near when only waste and desolation will remain to mark and mar the broad stretches once clothed with majestic trees. A great area has already been swept clear of all marketable timber, and each year sees the logging camps built further and further back from the old centres of the Michigan lumber trade.

The pride of the Saginaw Valley, as the greatest centre of the industry in the world, depends to-day upon its manufacture of lumber, rather than its logging operations. For several years the forests of Ontario have been compelled to pay tribute to Saginaw and have furnished an increasing proportion each year of the hundreds of million feet of lumber that are annually shipped by lake or rail from Saginaw, Bay City and other points in the North.

Within the last three weeks a contract has been closed to carry 15,000,000 feet to Bay City, from the newly opened region tributary to Duluth, because certain classes of timber are practicaly extinct in the lower district. This is more surprising than the Ontario trade across Lake Huron, for the latter is nothing but raw material seeking its natural market. A more striking proof of the change coming over the lake lumber market could hardly be imagined.

The present state of the lake lumber market is a surprise to all old dealers Never have prices been so phenomenal and contracts so large in proportion to the supply. There is practically no old stock to be had on the wholesale market in the Saginaw district, and buyers are eager for all they can get for future delivery. Prices are in some cases 25 percent above those of last December and 15 and 20 percent advance is taken much as a matter of course.

This can hardly be considered as other than another sgn of faling supply, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say of the inadequacy of the supply to the steadily increasing demand made by rapidly growing lake cities and tributary territory. In 1890 the total receipts of all lake ports aggregatetd 3,541,467,000 feet, of which over 815,000,000 feet came from the mills on the Saginaw river. The distributing points of this great total were Chicago, Tonawanda, N.Y., and Cleveland, the three ports handling about 68 percent of the entire amount—Chicago receiving nearly 40 percent of it.

The increased exportation of logs from Canada has given rise to agitation there in favor of imposing an export duty upon them in order to compel Americans to work them up on Canadian soil. As the Michigan lumber kings are understood to have largely increased their holdings of pine lands in Canada within the year, and as they have for some years been buying heavily, this is a matter of much importance to them, while the rapid reduction of the area of pine lands in this country makes it of consequence to the whole North.

The pushing of the logging operations further into the wilds is aptly illustrated by the development of the lumber dustry on the Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior. Last year the sawmills of Ashland, Wis., and of Washburn and Bayfield did an unprecedented amount of business, and the output for the season of navigation was 300,000,000 feet, while the mills of tributary towns in Northern Wisconsin brought the total cut of the Chequamegon district to 445,000,000 feet. At Duluth, West Superior, and near-by points about 358,000,000 feet were turned out, so that the total of these sections reached that of the Saginaw.

Within a few years the output of these newer mills will surpass that of the older district, even if the importation of Canadina logs continues to increase. The scarcity of good pine lands in Michigan has driven the camps far into Northern Wisconsin and Southeastern Minnesota, and those sections are to be denuded as a goood part of the Wolverine state has already been. The greater part of this product comes to Lake Erie ports, Chicago drawing her supply largely from Muskegon and other districts bordering on Lake Michigan.

The increasing lumber product of Chequamegon Bay is accompanied by a corresponding growth in lake commerce. For a decade the Saginaw district has enjoyed a sharp competition between rail and lake, and in recent years as much as forty percent of the product has gone out of the valley by rail. But at Ashland, Washburn, Superior, and Duluth practically all the lumber is shipped by water. The longer distance to the leading markets makes this necessary, and little need ever be feared from rail competition to the East inthat section. The sales from this Chequamegon district and the head of Lake Superior generally have never been so great as this season. Reliable reports state that as much lumber is already sold to come down the lakes from those points as was shipped all last season. Prices there have been abnormal, as in the Saginaw district. From Duluth comes the statement that a large amount of lumber from the Pacific coast will be received there this season and shipped down the lakes.

The growth of the industry about the head of Lake Superior is indicated in good part by the great docks buildin at West Duluth, while evidence of Saginaw's decadence is seen in the shutting down of three large mills there. The Saginaw Lumber Company has made heavy investments in the new region. Its new docks at West Duluth, which will be completed by June 1, double its capacity of last year, and give it a frontage of one and one-half miles. The new docks will be capable of storing 15,000,000 feet and be supplied from one monster mill. Adjoining docks owned by other parties about equal these, and 50,000,000 feet of lumber can be stored at one time at that port. They are very compact, and no similar area in the world can produce such a collection of lumber docks as these of West Duluth. They are very substantially built and fitted with the best appliances.

The signs multiply that prove the approaching necessity of drawing more and more heavily upon the lumber regions of the South for the country's supply, and they were never so easily read as at the present time.

SALISBURY IN IRELAND.

HE SPEAKS IN BELFAST AND IS TENDERED AN OVATION.

Belfast, May 23.—Lord Salisbury was received with great enthusiasm to-day at Larne by the opponents of Irish Home Rule, Lord Salisbury, in responding to a Unionist address at Larne, said that if Great Britain should be hostile to Ireland, or should even entertain that kind of friendship manifested by Sweden towards Norway—Mr. Gladstone's favorite instance of the advantages of home rule—then the sources of prosperity in Ireland would be dried up and the industries of Ulster would decay.

AN APPEAL TO ULSTER.

Belfast, May 24.—The Conservatives of Belfast and neighboring towns made a great demonstration to-night in Ulster hall in honor of the Marquis of Salisbury. Fully three thousand Ulsterites most of whom carried miniature Union Jacks, took part in the meeting. Previous to the arrival of Lord Salisbury, Captain Alexander Clark-Kennedy, late of the Coldstream Guards, created a furore by unfurling a Union Jack, under which, he said, the Grenadiers had fought at Waterloo. And under the flag, he continued, the Loyalists would fight in Ulster, and he and many other officers of the English army would assist them. On his arrival Lord Salisbury met with a most enthusiastic reception. When the excitement had subsided he addressed the audience on the subject of home rule. He said he must confess that he could see no advantage in delay, or in the prolonged discussion of the Home Rule Bill, which, at the present rate of progress, would not reach the House of Lords before September, a very inconvenient date. Therefore, he deemed it advisable to quicken the committee stage of the Bill. Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that the Unionists had any idea of amending the Bill with the view of making it acceptable to the country at large. On the contrary, they only desired to exhibit to the English people the real nature of the calamities it would entail if it became a law. Although obstruction was of little value time was on their side. The scheme had been brought before the country by the marvellous power of a single man. Mr. Gladstone throughout his career had passed from one view to another, always yielding up the principle which he had previously declared to be inviolable and sacred. All sorts of "fadists" drew upon their ability to abstract concessions from the universal yielder. (Laughter). No man could fight against the people, and Ulster must in the long run defeat a measure which depended upon the strength of a single man. The Bill would probably pass through the committee stage, but the House of Lords had an impregnable position, representing, as it did, the Loyalists of England and Ireland. Public opinion must be kept alive to the dangers of this imbecile Bill. He appealed to his hearers, however, to economize their strength and advised all to do nothing in the way of disorder or riot, as any acts of violence would only give their enemies in England reason for calumniating them. The future position of Ulster must not depend upon the insane wishes of a single statesman, who desired to bring about a state of affairs that would reduce Ulster to the anarchy prevailing in Clare and Kerry, or to the slavishness of Meath. If through faint-heartedness, superstition, or the strategy of a transient party leader, the work of three centuries should be shattered, the disgrace would be with the English people. He asked the men of Ulster to be firm, he asked them to resist such a surrender, not only for their own sakes, but in order to relieve the fame of England from black and irreparable disgrace.

THE SAME OLD POLICY.

Belfast, May 25.—Lord Salisbury, in responding to the address presented to him at Ulster hall to-day, contended that the union of Great Britain and Ireland had not proved a failure. If Ireland had experienced periods of distress, Ireland, on the whole, had been benefited by the union. Mr. Gladstone had challenged his (Salisbury's) declaration that twenty years of resolute government would suffice to establish peace and prosperity in Ireland. The fact was that even only six years of Conservative rule had shown that these remedies would succeed. Lord Salisbury repudiated the reports from Gladstonian sources to the effect that if home rule should be defeated now the Conservatives and their Liberal-Unionist allies would suggest a similar scheme. This report had no foundation in truth. Whenever the Conservatives should be again in charge of the Government they would go back to the policy which they had already put to the test with satisfactory results. Lord Salisbury afterwards took a train for Baronscourt, in county Tyrone, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn.

A HOME RULE APPEAL.

New York, May 25.—The McCarthyites, or National Federation of America, yesterday sent out from this city a circular in which they said:—"With malice toward none, but charity to all," the National Federation of America has steadfastly advocated the union of all sympathizers with the Irish cause on the only basis that can make union possible or permanent—majority rule. We have loyally supported the Irish people in this policy. Our confidence in the Liberal party has also been signally vindicated by the course of events. Mr. Gladstone and his party were violently assailed and their good faith in Ireland questioned by many who now support them. The National Federation of America made unequivocal pronouncement of confidence in our allies. We are looking for home rule. We will take it from Liberal or Tory, as our political action is governed solely by the voice of Ireland and swayed only by considerations for her welfare."

A $750,000 "FARCE."

THE COST OF AN UNNECESSARY CHANNEL IN THE ST. LAWRENCE—AT WAR WITH THE CONTRACTORS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A great contract scandal is said to be peeking above the political horizon in Ottawa. As the matter is one of first consequence to the public, to business interests, to a well-known firm of contractors, to the Department of Railways and Canals, and to several engineers in the employ of the Department, and involves a sum of public money approaching three-quarters of a million of dollars, your correspondent has thought it his duty to make an investigation and lay the results before the public in as impartial a manner as the material at his disposal will allow.

BEGINNING OF THE WORK.

As far back as 1880 the Government let a contract for the making of a new channel in the Galops Rapids, which are situated at the head of navigation on the St. Lawrence river, about seven miles below the town of Prescott. A channel existed, and still exists, on the north side, but the Government determined to dredge out a new channel on the south side, which was to be 200 feet wide and 3,360 feet long, and to furnish a depth of water of 17 feet. Messrs. Davis & Sons, of Ottawa, whose tender for a channel of 14 feet deep was $306,600, were awarded the contract, but they afterwards assigned to Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, of Montreal, now known as the Gilbert Bros. Dredging and Blasting Company. The contract was entered into in August, 1879, to be completed in 1881. It was not completed until 1888, and when taken over by the Government their chief engineer reported that the channel was of the specified length, width and depth.

THE WORK UNNECESSARY.

As early as October, 1879, the Government was warned that the making of the proposed channel was a mistake. Numerous protests against its construction were received by the head of the Department. Mr. Henderson, manager of the Montreal Transportation Company, living at Kingston, wrote to Sir John Macdonald, saying that one of their best pilots had declared that the new channel on the south side would be a very expensive affair, "and when made he would rather use the present channel as it now is than attempt to take a tow through the new one, and that the best improvement that could be made would be to remove a certain shoal that runs out on the north side of the present channel which could be done at one-fifth of what the new channel will cost, and give a straight run down with a reasonable number of barges. Engineers may be all very good in their way, but the pilots know best what would help the trade and if you can make one dollar do more real good than five, why not do so? Do not let this matter be overlooked, for I would be sorry to see a repetition of the former blunders recently made in the Board of Works." Mr. D. D. Calvin, of Garden Island, Kingston, largely interested in the transportation trade, wrote at the same time urging the removal of this rock and added: "Excuse egotism, but I think your ministry might be benefited by my presence before them for fifteen minutes." The following year, Mr. Calvin wrote to Sir Charles Tupper on the subject. Later a strong protest was sent to the Department against this new channel on the south by a number of the most prominent forwarders, vessel owners and practical navigators. "Should this be done," they wrote, "we think it would prove to be an irretrievable mistake. Furthermore, the cutting of the channel would lower the water above. There is already a channel on the north side of the river 400 feet wide and 13 feet deep and the only obstruction is a large rock about ten feet in diameter and six or seven feet under the water." This protest was signed by the biggest navigation and transportation interests in Canada. Pilots and masters of vessels also wrote protesting against the making of a new channel. Notwithstanding these strong protests the work was undertaken.

MR. REID INTERVENES.

On May 6, 1891, Mr. J. D. Reid, M.P. for South Grenville, wrote a letter to Sir John Macdonald as follows:—

"My dear sir—Some years ago the Government entered into a contract with Messrs. E. E. Gilbert & Sons for the making of a new channel in the Galops Rapids, in my county. The engineer in charge of the work was Mr. Haycock, assisted by a Mr. Logan. Information has been placed in my hands, which I consider reliable, that the work was not properly done; that, instead of the channel being 17 feet, as in the specifications, and as paid for, there are parts of it that were never dredged at all, and at present the channel is considered dangerous by mariners, in fact, so much so that none of the forwarding companies would allow a boat to go down; and, living on the spot, as I do, I firmly believe there is good ground for this complaint. I see by the Auditor-General's Report that, not only has this firm been paid for the 17 feet, but have actually been paid $99,982 for making this channel below the 17 feet. Imagine my surprise, on enquiry at the department, to find that there is another large estimate, some $214,000 more, to be brought down in the estimates next week, for making it still deeper. Now, I would respectfully ask that, before this is placed in the estimates, this work be thoroughly re-sounded by competent engineers, otherwise a large amount will have been paid for work that, I believe, was never done."

MR. HAYCOCK REPLIES.

Mr. S. H. Haycock, the engineer in charge on the spot, reported on these statements, and, after defending Mr. Logan, his assistant, said:

"As to the channel being dangerous, the mail steamers have made use of it since its completion, in ascending the rapids, and I have yet to hear of one of them having any difficulty in navigating it. My own impression is, that the objection forwarders have to the channel arises entirely from the fact that, in their opinion, the channel is too narrow to admit of taking long tows of barges through it, and owing to the cross currents."

The Secretary of the Department stated that they were informed that Mr. John Stitt, of Cardinal, was willing to point out shallow places in the excavation.

The Government engineer, Mr. Rubidge, on June 16, 1891, reported that he had personally made preliminary tests in the channel, with the result that at several points bottom was struck at 16 feet (lowest water), but he considered it probable that this bottom was debris, and not solid rock. He was authorized by the Department to take soundings at a cost not to exceed $1,250.

On September 25, 1891, Mr. Rubidge telegraphed from the spot to the Department at Ottawa: "Propeller 'Niagara,' full canal size, with a barge in tow, successfully ran the new channel, Galops Rapids, this morning." James Mason, master of the "Niagara," wrote that the channel was straight, deep, and easy to enter and run, and he would use it in future.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

John Stitt, who was caretaker of the dredge during the last season she was employed by Gilbert & Co., made a declaration that the dredge went away from various shoals, leaving spots varying in depth from 10 feet of water to 16 feet; that certain rocks were never taken out, and that the dredge piled the rocks up on both sides of the channel, so that in places there was not over four or five feet of water. He added: "At the time I saw said soundings taken, I made a memorandum in my book and I give this information, feeling that an unjust claim is being forced upon the Government."

It rather discounts Mr. Stitt's concern for the public revenue, that he knew of these alleged frauds on the Government in 1888, and, although a paid employee of the Government, from that date up to 1892, as caretaker of the chain tug "Iroquois," never disclosed anything until May, 1891.

Gideon Adams makes a declaration containing still more startling charges as follows: "I have read the statements of John Stitt and fully corroborate them. There is not 17 feet of water in all the new channel in the Galops. I was master of Messrs. Gilbert's tugs during the whole work, and never, during the whole contract, did Mr. Haycock (the resident Government engineer), take one sounding. W. A. Logan (Mr. Haycock's assistant) seemed to be the man who ran the whole work. After the work was done and finally passed I have struck on the sides of the bank with the tug "Gilbert" which only draws seven feet of water, and since the new channel has been made I have been running the tug down and repeatedly saw bottom plainly. I also positively state that for one season, J. H. Logan, a brother of W. A. Logan, who was chief man for Gilbert Bros., and who was getting a commission on the work dredged, took all the soundings and measurements himself (or his men) and no Government men in it at all; whereas we were informed this work was supposed to be done by W. A. Logan, they were never re-sounded so that it was on these soundings I believe the Government paid for the work."

MORE PROTESTS.

In May, 1891, the Calvin Company, of Kingston, referring to the striking of their steamer "Traveller" in the channel, wrote to Mr. Reid, M.P.: "We certainly think that this channel should be properly sounded throughout and shown to be safe, as at present we do not consider it safe, and would not risk sending a boat down it until we knew it had been properly sounded. This channel has now been in existence many months and has not been used by anyone, nor do we think it can be used with safety."

Mr. James Stewart, manager of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co., also wrote to Mr. Reid: "So far as we are concerned we would not send a tow of barges down the new channel, even if they were only drawing six feet."

"A MOST SERIOUS MATTER."

Replying to Mr. Reid's letter, Sir John Macdonald wrote: "It is a most serious matter and I shall have immediate enquiry made into it." It was only about ten days after this that Sir John was taken with his fatal illness.

Mr. Rubidge, the Government engineer, appointed to take soundings and report, was instructed to take both Stitt and Adams on board his vessel during the investigations. On July 6, 1891, Mr. Rubidge telegraphed from Cornwall to the Department: "Have finished examination of Galops and find no truth in the charges."

In his formal report the following month, Mr. Rubidge said he had thoroughly examined all the points where obstructions were alleged to exist by Stitt and Adams, and he had failed to discover them. He had with him on board his vessels Stitt and Adams and F. Macdonald, a young man representing Mr. Reid. He had found 16 feet of water clear, and he was convinced the contractors had conducted their work in good faith, and that the resident engineer and his staff had faithfully performed their duty. To obtain additional data for the settlement of the contractors' claims, Mr. Rubidge asked permission and was authorized to make a thorough survey of the channel and its approaches.

MR. KENNEDY CALLDD IN.

The member for South Grenville had apparently such a want of confidence in the engineer to whom the Department entrusted this work that he prevailed on the Minister to employ Mr. John Kennedy, chief engineer to the Montreal Harbor Commission, and in September, 1891, he was instructed to make further tests of the channel. At this time the Deputy Minister acknowledged the aid cheerfully given to the Department by the contractors in making the tests.

In a further report, dated 16th February, 1892, Mr. Rubidge reiterated his former statement that he found from 16 to 21 feet of water in the channel, but during low water at "Island Shoal" and "Lower Bar" bottom was struck at 16 feet. He therefore advised that the contractor's proposition to reduce the bottom to "grade" or to any required depth below it be favorably considered. In reply he was informed that Mr. Kennedy would examine the channel.

Mr. Reid, M.P., wrote Mr. Bowell, acting Minister, again asserting that the channel was not as represented by Mr. Rubidge, and demanding instant action. To this peremptory letter a mere acknowledgment of its receipt was forwarded by the Deputy Head.

MR. BOWELL'S DECISION.

Mr. Kennedy wrote in October, 1891, that he had, in conjunction with Mr. Rubidge, taken some soundings and levels showing that at certain points there was less than the proper depth of water during the time of lowest water in the river. He had been informed by Mr. Rubidge, however, that Mr. Bowell had decided to have these shallow points removed early in the following summer and that Mr. Bowell desired him to postpone his examination until this was done. This was the last heard of Mr. Kennedy or his examination, from that day to this, so far as the public are concerned.

MR. HAGGART'S ACTION.

This work having been carried on under the direction of Mr. Charles Tupper, the late Hon. J. H. Pope, the late Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Bowell, now passed into the hands of the Hon. Mr. Haggart, who, in the House of Commons in March, 1892, replying to Dr. Reid, said regarding this work: "Complaints have been made that the expenditure made by the Government has not brought about the result anticipated. The report of the engineers is in the Department, and while that does not justify the expectation which the Government had at first, and while the depth of water was not as great as the engineers had reported to the Government, still it is to the effect that there is a sufficient depth of water to take down all boats that navigate the canal, that is, about fifteen feet of water. I intend to have a further examination made of this particular work to see what the actual depth is. I can only say now that the latest reports are that the channel is of sufficient depth, and that if it were not for the side current it could be successfully used." Dr. Reid maintained that a steamer drawing only six feet of water had struck the rocks in going through this channel.

CONSERVATIVES DENOUNCE THE WORK.

A stormy controversy has been going on in the local press over this channel. The Iroquois "News," which appears to be the organ of Dr. Reid, M.P., has been after the contractors with a sharp stick. In its issue of a few weeks ago it asserted that this channel is not safe for boats drawing less than 14 feet of water and adds: "The channel as it is at present is unsafe for the vessels for which it was intended. There was no channel there ten years ago for those vessels. There is practically none to-day and we challenge denial. What has been accomplished by all the money spent? How much longer would this farce have gone on? Dr. Reid has fought the thing to its bitter end. Without another member in the House to support him he has persevered in trying to right this wrong. To his perseverance alone it will be due that large sums of public money will be saved, that a loss of shipping, of cargoes, and probably of lives, will be averted."

DARK HINTS OF SCANDAL.

The same paper, in its issue of April 14th inst., says, "Will either Mr. Gilbert or Mr. Rubidge say that there is even a clear 12-foot channel there? Mr. Gilbert may believe Government engineers infallible, and no doubt he has had a wide experience, but with the case of Mr. Perley and Mick and Nick Connolly's exploits so recently before us, he will pardon us if we are sceptical. We doubt whether anything Mr. Kennedy's report can reveal will at all surprise either Mr. Gilbert or his supervisor, engineer Rubidge, although they both may tremble at it."

In another place Dr. Reid's newspaper organ says, "We believe when Mr. Kennedy's report is laid before us there will be more heads to fall in the executioner's basket." We believe that the day will come when the Connolly-McGreevy-Perley scandals will pale into insignificance before a greater sun that is just rising into sight on the jobbery horizon. The Connollys, anyway, always did their work well."

These extracts and his own letters, make it evident that the member for South Grenville, Dr. Reid, is after somebody's scalp. Of course he has some motive which is pretty sure now to come out. It was said some time ago that he demanded the dismissal of Mr. Logan, one of the engineers assisting the Government resident engineer, and failing to secure compliance with his demand he determined to find fault with the work. He brought the matter to the attention of Parliament during the session of 1892 and secured the bringing down of a return from which I have extracted nearly all the facts concerning the work which are given above.

THE CONTRACTORS' REPLY.

The repeated attacks by Dr. Reid and the Iroquois "News" caused Mr. E. E. Gilbert, the head of the firm of Gilbert Bros., the contractors, to write a letter last month to the editor of the "News," as follows: "In connection with the contract for the improvemnt of the Galops Rapids, there has been an amount of discussion reflecting on our integrity as contractors. In order to define our position I will state that the work was carried on and completed under supervision of the Government engineer and in strict accordance with the specification. Any statements contrary to the above are due either to ignorance or deliberate falsehood. We court the fullest scrutiny into the origin and results of the recent investigations."

CONTRACTORS OF GOOD STANDING.

At the beginning of this undertaking Mr. Page, the late Chief Engineer of Canals, wanted Messrs. Gilbert & Sons to be awarded the contract although they were not the lowest tenderers, and officially reported of them as follows: "Gilbert & Sons are ingenious mechanical engineers and have been successful in executing different works in a position where less skilful persons would have failed. There are comparatively few persons in whose hands the deepening and improvement of the channel in the Galops Rapids could be placed with an equal prospect of success." Their application at the time was endorsed by Sir Hugh Allan, M. H. Gault, M.P., and others. Sir Chas. Tupper, who was then Mininster of Railways and Canals, awarded the contract to Dennis O'Brien, who was the lowest tenderer, $239,750, for a 14-foot navigation. O'Brien withdrew and Davis & Sons, of Ottawa, received the contract at $306,600 for a 14-foot navigation. This firm afterwards assigned the contract to Gilbert & Sons.

A CONCEALED REPORT.

According to Mr. Page the works contemplated were of an exceptionally difficult nature and contractors were warned when tendering of this fact. The contractors have the official report of the Government engineer that the work has been done according to the specifications and executed in good faith with satisfactory results. That is the position of matters to-day but Dr. Reid refuses to be bound by the repeated reports of the Government engineer, Mr. Rubidge, and his newspaper organ talks of jobbery, of wrong, of heads falling in the basket and of the Government officials trembling when Mr. Kennedy's report is made known. A pertinent question is why has Mr. Kennedy's report been concealed by the Department over which Mr. Haggart presides? He was commissioned as far back as September, 1891, to examine and report on this channel. Dr. Reid says, and it is no doubt the case, that upon the safety of this channel life and property depend, yet mariners and the public generally are kept in ignorance of Mr. Kennedy's verdict on this point. If Mr. Kennedy reports that this channel is not of sufficient depth and is not safe for navigation, and loss of life ensues, then Mr. Haggart is surely guilty of manslaughter for concealing that fact from the public, whom he has invited by the report of his own engineer to use the channel and given them a guarantee that it is from 18 to 21 feet deep and 200 feet wide.

THE UPSHOT.

That Mr. Haggart does not believe the channel to be safe or of the required depth is evident from the fact that he is now resisting the claims of the contractors, Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, for extras to the amount of about $200,000. In addition to that it is understood to be the intention to sue the contractors at law for penalties for non-performance of contract. The contractors have just asked to be allowed to file a petition of right to enable them to bring their claims against the Department for extras before the Exchequer Court and their request will probably be granted.

THE COST OF THE "FARCE."

This whole undertaking entered on despite the strong protest of the transportation interest between Lake Ontario and Montreal, has been as we predicted, a very costly affair, for besides the half million of dollars already paid to the contractors, there is this pending claim of about $200,000. The many investigations which the Department undertook in 1891 and in 1892 to see whether the contractor had done his work or not cost about $6,000, and to this must be added the cost of Mr. Kennedy's investigation in 1892. When the whole thing is added together, the cost of making this unnecessary channel in the Galops Rapids is found to be not far short, if any, of three-quarters of a million dollars.



THE "POINT TO POINT RACE."

(OVER THE COMMITTEE COURSE.)

MR. JORROCKS-GLADSTONE (loq.)—"COME HUP! I SAY,—YOU HUGLY BEAST!!"

—"Punch."

WHAT FORWARDERS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT IT.

Whatever is the opinion of the Government engineers and contractors regarding the new channel in the Galops Rapids the pilots and forwarding companies, for whose accommodation it was made, still hold that it is impracticable for their purpose. Mr. David Thompson, manager of the Montreal Transportation Company, said that their pilots refuse to take a tow down the new channel as they consider it unsafe on account of the cross currents and the pilots should know best. And then if an attempt were made to run the new channel against the judgment of the pilots the insurance companies would certainly refuse to pay any damage sustained. "The Government have not yet shown to us that the channel is practicable for a tow of barges," said Mr. Thompson, "let them do that first and let the pilots see that it is safe."

"The Government were offered old barges to test the new channel," said Mr. William Stewart, manager of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company, "but they have up to date refused to do so. Our pilots cannot see their way clear to run down a new untried, and as they believe, dangerous channeel."

"The cross current is too strong, and the rear barges of a tow would be driven on the bank of the channel. the channel is impracticable."

Mr. C. A. Jaques, of the forwarding firm of George E. Jaques & Co., said that their propellers run the new channel safely, but he would not hazard an opinion as regards a tow of barges.

HE WANTS SATISFACTION.

Kingston, Ont., May 27.—The "Whig" says: "We are informed Ald. Gaskin has instructed his solicitors, Walkem & Walkem, to institute proceedings for libel against the Rev. C. O. Johnston, pastor of th Queen Street Methodist Church, the Kingston "News," Napanee "Express," and other papers." Two weeks ago to-day the "News" published an article claiming that Ald. Gaskin had indulged in profane language at a committee meeting. On the following Sunday the Rev. Mr. Johnston denounced profanity, and made mention of what the paper had published, asserting that, if it was incorrect, the paper owed an apology to the alderman, but, if correct, the alderman should apologize to the public. The language had been disgraceful. He mentioned no names. The alderman declares the article was unjustifiable.

GENERAL ELECTION PREDICTED.

London, May 29.—The Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party are sending circulars to Conservative election agents throughout the country stating that the Registration Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone's Government will not be allowed to pass, and that the next general election will be held upon the existing system of registration. The circular implies that the leaders of the Conservative party are confident that the general election will be held in the autumn or early in 1894.

THE READING RAILWAY.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 27.—The board of managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company this afternoon adopted the plan to rehabilitate the Company by issuing $30,000,000 of collateral trust six percent bonds. Pledges for $22,000,000 of the bonds have been secured and the remainder of the issue will remain in the treasury to be used for improvements. The plan will be officially given out on Monday.

THE BATHURST SCHOOL CASE.

Moncton, N.B., May 28.—At Bathurst, on Tuesday, Judge Fraser opens the inquiry into the Bathurst school charges. It is understood the school trustees will be represented before the Commission by Mr. Pugsley, ex-Solicitor-General, and the Protestant minority by Judge C. N. Skinner and Mr. G. F. Fowler, ex-Orange Grand Master, Sussex. Besides these, Solicitor-General White will watch the proceedings in the interest of the Provincial Government.

CRUSHED BY A TRAIN.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—The Rev. Wm. Graham and his wife while walking to their home on the Central Railway track near Milner yesterday were overtaken by a train and crushed to death.

GEORGIA STATE BANK SUSPENDS.

Brunswick, Ga., May 27.—The Brunswick State Bank did not open for business yesterday. It was the depository for the state and the state has in it now $30,000.

THE WRECKED "CRAIGSIDE."

THE SURVIVORS ARRIVE AT HALIFAX TO TELL THEIR STORY.

Halifax, May 23.—Captain Anderson, first officer Jefferson, second officer Webster and eighteen engineers, firemen and seamen, crew of the foundered British steamer "Craigside," arrived this afternoon in the SS. "City of Ghent." The captain stated that his ship struck what he is positive was a submerged wreck, at midnight, on Friday last, eight miles south-east of Whitehead. As soon as the shock was felt the engines were stopped. The vessel commenced to take water fast, but as the stoke hole and engine room remained intact, the order was given to start ahead again, but the engines had only made a few revolutions when the engineers and firemen were driven from their posts by the in-rush of water into the stoke hole and engine room. There was soon over ten feet of water in the hold, and as it looked as though she would sink at any moment, the crew all took to the boats and lay by till five o'clock on Saturday morning, when the hatches burst off and the ship plunged under. Where she sank no bottom could be had with a thirty fathom log-line. The men afterwards landed at Raspberry harbor. The lost ship had 2,935 tons of sugar in bags on board.

Halifax, May 27.—Before Captain Smith, R.N., an enquiry was held here to-day into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer "Craigside" off Whitehead May 20. Captain Anderson, first and second officers Jeffers and Webster, and other members of the crew gave evidence, but nothing new was adduced. What it was the steamer struck is a mystery. Captain Anderson left for Montreal by train to take passage to England.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, May 29, 1893.

FINANCIAL.

The market for money was dull and there was little to remark upon so far as prices are concerned. Money was quoted at six percent on call, and six to seven percent over the counter. Sterling exchange was easy at 108⅞ to 109 for sixty-day bills and 109¾ over the counter. Demand bills 109¾ to 109⅞, the counter rate is ⅛ higher. Drafts on New York were ⅛ to 3-16 dis. count, with counter rates ⅛ premium. Sterling Cables 109⅝ to 110, and counter rates 110⅜.

Stocks were without spirit, except for Richelieu and Gas, which were both firmer than they were previously. Richelieu sold up nearly three points at the opening, but fell off afterwards at the morning board a full point. Montreal Telegraph was also dealt in, but weakened as did also Gas. These stocks were almost alone in the dealings, which were not large. Cable was steady.

Morning sales.—50 shares Duluth, preferred, at 18; 50 Cable, at 137¾; 25 do. at 137; 135 Telegraph at 141; 275 do. at 140; 25 Richelieu at 65½; 25 do. at 64; 2 Gas at 194; 50 do. at 193; 25 do. at 194¾; 25 do. at 194½; 25 do. at 194¼; 175 do. at 194; 100 Montreal Cotton at 125.

The afternoon sales to-day in the local stock market were as follows: 100 Duluth Common at 7; 100 Duluth pref., at 17.

26 cable at 137, 50 at 136¾, 44, Telegraph at 140, 25 Richelieu at 64, 25 Gas at 193½

1 Montreal at 221; 25 at 220¾; 9 Bell Telephone Rights at 30c; 100 colored cotton at 87½c.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, May 26.

Stocks.	*Asked.*	*Bid.*
Canadian Pacific Railway	77⅛	76
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	109
Duluth S.S. & A.	10½	8
Do., Preferred	24	18½
Commercial Cable Co.	139	138
Montreal Telegraph	142½	131½
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	65	63
Montreal Street Railway Co.	183	175
Montreal Gas Co.	194¾	194¼
Bell Telephone Co.	146	130
Royal Electric Bonds	....	....
Bank of Montreal	225	218
Ontario Bank	117	....
Peoples Bank	120	114¾
Moisons Bank	171	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Jacques Cartier Bank	....	....
Merchants Bank	163	....
Merchants Bank of Halifax	145	139
Eastern Townships	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Bank of Commerce	144	141
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Intercolonial Coal Co	....	....
Canada North-West Land Co.	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	....	....
Colored Cotton Co.	....	....
Colored Cotton Bonds	....	....
Dominion Cotton Co.	123½	118¾
Cable Rights	....	....
Royal Electric bonds	....	....
Merchant Cotton	....	....
New Cable	....	....

TRADE FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Ontario agriculturists are busy, says to-day's "Bradstreet's," and trade is confined to the sorting up variety. Mercantile collections are not radically improved. The holiday on the 24th curtailed business. The Province of Quebec reports between seasons orders in fairly good volume, although the total for the month is below the average. Spring seeding is behindhand. Money at Montreal for commercial purposes is easy, but call loans on ordinary stock collateral are made with less ease. Nova Scotia advices are that the dry-goods trade is fairly active, but the business generally is dull and collections are slow. Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, aggregate $17,522,000, or 9.5 percent less than the previous week, but 30 percent more than in the fourth week of May, 1892. There were 27 failures reported, against 19 the previous week and 22 and 28 in the last week of May one and two ears ago respectively.

STATE OF TRADE.

The dry goods business continues to improve slowly as the season advances. The sorting trade for summer goods is on the increase and considerable business is looked forward to for June. A good many outside retailers took advantage of the holiday cheap rates last week and came into the city and made very good purchases. The travellers report a satisfactory run of business. Buyers are returning from England. They say that fine woollen goods will be dearer. Collections are a little better but not up to the mark yet. The city and suburban retail trade was very good last week considering that there was one holiday.

LEATHER.—Business shows little improvement, all grades of leather being quiet. We quote: Manufacturers' sole, No. 1, 18c to 19c; do., No. 2, 15c to 17c; do., No. 3, 13c to 14c; ordinary, No. 1, 16c to 17c; do., No. 2, 14c to 16c; do., No. 3, 13c to 14c; No. 1 slaughter sole, 20c to 22c; harness, 18c to 26c; waxed uppers, 20c to 26c; French calf, $1.05 to $1.40; splits, Quebec, 11c to 13c; Western, 14c to 18c; pebble, 11c to 13c; russets, heavy, 30c to 35c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The travellers are out on the road and report rather slow business; still they expect an improvement in the near future. The factories will soon be working on fall goods.

HIDES.—The market is rather slow at present, but prices are unchanged for the local market. We quote No. 1 at 5¼c, No. 2 at 4¼c, No. 3 at 3½c to tanners, calfskins at 8c to 9c, and sheepskins at $1 to $1.25, lambskins at 20c to 25c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is little doing in pig iron and prices are easier. Bar iron shows no change and tin plates are unchanged. We quote Summerlee at $18 50; Gartsherrie, $16.00; Carnbro, $17; Siemens, $18; Eglinton, $17.50. Wrought scrap, No. 1, $15 to $16; bar, $1.90 to $1.95. Tin plates, coke, $3.15 to $3.20; charcoal, $3.75 to $4.25; Canada plates, $2.50 to $2.60; terne plates, $7.25 to $7.75. Oxford copper, 11½c to 12½c; ingot tin, 21¼c to 22c.

CEMENT AND FIREBRICKS.—Cement continues brisk and firebricks are in fair demand. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Cement, English brands, $1.95 to $2.10; Belgium brands, $1.85 to $1.95; fire-bricks, $15 to $20, according to quality.

PETROLEUM.—The market is quiet but steady. We quote: Canadian, 12c in shed in round lots, and from 12½c to 13c in smaller quantities. American 18c in car lots, single barrels 19½c; American benzine, 23c to 25c; Canadian, 10¾c.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—The market is firm. There is some enquiry for export but few transactions. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 85c to 86c; No. 3 hard, 82c to 83c; corn, duty paid, 63c; peas, per 66 lbs., in store, 74c to 75c; afloat, 76c to 77c; oats, per 34 lbs., 33½c to 39c; rye, 63c to 64c; feed barley, 43c to 44c.

FLOUR.—The business in flour continues to be unimportant. We quote to-day:—

Patent Spring	$4.25	to	$4.35
Patent Winter	4.00	to	4.25
Straight Roller	3.50	to	3.65
Extra	3.10	to	3.25
Superfine	2.70	to	2.90
Strong Bakers' (Man.)	4.00	to	4.10

MEAL.—Oatmeal holds firm under low supplies. We quote:—

Granulated, in bris	$4.10	to	$4.30
Granulated, in bags	2.05	to	2.15
Standard, in bris	3.95	to	4.00
Standard, in bags	1.85	to	1.90

FEED.—The demand continues brisk, and prices are firm. We quote:—

Bran	$14.00	to	$15.50
Shorts	16.00	to	18.00
Moullie	20.00	to	23.00

GENERAL PRODUCE.

HOG PRODUCTS.—There is little change to report regarding the hog market. All grades are quiet. We quote:

Canada short cut, mess pork	$21.00	to	$21.25
Chicago new mess pork	20.50	to	21.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.	00.13	to	00.13½
Lard, compound	00.11	to	00.11½
Lard, pure	00.12½	to	00.13
Bacon	00.12	to	00.13

BUTTER.—Business is principally of a jobbing character. We quote: New townships dairy at 21½c to 22c; creamery, 22c; western dairy, 19c to 21c.

CHEESE.—The local market shows no change, being quiet. We quote at 9½c to 9¼c.

EGGS.—The market is steady at 11c to 11½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—May 25.

There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 500 calves, 300 sheep and lambs and 150 lean hogs and sucking pigs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but were not wanting many cattle, as they had been buying freely in the early part of the week. There was not much change in the prices of the best cattle, but common stock and milkmen's strippers sold at from $1 to $2 per head more than they did on Monday. The best butchers' cattle sold up to 4½c per lb., and shippers bought a few head at 4¾c do.; pretty good stock sold at about 4c, and rough, half-fatted beasts at about 3½c per lb. Milkmen's strippers sold at from $30 to $42 each, or from 3½c to 3¾c per lb. There was a brisk demand for good calves, as nearly all the best were bought up before reaching this market, but common veals are slow of sale and pretty low priced. Good calves sell at from $5 to $8 each and the others at from $1.50 to $3.50 each. There were scarcely any good sheep on the market to day and prices of pretty good lots range at about 4c per lb; with some of the leaner ones at about 3c do., good lambs were scarce to-day and sell at from $4.00 to $4.50 each, common lambs at from $3.00 to $3.50 each and some of the smaller ones at about $2.50 each. Mr. N. Bourass bought eight good calves for $51. Fat hogs are still pretty high priced and sell at about 7¼c. per lb. just come off the cars, while those that have been fed and watered bring from a quarter of a cent to half a cent per lb. less. Lean hogs were very plentiful to-day and some of them were pretty small runts, they sold at $4 00 to $9.00 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.—May 29.

There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 250 calves, 200 sheep and lambs and 60 lean hogs and young pigs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was brisk and prices of cattle were higher all round, some of the butchers asserting that there is an advance of one quarter of a cent per lb. since last Monday. Shippers bought a few head of the best beeves paying up to 4¾ per lb for them. the best butchers' cattle selling at about 4½c and pretty good stock at from 4c to 4¼c per lb. There were a number of large bulls on the market to-day and they brought from 3½c to nearly 4c per lb. Rough half fatted stock, including milkmen's strippers, sold at about 3½c per lb. The best calves were bought up before reaching the market at from $5 to $8 each, common calves bring from $2 to $4 each. Sheep sell at about 4c per lb. and good lambs at from $3.50 to $4.00 each, common lambs sell at from $2.50 to $3.25 each. Fat hogs are a little easier in price and sell at about 7c per lb; lean hogs sell at from $5.00 to $9.00 each.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET.—May 26.

There was about 90 milch cows offered on this market to-day and some thirty or forty more were sold at the yards yesterday afternoon. The milkmen were present in considerable numbers but were in no hurry to buy unless at considerably lower prices than they have been paying of late and a number of the best cows were not sold at 11 o'clock. Among the sales made were five cows at $46.00 each, three for $138, and three more for $123, two for $90, two more for $80, and another pair for $78. There seemed to be a fair demand for the common and small sized bossies, and a number of sales of these were made at from $25 to $35 each.

FARMER'S MARKET PRICES.—May 26.

Business was brisk around the old Bonsecours market to-day, as both sellers and buyers seemed to be more numerous than for several weeks past. The prices of oats have been advancing lately, but there are no changes in the prices of other grains; potatoes continue very high in price, Swedish turnips and carrots are advancing in price; green stuffs, especially green onions, are offered in large quantities, the onions selling at about 15c for an armful; rhubarb is in fair supply at about 30c for an armful; radishes and lettuce are from 20c to 35c the dozen. There are no changes in the prices of poultry, spring chicken were offered for the first time this season and the price asked was 80c the pair. Fresh made butter is getting plentiful, ordinary prints selling at from 20c to 25c per lb., and choice prints at from 30c to 35c do.; eggs are abundant and low priced. There is nothing new to note in the fruit market, strawberries are lower in price, but they are of rather poor quality. The supply of hay is more liberal and prices are easier.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 85c to $1 per bag; peas, $1 to $1.10 per bushel; buckwheat, 55c to 60c do.; beans, $1.30 to $1.60.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, $1.20 to $1.40 per bag; Swedish turnips, 75c do.; carrots, 50c per bushel; onions, 75c to $1 do.; beets, 40c do.; American cabbages, $1.50 to $2.00 per dozen.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $2.50 to $4.00 per box; apples, $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel; oranges, $3.00 to $3.50 per box.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, from 18c to 22c per lb.; prints, 20c to 25c; fresh eggs, 15c to 20c; packed eggs, 12½c to 15c per dozen.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 12c to 14c per lb.; turkeys, 10c to 17c do.; ducks, 14c to 15c do.; geese, 9c to 10c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7.00 to $10.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 50c to 65c 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 27 were,—145; left over from previous week, 66; total for week, 211; shipped during week, 84; left for city, 37; sales for week, 25; on hand for sale, 65. Arrivals of thorough and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T.R., ex-SS. "Lake Ontario," 12 horses consigned to Knott of Waverley, Iowa. There was a good lively trade during the week and the 25 sold realized fair prices. We have on hand for sale 65, comprising heavy and medium draft, choice drivers and saddle and coach horses, with two cars to arrive early in the week.

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 27, were as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
	3632	92	244	369
Left over from previous week..	200	....	....	....
Total for week....	2832	....	....	....
Left on hand.....	250	....	....	....

There was a fair trade during the week. Although prices were not very high everything was sold out. Hogs, sheep and lambs scarce with good demand. Calves plentiful.

We quote the following prices:—

Cattle—Export	4½c	to	4¾c
" Buichers' good	3¾c	to	4¼c
" " medium	3c	to	3½c
" " culls	2c	to	2½c
Hogs	7¼c	to	7½c
Sheep and lambs	4½c	to	5c
Calves	$2.00	to	3.00

MANITOBA WHEAT MARKET.

The "Winnipeg Commercial" says:—Locally the situation is very dull. Dealers are anxiously waiting the opening of navigation at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, in order to move stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur. It is expected that the storm prevailing yesterday and to-day will break up the ice which holds that portion of the lake, if it extends as far east as the lake. Stocks in store at Fort William and Port Arthur on May 14 were 3,320,885 bushels, being an increase of 35,490 bushels for the week. An effort is being made to induce the Canadian Pacific (owner of the elevator) to extend winter storages to June 15, on account of the late date of the opening of navigation.

Wheat seeding in Manitoba is now finished, some seeding having been done this week, though the date is late for wheat. The wheat area will be less in some districts, where the soil is heavy and the land wet, but there will be an increase in the area in other sections. A terrific gale has prevailed and is still raging, this being the third day. Fears are expressed that on light soil, damage may be done from blowing the loose earth. There was some rain here last night, which, if general, will prevent much injury.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Bacon.—The demand this week for all cuts has been somewhat disappointing, but there is an improved enquiry to-day, and, with light stocks and favorable cable reports, holders continue firm. We quote choice Staffordshire (lean on), 35 to 40 lbs., 56s to 57s; Birmingham cut, 33 to 35 lbs., 56s to 57s 6d; clear Staffords (lean off), 40 to 50 lbs., 52s to 54s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 55s to 59s; rib-in bellies, 51s 6d to 53s 6d; Cumberland cut, light, 24 to 26 lbs., 60s to 61s; 28 to 35 lbs., 56s 6d to 58s; short clear backs, 18 to 20 lbs., 54s to 56s 6d; long fat backs, 45s to 50s; short middles, rib-in, 20 to 25 lbs., 56s to 57s; long clear middles, 33 to 35 lbs., 55s to 55s 6d; 45 lbs., 54s 6d to 55s; 55 lbs., 53s; short clear middles, 55 lbs., 51s to 51s 6d; shoulders, square cut, 12 to 18 lbs., 50s to 53s; New York cut, 10 to 12 lbs., 48s 6d to 49s per cwt.

Hams are in good demand, and being still scarce, are firm and dearer. We quote: Choice Long Cut, 11 to 12 lbs., 71s to 73s; 13 to 17 lbs., 68s to 70s. Short Cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 65s to 68s per cwt.

Beef is in moderate request but unchanged in value. We quote Extra India Mess, 65s to 72 6d; plate and packet, 57s 6d to 62s 6d per 304 lbs.

Pork being still in very limited supply is hardening in price, and for choice quality of Prime Mess 95s to 100s per 200 lbs. is asked.

Lard in sympathy with American advices has advanced fully 2s 6d per cwt. Prime Western, in tierces, to-day being quoted at 55s to 55s 6d per cwt.

Cheese.—There is little or no alteration to report this week. There has been a steady demand from the country for choice fall makes at our quotations, with holders firm, especially for white. Medium cheese from 20s to 35s has also been in improved request, which has been freely met by holders, as this grade has been rather quiet for some time past. We quote to-day finest (September-October) make Canadians, colored, at 54s to 55s, and white 53s to 56s; do. States 53 to 54s for colored or white. Common to medium grades, 5s up to 48s, as in quality.

Butter is without change. There are only a few lots of American and Canadian on the market, which are offered at 70s to 85s per cwt. We quote choice Australian in boxes at 88s to 90s per cwt., also Irish butter—Cork firsts, 84s per cwt.; seconds, 83s; thirds, 81s; and fourths, 65s.—Hodgson Brothers' Circular, May 13, 1893.

Messrs, Hodgson Brothers circular dated May 20, 1893 says regarding cheese that there has been a steady demand from the country for finest old September-October make at last week's quotations, and the stock now of this class is in very small compass, and where the condition is really good holders are firm at our outside quotation. We quote to-day finest old Canadians, White 55s to 56s per cwt., and Colored 54s to 55s, and ditto States 52s to 54s for Colored or White, according to condition. The small arrivals of best new have met with a fair enquiry at 51s to 53s per cwt. All low to medium grades are only in moderate request, and freely offered by holders at prices ranging from 5s to 45, according to quality.

Butter.—There is no material alteration to report in this article, there being only a small stock of American and Canadian, which is offered at 70s to 90s per cwt.. the quality being a little stale. We quote Irish Butter—Cork Firsts, at 79s per cwt.; seconds, 77s; thirds, 74s; and fourths, 69s.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Brockville, Ont., May 25.—2,900 boxes cheese boarded here to-day, of which 2,600 were white, balance colored. All colored sold at 9¼c, and all white at 9⅜c.

London, Ont., May 27.—Fourteen factories offered 150 boxes. Cheese sales, 234 at 9⅛; 54 at 9⅜; 40 at 9 11-16.

Kingston, Ont., May 26.—There were over 600 cheeses boarded on Thursday at the cheese meeting. The majority of the registrations were sold at from 9c to 9 1-16c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, May 15.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons report as follows:—There have been large supplies on offer this week; best qualities have been sold at about last week's prices, but secondary have been rather cheaper. Sheep have been offered in smaller numbers, and they met an active trade at advanced rates, ewes especially being dear. Fat lambs, if good, are easily sold at satisfactory prices. Good quality calves in good demand at higher prices. Pigs met a quieter trade at prices the turn in favor of buyers. Store sheep have met with little enquiry this week at lower rates, and at the finish a considerable number were left unsold. Store cattle have been offered in large numbers. The best qualities have met a fairly satisfactory trade, with an easy clearance, but secondary classes difficult to sell. Milk cows have met a trade similar to last week. Best beef, 7s 9d to 8s per stone. Best mutton, 8¾d to 9d per lb.; clipped, 7¾d per lb.

London, May 15.—The beast trade with a shorter supply was very dull and dragging, the attendance of buyers being limited, and their requirements curtailed. Rates all round fully 2d per 8lbs., lower at opening, and somewhat more at close, and a clearance impossible. Primest Scotch, 4s 6d, occasionally 4s 8d; best Norfolks, 4s 4d, and plenty of good beasts made no more than 4s per 8lbs. British arrivals comprised 50 Scotch; 140 Irish; 1,100 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and 630 midland, home, and western counties. Sheep, dull and 2d lower. Middling and inferior lambs unsalable. Calves lower.

Beef.....3s 0d to 4s 6d | Mutton...3s 4d to 5s 0d
Veal.....3s 0d to 5s 0d | Lamb....5s 2d to 6s 8d

Beasts, 1,900; sheep and lambs, 16,810; calves, 30; no foreign.

Liverpool, May 15.—Beasts, 700; sheep and lambs, 8,600. Best beast, 6¼d; second, 5¾d; third, 4¾d. Best Scotch sheep, 8d; other sorts, 7¼d, and 6¾d. Lamb, 9d and 10d. Decrease of 144 beasts, and 116 sheep. Fair demand for all classes at about late rates.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, May 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 123 carloads or 2,155 head, including 21 carloads for exportation. 45 carloads to be sold and 57 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers. At the opening there was a strong inquiry for all grades at Wednesday's closing values, but the market soon weakened, closing fully 16c per 100 lb. lower. The yards were finally cleared. Poor to strictly prime native corn and meal fed steers sold at $4 75 to $5.85 per 100 lbs., a selected bullock at $6.15; distillery fed do. at $4 90 to $5.30; bulls and dry cows at $2.00 to $4.35. Dressed beef slow at 8c to 9¼c per lb. for poorest to best native steers. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 10½c to 12c per lb., dressed weight, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 10½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts including 2 car loads, direct, were 17 carloads, or 4,038 head. The market ruled very quiet and sheep sold a shade easier. Lambs were in fair demand and, quality considered, sold fully as high as at any time during the week. Poor to prime sheep sold at $4.20 to $5.90 per 100 lb.; yearlings at $5.37½ to $7.35; decent to fairly prime lambs at $8.25 to $8.75.

Chicago, May 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 3,000. Market steady to slightly higher; to-day's top prices, $5.60 to $5.75; no extra steers here; Texans, steers, $4.50 to $4.75 native cows and heifers, $3.10 to $4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments 8,000. Market slow, 5c. lower; mixed and packers, $7.00 to $7.10 heavy, $7.15 to $7.30; light, $7.05 to $7.25.

BUTTER.

Cork, May 16.—Ordinary—Firsts, 84s; seconds, 82s; thirds, 78s; fourths, 73s. Mild-cured firkins—Superfine, 85s; fine, 81s; mild, 80s. Cools—Superfine, 84s. Kegs—Superfine, 82s; mild, 78s. In market—571 firkins, 3 kegs, 321 mild.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The closing prices in the American markets at 1.15 p.m., to-day are as follows:—New York, wheat, 75c bid June; 76¾c bid July; 78c Aug.; 79¾c Sept.; 83¾c bid Dec. Corn, 41¾c May; 47¼c June; 47⅝c July; 48¼c bid Aug.; 48⅝c Sept. Oats, 36c nom. June; 33½c bid July; 33¼c nom. August; 31½c nom. Sept.

Chicago wheat, 68⅜c May; 70⅝c bid July and 73¾c bid Sept. Corn, 39½c May; 40¼c July; 40¾c Sept. Oats, 29⅝c May; 29¼c June; 28⅝c July; 26¾c Sept. Pork, $20.50 nom. May; $20.95 nom. July; $21.25 Sept. Lard, $10.95 nom. May; $10.52 nom. July; $10.87 Sept. Short ribs, $9.75 nom. May; $9.82 July and $9.95 September.

In St. Louis the closing prices to-day are as follows: Wheat, 66c cash; 66c nom. May; 66½c June; 68¼c to 68¾c July; 70¼c August; 71⅜c September. Corn, 36⅝c cash; 36½c nom. May; 37¼c to 37⅝c July; 38½c bid September. Oats, 32c cash; 31½c bid May; 27¾c bid July; and 25⅝c August.

Detroit, May 29, 1.15 p.m.—Wheat (white), 69½c cash; May 69½c; Red, 69¼ cash May; 71¼ bid July; 73½c bid August.

Duluth wheat, hard, 68½c May; 71c July; 74½c Sept.; Northern do., 65½c May; 69c bid July; 71½c September.

Toledo wheat, 69½c cash May; 71¾c July; 73¾c August, No. 3 soft, 66½c. Corn and oats, neglected.

Milwaukee wheat, 77c May; 69c bid July.

LIVERPOOL, May 29, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, 6s 5¾d to 6s 6¼d; nom. red winter, 5s 6½d to 5s 9½d; No. 1 California, 5s 11½d to 6s 0¼d; corn, 4s 1½d; peas, 5s 4½d; pork, 100s; lard, 52s; tallow, 28s; bacon, heavy, 51s 6d; do. light, 54s 6d; cheese, 52s. New wheat, quiet; demand moderate. Holders offer moderately. Corn easy; demand moderate.

LONDON, May 29, 12.30 p.m.—Money, 98 11-16; account, 98 11-16.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 29.—Market dull. Quotations: Flour, straight roller, $2.90 to $3.10; extra, $2.65 to $2.70; wheat, white, 67c to 68c; spring, No. 2, 62c to 63c; red winter, 66c to 67c; goose, 62c to 63c; No. 1, Manitoba hard, 85c to 86c; do. No. 2, 83c to 84c; do. No. 3, 79c to 80c; No. 1, frosted, 68c to 70c. Peas, No. 2, 58c to 60c; barley, No. 1, 41c to 42c; No. 2, 37c to 37½c; No. 3 extra, 34c to 35c; No. 3, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c. Sales—Oats, on track at 36½c to 38c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., May 27.—White wheat, per bush., 68c to 69c; red wheat, do., 67c to 68c; spring wheat do., 66c to 67c; peas, per bush., 54c to 55c; barley, per bush., 40c to 44c; oats, per bush., 34c to 35c per bush.; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, $1.15 to $1.25 per bag; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; live hogs, $6.50 per cwt.; flour, $1.80 to $2.00 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2.50 to $2.60 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2.50 to $2.60 per cwt.; apples, 75c to $1.00 per bag; dried apples, 4½c to 5c per lb.; butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 10c per doz.; chickens, 50c to 65c per pair; hay, $16 per ton; wool, 16c to 17c per lb.; tallow, 6c to 7c per lb.; lard 14c to 15c per lb.; clover seed, $9.00 to $9.15 per bush.; timothy seed, $2.00 to $2.70 per bush.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., May 27.—Flour, roller, $1.90 to $2.00; fall wheat, 65c; spring wheat, 58c; bran, $13; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 33c to 34c; rye, 50c to 52c; peas, 55c to 60c; hay, $7.00 to $8.00; eggs, 10c to 11c; butter, 14c to 17c; potatoes, per bag, 85c to 90c; pork, $7.00 to $7.50; lambskins, 50c to 60c; hides, 3c to 4c; wool, 17c to 20c.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, May 26.—The attendance on By-ward market this morning was very fair. Offerings in all lines sold freely. The farmers present had in most cases heavy loads of potatoes and oats. The following were the ruling prices:—Pork $8 to $8.75 per cwt. Veal 5c to 7c for fore and hinds. Butter 16c to 18c for pail and tub to 20c and 21c for good prints. Eggs 11c to 13c per dozen. Poultry commands very high figures 20c per pair of fowl being often asked. Turkeys 15c per pound. Potatoes from 75c per bag for small good quality seed potatoes $1.15 for large size. Dry onions, $1.75 per bag, rhubarb, from 25 to 40c per dozen bunches. Green onions, 20c per doz. bunches. Lettuce 25c per dozen heads. Radishes, 20c per dozen bunches. A fair supply of hay, $9 to $12 per ton. Oats, although a good supply, remain firm at from 38c to 44c per bushel.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 29.—White wheat, 65c to 67c per bush.; red fall wheat, 65c to 67c per bush.; spring wheat, 65c to 67c per bush.; barley, 35c to 42c per bush.; peas, 55c to 58c per bush.; oats, 34c to 35c per bush.; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, $1.15 to $1.25 per bag; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; live hogs, $6.50 per cwt.; flour, $1.80 to $2.00 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2.50 to $2.60 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2.50 to $2.60 per cwt.; apples, 75c to $1.00 per bag; dried apples, 4½c to 5c per lb.; butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 10c per doz.; chickens, 50c to 65c per pair; hay, $16 per ton; wool, 16c to 17c per lb.; tallow, 6c to 7c per lb.; lard 14c to 15c per lb.; clover seed, $9.00 to $9.15 per bush.; timothy seed, $2.00 to $2.70 per bush.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIGBY COUNTY MIRACLE.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN SEA CAPTAIN.

CAPTAIN JAMES M'KAY TELLS HIS STORY OF SUFFERING AND RELEASE—HIS RECOVERY WAS DISPAIRED OF AND HE LONGED FOR DEATH—"THE DARKEST HOUR IS JUST BEFORE THE DAWN," AND WITH IT CAME A RAY OF HOPE—HEALTH AND STRENGTH AGAIN RESTORED.

(From the Weymouth, N.S., "Free Press.")

Probably one of the best known men in Digby County, N.S., is Captain James McKay, of Tiverton. The captain is known among ship owners as a first-class mariner and pilot, has been chiefly engaged in the West Indies trade, and has been very fortunate with the vessels under his charge. Some three years ago, Captain McKay had a very severe attack of la grippe, which gradually developed into more serious troubles, until, his life was despaired of. It was with deep regret that his employers and friends saw him sink gradually under a terrible disease, until his death seemed only a question of a few weeks. At this time, when physicians could do nothing for him, he was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by that wonderful medicine was restored to health and strength. Captain McKay's almost miraculous recovery created no little amazement, and as much interest was manifested in it, both in his own village and in the adjacent places where he is so well known, that the "Free Press" thought the matter of sufficient importance to the public to get a statement of the facts from Captain McKay, and accordingly detailed a reporter to interview him with that end in view, when the following facts came into his possession:

"I have heard," said the reporter, "that your recovery was wonderful, and was brought about entirely by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Would you let me have the particulars of your illness and restoration to health?"

"Certainly," replied Captain McKay. "I have told the story a hundred times already, but as the truth never wears out, once more won't hurt, and besides, I always think I may be aiding some person who is now suffering as I suffered, and giving them a clean bill of health. To begin at the beginning, I had la grippe about three years ago, and that tied me up pretty well. I wasn't fit to take charge of a ship, so sailed south as far as Milk River, Jamaica, as nurse and companion for an invalid gentleman. The weather at that season was simply melting, and I used to lie on the deck at night, and in my weakened condition got some sort of fever. When I reached home, I was completely used up, and continued to get worse until I could hardly move about. At times my limbs would become numb with a tingling sensation, as though a thousand needles were being stuck into me. Then my eyesight began to fail. It was difficult for me to distinguish persons at a distance. My face became swollen and drawn and my eyes almost closed. At times my flesh would assume a greyish color and remain for days in that state, being at the same time cold and death like."

"Could the doctors do nothing for you?" enquired the reporter.

"Seemingly not. They gave advice, sent medicine, and rendered their bills promptly, so that I think they derived the most benefit, for under their treatment I did not improve a bit. At last I got so bad that I lost all ambition. I suffered terribly, was only a burden to my friends, and actually longed for death, which all thought was soon in store for me. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn. I had become so bad that I hardly cared how soon I slipped my cable, for I was now almost completely paralyzed, but at this time the statement of a man down in Cape Breton, whose case had been somewhat similar to mine, came to my notice. He attributed his cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought that there might be a chance for me, though I confess I had at that time but very little faith in any medicine. To make a long story short, I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and soon found that they were helping me, and their continual use put me on my feet again, and I went to work after months of enforced idleness, to the great astonishment of my acquaintances, who never expected to see me around again. Since that time I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several persons, who have used them with good results, and I feel it my duty to advise their use by people who are run down or suffer from the effects of any chronic ailment. I believe they saved my life, and you may be sure I am grateful."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked on as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus eliminates diseases from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' P

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

WORK DONE DURING THE SESSION JUST CLOSED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Toronto, May 27.—The Legislature has prorogued after a session of the usual character and almost the usual length. The Assembly met late in the spring on account of the unfinished state of the new Parliament buildings, and it was generally expected that it would, like Charles Lamb in his attendance at the Indian office, make up for coming late by going away early. As if to pave the way for so desirable a result, Sir Oliver Mowat took an opportunity early in the session to announce that, contrary to current report and general impression, another session would be held before a general election. The Opposition ordinarily make their strong stand and chief fight in the last session of a Parliament, so as to keep fresh in the minds of the electors any scandals they may succeed in unearthing, but whatever they may intend as to next session, this one has been almost from beginning to end a session of pre-election acrimony. Perhaps they did not quite accept the Premier's assurance about the date of the election and were determined not to be caught napping; perhaps they were tempted into prolonged investigations of public expenditures by clues on which they came accidentally and which promised to lead, if followed up, to important revelations. Whatever the explanation the Public Accounts Committee has been the scene of more than usually incessant activity, and though it can hardly be said that the Government have fared very badly it must be admitted that some weak spots in accounting have been exposed and that some reforms have been made inevitable. The favoring exploration ground has, as in some former sessions, been the "public institutions," and especially the Central Prison and the Agricultural College. The Opposition disclaim, and apparently resent all imputation of, a desire to injure either of these institutions, but they persist session after session in bestowing upon them a great deal of attention. That things are not quite satisfactory in the prison was virtually admitted by the Government before the session began by the appointment of a special officer to relieve the warden of his responsibility for the various industries carried on by means of prison labor. The warden, on examination before the Public Accounts Committee, not unnaturally testified that he believed himself quite competent to carry on the manufacture of binder twine and other salable articles without any assistance, but if the Government can show, as they probably will be able to do, that the salary of the new manager of these industries can be saved many times over by close attention and better business methods, the public will be little disposed to find fault with the change. It may be that this will prove a successful solution of a difficulty that has been a chronic, dangerous and distracting one ever since the prison was established. This seems just now quite as likely as not to be the outcome of the reorganization of the prison management. The trouble in the Agricultural College seems to have taken the form of insubordination among the students and one phase of this has been officially investigated. Some of the students have pointedly raised the question whether a member of the teaching staff is competent to do his work properly, and the Government have had the question formally investigated by commission. The Opposition allege that the root of the trouble is much deeper than this, and that there is such a want of harmony among members of the staff that the students cannot reasonably be expected not to avail themselves of what is called a "split." On this subject more light may be thrown by the report of the commission, but in any event the exposure of whatever weakness of this kind there may be in the institution is likely to promote permanent improvement. In the matter of

LEGISLATION.

The session has been less fruitful than it at first gave promise of becoming. Three very important measures were dropped by the Government, probably with a view to keeping the session as brief as possible. One of these was a bill consolidating and amending the University Act. The provisions of this measure were received with a good deal of disfavor by the University Senate, which carefully considered it clause by clause. The full import and effect of some of the proposed changes were probably not foreseen when the bill was drafted, and as there was no urgent reason for passing the bill it was not surprising that it should be held over. The other two bills dealt with the drainage system which has grown up under the fostering influence of the Provincial surplus. Almost as far back as Confederation the Legislature began the practice of lending money to municipalities for artesial drainage purposes, the Provincial treasury being recouped by assessments levied for a term of years on the lands benefited, and these assessments being collected by the ordinary municipal machinery. In two ways the system has been found to work unsatisfactorily—it has been found to be a matter of difficulty to determine where the power of initiative should lie, and it has been equally difficult to secure a generally acceptable means of settling disputes. As the result of many years' experience two bills were drafted by experts to provide remedies for these difficulties and to consolidate the law with other amendments, but the complicated character of the questions raised, and the desirability of making the settlement as perfect as possible when it is made, prevailed over the undoubted urgency in the case. The importance of this drainage system it would be difficult to over-estimate. It has been the means, especially in the counties of Kent and Essex, of reclaiming vast areas of wet lands, thus adding largely to the amount of country available for agricultural purposes, and at the same time very perceptibly lessening the area afflicted by malaria. Blunders of an engineering kind have been made, and one object of the new legislation will be to enable these to be rectified in the light of better knowledge and wider experience. But the general result will, it is hoped and believed, be the continued expansion of the drained area, until there are no longer tracts of wet lands left as a menace to public health, and as an obstruction to public prosperity.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURES.

passed during the session were the bill providing for the care of neglected children, and the bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. The former was approved of with virtual unanimity; the latter was carried on a strictly party division. It would be absurd to shut one's eyes to the fact that, rightly or wrongly, the general public believe both parties in the Assembly to be acting in a Pickwickian spirit in dealing with the liquor question. The political strength of the traffic is admitted on all hands, and the managers of each party would probably prefer to let it alone just on the eve of a general election. That action of some kind has been forced on the Legislature is due to the determination of the prohibitionists, not to the eagerness of the politicians. For better or for worse the plebiscite has been finally resolved on, and the issue seems likely to be frankly if not enthusiastically accepted by temperance workers. One other measure deserves a passing mention—the act creating a provincial park in the Nipissing district. This will undoubtedly have a very far-reaching effect. It will influence gradually, if not speedily, the treatment of the forests still remaining on the Crown lands. It will show the people of Ontario the necessity of adopting some policy respecting the abandoned lands in the Laurentian region. It will help to solve the fish and game question. And, finally, it will tend to swell indefinitely the stream of tourists who are beginning to flock from the far south to spend a few pleasant weeks in July and August among these northern streams, lakes and forests. That the Laurentian region and not the Rockies, is the natural and most desirable summer resort for the people of the Southern States should be manifest to every observer, and steps cannot be too soon taken to secure for the province the benefits likely to result from such a movement when it becomes economically important. The significance of the park scheme is that it stands out as the first sign of the recognition of the importance of the Laurentian region from this point of view.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Lady Lacoste has taken the lead in Montreal in asking the ladies of Montreal to present a wedding gift to the Princess May.

Jean Bte. Lecours is the name of a man who was arrested and fined $100, or one month, for running an illicit still. In default, he will have to serve two months additional.

A destitute man named Henry Douglass, was set upon by savage dogs near the Eastern Abattoir one day last week. They nearly killed him, and he had his wounds dressed at the hospital.

Excavation for a drain for the new St. Peter's Cathedral on Dominion Square on May 23, unearthed a coffin and the remains of Mary Ann Mulligan, who had been buried on the spot in 1832. It was formerly the Catholic cemetery.

Boucherville, a small town near Montreal, was badly damaged by fire on May 24, and a steam fire engine from the city was sent to the rescue. The dwelling houses of several residents were destroyed, the loss reaching probably $20,000.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated, as usual, by excursions, which took people in all directions from the city. The public parks were well patronized and the day was pleasant, though cool breezes rendered open-air loitering a chilly pastime.

The City Recorder's crusade against blasphemy has caused remark at times, and His Honor declares that he will put the crime down if he can. He says drink is the cause of most of the blasphemy, and that it appears to him that drink in men acts very much as did the devils which entered into people during our Saviour's day.

Courtland Freeman Bridgman, who fired three shots at his wife, Laura, on Beaver Hall Hill, on May 19, has been committed for trial. She recovered very rapidly under treatment at the General Hospital. After the two bullets which struck her were extracted, she was sent to jail for detention as a witness against her husband, who will be tried at the next criminal term.

Bishop Bond has been seriously ill since May 25, when he was found to be suffering from pneumonia. His daughter, Mrs. Baptist, of Three Rivers, was telegraphed for on Friday, and the greatest anxiety has been experienced by the community generally as to the outcome of the Bishop's illness. Prayers were offered for the Bishop in the Anglican churches on Sunday.

People in Cote St. Antoine are petitioning against the proposed programme of the Cote St. Antoine School Board, and declaring that these should not be given permission to erect a school and purchase land at a cost of $75,000, but should be held by the Council of Education to keep expenditure within the limits of present requirments, there being less than 300 children to provide for. The petitioners advise the erection of another school building in the western portion of Cote St. Antoine, to accommodate 150 of the children, at a cost of $15,000.

The severe storm which swept over Canada and a portion of the United States on Tuesday, May 23, struck Montreal at about 5 p. m., and in about ten minutes had played havoc with windows, signs and shipping. The most serious events were the loss of Capt. St. Denis, who was blown into the canal at Lachine and drowned. Abraham Lepine, struck by a falling sign on St. James street, and Maxime Louis, struck by a falling wall on the corner of Frontenac and St. Catherine streets, were carried to the General and Notre Dame Hospitals, respectively. Both were seriously injured. The force of the storm carried the steamship "Edinburgh" from her moorings, and she had to drop anchors. St. Lambert, Cote St. Antoine and the suburban towns all suffered more or less loss.

Terrible examples are not infrequent of how much houses built for the laboring poor resemble traps. Last week a fire broke out in No. 21 Gareau lane, a two-story building. Pierre Brouillette had come from Ste. Anne de Beaupre, and he had a wife and five children for whom the house was being made ready. They arrived by the train, and while the furniture was being unpacked the straw to be used for the bedding lay about the floor. Whilst the elder people were at breakfast one of the children set fire to the straw in playing with matches, and the house was in flames in a moment. Three of the children escaped, as they thought, into a room, but there was no egress from it other than the door by which they had entered. The father rescued one child, who was severely burned. The firemen put out the flames, but the three who had run into the room were found dead in a cluster. The house was little damaged. The father and the child he had rescued were taken to the hospital, and were recovering when last heard from.

DEAD IN AFRICA.

A CANADA CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SUCCUMBS.

The sad news of the heroic death of a Canadian lady missionary in Africa, Miss Clarke, has been received in a letter from the Rev. Wilberforce Lee. The letter also contained the intelligence that a missionary in a neighboring station, a Mr. Lynn, died on the same day as Miss Clarke.

Miss Clarke was one of the missionaries



MISS CLARKE.

sent out by the Congregationalists of the Dominion. She was the daughter of the Rev. W. F. Clarke ("Lindenbank"), the writer, of Guelph, Ont.

The letter is dated Cisamba, North Bihe, West Africa, and was mailed on March 21. The writer says, it is with a heavy heart that he writes. "Miss Clarke, the beloved school teacher, whose health had been suffering for some time, died at 5.15 a.m. on Saturday, March 18. Miss Clarke had been urged to leave the station as it was unhealthy, and had decided that if the fever returned she would do so, but the attack was too sudden.

In the course of his letter Mr. Lee says: "Mrs. Lee and I were at Kamondongo at the time of Miss Clarke's death. Mr. Fay and I had just returned from a tour in the country of Ondulu, made with the object of selecting a site for the new station to which Mr. Read and I hope to go on Mr. Currie's return to Cisamba. Our journey finished, I was staying yet a few days at Kamondonga in order to audit the books of our mission treasurer, when the news came of Miss Clarke's illness. Though setting off at once for Cisamba I was too late to see Miss Clarke alive. Mr. Fay and Mrs. Lee arrived here but a few hours after my arrival. Dr. Fisher, of Kuanjalula could not attend Miss Clarke because of the illness of a member of his own mission, viz. Mr. Lynn, who died the same morning as Miss Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Read did all that could be done for the sufferer.

"To Mrs. Lee and myself Miss Clarke was a true and tried friend. Faithful unto death has Miss Clarke been. Her grave is in our garden, surrounded by banana trees, and made bright by bonquets of flowers. Her memory will long and lovingly be cherished by both ourselves and the natives. The results of her works will eternally endure."

The Rev. Mr. Hill, who is the secretary of the Congregational Missionary Society, stated to a "Witness" man who saw him that Miss Clarke went out in June 1890. Mr. Wilberforce Lee left here for the African Mission in 1889 and was joined by his wife nee Miss Carter, of Cowansville, in 1891.

DEATH OF JOURNALISTS.

Washington, May 22.—Mr. Chauncey H. Snow, journalist and civil engineer, died here yesterday, aged sixty. Mr. Snow was one of the corps of engineers who constructed the Hoosac tunnel.

Bedford, Que., May 24.—Mr. M. D. Corey, editor of the "Bedford Times," died at his residence to-day, after an illness of several months. Mr. Corey was one of the best known men in eastern townships journalism, and has been in charge of the paper ever since it became the Conservative organ of the Missisquoi Conservatives. He was secretary to the county Conservative association and member of the Stanbridge council.

Toronto, May 25.—Mr. Charles H. Clarke, editor of the "Orange Sentinel," died this morning. Deceased had been ill only for a few days. He died of congestion of the lungs. He was about 35 years old, and a younger brother of ex-mayor Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.L.A. It is less than a year since another brother, Richard Clarke, manager of the "Sentinel," died from the same cause.

PROROGATION.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE CONCLUDES ITS SESSION.

Toronto, May 27.—The Ontario Legislature finished the work of the session yesterday. The bill to amend the municipal act was not amended so as to prevent exclusive privileges being granted to the telephone companies, although a strong effort was made to insert such an amendment. Prorogation took place at two o'clock this afternoon.

THE PEOPLE WITHOUT A NAME.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Why do writers in the "Witness" persist, as in the Black Friday article in your last issue, in using the word "American" instead of "United States," as for instance, "American stocks" improperly for "United States stocks." It is inaccurate. There is not such a country in the world (with a government) as America. There is North America, Central America, British America, and South America. You talk of the "American" counsel at the Behring Sea case argument, for United States Counsel. The thing does not admit of any palliation. It is simply adopting an assumption by the Yankees. J. W.

NEW STAR-SEARCHER.

Boston, Mass., May 22.—Prof. Pickering, of Harvard, was interviewed yesterday on the newly completed Bruce photographic telescope, which is to be sent to Arequipa, Peru. He said the telescope, which will make a complete sidereal map every year, is more powerful as a star-finder than any other instrument in the world. Prof. Pickering also said the new telescope marks a distinct departure in astronomy, and will enable astronomers to make many new discoveries, as well as radical changes in present astronomical data.

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

BIRTHS.

BORLAND.—On the 22nd May, at 1262 Dorchester street, the wife of W. F. Borland, of a son.

CUNNINGHAM.—At 19 Lorne avenue, on 20th inst., the wife of Wm. Cunningham, of a son.

ELLIS.—At Bedford Mills, on the 24th inst., the wife of Alex. Ellis, of a son.

GOODWIN.—On the 16th instant, at East Boston, the wife of W. W. Goodwin M.D., (daughter of Dunbar Browne, M.A., D.C.L.), of a daughter.

HENDERSON.—At Quebec, on May 16, 1893, the wife of Herbert Henderson, of a son.

HUDSON.—On May 9, at 15 Mackay street the wife of T. H. Hudson, of a son.

KING.—On May 19, at 84 Knox street, the wife of G. H King, of a daughter.

McOUAT.—At Lachute, Que., on May 21, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McOuat, a son.

MOULTON.—At 522 St. Antoine street, on May 13th, 1893, the wife of H. A. Moulton, of a son.

PEACOCK.—On the 23nd inst., at 63 Park avenue, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Scott Peacock.

REID.—At 156A Congregation street, on the 20th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Young Reid.

MARRIED.

BOSELAGER-EGGERMUHLEN—LAWLOR.—In St. Clement's Church, Hanover, Germany, on April 11, 1893, Baron Fritz von Boselager-Eggermuhlen, late 15th Hanoverian Hussars, to Marie Louise Augustine, youngest daughter of the late Michael Lawlor, Esq., M.D., of Toronto.

LEFROY—WOOD.—On May 16, 1893, at St. Thomas Church, Millbrook, Ont., by the Ven. Archdeacon Allen, assisted by the Rev. W. Cartwright Allen, Anthony Aylmer Lefroy, of Port Hope, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Archibald Wood, Esq., Millbrook.

MILLEN—SHIVAS.—On the 18th May at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. G. Cruikshank, 126 St. Famille street, by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, J. Ernest Millen to Miss Grace L. C. Shivas.

O'BRIEN—DOYLE.—On May 24, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, at St. Patrick's Church, John O'Brien to M. J. T. Doyle.

PETERS—ELLIS.—On Wednesday, May 17, 1893, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Kemptville, Mr. David J. Peters, Reid's Mills, Mountain, Ont., to Miss Mary Ellis, Kennedy's Mills, Township of Oxford, Ont.

PRAY—SHAW.—On May 16, 1893, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Peters, Detroit, Mich., Mr. William R. Pray, of Hamilton, Ont., to Miss Caroline L. Shaw, of St. Louis, Mo., third daughter of the late Rev. J. Shaw, of Hamilton.

ROBINSON—HOGGAN.—At Waterside, Newport, Brant Co., May 3rd, by the Rev. Rural Dean McKenzie, Algernon Perkins Robinson, second son of the late Rev. J. Robinson, Oak Hall, Turbitton, Eng., to Isabel M. Hoggan, second daughter of Jas. Hoggan, Esq., Newport.

STEPHENSON—BISHOP.—On the 18th of May, 1893, at the residence of the bride's father, 1006 Dorchester street, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Rose, assisted by the Rev. A. C. Courtice, H. Willoughby Stephenson, to Lizzie Squire, daughter of George Bishop.

YOUNG—CAIN.—On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Huntingdon, Que., by the Rev. J. W. Clipsham, Mr. Robert Young, of Godmanchester, to Katie C., youngest daughter of Thos. Cain, Esq.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Ruby Catherine, aged 2 years, beloved daughter of David Anderson, 209 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles.

BOTTERELL.—On the 22nd inst., Mary Ann Henderson, beloved wife of the Rev. Edmund Botterell, aged 82 years.

BRODER.—At Morrisburg, Ont., on May 14th, 1893, of pneumonia, William Broder, in the 56th year of his age. Formerly of Franklin Centre, Que.

CALL.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Charles Jacob Call, aged 37 years 11 months.

Toronto and Chicago papers please copy.

CUNNINGHAM.—Suddenly, from nasal hemorrhage, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at the residence of his son, John Cunningham, Esq., of Messrs. Cunningham and LeMessurier, Mr. William Cunningham, aged 86 years.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, in this city, on the 21st inst., Ellen Galligan, beloved wife of William Elliott, aged 60 years.

FLEMING—On the 18th inst., at his residence Trenton, Ont., Thomas Fleming, G.T.R. agent, aged 47, only and beloved brother of Mrs. R. J. Latimer, of this city.

FOWKES.—At Odelltown Methodist parsonage, on Saturday, 20th instant. Eliza Poole, beloved wife of the Rev. John Fowkes, of consumption, aged 27 years.

GARDINER.—Died in this city, on the 22nd. inst., Theresa Gardner, aged 68 years, beloved wife of Joseph Gardiner, contractor, (retired).

Armagh and Portadown, Ireland, and Worcester Mass., U.S., and Ontario papers please copy.

GERVAIS.—In this city, on May 21st., 1893, Emerente Hebert, aged 81 years, widow of the late Jean Baptiste Gervais, and mother of Mrs. W. T. Hart, of Outremont.

HARNETT.—At 130 Clark street, Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Sunday morning, May 21, 1893, of pneumonia, Agnes Kathleen Smallwood Harnett, youngest and dearly beloved child of William de Courcy Harnett, aged 5 years, 2 months and 4 days.

Interment at Jersey City, N.J.

HUTCHINS.—On Sunday, 21st May, of heart disease, Esther, wife of William Hutchins.

HUMPHREY.—At Quebec, on May 22, 1893, Mary Cecilia, eldest daughter of John Humphrey, aged 18 years and five months.

JONES.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Mary A. Greene, aged 27 years, beloved wife of Sydney Jones, and only daughter of Richard Greene

MACEY.—At 27A Forfar street, on the 23rd inst., of pneumonia, Leonidas Alexander Macey, third son Mr. and Mrs. H. Macey, aged 4 years and 6 months.

MALONE.—On the 23rd instant, at No. 16 Anderson street, Annie, beloved daughter of Philip Malone.

Quebec and New York papers please copy.

McCAMMON.—At Inverness, on Saturday, May 20th, James Hutchins, youngest son of John McCammon, aged 9 months.

McCONOCHY.—In this city, on the 25th inst., Horatio Thomas, only beloved son of Horatio and Tessie McConochy, aged 4 years and six months.

McGINN.—In this city, on the morning of the 24th instant, Abastenia Philbin, widow of the late Thomas McGinn, J.P., aged 76 years.

REID.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 23rd, Jessie Alice, only daughter of James Reid, Outremont, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Detroit and Hamilton papers please copy.

SAVAGE.—At his late residence, Tilsonburg, Ont., on May 23, 1893, the Rev. David Savage, aged 63.

SMITH.—At Barnston, Stanstead County, May 14, 1893, Margaret Beatty, relict of the late Harvey Smith, in her 78th year.

WALKER.—On Sunday, May 21, James Frederick Walker, traffic auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway, aged 51 years.

WILKS.—In this city, on the 24th inst., Frederick P., aged 8 years and 4 months, only son of John Wilks. St. John, N.B., papers please copy.

WILKINSON.—On May 15th, at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, H. W. Wilkinson, senior brother of B. W. Wilkinson, Esq., of Brigham, P.Q.

WINSTANLEY.—At Colegrove, near Los Angeles, California, on May 23, 1893, O. S. Winstanley, M.R.C.S. of England, (formerly of Toronto), in the 70th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving remembrance of Rev. Robert Binnie, Cornwall, Ont., who died 22nd May, 1883.

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

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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"Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

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SS. Tritonia	4,400	15th June
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